COLD BLOODED MURDER AT KENT STATE

BY A KENT STATE STUDENT

KENT, OHIO—It started as a short rally Friday afternoon about Cambodia. It was spontaneous, so they weren’t many people. On Friday night some students went downtown and some trouble started. The bars were closed and those students were forced out into the streets. They started smashing windows and the police were called.

On Saturday, there was a demonstration in front of the ROTC building and a small wooden building used by them was burned down. The National Guard was called in Saturday or Sunday. By 8PM Sunday when I arrived back at school, the Guard was all over the place. There was a big demonstration Sunday afternoon. My roommate was there and said it was the biggest, best organized demonstration he had ever seen.

Sunday night about 1,000 students went downtown breaking the 8PM curfew. The students also took over the library. The students in town were tear-gassed and then told that if they sat down where they were the administration would negotiate with them. But as soon as they had complied the National Guard charged and dispersed them.

There were National Guardsmen everywhere in lines two feet apart so no one could get through them. They chased the students back from town to the campus and came into the dormitories. Three helicopters with bright spots were constantly overhead. There were reports of shooting and a girl was bayoneted.

On Monday a rally was called for noon on the Common. About 1,500 students massed across the Common from the National Guard. Three half-tracks with mounted guns were there. We were told that Kent was under martial law and any (Continued On Page Three)

FROM STUDENT STRIKE TO LABOR MARCH ON WASHINGTON
EDITORIAL

From Student Strike to Labor March on Washington

Four students from Kent State University in Ohio lie dead, murdered by the National Guard. Their "crime" was only their opposition to Nixon's imperial war in Southeast Asia. The National Guard had been ordered to a firing point blank into the students. The phoney excuse that they were fired at by a sniper is denied by all witnesses to the bloody tragedy.

By President Nixon marked the occasion by "depopulating" the deaths and then blaming the deaths--on the students who were shot at! "It is my hope," he stated, "that this tragic and unfortunate incident will strengthen the determination of all the nation's citizens to understand and support the Administration's policies firmly for the right which exists in this country for peaceful dissent and just as strongly against the resort to violence as a means of such expressions."

It was not the students who fired on National Guardsmen but Guardsmen who fired on unarmed students. It is not the students who are perpetrating violence and death against the peoples of South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia but Nixon himself. This man, who only last week called students "thugs," together with his front man Agnew has been whipping up rightist sentiment against the students and youth for months. It is the Nixon Administration which must take responsibility not only for the war but for the murders at Kent State. And it is the capitalist system which Nixon defends which must take responsibility for Nixon.

The troops which committed the Kent State slaughter were one of Nixon's mobilized in Czechoslovakia against striking rank and file Teamsters hoping to protect trucks from the wrath of these workers. They were mobilized by Governor Rhodes at the request of eight mayors including Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland supported to this day by the Communist Party.

Such is the state of this so-called "communist" party 100 years after the birth of Lenin.

Student strikes are now sweeping across the nation in an elemental reaction to the invasion of Cambodia, the stepped up bombing of the North, the attacks launched on students here at home, and the legal repression of the Black Panthers.

STUDENT STRIKES MUST GO FORWARD! WE MUST CLOSE DOWN EVERY UNIVERSITY AND HIGH SCHOOL IN THE NATION!

The program is now clear. Nixon does the bidding of the large corporations who run this country in their own interests and defend their profits with slaughter in Southeast Asia and increasing repression and attacks at home. The students have taken the lead but it is not a student struggle. It is the struggle of all workers. The demands of American labor must be put at the center of the struggle.

At the same time the labor movement must move against the war abroad and at home. The working class must be brought into the very center of the struggle. The trade unions must speak up against the march on Memorial Day to Washington which raises the struggle necessary to defeat imperialism in Vietnam and at home.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U.S. TROOPS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA!

BREAK WITH THE TWO PARTIES OF WAR, INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND REPRESSION--BUILD A LABOR PARTY NOW!!

BULLETIN

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Rebellion Against Fee Hikes Sweeps City University of NY

BY PAT CONNOLLY

NEW YORK—Throughout the City University of New York, a rebellion against the new and intensified attacks on CUNY has been mounting.

The students have taken actions ranging from rallies to sit-ins, at Hunter College, City College, Brooklyn College, Queens College, Manhattan College, Brooklyn Community College, Brooklyn College, Baruch College, and other CUNY campuses.

Fee increases up to $132 a semester, which is $264 for the formerly tuition-free CUNY, the slashing of the SEEK program for primarily Black and Puerto Rican students, the firing of hundreds of teachers in night and day school, the cutting of night school class schedules, all are part of this rebellion.

Last Friday a rally was held at Brooklyn College. The speeches were cut off, and the rally was shut down. The fee cuts and calls for a real policy of open admissions have caused the students to seize upon the term "Open Admissions," while at the same time they are fighting back by increasing their numbers by registering and organizing for the SEEK program. The Citywide Coalition for Open Admissions, the rally was dominated by the Labor Committee, which was able to allow speakers from other political tendencies.

RALLY
Students from NYCCC, Kingsborough CC, marched to the Brooklyn College from City Hall, where they had rallied earlier in the morning to demand an end to the fee hikes.

Peter LaChasse, head of the students' union at NYCCC, called for a citywide march on City Hall on May 4th for all college students as well as teachers from the CUNY system. This call was ignored by the Labor Committee spokesmen who dominated the rally.

The Labor Committee organized a city- wide political action which would both unify the struggle, showing students at each isolated campus in CUNY that the struggle was the same at each campus, and must be a political struggle against the Lindseys, Nixons and Democrats and Republicans. Instead, it proposed that each college "get itself together" with weeks of "education and programs." It passed by with three day class moratoriums supposedly to be called by the presidents.

SABOTAGING
At a meeting of Brooklyn College students, after the rally, a Workers League spokesman gave a great deal of advice when he called for the City Hall march. The proposal won the majority of the people at the meeting. A Labor Committee member then arrived at the meeting supposed from another "mass meeting" and informed the students that the march on City Hall called for Wednesday had been called off. The meeting then turned to plans for a strike, which the Labor Committee also opposed as "premature" despite the fact that thousands of students were striking at other colleges. The Labor Committee is playing the role of sabotaging a serious struggle against the attacks.

It was revealed later the demonstrators at City Hall had not been canceled at all and that plans were going ahead for it at NYCCC and other schools.

The Workers League is going ahead with an all out mobilization against the fee hikes, and attacks on the City University, fighting to mobilize students at CCNY, Brooklyn College, and other schools, locking the attacks on CUNY with the renewed attacks on the "capitalistic at the working class, both in the invasion of America and the use of national guard troops against American workers.

CLASS
A fight must be waged against those students and "radicals" who see at fee hikes and open admissions as the only issue, as just student issues, isolated from the whole class attack that is taking place internationally. At the same time we are fighting against the conception of student power, that student sit-ins and rallies alone can wrest concessions from the city government. The attack on fee hikes is a class attack that must be fought, just as the war in Southeast Asia must be fought, with the mobilization of the labor movement. Last year Barry Van Arsdale of the Central Labor Council came out in support of open admissions. This year we must fight to force Van Arsdale and the Central Labor Council to support the fight for free higher education as a class issue.

The march on City Hall must take place with support from every student, day and night, from teachers from every college and from the city labor movement around a political program that directs the fight against the common enemy—the capitalist class and its government.

It is this class and its government that is responsible for the attacks on higher education and job security as well as for the war in Southeast Asia. This fight can go forward only on a political program directed at defeating this government.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U.S. TROOPS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA
OPEN ADMISSIONS—NO STRING-ALONG
NO FEES OR TUTION—FREE HIGHER EDUCATION
REHIRE ALL FIRED TEACHERS
DOWN WITH THE DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS—BUILD A LABOR PARTY

JOIN THE WORKERS LEAGUE!

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National Guardsmen fire tear gas at students at Kent State just prior to the shootings. A Kent student lies dead in a pool of blood.
Voltage Erup...s Guards Trys to Smash Ohio Teamsters

BY DAN FRIED

Nearly five weeks after the expiration of the Teamsters’ national contract, trucking is still tied up in a number of major trucking centers from coast to coast.

Along with the Chicago Teamsters who are holding out for a $1.50 an hour wage increase, wildcat actions are still on Los Angeles, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and all of Ohio in defiance of the $1.10 an hour negotiated by Frank Fitzsimmons and the other International Teamsters leaders. The latest move of Fitzsimmons is to submit the $1.10 an hour agreement for a national referendum vote by the 450,000 drivers, in the hope that a “yes” on ratification will weaken the rank and file rebellions.

As of last week more than 72,000 Teamster drivers were on strike.

Penn State Mobilizes for Washington March

State College, Pa. May 5—Penn State University has called for a suspension of all classes tomorrow and for all flags to be flown at half mast in memory of the four students slain at Kent State University. Students here are mobilizing to extend this take-over to a strike of classes on Thursday and Friday to show opposition to Nixon’s invasion of Cambodia and the Panther frame-up trials. Students are also mobilizing for the march on Washington Saturday around these same issues.

Penn State students have already signed petitions in support of the students at Kent State and are preparing a demonstration on campus to show solidarity with them.

Leaders Push Through GE Pattern

Minneapolis—Strikers of Steelworkers Local 2175 at the Thermo King plant were consciously sold out by their official leadership on April 26 when, at a special contract meeting, a basically GE-type settlement was pushed through.

The offer from the company that was finally presented was, according to union sources, a package that was rejected by a vote of 3 to 1 in favor of the GE-type settlement.

The vote to end the strike was 336 to 140. Many of those who voted to return did not do so out of any pleasure with the contract, but because they saw no alternative leadership to win anything better. But it was precisely to nip in the bud the development of such a new leadership that the official leadership acted in the pattern of fashion it did. Well before the April 5 strike vote it was becoming clear to growing numbers of workers in the plant that the union’s leadership was simply turning the workers over to GE. The result was that the GE-type settlement was pushed through.

However, unless students turn from protest marches and on top of targets pressures to capture the quiet class to give up its necessary class interests, the war in Vietnam is sure to bring a critical political repression will increase. The lesson of the student struggles in campuses is clear. Students calling strikes and occupations are maintaining that the national class demands to bring labor into the forefront of the fight against the war and the fight against political repression.

At Thermo King, the leadership is trying to impose a GE-type settlement by a vote of 3 to 1. The question is whether the leaders of the union will allow the workers to make their own plans to organize the plant for a GE-type settlement.

The line and to reach out for support to other trade unions, a leaflet was gotten distributed to several areas urging support to the Thermo King strike. The line is to make handmade signs to publicize the battle at Thermo King.

The struggle for the full cost of living clause, for a decent wage gain, for full union recognition, was the basic issue that had to be made in order to mobilize the workers for a real fight. But before this campaign could get underway, Stephanie acted quickly to prevent the ranks from acting independently. Calling on a short 24-hour notice by telephone, he set up a special contract meeting April 26.

Capitulated

The members of the negotiating group had several meetings before this April 26 voting and agreed to try to get the rank and file to vote ranks at this meeting that not only had refused to support the leadership capitulation to the GE-type at Thermo King but that the potential for a real fight was there. At the April 26 meeting the workers agreed to vote ranks to support the contract. A number of captains proposed the new contract. The actions of the members of the negotiating committee, knowing the eyes of the union on them, spoke up against the contract. District Director of the Steelworkers, Glenn Peterson, was on hand to back up Stephanie and warn about the futurity of a long-term deal and of a threatened plant closure if the proposed offer was rejected. So in the end all rose, chairman proposed the negotiating committee argued, at length the no vote and the GE-type offer. That the contract was accepted should be seen as only to temporary defeat in in just a few days the opposition group in the union was able to accomplish quite a bit. The whole struggle needs to develop this alternative leadership. The forming union elections will be the first test.

By page 5

STAN HILL SLATE OUSTS MORGENSEN IN 360 RUNOFF

BY JIM LANGLEY

New York—May 1, the members of the Social Service Employees Union—Local 360, elected Stanley M. Hille, 27, and most of his slate in a runoff election with past president Martin Morgensen.

The result was close, with Hille getting only 51 percent of the vote, compared to Morgensen’s 49 percent. The difference between Hille and Morgensen, while still significant, was not as large as expected. Hille based his election campaign on a promise to concentrate more on member recruitment, while Morgensen focused on maintaining the union’s current membership levels.

In the runoff election, Hille won with a narrow margin, which was considered a significant upset for Morgensen. The result was seen as a victory for the newer and more progressive leadership style that Hille represented, as opposed to the more traditional approach of Morgensen.

Exposing

At no point did the CNL give any politi
cal support to Hille. Instead, they voted for a different candidate for the president position. Despite this, Hille was able to secure his position as the head of the union.

Elected

Hille was elected to lead the union on a platform of modernizing the organization and increasing member engagement. He promised to work towards improving the union’s relations with its members and to increase the union’s visibility in the community. His election was seen as a step forward in the union’s efforts to modernize and improve its representation of its members.

Conclusion

The results of the election were seen as a significant victory for the newer and more progressive leadership style that Hille represented. The election was a testament to the power of a strong and active membership, and the importance of having a leader who is committed to representing their interests. The union’s future was seen as bright, with Hille leading the way towards a more engaged and active membership.
an answer to hyman lumer and others

by FRED MUELLER

JUST AS THE crimes of Stalinism did not end with the trials, they also did not end with the assassination of Trotsky. The crisis of the bureaucracy continued and deepened. New measures were necessary. Stalin lived in constant fear of the masses. New purges followed in the USSR, along with new betrayals of the working class internationally.

The crushing of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 by the Soviet bureaucracy was another milestone in the crisis of Stalinism and another test for the working class movement all over the world. Everywhere the agents of the Moscow bureaucracy met this test by supporting the counterrevolutionary bloodbath unleashed by the bureaucracy in Hungary. In the U.S., CP theoretician Herbert Aptheker contributed an entire book on this subject, *The Truth About Hungary*.

Aptheker is billed by the Stalinists as a "leading Marxist scholar." An examination of the credentials and the scholarship of this scholar is in order. We should see in whose interests he uses his talents.

HUNGARY

The current CP leadership was formed out of a struggle within the party following the Khrushchev revelations and the Hungarian Revolution. The Gates group within the CP in 1956-57 certainly was distinct from Marxism, but in response to the crisis it raised many legitimate historical questions. Demands were raised for a true historical accounting of the Stalin era. The entire leadership was called upon to explain Stalin's deeds and its responsibility for the past developments. While Foster spoke of the "present leaders...doing what they considered best under the circumstances," Gates and his colleagues demanded explanations of Khrushchev and all the rest.

In answer to the questions raised within the party, the Foster group simply affirmed its loyalty to the bureaucracy, equating the bureaucracy and socialism. Aptheker played a key role in this struggle. The opposition was hounded out of the party. Today we see the same harassment directed by the top leadership towards those few in the party like Dorothy Healey and Al Richmond who have criticized Moscow's invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The leadership continues to toe the line for Moscow and to deal with opposition solely through organizational measures.

It must be understood that the reaction of the bourgeoisie to the Hungarian events was much the same as it had been in the purges twenty years earlier. While it shed crocodile tears for the Hungarian workers, it made very clear its agreement with Moscow, its acceptance and even welcoming of the crushing of the revolution.

BUREAUCRACY

The Hungarian workers and students, the entire population, rose up spontaneously against the Stalinist regime which had been imposed upon them a decade earlier. At that time, Stalin had proceeded from the diplomatic and military need for friendly regimes as a buffer zone between the USSR and the imperialists. The bureaucracy had been forced by the development of the cold war to carry through anti-capitalist measures in these countries, including Hungary. This in no way changed the counterrevolutionary nature of the bureaucracy, for just as it took bureau-
The imperialists as well as the Stalinists are behind the criminal act of sabotage. The New York Times said on October 27, 1956, "the view prevailing among leaders and ... appeared, was that 'revolution' towards 'counter-revolution' was the better for all concerned than 'revolution ... publicly.'" Thus the imperialists sought to create a situation in which the Hungarian workers while wishing to see it crushed, and assigning to the bureaucracy the task of carrying out the work of repression, would be indirectly against it. A victory for the Hungarian workers would mean the defeat of the imperialists and the fall of the bureaucracy but also, and for the workers, the realisation of socialism and a new dawn at the capitalist system.

At this very same time the late cold war leader John Foster Dulles defended the legality of the Warsaw Pact. He stressed that the presence of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe was merely a guarantee of peace. Of course Mr. Dulles did not want to think about what revolutions do to legality and to treaties.

The imperialists were and remain interested in the restoration of capitalism in this area and in the Soviet Union as well. But they recognised a proletarian revolution when they saw one, and they considered the greatest move for them was to allow the bureaucratization to advance successfully, thus paving the way for further crisis and development of restorationist tendencies in the Soviet Union. This was also the policy of the imperialists at the expense of the people of Czechoslovakia and to this day.

SLANDER

A big slander campaign was waged against the Hungarian Revolution, just as the American Trotskyists twenty years earlier. According to Aphak's in his book the revolution was a counterrevolution, organized and carried out by the American Trotskyists. What Aphak devoted much space in his book to background information attempting to lay the foundation for his central thesis was the counterrevolutionary nature of the 1956 uprising. He identified the revolutionaries with the labor movement linked to the Trotskyists to the Second International and other enemies of the Russian Revolution.

Aphak's thesis boils down to utter contempt for the Hungarian working class. If the working class "accepted" Kossuth and must be anti-communist, he suggested. His opposition to the Hungarian working class is not accidental, he wrote. "Only the bureaucrat can work against the workers, they hate to come face-to-face with the working class."

When Aphak gets down to discussing the revolutionary events, his account is a few lines with a few words ending. The excesses against the hated secret police are buried with the others as a white terror. Whereas to the extent they took place they could be considered to a red terror, the hatred of the masses for their oppressors flowing over and getting out of control. The isolated examples of actual counter-revolutionary activity, Aphak could not find a few lines in which to link the events as a whole. Aphak realized his methods of sarcasm against the bureaucracy. But the fascists and reactionaries were completely isolated. The workers were as hostile to Khorinshy as toward Aphak's "counter-revolutionary" activities. The situation was no sentiment for capitalist restoration. Capitalism, Khorinshy, was outside the realm of discussion. Both the Stalinists and the imperialists were outside the realm of discussion, falsifying this record of the revolution.

EXAMINATION

A concrete examination of some of Aphak's remarks, a deluge of lies, a misuse of newspaper clippings is particularly revealing. Aphak, for instance, described Khorinshy as an impeding Ministry government by using clippings from a Hungarian newspaper as "a leading Paris newspaper, Aurore." Aphak does not bother to inform his readers that this story was denied at the time and that the so-called Ministry has been in power only since the autumn. Nor does he tell his readers that Aurore is a ultra-reactionary journal of the Szepes or Ultra-Actist type regime in Hungary and therefore was spreading this kind of rumor.

In just one example of Aphak's slander, he writes that a "Hitlerite" account of the beginning of the uprising on October 23 is also evidence of a fascist character. He has no bad word to say about the spreading of this account. And the account of thebracht's thesis that the Hungarian Revolution was nothing but the work of the fascists, anti-emomites not "real socialists.

The actual work of the governmental apparatus of Hungary was the first line of the real upsurge of forces behind revolution and counterrevolution in Hungary.

NAGY

The crushing of the Revolution was followed by yet another in the series of bloody crimes of the bureaucracy, the murder of Imre Nagy and Pal Malerst. Once again, this time, after the Khrushchev revelations about Stalin's "violations of socialist legality," the bureaucracy showed its face. It was not surprised at the sudden turn the methods used by Stalin at the same time in his struggle to absolute itself of previous crimes.

The executions of Nagy and Malerst were not revealed until the spring of 1958. Nagy had been lured out of his refuge in the Toguслав Embassy with a promise of safe conduct which was promptly ignored. Malerst was treasured while negotiating with the Soviet High Command. All the duplicity which Stalin had used so efficiently was used once again to exterminate the enemies of the bureaucracy.

The revolution of the execution of Nagy and Malerst brought forth a pariah race of protest from the British Communist Party (24) but not even a murmur from Lennin and his colleagues in the U.S. The Hungarian Revolution must be remembered today not just as an heroic page in the history of the working class but as the opening up of the political revolution against the Stalinist bureaucracy. The crushing of the Revolution gave the Kremlin only a temporary reprieve, as the events in Czechoslovakia and the growth of a new Soviet opposition later demonstrated. The role of the bureaucracy and of its U.S. representatives in relation to社会主义 workers must never be forgotten. It must be constantly exposed as part of any battle to construct a new revolutionary leadership.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops in August of 1968 marked another stage in the continuing crisis of Stalinism. As at the time of the Hungarian revolution, the Khrushchev, sought to picture the developments as a battle of the vanguard against the forces of socialism led by the bureaucracy against the area of Stalinist restoration and imperialism.

The crisis of the bureaucracy developed differently in Czechoslovakia than in Hungary. It was expressed more greatly in the growing struggle for reforms waged by the students and later in the working class in the struggle for liberal elements within the bureaucracy to oust the old-time Novotny leadership and to move to make some reforms. The crisis unleashed tremendous centrifugal tendencies within the regime and the bureaucracy itself. The Dubcek leadership balanced between the Kremlin, imperialism and the Czech working class. The role of the liberal party was to make way for further capitalist restoration or the reorganisation of the Stalinist system but it did not have a root in the working class. The latter course was what took place.

The Trotskyists raised for political support to the Dubcek group, but for working class opposition to the Soviet-led invasion, for the withdrawal of all invading troops and the arming of the Czech workers, for the political revolution in Czechoslovakia.

The invasion was the bureaucracy's response to developments within the Czechoslovak working class. Restorationist tendencies were used as a smoke-screen to prise the workers. What concerned the bureaucracy was the distinct possibility that the workers and students would definitively break with Stalinism and the bureaucracy once and for all. The Dubcek regime had been forced to raise the issue of the Tlatovsky purge trial, to open up for review all the purges and the historical questions haunting the bureaucracy. The Kremlin had to cut off this ferment out of which would come...
plot to restore capitalism in Czechoslovakia. Included in the plot were "former Nazis, Trotskyites, the Social-Democratic Party, the People's Communist Party," among others. Absolutely no evidence was presented of this alleged alliance between Trotskyists and former Nazis.

AMALGAM

On the front page of this same issue of the Daily World was published what was termed "an example of Trotskyist treachery in Czechoslovakia." This was a report of a meeting of a newly organized left communist group in Czechoslovakia, to report which appeared in a Czech journal called Informaci Materieli. This report should be quoted in detail as it appeared in the front page of the Daily World:

"On June 7, 1948 a meeting took place on an island in the Danube near Pravon in May 21 for the establishment of a left wing association. We agree that we want to work to deepen the revolutionary socialist process begun in Czechoslovakia in February 1948 and that we reject all attempts to halt or eventually to reverse this progress. We want to give our most active support to the Czechoslovak Communist Party in every way that will deepen the process of democratic socialist transformation of our society. We fear, however, that many obstacles will still be put in our way by efforts of both the conservative and the liberal bourgeoisie to reverse the process of socialist reconstruction of our society. We want to fight for a correct, democratic socialist transformation of all the nations, and we call for international revolutionary movement. We want to work for an unexplored exchange of information in this sphere. At the same time, we demand the speedy adoption of a new law granting freedom of association so that we can go forward in the work. This, according to the Daily World, grounds. On this score the imperialists agreed once again, just as they had in Hungary. The Soviet invasion turned out to be effectively legal from a standpoint and while they publicly welcomed it they privately welcomed it.

HALL

The statement of CP General Secretary Gue Hul on August 21, 1968 was a masterpiece of cowardice and bankrupt subservience to the Kremlin.

The entry of the troops of five Soviet countries into the territory of Czechoslovakia is an act which will have repercussions for the future of the socialist and the unity of the socialist world. It is to be regretted that matters came to such a pass that military action was considered necessary, when there are never the best solutions for any problem.

Our Party's leading committees have set up a group of experts to conduct a full study of these events. Nevertheless, we cannot be silent at this moment. I therefore present the following preliminary statement as my own.

The central issue in Czechoslovakia is the defense of socialism against the threat of counterrevolution. It is clear that what has happened, in the course of a process of vital democratic reform, is an usurpation of anti-socialist elements, supported by the forces of subversion of the Soviet military and German imperialism...

We are aware that the Czech workers were gratified to learn of Hul's (re-) ejected, and furthermore that this repossessed communist proponent in true liberal fashion has called for "military solutions". What becomes clear immediately, of course, is that a process has been set in motion by the Khrushchev régime and that the struggle on Hul's part is meant to appear as a bourgeois liberal public opinion which is concerned about the Soviet action and the one thing that Hul cannot do anything about is the struggle within the working class itself. Thus we see connection, the continuity which has been established in a work but neverless historic form between the new generation and remaining old Bolsheviks and their survivors. The new must be prepared for the reception of the opposition and the rehabilitation of those who have been persecuted because of the bureaucracy to the deepening crisis internationally and the deepening crisis of the bureaucracy itself. The new struggles are the most significant thing. The new thing, like Isaac Deutscher and the Pahlibi revolution, is the new political revolution in the Soviet Union. It is the new working class at a most critical moment.

In the meantime, as Deutscher suggested, the bureaucracy is being subjected to repression and armed self-preservation. Instead of looking to the future, all the bureaucracy in the working class needs its independence, its freedom. The Party, the Fourth International, to lead the overthrow of the bureaucracy and the return to Leninism and democracy.

Deutscher's views have been taken up by the anti-communist liberals within the bureaucracy and its agents, who have taken up the struggle. The struggle for a genuine Leninism is.

HISTORY

The new developments are symbolized in the way in which the bureaucracy has taken the initiative in the last four months. It has been a fruitful stage since the death of Stalin and the Khrushchev revelations.

The official versions of Party history show the crisis of the bureaucracy, its weaknesses, its moves. It is not surprising in the circumstances that is forced to take into deal with it.

Thus the latest version of the official history which Stalin himself said that Stalin himself said that Stalin had not given his necessary conclusions from the Party's point of view. As a result, the Party and the soviet country had taken up the party and the difficulties born of the personality cult which was born of the Party and which is still on Stalin and continuing to deny the vested interests. Stalin himself bore Stalin's actions.

But in the latest version we see that the bureaucracy in order to defend its own interests has had to retreat from even the slightest concession to the truth. So now the section on the text is removed in the following interpretation is given: "It was full of concern for the Party and the authority of the Central Committee..."

The bureaucracy is also forced back to look at itself and to Mosin. Of course even Khrushchev never expressed the entire truth, concentrating on the liquidation of those Stalinists who perished and those who perished but not touching the subject of Trotsky's alleged crimes. As far as the main defendant was concerned the bureaucracy has never been able to repress the lies and slander. But now this contradiction looks less of a barrier ever and the Kremlin must move more and more towards a defense of the trial, as it sees itself as maintaining the working class internationally.

KIROV

This is the significance of the way the official history now deals with the Kirov issue, which as everyone knows the question was the foundation for the purges to follow. We have already explained in his famous speech to the 20th Congress in 1956 that Kirov's murder was a murder and even greater dangers. This is the significance of the issue of the assassination question to the bureaucracy within the USSR itself. A new layer of revolutionary intellectuals have risked their lives in joining up with an older generation of communists who have long since been deprived of their position. Thus Khrushchev implied very strongly that the assassination itself was a prelude to the purges which are inevitable for the purges. Khrushchev spoke on this subject in his speech of 1961 and he insisted that this entire case had to be reviewed and revised. As a matter of fact Khrushchev's statement in his speech in 1961, even the first official statements concerning the real cir-
TROTSKYISTS PLOTTED TO PARCEL SOVIETS, START WORLD WAR

SOVIET MAJORS ASK 'NO MERCY' FOR PLOTTERS

TROTSKYSHEN WITH HITLER, JAPAN

TARGA OF THE TROTSKYSHEN

AMALGAM

On the front page of this same issue of the Daily World was published what was termed an "example of Trotskyist treachery in Czechoslovakia." This was a report of a meeting of a newly organized leftist communist group in Czechoslovakia in February 1948 and its refusal to cooperate with the Stalinist Communist Party in every way that will not free the working class from the domination of the party. The report was accompanied by a cartoon in a Czech journal called "Informal Material." This report should be quoted in detail as it appeared on the front page of the Daily World.

On June 7, 1968 a meeting took place of what was described in Bude Pravo on May 31 for the establishment of a left wing association...We agree that we want to work to deepen the revolutionary socialist process begun in Czechoslovakia in February 1948 and that we reject all attempts to halt or even to reverse this progress. We want to give our most active support to the Czechoslovak Communist Party in every way that will free the working class from the domination of the party. We want to work for an unbroken exchange of information in this sphere. At the same time, we demand the speedy adoption of a new law granting freedom of association so that we can legally organize our work.

This, according to the Daily World, was Trotskyist treachery, counterrevolution. While this group makes it absolutely clear that it stands in the name of all comrades of the working class in 1948 in spite of the bureaucracy, the editors of the Daily World refuse to print this statement as it stands and we disagree with it for the intrigues of imperialism! This was truly in the tradition of the Moscow Trials, and even more blatant than Agfinsky's lies about Hungary. The fact that the Stalinists could print this statement as an expression of the CPSU and its "patriotic" allies under the 'anti-"socialist"' banner, shows more clearly than ever before how they feared in Czechoslovakia. The invasion came and the American CP had the same answer as that given in relation to Hungary 12 years before. A front page headline on August 23 proclaimed, "Troop Move Based on 6 Power Pact." That the invasion was defended not even so much on political as on purely legal

plot to restore capitalism in Czechoslovakia. Included in the plenum was the "former Nazi, Trotskyite, the Social-Democratic Party, the Peoples Catholic Party," among others. Absolutely no evidence was presented other than un- named sources. No one even present of this alleged alliance between Trotskyists and former Nazis.

NAGY

The crushing of the Revolution was followed by yet another in the long series of bloody crimes of the bureaucracies, the murder of László Nagy and Pal Maléter. Once again, this time after the Khrushchev revelations about Stalin's "violations of socialists legality," the bureaucracy showed its hands. Stalin was prepared to use the very same methods used by Stalin at the same time as it tried to absolve itself of its previous crimes. The executions of Nagy and Maléter were not revealed until the spring of 1958. Nagy had been buried out of the refuge in the Uglyovsk Embassy with a promise of safe conduct which was promptly ignored. Maléter was arrested while negotiating with the Soviet High Command. All the duplicity which Stalin had used so efficiently was used once again to exterminate the enemies of the bureaucracy.(23)

The revolution of the execution of Nagy and Maléter brought forth a pathetic mimicry of protest from the British Communist Party.(24) But even a mimicry from Lasser and his colleagues in the U.S. The Hungarian Revolution must be remembered today not just as a page in the history of the working class but as the opening up of the political revolution against the Stalinist bureaucracy. The crushing of the Revolution gave the Kremlin only a temporary respite, as the events in Czechoslovakia and the growth of a new front opposition later demonstrated. The role of the bureaucracy and of its front oppositions in relation to the Communist Party workers must never be forgotten. It must be constantly exposed as part of the effort to construct a new revolutionary leadership.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact nations on August 21, 1968 marked another stage in the continuing crisis of Stalinism. In this time of the Hungarian Revolution, the Kremlin sought to picture itself as a bulwark against imperialism, to the forces of socialism led by the Kremlin's associates against the Trotskyist restoration and imperialism. What concerned the bureaucracy was the different possibility that the Warsaw Pact nations and students would definitively break with Stalinism and start a new social revolution once and for all. The Soviet regime had been forced to raise the issue of a radically new future, to open up for review all the purges and the historical questions haunting the bureaucracy. The Kremlin had to cut off this ferment out of which would come a thorough exposure of its historical role.

AMERICANS

The role of the American Stalinists in these events was once more total support for the Kremlin. They expressed none of the doubts expressed by the British, French, Italian and other CPs. The American party was one of a handful which immediately rallied to Moscow's defense.

During the last week of July, 1968, speculation grew on a possible clash between Prague and Moscow. Czech and Soviet leaders met in the town of Cierna. On July 30 the Communist Party's Daily Editorialized that the "real issue at Cierna" was not the conflict between Prague and Moscow, but the "essential dangers to socialism. Thus the CP tried to cover up the crisis of the bureaucracy, almost to pretend it didn't exist, certainly to prevent the hope it would be peaceably resolved.

But the crisis was too deep, and peaceful solution was impossible. On August 2, the Daily World reflected the stepped up preparations for attack on the part of Moscow. It headlined as "exclusive" story on an alleged

duous centrifugal tendencies within the regime and the bureaucracy itself. The Dubcek leadership balanced between the Kremlin, imperialism and the Czech working class. The role of the liberals was to provide a way for either capitalist restoration or the repudiation of the Stalinist status quo by the hard-line leaders in the Kremlin. The latter course was what took place.

The Trotskyists called for a political support to the Dubcek group, but for working class opposition to the Soviet-led invasion, for the withdrawal of all invading troops and the arming of the Czech workers, for the political revolution in Czechoslovakia.

The invasion was the bureaucracy's response to developments within the Czechoslovak working class. Ruristocratic tendencies were used as a smoke screen to justify the invasion. What concerned the bureaucracy was the different possibility that the Warsaw Pact nations and students would definitively break with Stalinism and start a new social revolution once and for all. The Dubcek regime had been forced to raise the issue of a radically new future, to open up for review all the purges and the historical questions haunting the bureaucracy. The Kremlin had to cut off this ferment out of which would come a thorough exposure of its historical role.

Sunday Worker of March 19, 1970 prints wild charges from Moscow Trials that "Trotskyites" schemed with Hitler. While Daily World in 1968 once again accuses Trotskyists of plotting with Hitler. However, Moscow Trials apparently are an actual Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and were meant to cover it. Cartoon at right from March 25, 1970 Daily World once again seeks to identify Trotskyism with the capitalists. Scene from workers' struggle against Russian tanks in Czechoslovakia appears at left.

"COMMUNIST PARTY of the SOVIET GOVT. GOES AD NA"
The Fourth International stands in solidarity with the struggles of the Communist opposition inside the Soviet Union, an opposition which Lermont and friends representing.

Above left to right: Daniel, Simyakov, Litvinov, Ginsberg and Galasenko. General Grigorjevski appears at the right in civilian clothes during a patrol activity.

The bureaucratic's new official history, the "Compendium" of the NKVD, first published in 1937, contains the full exposition of the frame-up trials concerning the role of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev in the abortive October of 1917. In 1955 and officially in 1961 Khrushchev's official history was not the truth and to call for a reopening of the case. But if this case were seriously reviewed and Zinoviev, Kamenev and Trotsky were declared innocent of the charges, the entire structure of the purge trials would have to be examined. This latest history "solves" this problem by discussing the Kiev assassination as a joke.

It once again reminded them (the Party's revisionists) that Stalin was responsible for the policy of strengthening vigilance. It was necessary to safeguard against alien elements and to make activities hostile to socialism and the interests of the Soviet state impossible under whatever cover they were done. (23)

This latest version must be clearly understood. It is a confirmation, a readjustment of the official view that the old Bolshevik machinery was detectors of anti-communist activity through the NKVD's anti-strike campaigns and the new "disobedience" in the bureau of the Party. The bureaucratic must go back to Stalin.

STRUGGLE

It is of the greatest significance that within the USSR a struggle has been taken up against the rehabilitation of Trotskyism and Trotskyism. This content within the framework of the first of the new party's shift of the students and intellectuals. It begins as an aggressive struggle against the rehabilitation of Stalin, against the falsification of history, against the persecutions of those who raise their voices on behalf of Leninism and a truthful account of the history. At a discussion which took place in the Komsomol on the occasion of the third volume of a new Party history of the history of the revolution, the students of the Komsomol denounced the falsifications. Volozhin raised the question of the political rehabilitation of the old Bolsheviks and of Trotsky himself:

The authors of the draft have no single point of view, they swing from side to side. The editors print portraits of our own people, leaders of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, the Petersburg Komitet, and Rykov, while in the text, they only talk about their mistakes and nothing is said about their positive role. (27)

And old Bolshevik Sedoagina adds:

When I look at the composition of the Komsomol Congress, I find that of 28 members (of the CC) 17 had been subject to repression and the activity of those comrades was distorted in the History. It is said it was a militant and united general staff... Stalin's time almost all of them were numbered among spies and traitors. How did these opponents manage to lead the great October Socialist Revolution? When the speakers and writers, Zinoviev, Kamenev and Trotsky were declared innocent of the charges, the entire structure of the purge trials would have to be examined. This latest history "solves" this problem by discussing the Kiev assassination as a joke.

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BY LOU BELKIN

The bitter struggles of the coal miners in England, as in America, paved the way forward for all sections of workers in the early decades of this century. Right up to the British General Strike in 1926, the bitter defeats suffered by the working class pointed out most glaringly the need to construct a revolutionary leadership capable of winning the successful struggle for power.

By 1913 coal in Britain had made up 10% of British exports and coal industry employed a million men. During and after the war major technical advances were made in the Ruhr Valley in Germany and in Silesian mines far more mechanized than those in England. This British technological backwardness made it more difficult to penetrate into newer and deeper coal seams after the better seams had been completely exploited.

MINES

The miners union chief, Smillie, betrayed trust of the miners and engaged in a strike in 1920. Instead the union leadership was taken over by the government's Central Employment Inquiry. The “boom” ended with the onset of the economic crisis throughout Europe. Coal production in England reached a high of 2 million in June, 1920, and a low of 1 million in the first quarter of 1919-1920 took place at the Yorkshire pits. The strike was isolated and some forces of nature and the forces of physical love, came up against the repressive nature of British capitalism, and its most barbaric manifestation in the mining industry.

But why all of Lawrence’s deep concern for human beings of all classes, he cannot go further than going with the most graphic and beautiful prose, interclass relationships in British society. He is a socialist, metaphysically as permanent. He is at once an empiricist and idealist, unable to resolve the basic contradictions in society between capital and labor. He accepts the capitalist class, the least fortunate of the miner, the yearning of a section of the working class to escape the brutality of the mine into teaching, or into art.

His disdain for Marxism must not allow us, however, to neglect this important writer who adhered to the corruptions of the parochial English bourgeoisie who mocked and railed against his love of humanity. He was attacked for his opposition to the barbaric social structure of the mining industry, the brutal exploitation of the working class and peasants by the bourgeoisie, and his candid and sensual depiction of physical love between men and women.

EXPLORED

The director of the film Woman in Love Ken Russell, has succeeded as completely as is possible in conveying Lawrence’s now famous novel. It is made unhistorical with the help of J. Jenning’s astounding and sensual color photography. The film stars British mining country is background for film.

Also Bates as Birkin (much like Lawrence himself), Glenda Jackson, and Oliver Reed as the miner’s son Gerald. The relationship between them and Birkin’s wife Ursula are explored in the fullest sense. Yet the whole backdrop of events which overtook specifically England’s mining industry are neglected by Lawrence, and of course, by Mr. Russell. Lawrence is able to explore the relationship between the four protagonists, who themselves represent opposite conflicting poles of male and female develop, expressed in their contempt, indifference or glorification of physical love.

DECADENT

This exploration is made through the fullest use of remarkable film techniques. The film’s success can be found not only in the cast, but in the actors, in the film’s cinematography, in the production design, and in the direction. The use of color, light and shadow enhance the mood of the film, and the acting is superb.

HAROLD ROBBINS AND HIS LATEST ADVENTURE

Harold Robbins is one of the best-selling novels of all time. His books have sold over forty million copies. He has been paid as much as one million dollars in advance royalties on one of his productions and has become a capitalist in his own right through investing his earnings.

His books have enjoyed such wide sales especially among the middle classes because they express so well the myths of the American Dream. His novels—The Carpenters, The Adventurers—portray individuals who claw their way to the top through sheer individual strength and will power. It is the last gasp of the Horatio Alger dream, always historically in the glittering world of high fashion, Hollywood, and social success. The novels always reflect the arrogance and self-confidence of the individual. But this is a world past when American capitalism and its servants seemed able to conquer the world and establish a long peace.

The Adventurers is the biography of Dax, the last of the dashing adventurers of the mythical country of Cortegay, South America. Dax is in his young manhood, and his sisters are massacred by the right-wing militarist Guiterres. As a result his father joins forces with Colonel Zanos from the regular army. Together

Lawrence’s “Women in Love” by D.H. Lawrence

The coal mine owner and his wife, portrayed simultaneously as benighted and exploitative, seemingly mad and aristocratically cool, are in fact completely dependent. The old man exudes his ruthless exploitation by allowing the miners to visit him and by giving disabled and retired miners a bit of pension money.

His wife Geraldine is so paralyzed, is far more ruthless. He represents the younger generation of technologically oriented, cold-blooded capitalists who have all sorts of grand schemes for ruthlessly exploiting the old man’s wealth. His working class mode of existence. She is herself a sort of symbol of the decadent society into fertility with life at a very low level, an ex-elle who ultimate fills the empty capitalist in denying him her manhood. Birkin and his wife Ur-

85

The New York Times

Harry Rosenfeld recommends this film highly as a noble attempt to portray the great novel Women in Love by D.H. Lawrence.
The following is an article by Pierre Broué, historian and member of l’Organisation Trotskyiste (French section of the International Communist Committee) (Frisch, P., 1977) translated from the April 23, 1970 issue of Le Monde. Broué’s article appears along with an article by a Communist Party senator from Paris.

IN HIS LAST article “Better Fewer, But Better”, (Selected Works Vol. III) published in Pravda, March 4, 1923, Lenin defined what he called the “best elements of our social order”:

“First, the advanced workers, and, second the really educated and disciplined elements for whom we can vouch that they will not take the word for the deed, and will not utter a single word that goes against their conscience—should not shrink from admitting any difficulty and should not shrink from struggle in order to achieve the object they have seriously set themselves.”

Fourty years later, this portion of Lenin’s last message has lost none of its relevance. The Czechoslovak Communist Party, which does not give a self-criticism of their spring, and who are the subject of contempt to the bear hand of the Polish communists—Korun, Modzelowski—and the generation of fighters of March 1968, the communist opposition of “nainstot”—the old Bolshevik Kosior, dead at 69, Marchenko and Litvinov in the prison camps, Daniel, held secretly, Yakimovitch and Grigorev in the police concentration camps—represent along with the workers of CKD, Prague, and others, the “best elements” of the “social order” fashioned by the October Revolution. It is of these men and the tradition which is remarried by them in a new generation that the Venezuelan communist leader wrote:

“Revolution appears in the evolution. Socialism until then deformed(...) returns to its sources and would look up again with its glorious traditions: government of the people in the base without interference and the international in a national task. It is the exaltation of the internal process within the Soviet Union which gives optimism and holds off pessimism and cynicism.”

SCEPTICS

On this occasion of the 100th anniversary of Lenin’s birth, there are no lack of sceptics and cynics—deserters or even enemies of communism—to present Lenin as the most evil figure of human history, the father of Stalinism and to try to depict the Russian Revolution as a gigantic plot or at best as a tragic illusion. And among the successors of Stalin there is no lack of supposed disbelievers. Those who are trying to help redivide the anti-communist conceptions.

In one of his last writings, Lenin called himself “the British Guiana for the Russian people” for having allowed Stalin the Georgians to their feet. Can one imagine Lenin on the side of the leaders of the communist parties who send their tanks against the Hungarian workers in the spring of 1956? They do have the right to use his authority, his thought and methods. But today, Russia is mines while under the euphemism of “normalisation”, political repression in Prague is against faithful communist militants who prove, in fact, that they are not “reverting from a struggle to die on the road that they have chosen to make theirs.”

Throughout his entire life as a revolutionary Lenin fought with political arguments often marked by much violence, all those who he thought diverted or distorted the struggle. He never wrote or said a word which could in any case be interpreted in a spirit of hatred, even tacit, with Communist agitprop for example, against him, of course, because he was the one who condemned all with his whole arm.

Do they have the right to invoke Lenin’s name, those in France who refused to fight the decree of June 12, 1968 disavowing all political organizations of which one could be compared to an “armed camp” and not to their immediate demands, a working class party against the class enemies? Those who explained, developed and illustrated the struggle of communist parties by the necessity of a revolutionary strategy of a workers united front, the abandonment of the tactic of the political isolation of Stalin and his successors.

RETURN

The enormous activities organized in Moscow for the 100th anniversary represent only a diversion from the preoccupations of the Soviet people. But indirectly they attest to Lenin’s prestige, still intact, the tenacity of the workers of the Stalinist and the Ligue Communiste.

TIMELY

In his report to the Third Congress of the Communist International Lenin explained that the resistance of the world proletariat had allowed the revolution in Russia to survive but “not for long of course” and it remained an open question. He suggested using the contradictions between the criminals in the Soviet Union and to prepare the world for a new round. How is it possible to make him into a theoretician of “peaceful coexistence” which liquidates the perspectives of world revolution in favor of a supposed peaceful competition and makes the Stalinist parties out of the countries defenders of the “status quo” and “partners of order”?

Can it be said that on this 100th anniversary, the battle of the giant class struggles are developing on every continent of which the unity is obvious only to belong to history and to the propaganda that turns him in an iron with a change face. Those who would dare affirm this are bold in an unprecedented class.

In fact Lenin was never more timely. Firstly, the same numbing lessons on the global scale, the great aspirations of the exploited classes and oppressed peoples which October 1917 showed that capitalism could be defeated and that the working class was the revolutionary force capable of transforming the world and of giving birth to a new society. Next, despite the censorship, the spread and distortion of some thoughts has never ceased to make inroads into the heart of the working class and the intellectuals. The idea of a working class state based on workers councils (soviet) as the only path to re-establish order and the value of producers will not escape it at any time, expressed in State and Revolution, and made a reality by the October insurrection in Russia, is the very idea that surged forward from the heads of the workers during the Prague “thaw” and the general stir in the upheaval of the world revolution, of which the October Revolution was for Lenin only a first step.

This return to Lenin, to the real Lenin, to the concrete analysis of a concrete situation to advance towards world revolution is consonant with our aim, with what our leaders have admitted in their debate about the meaning of the “Prague thaw” and the general stir in the upheaval of the world revolution, of which the October Revolution was for Lenin only a first step.

STALINISTS AND FASCIST SPAIN

BY MELODY FARROW

The treachery and openly counterrevolutionary nature of the Stalinist bureaucracy has been revealed by the fact that the Polish bureaucracy of Gomulka shipped coal to Spain during the Asturian miners strike.

This trade deal was decisive in breaking the strike. There has been complete silence on this in the entire Stalinist press including the Daily Worker.

The strikingbreakup of the Polish bureaucracy was no mistake. The fight to keep the miners of the Spanish working class, a Polish maritime delegation has also been sent to help them with the same purpose.

No deal is too dirty if it will aid the American capitalist system. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, even an alliance with a fascist government, was an outlaws unions and jails thousands of Socialists and Social Democrats simply to save the Spanish working class. A Polish maritime delegation has also been sent to help them with the same purpose.

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FASC

China too, for all of Mao’s demagogic attacks, continues to prop up the puppet regime in Madame Chau to establish trade links with Spain. Already China and Albania have signed a trade pact with the Greek dictators and the Soviet Union is planning to equip Greek with atomic warheads.

At the American Communist Party’s Lenin Centennial this April 25th in New York the CP speaker tried to justify this policy by blaming the Iranian dictators by claiming that these leaders could help their people against Russian aggression. The Greek fascists and Fascists, can they be too be won over to the Soviet Union? No, these dictators are willing to use any aid to strengthen their hold on the working class, even if it means betraying the CP not only allies with liberals in the Democratic Party but with fascist parties. This is what lies behind all its articles about the repression in Greece and all their psuedo speeches about Lenin and internationalism.

INTERNATIONALISM

This year 1970 marks 30 years since the death of the working class by the Spanish workers workers entered into a whole new period of struggle. In preparation for May Day 5,000 railway workers in Madrid went out on strike, joined by thousands of coal miners. Other strikes are sweeping the provinces of Galicia, Catalonia, the Basque country and the Asturias. In Guernica thirty workers are planning to strike, marking the 33rd anniversary of the razing of this town by Francoist troops, a day which has become a demonstration, all illegal under Franco, are planned for May Day itself.

This year 1970 marks 30 years since the death of the Stalinists of the Spanish and Greek workers states which saw the rise of the Italian dock workers in Genoa who have refused to work any more against the fascists. This is the real meaning of proletarian internationalism, the trade pacts only not at the Greek regime but at the Stalinist bureaucracy and its betrayals.
Behind Ford's Visit To The Soviet Union

BY DENNIS O'CASEY

Henry Ford II's visit to Moscow during the Lenin centenary last month has brought this multi-millionaire and the Soviet bureaucracy that much closer to concluding a deal involving the construction of a huge truck assembly complex in Northern Russia.

That this deal should be proposed and that the Ford family should be whispered about the Soviet Union including Leningrad itself in helicopter and air conditioned Chaika (a Soviet made limousine) in a fashion normally reserved for heads of state on the very eve of the Lenin centennial stands as the height of cynicism on the part of the Soviet bureaucracy.

At the same time the Ford visit and the proposed deal is a reflection of the deepening crisis of world imperialism and Stalinism. Though standing upon different foundations, the Ford family and the Russian tycoons are now forced more and more into an alliance both politically and economically against the world working class.

What has been specifically announced by the Soviet Union is that Ford will participate in the construction of a giant truck assembly complex in Leningrad some 500 miles from Moscow. Upon completion the complex is to be the largest truck assembly stand as the largest truck complex in the world. It is proposed that Ford take responsibility for the construction of the complex's foundry as well as assist in the construction of a plant at an investment of some $500 to $250 million. This is a very large commitment in a Soviet enterprise since Ford constructed a plant at Gorky in the 1930's.

CRISIS

This economic crisis has come into the open within the Soviet Union within recent weeks giving rise to huge convulsions within the bureaucracy. It was open admitted by Brezhnev himself in his Lenin centennial commemoration address that the economic crisis cannot possibly be hidden.

Crisis is the theme of this year's sessions of the Congress of Communist Parties and of Communist economics in all its severity.

Meanwhile the reports of Soviet economic experts confirm the utter failure of the five year plan launched in 1965 revealing, for example, that the growth rate for 1968 fell to a paltry 2.5.

So severe are the convulsions now shaking the bureaucracy over these economic failures that the 24th Party congress which will be responsible for launching a new five year plan has had to be postponed from this month to later in the year.

It is clear that the economic failures are providing fuel to those within the bureaucracy who are seeking an end to the decentralization within the Soviet economy begun with Liosermanian and given free reign in the 1965 five year plan. These elements are in a position to call for a return to the tight centralization that operated in the economy of the Stalin years.

The present constellation of bureaucrats, however, whose careers are entirely tied up with the program adopted in 1965, are fighting to make the case that there is nothing wrong in the overall direction of the Soviet economy. Rather the problem lies with the execution of the program, namely, with the lagging work class which has failed to carry out these programs.

PRETEXT

This has become the pretext for a vicious new drive by the bureaucracy against the Soviet working class. On March 23 of this year the Soviet Supreme Court approved the institution of a whole series of new laws aimed at promoting "labour discipline" of an extremely severe nature known since Stalin. Worse still is the bureaucracy's call for wider use of the so-called "shchekino plans." Under this plan workers at the Shchekino Works were offered a percentage of savings enjoyed by the enterprise as a result of cuts in the labor force made possible by speedup.

As a result 1,000 workers were reprimanded, wages increased 190%, and productivity grew 300%. The plan stands in effect as the same vicious kind of scheme used to divide the working class and achieve speedup and layoffs in capitalist enterprises in the West.

RESISTANCE

It is clear however, from the Soviet press that the Kremlin's attempts to solve the economic crisis through attacks of this kind on the working class are meeting with resistance in many quarters. It can in any case be said that the Soviet bureaucracy can no more succeed today in driving down the standards of the Soviet working class without huge upheavals than the capitalist class can succeed in accomplishing the same in the West.

Hard up against the stark realities that its economic crisis cannot be solved within its own borders the bureaucracy is thus promoting the attacks on its own working class with a new and deeper turn to counterrevolutionary allies in the West.

The efforts of the Soviet bureaucracy, however, to overcome the isolation of the Soviet economy through trade and investment deals, with the West predicated upon "socialism in one country" and "peaceful coexistence" rather than a policy of revolution in the West is just as much a betrayal of the working class as a betrayal of the counterrevolutionary allies in the West.

The Ford deal and others like it, by subordinating the Soviet economy more and more to the fluctuations of profit and capital movement in the West can only exacerbate the distortions these deals are designed to overcome. Furthermore the Soviet working class in addition to enduring the plunder of the Soviet bureaucracy is now faced open to direct exploitation by world imperialism. It is being forced to step up its productivity to a level competitive with that achieved under capitalism.

RESTORATION

Finally through the restoration of Western capital into Russia and Eastern Europe the material basis for restorationist trends is tremendously strengthened. This is precisely the main danger and the real significance of the Ford deal with Henry Ford.

There is little sign that the Soviet Union is moving on a progressive integration of the more advanced economies of Europe or the proletariat of those areas into the Soviet box through the capitalist bureaucracy and the Fords.

From the point of view of imperialism its ability to crack these areas can mean immediately the monetary relief of economic pressure within its own borders. It means the restoration of capitalism in these areas and their full penetration ensuring the control of the capitalist class in the world. With the deepening of the present crisis, however, it is evident as Stalinism, of the congresses of October 1977 becomes more and more central to imperialism's world strategy.

Under the State Department's assurances to Ford that the Kama river deal would not be contrary to national security must stand as the statement of the month.

The Soviet bureaucracy for its part

Above Ford and friends negotiate new profit-sharing truck deal with Soviet officials while Brezhnev (below) urges speed-up on workers during Lenin centennial speech.

Henry Ford II stands before his shiny Chaika in Leningrad during recent visit of US SSR.

DEPARTMENT

This is why from the banks of the river Kama to the Polish onion shipment of coal to Franco to break the Austrian miners' strike, the Soviet bureaucracy and the Soviet bureaucracy find themselves in a counterrevolutionary alliance against the working class at every point.

What greater testimony to the complete bankruptcy of "socialism in one country" is there than the fact that on the very day that Brezhnev was crowned complete triumph in the USSR, Stalinism was renewed in a drive for labor productivity at all costs to conclude counterrevolutionary deals with Franco and Henry Ford abroad.

The defense of October from the reactionary hands of Henry Ford and world imperialism thus requires today an international program of political and social revolution respectively against the Brezhnev and Fords. This is the program of Trotskyism, the Leninism of today.
Selecting and sharing the key information from the given document:

**S.F. WELFARE WORKERS ANGRY OVER LAYOFFS**

**BY A LOCAL 400 MEMBER**

**SAN FRANCISCO—**Without any publicity the San Francisco Civil Service Department a month ago announced it would fire 200 workers to fill permanent vacancies. All workers now hired are temporary who can be fired at any time.

Last Thursday fifteen social workers were laid off. In every welfare building this week the workers who are laid off for other jobs in the classified ad or precautionary "sharp" to a lower classification. Temporary supervisors suddenly become ordinary social workers. Social workers will become eligible workers and those on the bottom will be laid off until unemployment insurance or severance pay runs out.

The workers are promised that there would be "no layoffs like in New York," a statement made to the unit clerk told this reporter that he had been "laid off until 1970." Retirement, now, is to be "getting insured". Instead of hiring additional workers to cover the increased caseloads, workers are now being laid off.

**ANGER**

The anger of social workers and clerks unfortunately is being dissipated by the so-called Social Service Employees Union, a small, independent union, into rancor sessions and meetings with politicians. A city hall rally called by the SEIU last weekend attracted a grand total of 55 percent attendance; a union which could have held steady to a thousand.

"No layoffs like in New York," which refuses to have anything to do with the ALF-CIO because it does not believe in the South about meeting with Mayor Alioto: "The Mayor was visibly impressed by the presentation. He expressed concern that the experience be not wasted in the height of the mass labor march on Washington against the war but which will also be a direct blow against the attacks on the Panthers.

**STRIKE**

San Francisco Firemen have already requested strike sanction to fight the rearming of the police which will seriously affect their working conditions. Teachers are also meeting to discuss strike action.

The Bank and Film Cursus of Local 400 is demanding that the unions call a rally to fight the layoffs and anti-strike legislation and to prepare for a strike of all city workers. The unions find it much harder to arrange a "rollout" of city workers now than they did in March.

**BULLETIN**

**May 11, 1970**

**JUDGE SAYS KENNEDY LIED**

**BY LUCY ST. JOHN**

The findings and testimony of the secret inquest held last January into the death of the infamous Chappaquiddick cook-out point the finger of guilt at Kennedy and make him responsible for the death of Mary Jo Kopechne.

These findings have been released only after the passage of time has lessened the impact. James Boyle, the presiding judge at the inquest, was moved to a number of questions that completely discredit Kennedy’s testimony. In his report, Boyle points out that Kennedy had, in fact, been drinking in a car. But on the night of July 18 his chauffeur, who did not drive Kennedy and Miss Kopechne to the ferry, Miss Kopechne told no one she was leaving and did not take her purse or ask for the key to her room, according to Kennedy, she was heading to retire. Kennedy told no one outside of his chauffeur that she had left or that he was leaving. Furthermore Kennedy was quite aware that the last ferry had departed and he made no arrangements for a special trip back to the mainland.

**BRIDGE**

Kennedy has contended that he took a wrong turn onto the bridge leading to the Dike bridge and was unfamiliar with the road. But as Boyle reveals Kennedy had been over the bridge three times that same day. Miss Kopechne’s friends further testified that both Mary Jo and Kennedy had been over the bridge in the afternoon on their way for a swim at the Edgarton Hotel.

**Viewing these contradictions, Boyle concludes in his report:**

"I infer a reasonable and probable explanation of the totality of the above facts is that Kennedy and Kopechne did not intend to return to Edgarton at that time; that Kennedy did not intend to drive to the ferry slip and his turn onto Dike was intentional."

"I believe it probable that Kennedy knew of the hazard that lay ahead of him on Dike Road, but that, for some reason not apparent from the testimony, he failed to exercise due care as he approached the bridge."

"Moreover, I find it to be probable cause to believe that Edward M. Kennedy and Mrs. Kopechne had a common purpose and that such operation appears to have contributed to the death of Mary Jo Kopechne."

What appears most "probable" is that Kennedy took Miss Kopechne out to East Beach for a midnight swim. As for the "reason," Kennedy contended to exercise due care even his friends have thrown light on this. As Newsweek put it last summer after the accident.

**HABITS**

"When the Senator’s closest associates are known to have been powerfully sollte in the party, his drunken driving habits, his daredevil driving and his ever-ready eyes for a pretty face, then the incident cries out for precisely the explanations which were left bafflingly obscure."

Obviously Kennedy took his long swim to Edgartown to sober up and refused to report the accident because of his condition. As the news-reel reported, who investigated the accident, that was why. Very well could have cost Mary Jo her life. But for Kennedy what counted was his prestige and the prestige of his class. What is so obvious, however, remains obscured. Even though Boyle concludes that Kennedy was probably negligent and contributed to the death of Miss Kopechne, the case is drognum.

These are indeed the ironies of capital’s justice. The laws and their implementation are designed to protect the interests of the capitalist class. From beginning to end this case has revealed the real fraud of the capitalist courts and has exposed them as instruments subversive to the capitalist class of which Kennedy is an important representative. There was never any real investigation of the whole sordid business. Kennedy pleaded guilty to leaving the scene of the accident and was given only a suspended sentence. A public inquest was scheduled only after a hue and cry from the public and the press. But Kennedy’s lawyers were granted a postponement at the last minute on the grounds that an open inquest would ‘violate’ Mr. Kennedy’s ‘constitutional rights.’ The request for an autopsy on Miss Kopechne’s body was denied.

When the inquest was finally held in January it was conducted in complete secrecy. New rules were made specially for Mr. Kennedy so that no one witness could present any of the testimony from becoming public until after the decision was made on the case. Even Mr. and Mrs. Kopechne were prevented from attending the inquest causing both to remonstrate. If it had existed— the whole thing has been a mystery."

**MYSTERY**

And a mystery it remained even to the grand jury which dissolved without proceeding to bring its own investigation. All its attempts however were frustrated by the restraining order of the court. Superior Court Judge Paquet advised the grand jury that it was merely an "appendage of the court" and thus had to be "subservient" to it and, of course, the interests of capitalism. The grand jury was even denied access to the testimony of the January inquest. Under pressure it gave up its investigation.

Every single bit of legal trickery was used to cover Kennedy’s tracks and to cover for the entire ruling class. This is a far cry from the "justice" Jimmy Hoffa received at the hands of Mr. Kennedy’s brother. It is a far cry from the ‘justice’ meted out to Mr. Kennedy’s brother. It is a far cry from the ‘justice’ meted out to the black and student militants who have been hounded by the police in their investigations, murdered, and denied even the semblance of a fair trial.

**CORRUPTION**

It is clear that for the capitalist class ‘crime in the streets’ of Cape Cod is a different story from the ‘crime in the streets’ of Detroit, Kent, Ohio or Cleveland. The ‘law and order’ of the New Administration and the state as a whole is designed to protect the interests of capitalism and its servants and to maintain the oppression of the working class.

Kennedy’s own corruption is the corruption of a class. Kennedy and his friends used their power and money to callously exploit their relationships with the workers and employees such as Miss Kopechne. Kennedy’s reaction to Boyle’s report is ‘unjustified’ and his matter of fact disavowal of the whole event only exposed this further. The rivers from Massachussetts to Cambodia are polluted with this corruption. It is for this that the same of the working class are asked to die in Vietnam.