AGNEW DECLARES WAR ON THE WORKING CLASS

The Nixon Administration through its vitriolic spokesman, Spiro Agnew, last week issued its declaration of war against the working class. Agnew departing for Southeast Asia announced US imperialism's preparations for a new invasion of Cambodia and its intention to fight out the war against the Vietnamese workers and peasants to the bloody end. Agnew also made clear that the government will not tolerate the wage offensive underway by the American workers when he dismissed the recession as a "myth."

Agnew has opened his attacks in an atmosphere of anti-communism and racism. His onslaught on the working class is accompanied with a revival of the "Hard Hat" tactics warning of the growing dangers of "Communism" and "Socialism" and a stepping up of the witchhunt against black militants.

Agnew, preparing for his crusade to Southeast Asia last Monday openly attacked the Hatfield-McGovern proposal which would halt American combat operations in South Vietnam at the end of this year and would fix the time of withdrawal to the middle of 1971. Speaking to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Agnew said: "Hatfield-McGovern is a blueprint for the first defeat in the history of the United States—and for chaos and Communism for the future of South Vietnam....But, if this amendment, and similarly irresponsible proposals, can go down in humiliating (Continued on Page 2)
defeat for its sponsors in the Senate—then this nation will not go down in humiliating defeat on the battlefields of Southeast Asia—I promise you that."

Agnew's remarks sound very familiar. They are almost verbatim in the rationale that was employed by Little Rock Mayor Orval Faubus in 1957. Hitler attacked the leaders of Germany for accepting the "humiliating defeat" imposed on Germany by the Versailles Treaty.

Agnew is also saying more—he is saying that defeat is precisely what is facing the US in Southeast Asia. Nixon and Agnew are unequivocal about their strategy to prevent this defeat and the victory of the workers and peasants.

In relation to the amendment passed by the Senate to prohibit US financing of South Vietnamese, Thai or other troops he said: "We have no commitment to Cambodia, but we do have a commitment to South Vietnam and we have a tremendous moral obligation to our own forces fighting in South Vietnam not to leave them in such a vulnerable and weakened position that they would be unable to extricate themselves."

And he then added "...there are many ways to bring about financial assistance to a friendly nation."

When this adds up to "invasion," and Agnew's statement that if no longer have Cambodia falls to the workers and peasants, the United States plans to send troops back into Cambodia to "safeguard" American troops in Vietnam. At the same time Agnew and Nixon don't care what Cambodia is doing with its resources. Agnew openly rubbed his nose at the lawful decisions of Congress making it quite clear that if Congress bars financial aid to troops of other nations in Cambodia Nixon will supply that aid in some other fashion.

When Agnew declares that it is a "myth that we are in a recession," that in fact all that is involved is a "massive reordering of priorities," he makes it clear his enemy is not only the workers and peasants of Southeast Asia but workers in the United States as well. When he claims before a $500-a-plate fund raising dinner that various public welfare bills sponsored by Democrats would mean, in his words, that if we no longer have a free economy, 'we'd have socialism,'" he is making clear that he and Nixon plan to do nothing at all to aid the millions of out of work and to alleviate the economic pressures on the majority of the American population which are having their real standards of living lowered by Nixon's inflation. The massive reordering of priorities he is speaking of means taking more from the working class so that the fat capitalists who attend his $500-a-plate dinners can maintain their profits.

Agnew speaks with arrogance towards the liberals because he knows they are powerless to resist him and offer no real alternative. He openly states he will ignore the will of Congress and set the country deeper on the path of war in Southeast Asia because he knows that the liberals will only whimper a bit, and pray a bit, and march around a little, but in no serious way will resist him.

There is no way to fight Agnew through the liberals and Congress. What Agnew fears is the growing strength of the working class internationally. It is the movement of workers and peasants in Vietnam which frightens him to the point of scurrying to Asia to bolster up some resistance. Here at home he fears the threat capacity of the American labor movement which is determined to see that the "massive reordering" of priorities no longer proceeds at its expense.

What Agnew states is the policy of American big business and the Nixon big business administration. Don't make any mistake about that. Don't be fooled for one second on that issue.

Nixon leaves the clearest statement of Nixon's aims to Agnew so that he is free to wheel and deal with the labor bureaucracy and the international Stalinist bureaucrats. His strategy is to seek to head off a confrontation with the working class as long as possible by compromising with the Soviet bureaucratic, as in the Middle East, and the labor bureaucracy, who supported a wage freeze. At the same time Agnew rallies the forces of the right in preparation for crushing the workers at home and abroad.

The working class must build its counter-offensive now. Only the independent struggle of the working class can win. The power of the working class must be mobilized into massive action against Agnew's new war plans, into powerful support to the auto workers in their fight for more wages, into full support of all other victims of judicial lynchings; and finally into the construction of a labor party dedicated to carrying forward politically this fight and tossing out Agnew and the class he represents.
Ression Hits Workers, Youth With Inflation And Unemployment

By Dennis O'Casey

The 0.4% hike in the July Consumer Price Index means the continuation of the systematic looting of American workers that the government and the employers have carried on now for the past four years.

The labor movement is fighting back against this robbery through inflation. Workers who have been hit the hardest by the wage hike - workers in the declining industries, workers who have been laid off - will use this hike to pay for the rising cost of living.

The American middle class is being robbed of its purchasing power. The wage hike will not be enough to cover the rising cost of living. Workers will have to look for ways to get back some of the money they have lost.

The labor movement is fighting back. Workers are organizing and taking action to get what they deserve.

YOUTH

For these millions, recession is no myth but a daily reality. In the period immediately ahead Nixon and Agnew and the capitalist system will represent they will not only work longer and harder but with sharper inflation and unemployment but will in fact seek to place the whole weight of the inevitable '29 style crash that is on the way directly onto the backs of the working class.

The labor movement must mobilize its power independently in defense of the workers and all victims of political repression.

The New Haven trial of Panther Lonnie McLucas (above) is part of legal lynching. It is not the rulers of the US who must be held responsible for this crime—they are the ones that should be put on trial.

The trial of the "New Haven 8" and the attempted frame-up of Bobby Seale are directed partly against the whole of the working class movement, a movement which is becoming dangerous to the capitalist precisely because of the offensive of the working class movement which is threatening the very existence of this system.

These trials are important for the more direct implications they have for the labor movement. In effect the trials are preparing the stage for similar trials and attacks on the unions in an effort to arrest the growing radicalization within the workers' movement. The frame-up and murder of the Panthers show the lengths to which the capitalist class is prepared to go.

It is with this understanding that the strongest defense must be mounted for the Panthers. The tables must be turned and the real culprits attacked. The labor movement must mobilize its power independently in defense of the workers and all victims of political repression.

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Hearings To "Discover" Cause Of Campus Unrest

BY PAT CONNOLLY

The President's Commission on Campus Unrest last week held public hearings in Kent, Ohio, where four students were killed by National Guardsmen during a demonstration against the invasion of Cambodia last May.

At the same time as the hearings were being held, "the cause of campus unrest," Mr. Nixon and Agnew could not agree on something that had happened so far was "probably the most vicious and violent yet perpetrated by dissident groups and their allies. They're worse than the Brown Shirts and the Communist element and also the night vigilantes. They're the worst kind of people that we harbor in America. We're beginning to lose control." But the composition of the guard at Kent in the hearings said the Kent State students will "not allow themselves to be shot at again without shooting back." And also said that if things are not changed in the United States "will soon face a civil war." Students fighting against the war in Vietnam are seeking to take a side in the civil struggle. Sensing the strength of the working class internationally, in Vietnam, in Eastern Europe, they are beginning to take up the fight against imperialism and its war. This is the result of class struggle.

As the class struggle deepens, with the working class going into battle in the UAW contract fight, with the struggle against the war penetrating deeper into the working class, the fight to unite students, workers, black and white, around a program capable of fighting and defeating capitalism must be taken forward.

Jobless Future For Youth Exposed At Minn. State Fair

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

MINNEAPOLIS—The severity of the unemployment among youth in Minnesota (particularly students looking for summer jobs) was brought home sharply during hiring for the Minnesota State Fair. A record crowd of over 1,700 youth applied for the 1,000 jobs on the first day of hiring, with over 1,000 more applying later in the week.

Although jobs are not given out on a first-come, first-served basis, a number of the teenagers spent all night on the sidewalk outside the employment office in order to be first in line. For most, this was the end of a summer of fruitless job hunting that started long before the start of school.

The coveted jobs are, in truth, a brutal 10 to 12 hours of hard labor. Workers spend as much as 14 hours a day on their feet without break. Fairgrounds life is harsh, manual labor, carrying burdens, driving rides and doing maintenance work. Workers at the State Fair, which is touted as a showcase of the "Quality Life in Minnesota," run in the $1 to $1.25 range. Total earnings for most will not be over $125. In addition, many workers will have to pay the $1.50 admission fee each day from their own pockets, and many will bear the blame for shortages, or even be accused of them. Still thousands line up for these jobs—as these jobs are better than unemployment.

The local police chief in Kent said at the hearings: "In my opinion this whole thing was started, it was well planned and it was subversive elements that caused it. In May I this thing started on the wall—"Get Out of Cambodia"—and there were speakers on the campus.

The real role of the National guards in their role in the crisis is by NAACP officials and the National guards are trying to shift the blame and pass the buck for the Kent State murders. Brig. Gen Robert Canterbury claimed in the hearing that University President Robert White had "asked that we not permit" the noon rally where the guardsmen took place. White says that "By and large the National Guard was responsible." But it is both of them together with Governor Rhodes who are responsible.

It is they, together with Nixon and Agnew, who ordered the invasion of Cambodia and the escalation of the war against the Indochinese workers and peasants, who are the murderers.
We are publishing in this and the next issue of the Bulletin two speeches made by Leon Trotsky in the 1920s to Soviet workers. Their theme—Europe and America, the international situation today—is that dominating the complex inter-relationships that have developed between the Old and New worlds over the last 60 or more years, there can be no really effective struggle for socialism in either the United States or Europe. The first speech—"Perspectives of World Development"—was delivered on July 28, 1924. The second speech—"Whither Europe?"—was made on February 15, 1926.

The two poles of the labour movement—the most perfected type of conciliation

COMRADES: The contemporary world labour movement is polarized: two poles determine, with unprecedented clarity, the two basic tendencies within the world working class. One of them, the revolutionary pole, is in our country, the Soviet Union; the other, the conciliatory pole is in the United States. Never before have there been such perfectly formed and method of reformism, that is, politics of compromise with the bourgeoisie, as are to be found in the American labour movement for the last two or three years.

Politics of class compromise has been observed in the past; we have observed it through the eyes of history and with our own eyes. We estimated—and this was correct as far as the past is concerned—that opportunism in its most perfected form was furnished in the pre-war epoch by England where the perfected type of conservative trade unionism was produced.

But today it is necessary to say that English trade unionism of the classic era, that is, of the latter half of the 19th century, bears the same relation to existing American opportunism as handcraft production does to an American factory. In the United States there is now a vast movement of the so-called company unions, that is, organisations which, in contrast to the trade unions, consist not only of workers, but also of the bosses, or rather, representatives of both. In other words, the phenomenon that occurred at the time of the guild organisation of production, and which disappeared after feudalism, has now assumed unprecedented and entirely new forms in the most powerful capitalist country.

If I am not mistaken, Rockefeller was the initiator of this movement before the war. But this movement spread to the most powerful concerns of North America only recently, beginning with 1923.

The American Federation of Labour, the old trade union organisation of the labour aristocracy, has adhered with certain reservations to this movement which signifies the complete and absolute subjection of the identity of interests between labour and capital, and consequently the rejection of the need for independent class organizations of the proletariat, even in the fight for immediate objectives.

Along with this, we find at this very time in the United States the developing of labour savings banks and insurance societies where representatives of labour and capital sit side by side. Needless to say, the widespread nature that American wage levels assure a very high standard of living is extremely exaggerated; nevertheless, this wage level does permit the upper layer of the workers to make certain "savings". Capital sinhons off these savings through the medium of labour banks and puts them at the disposal of enterprises in that branch of industry where the workers are able to save from their wages. In this way the bosses increase their circulating capital and, above all, reinforce the interests of workers in the development of industry.

The AFL has recognized the need of introducing the sliding scale of wages on the basis of a complete solidarity between labour's interests and those of capital. What shall vary in correspondence with the productivity of labour and profit varies with the solidity of the social babel? The interests of labour and capital is thus shaped in actual practice and we put the seeming "equality" of benefits from the national income. Such is the most economic forms of this new movement which must be carefully examined in order to be understood.

The AFL (whose leader was Gompers) has lost during these past few years a large part of its membership. It now has no more than 2,800,000 members, which represent an insignificant fraction of the American proletariat when we take into consideration the fact that industry, commerce and agriculture in the United States employ at least 25,000,000 wage earners.

But the AFL has no need for a large membership. Its own official doctrine is that problems are not settled by mass struggle, but by conciliation between capital and capital. To an extent that this idea has found its highest expression in the company unions, the local union can and must limit itself to carrying the arbitration of petty limits of the working class, that act in the name of the entire class.

Nor is collaboration limited to the industrial and financial fields (banks, insurance societies). It is transmitted lock, stock and barrel into the sphere of domestic and world politics. The AFL, together with the new company unions, to which it is closely linked and on which it leans directly or indirectly, carry on an energetic fight against socialism, and generally against European revolutionary doctrines, among which it includes some of the Second International and of the Amsterdam International.* The AFL adopts the Monroe Doctrine, America for Americans, in a new way and interprets it as follows:

"The European rabble can and will be instructed by us but they must keep their noses out of our affairs." In this the AFL only echoes the bourgeoisie. Whereas formerly the latter declared: "America for Americans, Europe for Europe's today the Monroe Doctrine signifies a prohibition to others not to meddle with America's affairs, but in no wise prohibits America from interfering in the affairs of the rest of the world. America for Americans, and Europe too!"

The AFL has recently created a pan-American Federation, that is, an organization extending to South America and preparing the way for North American imperialism in Latin America. Wall Street could not find a better political instrument. But at the same time it should be a struggle against the degenerating influence of the Pan-American Federation.

The organization created by Gompers remains, as you know, outside the Amsterdam International. In the eyes of the AFL the latter is an organization of decadent Europe, an organization too much poisoned by revolutionary prejudices. The AFL remains outside Amsterdam just like American capitalism remains outside the League of Nations. But that does not prevent American capitalism from manipulating the strings of the League of Nations; nor the AFL from drawing behind it the reactionary bureaucracy of the Amsterdam International.

Here too a perfect parallelism is to be observed between the operations of Coolidge and those of Gompers' heirs. The February 15th speech of the American capitalist installed it. In all parts of the world it fights for the rights and pretensions of American capitalism, and, consequently, first and foremost against the Soviet Republic.

This new conciliationism is of a much higher type than any seen before: it is conciliationism drawn to its ultimate logical conclusion, organically sealed by inter-class institutions like company unions, coalition banks and insurance societies and this conciliationism has attained at one stroke American proportions. Large capitalist enterprises have been created which, organized by contract, factory committees on equal footing with the bosses, or along the lines of Lower and Upper Houses, etc. Conciliationism is standardized, mechanized and produced by large capitalistic concerns. This is a purely American phenomenon—a sign of social convulsion for the mass production of conciliation by means of which the subjugation of the working class is automatically strengthened.

The economic power of the USA as the basis of conciliation

ONE might ask why capital has need of this. The answer is obvious if one takes into account the growth of power of American capital and the plans that it is capable of projecting. For American capital, the USA is no longer a sheer field of action, but a drill ground for
new operations on a gigantic scale. The American bourgeoisie must insure its security in order to carry through the concentration of the workers in this most complete and perfect form, in order to be able to expand more securely abroad. Another question arises: How is it possible to realize this plan? The third part of the 20th century this standardized conciliation, this concentration, this imperialist slaughter in which the USA participates, in the most gigantic excesses of the workers of all countries? The answer to this question is to be found in the power of the American capital, to which nothing in the past can compare.

No few experiments have been made by the capitalist system in Europe and in different parts of the world. The whole history of mankind can be viewed as a tangled chain of attempts to create, remodel, improve, raise the social organization of labour from patriarchy, through slavery, to capitalism, and finally, capitalism. It is with capitalism that history has carried out the greatest number of experiments, first of all and in the most varied manner in Europe. But the most colossal and 'successful' attempt appears on the North American continent.

Just think of it: America was discovered near the close of the 15th century, after Europe had already passed through a rich history. During the 16th, 17th and even 18th centuries, and in the very last third of the 19th century, the United States was a distant, narrow-minded, and even backward part of the human civilization. In this interim, a country of 'the greatest poetic talent and the finest sense of the subtle humoristic' of the world was formulating the conditions for developing productive forces. All the European movements of religious-revolutionary, as well as political-revolutionary character—what did all these movements mean? They shouldered the struggle of the most progressive elements, first of the country whose very essence is the working class, against feudal and clerical rule, and laid the foundation for the development of the productive forces. Everything that Europe has achieved is the result of the poetic talent of European nations, whose most active element was and remains the productive forces. If all these countries were to make their own way at any cost fell into an economic and social sink, America did not exist, where the virgin spirit, where the inexhaustible abundance remains; such is the basis of America's development, America's technology, America's science.

What inexhaustible nature lacked was technological methods and skills. But skills are based primarily on the productive forces, on the capacity to use even the simplest and least productive methods, on the capacity to exchange man by machine, and machine by machine, without any carrying away, lowering and lifting by automatic means. All this must be accomplished by a conveyor line and not by manual work. This is the principle of the conveyor system of production.

Where was the conveyor invented? In America, in order to dispense with a man from the most trivial task of what on his back. And pipe lines? They were invented in the United States which has 30,000,000 kilometres of pipe lines, that is, conveyors for liquids. Finally, the conveyor line, which is the only way within the factory and whose supreme model is the Ford, is applied all over the world.

America knows very little about apprenticeship; time is not wasted there on training; apprenticeship because labour power is dear; apprenticeship is replaced by a system of specialization of the labour process into infinitesimally smaller parts that require little or no training. And who brings together all the parts of the labour process? It is the endless belt, the conveyor line, the system that serves as an instructor. In a very short time a young parent from southern Europe, the Balkans or the Ukraine is transformed into an industrial worker.

The production as well as standardization is bound to American technology, that is mass production. Goods and articles intended for the upper layer, adapted to individual tastes, etc., are manufactured much better in Europe. Fine cloth is furnished by England. Jewellery, gloves, cosmetics, etc., come from France. Thus, the technical and commercial production extended for a vast market. And this is why America could not succeed. That is precisely why European socialism will find its today at the top of the world.

However, the most competent statement by the American is an effective appeal for an intensive campaign for the standardization of manufactured goods. He has already achieved several considerable contracts with the American Civil War, the production of the so-called articles, among them the baby carriage and the cattle. It turns out that the American is the most American, is standardized and dies standardized. I do not know how. We are not sure of this, but it is like a per cent cheaper.

This popularization, numbers many more than the European population. Thus, the American population, first of all, has an advantage of being productive forces. The social productivity coefficient of profitability is multiplied by the greater output per worker. The high rate of consumption and the more rational organization of the labour process, a miner in America extracts two and a half times more coal and ore than in Germany. The former produces 30000000 of coal of Europe. We see what the results are.

It was said of the ancient Athenians that they were free men because there were four slaves to each Athenian. Every inhabitant of the USA has 30 slaves, but mechanical ones. By calculating the available machine power* and translating horse power to mechanical one we would find this figure that every American citizen, from the take-out worker to the coal miner, to the mechanical slaves. Obviously this does not refer to the whole American economy in living on living slaves, that is, hired workers.

The annual income of the USA amounts to $60 billion. Annual savings, that is the sum remaining after all obligations, amounts to about $1 billion. I speak only of the United States, i.e., the 13 States. The figures labelled in other States are even worse. Actually, the USA is greater and richer. Without offence to the British Crown, is an integral part of the United States. If you commit the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce you will discover that trade with Canada is only $150000000. A trade with Canada is positively and somewhat evasively, as well as the northern pole of the United States, without the blessing of the League of Nations. The writer was not even consulted, and for good reason: there was no need for this. Zip.

As for the economic forces of attraction and repulsion are already operating almost automatically: English capital holds hardly 10 per cent of Canadian industry; American capital holds more than a third of it; and this proportion is steadily growing. English imports into Canada are valued at $160 million while those of the USA are almost $600 million. Twenty-five per cent of English imports come from times those of the United States. Most of the European countries consider themselves as being more important, and thus, with the exception, ironically enough, of the French section of the population who is already sufficiently protected itself, tend to the United States.

Australia is passing through the same process. As Canada was at one time as China is now, Australia will take her stand alongside China or her country whose navy will develop to protect her against Japan and will perform this very modestly. In the same way, American victory is assured to the United States in the near future. At head, should our war break out between the US and Great Britain, Canada, the British Dominions, would serve as one man's property, with the necessary power of manpower and food supplies for fighting against England.

Such, in its main features, is the picture of the United States. The American bourgeoisie is a power that permits the American sectors and in order to follow the old Beijing, etc., the American bourgeoisie favours the labour law, but in order to knock out the American farmers on the market. She has entered into this practice to such a degree of perfection that no British bourgeoisie could never have even dared to consider.

The new roles of America and Europe

THOSE last years, the economic axis of the world has been radically displaced. The old relations between America and Europe have become drastically altered. It is a result of the war. Natural economic change was prepared long since; there were symptomatic indications of it, but it has been complicated fact that only recently, and we are now trying to accomplish that natural shift of economic forces that was taken place in mankind's economic life and consequently, in human society.

A German writer has recalled in this connection Goethe's words describing the extraordinary impositions made on the contemporaries by the Copernican theory according to which not the sun revolution round the earth but, on the contrary, it is the earth that revolves round the sun. Who are the many who refuse to accept this? Their geocentric patriotism was outdated true when a new relationship came to America. The European bourgeoisie does not believe that is the same as when they were shoved to the background, that is the USA that rules the capitalist world; and it is already based on a natural and historical causes that have prepared this world shift of economic forces. But it required the war in order at a time to Europe, to set out and lay bare the abrupt shift of the powers.

The war as an enterprise for the ruin and decadence of Europe was the war that America around $25 billion. If we recall the American bankers' loans to Europe, amount to 10 billion, that sum of $25 billion is relatively small. Furthermore, 10 billions went as a loan to Europe. With the understanding that these 10 billions have now become 12, and the American is beginning to pay, to pay for its own ruin. The mechanism whereby the United States was able to rise at one stroke above the whole world as the master of its destiny. This country with
progressive German capitalism which set the 'organisation of Europe' as its aim. But what was the outside of the world? The Treaty of Versailles has created in Europe about 17 additional independent new states and territories. Europe has added 7,000 kilometres of new frontiers, customs barriers and on each side of these new customs barriers, a corresponding number of fortifications and armies. Europe now has one million more soldiers than before the war. To arrive at such achievements Europe destroyed an enormous mass of material values devastated and impoverished herself.

But that is all. In return for all her misfortunes, her economic ruin, her new and endless customs barriers that discourage commerce, her new frontiers and armies for her dismemberment, ruin and devastation, for the war and the Peace of Versailles, Europe must pay to the world her interest on debt—Europe is impoverished.

Europe is impoverished. The quantity of cash available for the purchase of goods is 10 per cent lower than it was before the war. In other words, the purchasing power of the world in economic goods is diminished by 10 per cent. The absolute stagnation in world economy has diminished by many times. The sole stable thing in present-day Europe is—unemployment. And, curiously enough, in their search for avenues of escape, bourgeois economists have exhausted from the archives the most reactionary theories from the epoch of primitive accumulation. They see remedies for the evil of unemployment in the backwoods of the social revolution. During the period of its expansion, triumphant capitalism had no need of such backwoods. It had reached the peak of its power and it can now interest itself in the realm of ideas and returns to the old witch-doctor remedies.

The imperialist expansion of the United States

FROM THE power of the United States and European capital, which is demonstrating the inevitability of a new division of world forces and the new world economic order of monopolar and bipolar markets. America must expand while Europe is forced to contract. In precisely this consists the resultant of the basic economic forces at work, which is breaking the capitalist world. The US reaches out to new territory, to new markets, in every place where the offensive. She operates in a strictly 'pacifist' manner, that is, with-out any use of actual force except in an atmosphere of export effusion of blood as the Holy Inquisition and with blood being heroically shed.

She expands peacefully because her advance is not a question of a war of conquest but of a war of the pocketbook. That is the basis of the 'pacifist' policy of the United States. Her principal weapon is the economic one. It is the weapon by which she is conquering the world as measured by its billions of gold reserve. This is a terrible weapon that she uses in relation to all parts of the world and particularly in relation to devastated and impoverished Europe. To grant or refuse loans to this or that European country is, in many cases, to decide the fate not only of the political party in power but of the bourgeois regime itself. Up to the present time, the US has invested $50 billion in the economy of other countries. Of these 10 billion, two have been granted to Europe in addition to the 40 billion formerly supplied for its devastation.

Now, as we know, the loans are granted in order to 'restore' Europe. Devastation, then reconstruction: these two processes are at work. The US is interested in the sums appropriated for both keep flowing into the same governmental loans in favour of industrial loans. The meaning of this is clear. The US will have to give you the capital necessary to re-establish the national currency in Germany and in Japan and they will consent to do it in France on such and such terms—this is all 10 billion only. It means an end to. And our end in the hands of your economy.

I have recently read in 'Der Tag', organ of German metallurgy, an article entitled 'Gold of Dilllon'. "They have been of those new condottieri whom American financiers hire for the conquests of the world", it says. England gave birth to Cecil Rhodes, its last great capitalist adventurer on a foreign scale, who established a new country in South Africa. Such figures are living again. Being born in America, not for South Africa, to conquer central Europe. The task is to buy up German metallurgy at any price. He has collected only $50 million for this purpose. Europe is not now selling herself dearly—and, with these $50 million in his pocket, he is busy distributing them by such European barriers as the frontier, the Rhine, the Alps, Luxembourg. He must combine coal and industry in Germany for a new European trust; he does not bother with political geography, I even believe that he is ignorant of it.

What does it matter? Fifty million dollars in present-day Europe is worth more than any kind of geography. His foreign policy, he said, is to establish a single trust the metallurgy of central Europe to oppose it to the American steel trust, whose king is Germany. Europe's metallurgy will be 'rescued' against the American one. The European steel trust comes down in action to this war, which is essentially an anti-American one, and he is running as the leader of others in order to unite at a given moment in a campaign of a cruel exploitation of a defenceless country. That is precisely why the organ of German metallurgy weights the alternative: $50 million. The choice is limited. There is no third. Daws is a creditor among them all, and that is bad. With him there is little else to do than to submit.

But in no way is this in some way an old lady's companion. To be sure of a very special kind of... but, who knows, perhaps they will not enslave us. . . . The article ends with this remarkable sentence: Dillon or Dilllon is the most magnificent invention for Germany in 1926.

In the United States, the banks have already secured, by purchasing stock control of the so-called 'national banks', the four important American banks of Germany. The German oil industry has also previously been hounded for the purchase of American Standard Oil. The zinc mines, formerly the property of a German firm, have passed into Harriman's hands who obtained thereby the monopoly control of crude zinc on the world market.

American capitalism does business worldwide. In Poland, in the past, the American Swedish match trust is taking its first Polish reparations measure. In Italy, they are one step further. The contracts which American firms sign with Italy are very interesting; a number of such are already signed, for the management of the Near East market. The US will supply semi-finished arms to the Italian army in order that the latter adapt them to the taste of the Oriental conquest. The US does not yet have to bother with dominating standardized products. And the omnipotent transatlantic businessman comes to the small states, which are unable to care for themselves, and, in all that you need, but paint it up and pass it off to the taste of the American market.

France has not yet come to this. She has not taken advantage and resists. But she will have to stabilize her currency, that is, put her in the American-American motion. Each State awaits its turn at Uncle Sam's counter.

How much have the Americans spent to secure such a situation? A very small amount. The war indemnities abroad, with the American and British war loans, come to 10 billion. The war indemnities still to be received all in all must come to 15 billion. Europe and America is already beginning to see that, as a conquered country, America is beginning to invest in Europe and in the American investments in European economy come to one and a half million dollars, less than 1 per cent of the total wealth of Europe. When a share is swing, only a slight lurch of the finger is necessary to tip it to one side. The Americans have given this finger, and the rest is already readymade. The US does not need the capital for the work of restoration and the neocolonialization of European market. America has already restored her economy. She has the navies and equipment which, instead of millions of dollars but millions of dollars to make the machine going. The US does not have the 10 million, and lays down his indemnities. He is the master, he issues the orders.

I have received an extremely interesting article on one of those new Cucl Rhodos that America is now giving birth to and which we are obliged to call. This is not very pleasant, but it can't be helped.

We have learnt quite well the name of Dawes. Dawes is not worth a pin's head, but all of Europe can do nothing against him. Tomorrow, we will learn the name of Dillon—this is that of Max Warber, vice-president of the 'Financial Service Company' of the New York Stock exchange, who has touched the globe, that is called financial service. Max Warber speaks of financial service in popular language, even biblical poetry:

"We occupy ourselves", he says, "with financing governments, local and municipal authorities, and private corporations." The American money permitted the restoration of Japan, after the earthquake, American funded the defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary and have played a very important role in the raising of up these countries.

First you destroy them, then you restore. And for both operations you collect a money fee. One of the earthquake in Japan, manifested itself without the interference of American capital. But listen to the following:

"We grant loans to Dutch colonies and to Australia, to Spain, and to any government which pays the debts of Argentina, to South African mining industries, to the tobacco producers of Chile, to the coffee planters of Brazil, to the producers of tobacco and cotton in Columbia. We give money to Peru for the realization of sanitary projects; we give money to the Dutch banks, to the Swedish manufacturers, to the hydro-electric power companies of the Yukon, to the public utilities of Italy, to the American mining companies of the world...."

You may like it or not, but this has a genuine ring. This rings with the sound of these $5 billion dollars that are now in American banks. We will have to bear this symphony again in the approaching historic period.

Shortly after the war, when the League of Nations was in the process of establishing itself, and pacifists of all kinds, all races, and all nations, with their own tongue, an English economist, George Palbus, precisely a man of the same opinion and intentions proposed the floating of a loan of $500 million for the promotion and reconstruction of all mankind. It was a very noble project, for these were needed for this worthy enterprise and provision of the United States subscribed to 15 billion, England five billion, and other countries one billion. According to this splendid plan, the US had to provide nearly half of this great loan which was divided among a great number of states, the US would only finance the share of the US saving loan did not materialize, but what is happening at the present time is by far more effective realization of this scheme. It is the US which holds the strings of the US domestic economy, which has been taken as an instrument of the American economy.

Pacification and muddleheads

BEFORE continuing, I must divide a certain confusion. The world problem which is under study are developing with such a speed, that the lines which mind can only with great difficulty grasp, comprehended and assimilated them. It is not surprising that there has
...
recently appeared a lively discussion on this subject in the international press, proletarian and bourgeois. In Germany various things were being said to the point of being periodically devoted especially to the role of the US, to Balkanized Europe. In the international controversy that has arisen over this question, reference was made to a report delivered to me from this platform two years ago. I have in my hand an American labor review which I routinely opened at precisely the page devoted to the relations between America and Europe, and my eyes fell by chance on a reference to 'rationals.' Naturally, that interested me; I read the article, and here contribute, what, to my great astonishment, I learned:

'Trotsky is of the opinion that we have entered into the period of Anglo-American relations; the influence of Anglo-American relations is such that Trotsky will contribute more to the consolidation than to the decomposition of world capitalism.'

Not bad, is it? MacDonald could hardly improve on it. And further:

'The old theory of Trotsky of Europe being put on rations. [Why old?] It is hardly two years old.—L.T.] and made a Dornum of America was linked to this appreciation of Anglo-American relations. And so forth and so on. (J. Lovestone, 'Workers' Monthly,' November 1925.)

On reading these lines, so great was my astonishment that for three minutes I rubbed my eyes. Where and when have I said that England and America maintained capital relations, and that owing to this, they were going to regenerate European capitalism and not its decomposition? Generally speaking, if any communist party there before and to Trotsky, or something similar, one would simply have to expel him from communist ranks.

Naturally, after having read these absurd assertions attributed to me, I re-read what I had occasion to say on that subject from this platform. If I re-read back to the speech I made two years ago, it is not to explain to Lovestone and his like that if one wishes to write on any subject—whether it be the situation in Europe or in America—one must know what he is writing about and not take a position leading the reader. No, I do so because the way in which the question was then posed by me still holds good today. That is why

Jay Lovestone in 1924

I must read you several excerpts from my speech:

'What does American capitalist want? What does it seek? I asked two years ago. And I replied: "It seeks, we are told, stability. It wishes to re-establish the European market. It wishes to make Europe solvent. To what extent and how? Under its hegemony. But does that mean? That Europe will be permitted to rise again, but only within well-defined limits, that restricted sectors of the world market will be reserved for her. American capital now dominates; it commands the diplomats. It is likewise preparing to give orders to the European banks and trusts, to the entire European bourgeoisie.'

Two years ago I said, "It commands the diplomats (in Versailles, in Washington) and is preparing to give orders to banks and trusts. Today I say: It already gives orders to the banks and trusts of various European states and is preparing to give orders to the banks and trusts of the other European states'.

I continue the citation: 'It will divide the market into sectors, it will regulate the activity of European financiers and manufacturers. If one wishes to answer clearly and succinctly the question what American capital wants, one would say: It wishes to put capitalist Europe on rations. I did not say that it has put Europe on rations or that it will put her on rations, but that it wishes to do so. That was what I said two years ago.'

Lovestone claims that I spoke of the 'pacific collaboration' of England and America. Let us refer to the minute where the speech is recorded. It is not a question of cooperation of Germany and England. It is also a question of Great Britain. She will have to prepare to submit to the same fate... It is often said, to be sure, that England now walks side by side with the United States, that England, that Anglo-Saxon bloc has been formed: one speaks of Anglo-Saxon capital, of Anglo-Saxon politics... But to speak in this way is to show one's lack of understanding of the situation.

The main world antagonism proceeds along the line of the interests of the United States and Great Britain. That is what the future will show more clearly... Why? Because England is still, after the United States, the richest and most powerful country. It is the principal rival, the main obstacle'.

I developed this same idea somewhat more forcefully in the Manifesto of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International, but I will not weary you with these.

Let me cite again from my speech that which pertains to the 'pacific' relations established by America: 'This American "pacifist" programme of putting the whole world under her control is not at all programme of peace; on the contrary, it is pregnant with wars and with the greatest revolutionary evolutions. It is not very likely that the bourgeoisie of all countries will consent to be shoved into the background, to become vassals of America without at least trying to resist. The contradictions are too great, the apparatus of American finance is too monstrous, the urge to preserve the old oligarchy is too great, the habits of world domination are too powerful in England. Military conflicts are inevitable. The era of "pacifist" Americanism that seems to be opening up at this time is only a preparation for new wars of unprecedented scope and unimaginable monotony'.

That is what I said two years ago about 'pacific' relations.

Finally, this is what I said from this platform concerning the character and European contradictions owing to America's influence:

'It is absolutely incontestable that those contradictions which preceded the imperialist war and turned it loose on Europe ten years ago, those contradictions aggravated by the war and diplomatically sealed by the Versailles Treaty, are to exist like open wounds and have been intensified by the subsequent development of the class struggle in Europe. And the United States will run up against these contradictions in all their awareness.

Two years have passed. Comrade Lovestone is perhaps a good critic of his own and as those about whom the Russian proverb says that they point a finger at the sky and they always hit the bull's eye. But time is still a better critic. Let me conclude with the advice that Engels once gave to one Stilebelling, also an American: 'When one wishes to occupy one self with scientific problems it is necessary first of all to read books as the author wrote them, and especially not to read into them what does not exist.'

Labour Publications 135 West 14 Street New York 10011
BRAC Strikers

BY MICHAEL ROSE

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, August 21—Northwest Airlines' clerical strike now heads for its eighth week with some 3,500 BRAC strikers showing no letup in their militancy and determination to get a living wage.

Today some 50 off-duty pickets massed in front of Northwest's ticket counters in the Twin Cities airport terminal in an all-out push to publicize their struggle. Joined by a number of members of the Machinists, their song was an ode to NWA management that "We intend to win" and "Let that happen to twist those red roads on the ground." This followed a massive picket of Northwest's main base on August 17, when NWA management tried to call machinists to work, despite official IAM support of the strike.

UNION-BUSTING

On that same, most recent session with one of Northwest's federal mediators, both company and unions have an intention of meeting with the union even through a mediator. That Northwest management in all its arrogance is saying is that they have no intention of talking to the union. They want to break BRAC and then all unions on their line, setting a vicious union-busting pattern in the industry.

But both Northwest and every strike leader in the country is hurting from this strike. They are flying no more than 10% of their normal flights, mostly the giant 747s. And those are flying only about one-fifth of capacity. At the same time business on other carriers has increased, even with companies relatively small Twin Cities operations, such as Eastern, experiencing 13% increase in passenger load.

The strikebreaking actions of the American pilots (ALPA) is allowing Northwest to make any flights at all.

PILOTS

But those ALPA members still flying NWA planes had better think twice. Northwest's proposed merger with Northeast Airlines threatens the standards of most Northwest pilots. Some 500 Northeast pilots, with nowhere to go, are considering leaving more than 2,000 Northwest pilots, will be thrown into the same seniority unit. This will be the crowning blow of hundreds of Northwest pilots, meaning a loss of tens of millions of dollars in potential life time earnings to these pilots.

BRAC strikers now stand on the verge of breaking Northwest's inflexibility. This can be done all the quicker by mobilizing support from the labor movement, through mass rallies and mass picketing.

ENCOURAGEMENT

But as BRAC International Vice President Jack Fletcher noted: "We have to keep in mind that only we can win this strike. Nobody else can do it for us." And so BRAC strikers should expect Northwest's FBI, Politicians Mount Watchhunt In Twin Cities

BY BOB JOHNSON

ST. PAUL—The recent dis- closure that the National Student Association was receiving funds from the CIA raised in the minds of many students questions about the very legitimacy of the NSA.

Nothing at the proceedings of the just concluded 23rd Congress of the NSA at Macalester College helped to dispel any such questions.

A delegation of Palestinian students who walked out of the chief debate earlier today, after a few days after being coerced by what one speaker described as "an outright, single issue character" into dropping their own independent resolution in favor of a resolution on the Middle East with the Zionists.

For five days the congress delegates were treated to a "star-studded" cast of prominent liberals and radicals in- cluding Jesse Jackson, Charles Gary, Richard Goodwin, Rennie Davis, Senator Charles Goodell, Leonard Woodcock, Betty Friedan and Ramsey Clark.

REFORMISM

One commentator writing in the Minne- apolis Star wrote, "Despite hints of work- ing with the system, mainstream politi- cal action, and broad-based revolu- tion and discipline. The dele- gate of one once moderately-left organi- zation now talk like members of the more radical factions such as the Youth Interna- tional Party (Yippies)."

But the point is, that beneath all the necessary radical talk at the present stage, there emerges the most consistent, anti- establishment and anti-capitalist, fuse and divert student youth.

A delegation of students was centered around a proposal from Rennie Davis that the NSA call for massive action to close down Washington, D.C. on that date. With the police being the primary targets of the discussion, there was no chance for the class nature of the war to be brought out and the discussion revolved simply around the practicability of such an action. The motion was defeated after several voting sessions.

All sorts of other resolutions passed supporting this and that struggle which amounted to just so much hot air.

UPURGE

The tremendous upsurge on the cam- puses following the invasion of Cambodia and the Kent State murders marked a tremendous new upsurge in youth political involvement. As movements as students turned away from the old protest politics of the past toward more radical politics. This took many forms, but the ruling class got the message. They fear that students will look beyond the confines of the campuses for allies in the struggle against capitalism.

The NSA congress does not really reflect this confession, and indeed foci on the role of the student as a student to help solve the "nation's crises" in a reformist way. Links to the working class are to be between NSA leaders and union bureau- crats. The source of the confusion of many of the delegates stems from this perspective.
U.S. Communist Party was deeply implicated in murder of Trotsky, near death.

BY FRED MUELLER

AUGUST 20 WAS THE 30th anniversary of the assassination of Leon Trotsky by an agent of the Stalinist secret police in Mexico. To Marxists this crime is as significant today as the day it occurred. The assassination was a blow aimed at the international working class and it must be exposed again and again as part of the struggle against the betrayers of the working class, who continue to go about their foul business today.

The assassination can first of all only be understood as the product of the clash of fundamental class forces. All those who see it in personal or psychological terms simply express their own ignorance.

The murder of Trotsky was the result of a conscious policy adopted by the bureaucratic caste which had usurped political power in the Soviet Union after the death of Lenin. This privileged layer of professionals and officials, with Stalin as its infallible leader, adopted the slogan of socialism in one country. This slogan, the utopian perspective of the Stalinist- led Soviet Union, was based on the idea that the Soviet Union would be the first socialist society in the world, and that the remaining capitalist countries would follow. This delusion was propagated by the Soviet government, and the world proletariat was deceived.

The turning away from the perspective of world revolution led inescapably to the policy of "peaceful coexistence," of socialism in one country, of preserving the status quo in alliance with a section of the imperialist world. This was the meaning of the People's Front, ushered in by Dimitrov at the 1935 Congress of the Cominform.

Each empirical turn of the Cominform had led only to disaster, from Britain in 1926 and China in 1927 to the greatest disaster of all, in Germany in 1933. Each defeat reinforced the bureaucracy in its turn away from Leninism. The People's Front was the product especially of the German defeat, and it marked a fundamental turn from communism to open reformism, toward conscious alliance with the bourgeoisie.

Hand in hand with this foreign policy turn went a turn from "ordinary" means of revolution toward the actual liquidation of the left wing opponents of the bureaucracy inside the USSR and the world labor movement.

BLOODBATH

This was the meaning of the purge trials. The assassination of Kirov in December 1934, revealed by Khrushchev to have been staged by the bureaucracy, became the basis of the bloodbath which engulfed millions. Hundreds of thousands of de- accused communists were executed or left to die in labor camps. Even thousands of loyal supporters of Stalin became victims of the terror which was designed to wipe out an entire revolutionary generation.

The terror at home was accompanied by an efficient and murderous abroad. The Stalinist secret police desisted its energies to espionage and terror directed not against the ruling class but against its working class opponents.

In a recent memoir of Ignace Reiss by his widow[1] some of the details of this counterrevolutionary conspiracy are discussed. Ignace Reiss was a functionary in the foreign department of the NKVD. The NKVD in this period was built up as a secret apparatus organized internationally, as a vanguard and independent organ of the Communist International. Throughout the apparatus there were those who opposed the bureaucracy when they saw that they were being used for counterrevolutionary ends. Reiss challenged the bureaucracy by exposing to the Comintern the activities of the Soviet Communist Party which proclaimed his intention of joining the Fourth International. Within weeks he was murdered by White Guard emigres doing the dirty work of the Kremlin.

On one level a vast police net- work was activated from the reactionary White Guard circles in West Germany and other capitals of the world. These elements "approved Stalin's liquidation of the Revolution." On another level the bureaucracy utilized undercover agents for all sorts of informational purposes including of course the setting up of the assassinations.

Jack Sobel was one of the most prominent of these agents.[2] From the early 1920s in Europe until well into the 1950s in the United States he continued to gather and relay information on the Trotskyist movement, although after 1923 he functioned outside the movement.

ZBOROWSKI

One of the most effective of Stalin's agents inside the Trotskyist movement was a Ukrainian-born intellectual named Mark Zborowski. Zborowski is now teaching at the University of California in Berkeley. He is a man with whom the international working class movement has many scores to settle. Under the name of Eizen, Zborowski became one of the leading European Trotskyists and set up the murders of Ignace Reiss, Trotsky's secretary Rudolf Klement, and finally Trotsky's son Maxim. He was only Zborowski and Sedov who knew of Reiss' whereabouts. It was Zborowski who insisted on taking Sedov to see Trotsky in February 1928 to a hospital outside Paris staffed by many Russian emigre physicians. On February 16 Sedov suf- fered a heart attack, the midot of an uneventful recovery from routine surgery.

The bloody trails were leading, as Trotsky himself understood very well, to the biggest crime of all. It was not until August 20, 1940, 3 years after Reiss' murder and 2-1/2 years after the murder of Sedov, that Stalin's agent finally caught up with Trotsky. As we have indicated this was a particularly tense and well-organized international conspiracy cannot possibly be explained in terms of revenge. Despite the small forces of the Fourth International Stalin lived in mortal dread of the revolutionary who embedded along with the party he was building the continuation of Lenin's struggle.

BUDEN

Trotsky spent the last three and a half years of his life in the Western hemi- sphere and the US Communist Party took on an especially important role in the struggle against him at this time. Much light has been shed on this role by Louis Buden, Managing Editor of the Daily Worker.

Buden was a particularly forthright political specimen. His testimony is significant in spite of and indeed partly because of this. Buden was always extremely hostile to Trotskyist theory. He maintained an absolute absurdity here, he who never broke fully with the Catholic Church even after he joined the Party, who never had the slightest interest in or agreement with dialectical materialism, which he con- sidered an alien philosophy. His approach can be summed up in the proposal he once made that socialism be introduced by constitutional amendment.

Naturally enough Buden was extremely hostile to Trotskyism. In his book on his political travels from Stalinism back to the Catholic Church, he says the follow- ing: "In the Trotskyites I saw crudely expressed the moral evil which only later I discovered were also present in the Stalinists."

Buden had been in the Conference for Progressive Labor Action (CPLA) along with noted pacifist A. J. Muste and others. With the beginning of the Spanish civil war against unification with the American Trotskyists it was precisely the uncompromising attitude of the Trotskyites on questions of theory and internationalism which disturbed Buden so much. His thought of himself as a loyal American and his most important goal was to com- bine socialism with patriotic American-
murder
leon trotsky

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months before returning to the US. Morand came to the US in September 1939 and went to Mexico in January 1940, where he remained for much of the time until the assassination. It was through his relationship with Sylvia Agoldt that he came to know Trotsky. This was the decisive part of the entire conspiracy.

The role of Budenz and Ruby Weil by no means exhausts the involvement of the American Stalinites in the assassination. James Ford, several times the Vice- Presidential candidate for the CP, was a member of a Comintern commission which went to Mexico early in 1940 in order to help set the stage for the assassination. This commission engineered the removal of the labor leader, and the tacit acceptance of the CP. Laborde sought to consistently apply the popular front policy in support of the Cardenas government. Cardenas, however, had given General Exhuast. Meanwhile Morand became key in the assassination.

The May 24 attack was led by David Allaro Siqueiros, the well-known Mexican painter and dedicated Stalinist who was recently accorded a big welcome at the 1970 Congress of the French CP. When Siqueiros was finally apprehended and brought to trial, he was acquitted in turn to him over to the police as a deserter from the Belgian Army if he did not agree to come back to Canada in the Union under Trotsky’s leadership.”

And the Daily Worker editorialized: “Leon Trotsky died at the hands of one of the greatest assassins of our time, of those who have used the principles of Leninism over a lifetime of service to the cause of world revolution. Trotsky’s activities attracted this kind of treatment in the period of his criminal element.”

This was the cynical judgment of men who knew that Stalin had been engaging in the most sinister plots for years against his chief opponent, who knew they were lying.

LIES

The assassin’s written confession was riddled with clumsy lies and clear signs of his NKVD-GPU role. It made absolutely no critical references to Stalin and simply piled on outrageous charges and personal invective against Trotsky in such a way that it was obvious that it was the work of the Stalinist police. According to the assassin, Trotsky was collaborating with imperialism, receiving money from a foreign power, was plotting the murder of the very Mexican leaders who had given him refuge, and hated all of his own supporters. Furthermore Mercedar was supposed to have been the bitter enemy of all Trotsky himself after having been a devoted supporter although it could be proved that he spent more time in Mexico than three times for a total of 20 minutes. Even at the basis of the Leninist and Trotskyist Trials, we were now expected to believe. Trotsky was in close contact with an individual with whom he had spoken for only a few minutes the kind of terrorist and traitor Stalin claimed he was. The defendants were clubbed into submission, and the greatest leaders like Bukharin, Zinoviev, and Kamenev, and which they had failed to carry through.

Mercedar’s defense was as interesting as his original confession. The trial did not take place outside the atmosphere of the time. Tremenk police had changed, along with the National Liberation of the Soviet Union. When the time of the assassination, Mercedar had implicated that Trotsky was a tool of the US he had bitterly reversed himself and said that he believed Trotsky was an agent of the GPU. The effort of the GPU to rewrite history in order to absolve the GPU from responsibility was recognized in this change.

In 1941 the American Trotskyist leaders were faced with a serious challenge in connection with the Minneapolis Teamsters’ strike. The CP enthusiastically supported this first prosecution under the Smith Act. Now the assassins cruelly sought to use this development in his own defense.

“Several of the persons who have filed through this trial, such as Jake Cooper, Albert Goldman, etc., many days before the events of Pearl Harbor in the US, were confined to court to save the lives of two crimes: one of conspiracy, and the other of manslaughter.”

This attempt to use the new alliance between Washington and Moscow to save the lives of Mercedar and the American ringleader on the Trotskyists was a real tipoff on the need to create a merger of the CP and the GPU.

There is one further piece of evidence. On December 15, 1939, Miercer was arrested on charges of illegal entry from Mexican prison. Within one hour he was on route to Cuba, where he remained for a week before flying to Czechoslovakia, where he remained to this day.

This itinerary certainly did not only on the assassin but also on the place of the Castro regime in the eyes of the US. It was quite clear that the Castro regime, on its rapid hostility to Trotskyism and to the solidarity with the Kremlin when it comes to protecting the interests of the bureaucratic and its bonds.

The Socialist Workers Party, which played such a prominent role in exposing the crime after she had been tried, now supports the Castro regime and has not only ignored its 10 years of saying nothing about this concrete act rendered by Havana to the Kremlin (it’s assassination).

The Husak regime in Prague is attacking the Czech working class and youth if it is preparing the way for new political trials; it shows its attitude to the workers and peasants in the Czech labor movement. electricity and supplies to supporters of the Czechoslovak government in Prague. The attack against the Communist Party. At the time of the Leninist and Trotskyist Trials, we were now expected to believe. The trials were framed and the purge trials were framed and Stalin was engaged in wiping out his� pronounced opposition in the workers’ movement.

GUILTY

They know they are lying and they are lying today. They have never recanted or explained any of these lies or crimes. They are truly guilt of the crimes which they falsely accused Trotsky.

New York Times commented in an editorial the day after Trotsky’s death: “The Trotskyists are guilty of a far more barbarous act than the Stalin-Tiranov as a whole, an impressive reflection of the Resolution which the consummate firebrand in exile had himself set aghast.”

This shows the line up of class forces most clearly. The Trotskyists have been consistently with the bourgeois agrees with ex-Stalinist Bukharin with the Stalinists, in opposing the prospects of a united front under Leninism and Stalinism, in equipping the leaders of the Trotskyist Trotskyism. The method here, the abstract denunciation of Trotsky’s activities from his class origins to the expression of bourgeois morality. In fact the bourgeoisie has indicated quite clearly that in the fundamental conflict between Stalinism and Trotskyism it stands with the bureaucracy.

We have dealt with the assassination conspiracy in great detail because it is critically important that the nature of this crime is fully understood.

The terror of the GPU was directed toward the Marxists in Spain, Russia, France, the US, Mexico and elsewhere. This is what must be understood.

In the 1930s Trotsky knew that this terror had to be exposed again and again, and to the world the results of the revolutionary movement. He also understood that those terror were very limited, that tremendous defeats had been inflicted on the working class and that revolutionists could not ignore those defeats.

Today we face a different situation. The long postwar boom has also seen the recovery and growth of the working class. The class conscious is deepening rapidly in circumstances which are extraordi-

narily favorable for the spread of the revolutionary party.

This does not at all mean that the development of consciousness will be automatic, that the bourgeoisie and its agents will be easily disposed of. On the contrary, the class struggle will be more explosive.

The events can be expected to fight with every means at their disposal. May-June 1940 in France and the events in Czechoslovakia was just the beginning of the political struggle by the working class against the bourgeoisie and the bureaucracy.

Growth and this can be said in that the conditions for an all-out battle in which the working enthusiast, before it is not a favorable than ever. It is this final struggle and which we must prepare.

DESTROY

The commemoration of the assassination of Trotsky is necessary because it poses sharply the choice between the working class and all of humanity.

The CP is not alone in this task. We have many friends in the Americas and among the others. We must bring the perpetra-

tions of these crimes to light and bring to account those politically responsible for the policy of the workers’ movement which has destroyed a whole generation in the past 40 years.

Sometimes the Stalinists, or a section of them, indicate they would prefer to forget these matters. We must not allow them to forget. Without an account of these events there can be no development. Some of these events can be reopened by the CNM in the attendance of some of the Trotskyists groups. There can be no discussion of the CPSU and the employment of the “old” Trotskyists. Some of these events are part of the political and theoreti-

cal struggle against Stalinism and inter-

nationalism. We cannot insist that they will never be a repetition of these crimes.

1. “Our Own People,” by Elizabeth Norton, in The Nation, November 28, 1959


The 30 years after the murder of Trotsky, the struggle for Marxism goes forward.

Today 30 years after the murder of Trotsky, the struggle for Marxism goes forward.
Labor Support Required to Defeat Armstrong

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

WEST HAVEN, CONN.—As the Armstrong workers enter the tenth week of their strike, there are signs that the impasse in the negotiations may soon be broken. But the question is, which way will it go?

After more than a month of negotiations, the Armstrong Rubber Co. has shown that it is going all out to win a full victory in this strike.

Yet, the union leadership has shown itself to be incapable of fighting for these demands. Why else would they support the secret negotiations by which the rank and file strikers find out only what the leaders want them to know about the contract talks? This tactic reeks with potential for an attack by these same leaders to sell out the workers' demands. To prevent such a sell out the ranks must insist on completely open and above-board talks.

But even open negotiations are not enough. There also has to be included a strategy able to bring full victory for the strikers. This strategy must be centered around the demand to halt all production in the plant—a demand to be backed by mass picketing—and around an attempt to win the backing of the New Haven area workers.

SCAB LABOR

The Armstrong factory in West Haven has been divided into two zones with a two thousand three daily through the use of scab labor (mainly foremen and order-RD personnel). While this is far below the pre-strike production level, it is nevertheless an important step in an attempt to defeat the strike. Besides causing a certain demoralization among the pickets, this production prepares the way for the company to go on to the next stage in its strike strategy, an attempt to defeat the strike by reaching a high enough production to sell the growing number of scabs.

The only way to prevent this is to demand an immediate end to all production during the strike and to ask for a complete general mass picket line for the purpose of enforcing this demand. All scab labor and scab transport must be kept from the gates of the plant. The rank and file must demand that the union leaders begin immediate preparations for this new and critical turnabout in the strike effort.

At the same time, the mass picketing must be bolstered by the insistence that the New Haven area labor movement give the Armstrong strikers their full support—material as well as moral.

Because the leadership of the West Haven Local 83 of the United Rubber Workers (not to mention the national leadership) has not been able to develop and carry forward this type of strategy, it is necessary that the rank and file begin to organize itself in an effort to force these leaders into action.

SIDS

The way to do this is not by holding student demonstrations the way the Stallion Progressive Labor Party and its SIDS supporters have "in support of the strike effort."

The "support demonstration" hold by SIDS a month ago had only one real purpose—that of raising its own stature among students (with its "pre-working class perspective") while in actuality doing nothing more than supporting the bureaucracy and the existing lackadaisical strike committee and its "leadership." These demonstrations cause some of the more militant control to divide teachers and parents and thus creates an alternative to the more difficult task of organizing their fellow workers, which would be necessary in order to carry the strike forward beyond the weak efforts of the union leaders. This is not to de- press the positive role students can play, but rather to put them in the correct perspective as supplementing with a deeper political understanding (and not taking the place of) the mass action of the workers.

Now is the time for the strikers to seriously consider the past history of this strike and the preparations the company is making to break it. The strike is at a crossroad. Victory in this strike can be won through a fight against all of the major demands:

- Stop all production in the plant
- Mass picketing at the gates
- Fight for area labor support

BD. OF. ED. SABOTAGES

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

PHILADELPHIA—The Board of Education announced the delay of union representation elections for the 900.000 students. It is expected that they will also delay the election for 1,000 paraprofessional workers in the school system.

These workers were expected to vote for the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers as their union representatives. The PFT was attempting to bargain for them in the present contract talks.

A better solution to this problem is to demand an immediate end to all production during the strike and to ask for a complete general mass picket line for the purpose of enforcing this demand. All scab labor and scab transport must be kept from the gates of the plant. The rank and file must demand that the union leaders begin immediate preparations for this new and critical turnabout in the strike effort.

At the same time, the mass picketing must be bolstered by the insistence that the New Haven area labor movement give the Armstrong strikers their full support—material as well as moral.

BARGAINING ELECTIONS

It is obvious that the Board of Education wants to put off representation elections for the union from the black workers in the school system, as well as to use the community control issue to divide teachers and parents.

This is the struggle of all lower paid black workers to get into the PFT, as well as the fight for 20/20 for equal education, cuts across these racist plans by the Board of Education.

Science Advisor Resigns in Wake of Cutsback

BY JOSE REYES

On August 20, Dr. Batul Player, science advisor to President Nixon and director of the National Science Advisory Board, resigned his post effective August 31.

His replacement, Dr. David, now a command in the systems division of the National Science Foundation, will take over September 1.

This appointment gives the National Science Foundation a scientific community more active in the fight over the school system.

The resignation of Dr. Batul Player has been the object of much discussion in the city like Philadelphia where the Negro community is involved in the community. The resignation of Dr. Batul Player brings the board a scientific community which has given a strong response to demands made by the National Science Foundation.

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