Canadian Labor Party Sweeps BC Elections

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—British Columbia workers took the lead for labor across Canada and the United States on August 30 by throwing out the Social Credit government headed by W.A.C. Bennett and electing a New Democratic Party (labor) government in their province. The overwhelming NDP victory in BC came the day after the announcement of Prime Minister Trudeau's intention to recall Parliament now in summer recess to smash the BC dock strike.

Two days later at the emergency session of Parliament, which passed the bill ordering the British Columbia dockers back to work, Prime Minister Trudeau announced federal elections for October 30th.

The Social Credit Party has ruled the province for 20 years. Bennett has been regarded of the Canadian capitalist class in his attacks on the workers. In the last few years, the crisis has spurred Bennett to directly challenge the very existence of the trade unions in British Columbia.

Under the Bennett government, teachers, doctors and civil servants all had a ceiling put on their salaries while prices skyrocketed. The Social Credit regime passed special legislation, Bill 3, to limit the salary increases of teachers. In 1968 it passed Bill 33, the Mediation Commissions Act, in order to enforce compulsory arbitration in labor disputes.

In June of this year, the Bennett government made the decision to use this legislation against the construction workers strike. It backed it up with 10 raids on construction union offices by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with full approval of Trudeau's Liberal government in Ottawa.

SIGNIFICANCE

Bennett's actions in British Columbia are what every worker in Canada will face in the next period. This is the great signal.

(Continued On Page 16)

From Sit-Down to Lordstown
The Story of the UAW
By Max Lewis
PART 3

What we think
The Liberal George Breitman

The Republican Convention posed in the sharpest terms the dangers now confronting the American working class. In spite of the party's fully programmed events, the reactionary character of the convention could not be disguised. Within the hall, the most right-wing elements of the Republican Party dominated the proceedings; and Nixon accepted their nomination with a speech calculated to whip up an anti-communist hysteria. Outside the Convention Hall, members of the Christian Party paraded while police arrested over 1,000 protesting youth and armed troops stood ready to move if needed.

What was revealed at the Convention is the determination of big business for war against the working class and its trade unions. It would be the mark of the most cynical complacency to doubt that the Republicans are considering dictatorial methods to meet the movement of the working class and impose a crushing defeat.

But little more than one week after the Republican Convention, the Militant, newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, publishes an article entitled, "Who is Better For The Rolling Class: Nixon or McGovern?" Its author, George Breitman, argues that the bourgeoisie is not acting in its best interests by backing Nixon, because it is McGovern who would deal more effectively with "the threat posed by radicalization—of not only the student movement, but also by the labor movement." This line about the capitalist class making a mistake in backing Nixon, as Breitman puts it, serves the purpose of disarming the working class just as it has been the most vicious attacks by the government. Breitman also takes himself out of any responsibility to prepare the working class for the impending battles. Rather than attempting a serious examination of the reasons why the American bourgeoisie wants to keep Nixon in the White House, he dismisses the dangers that exist and comments that "the ruling class does not see the situation correctly." Breitman's article is a flight from reality. He does not understand any

(Continued On Page 8)
**Scandal Upsets Brandt's Election Plans**

**BY A CORRESPONDENT**

The major political parties of West Germany have begun their campaigns for the December national elections in an atmosphere dominated by the deepening economic crisis, growing working-class militancy, and an open split within the ranks of the Social Democrats, and a major scandal.

JANUARY 1972

Although Brandt disavowed any advance knowledge of the raid, it is known the search was ordered by Berlin police officials.

**DISAVOWED**

The scandal grew even more serious when police discovered being a socialist. He went on to arrange a meeting with Rainer Barzel, leader of the CDU.

Schiller's outspoken wife, Eta, openly attacked Brandt's eco-nomic policy, saying: "Only the bourgeoisie can handle money."

For the time being, Schiller has decided to remain in the Social Democratic Party, but his obvious sympathy with the CDU and his opposition to the Social Democrats' policies that the Brandt coalition has followed.

"ELECTORALITY"

The very man whom Brandt has entrusted with the task of building a socialist coalition, Karl Schiller, would join the CDU before the election.

For more than two weeks, Schiller has restated the government the month before, publicly considered whether to drop all pretenses of an all-out attack on the trade unions. As he rules in coalition with the bourgeois Free Democratic Party, Brandt's policies are determined by the demands of the most right-wing elements in the coalition.

**STRIKES**

Spontaneous strikes have erupted during the past month in heavy industry. Krupp steelworkers in Rheinhausen and Böchem struck for higher wages. In Dornburg, 1,000 workers from Hoesch demonstrated against layoffs, and Teves workers organized a protest strike.

These struggles emerge against the background of growing inflation and the threat of tremendous unemployment. No less than 52,000 Hoesch workers are thought to be a product of the system. The economic situation will deteriorate as the Common Market nations face with trade war with the United States.
U.S. Trade War Plans Threaten Big Increase In Unemployment

BY DENNIS O'CASEY

A new stage in the development of international trade war is now looming throughout the capitalist world. While Nixon's trade agreement worked out last week in Hawaii with Japan's Prime Minister Tanaka is hailed by the capitalists as some kind of breakthrough toward greater international cooperation, beneath this thin facade Nixon is preparing the most massive attacks since the 1930's against his own capitalist rivals in Europe and Japan.

For the working class internationally trade war has one unending meaning: it must now result in massive worldwide unemployment affecting millions of workers all over the world. In the U.S. unemployment rose from 5.5 to 6.3 percent bringing the number of jobless close to five million.

The position of a new stage in the international trade war coincides with the explosive collapse of the monetary negotiations which have been carried out between the U.S., European, and Japanese governments and central banks. Negotiations were a vain effort to prevent the mounting disaster situation opened up last August 15.

The sharpness of the situation was clearly expressed in the barren deliverance this week by U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul Volker to European Monetary heads at the Albiach European Summit.

Volker, with complete arrogance, stated that fixed currency rates might be all right for the Europeans but sharply warned them not to try to "impose their ideas on the rest of the world."

UNDERCUT

In other words, what Volker said was that while all right with the U.S. if the Common Market wishes to maintain a fixed relation of its currencies internally, the United States in its right to seek a devaluation of the dollar in the world market will do all in its power to force these transcontinental European currencies against the dollar.

Above all, what Volker made clear is that there will be no restriction of the link between the dollar and gold.

In a sharp attack on French repetitiveness, who raised the question of gold and the need to restore the principles of Bretton Woods, Volker asserted that under no conditions would the U.S. raise the official price of gold above $35. He also reaffirmed the U.S. position that it was determined to phase gold out of the monetary system.

Volker stated that although gold would be around for a long time, it was no more than a "pretender to the world money throne much like the fact that there are today pretenders to the French throne 200 years after the French revolution."

PROGNOSIS

Gold. Volker further added, "will have to go the way of silver" and that is the "closest possible equivalent for gold."

Volker's blast comes within days of the break-up of the international monetary talks of many months duration that have been conducted by the Organization for International Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Last week, William Breche, Nixon's trade representative on OECD stated report by issuing a special addenda rejecting the main line of its findings.

Ehret's rejection of the report is based upon the refusal of the Europeans to agree to massive tariff concessions to the advantage of American exports as a basis for conducting monetary talks: the Europeans' refusal to agree to early dismantling of the Common Market farm program which protects European agriculture in addition to the whole Common Market is essentially based; the refusal of the Europeans to agree that they have equal if not principal responsibility for U.S. trade and payments deficits which should be corrected through tariff concessions and a new round of European revaluations.

In short, Nixon's position is to continue to demand from Europe that they pay the price of the huge crisis precipitated by U.S. imbalances through concessions (Continued on Page 12).

Henry Nicholas, Secretary-Treasurer of 1199 was jailed for leading protest against killing of 1199 organizer.

Court Arrests 1199 Leader For Protest Of Organizer’s Murder

BY DIANNE ISAACS AND IRA WADE

PHILADELPHIA—Over 500 hospital workers and other trade unionists from three states rallied at Metropolitan Hospital Wednesday in defiance of a court injunction after the fatal shooting of Norman Rayford, an organizer of Local 1199C, National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees.

The city retaliated by taking Henry Nicholas, Secretary-Treasurer of the local, into custody, threatening him with arrest if any more demonstrations were called and ordering him to appear at a contempt hearing Tuesday.

Meanwhile John Daniels, the security guard who shot Rayford, has yet to be charged.

Local 1199C workers of the Delaware Valley Laundry had been in strike since July 29 at five city hospitals which use the laundry, including Metropolitan Hospital, where Rayford was shot by Daniels, a Diamond Security Corporation guard whom the hospital was using to drive laundry to New York.

MURDER

Rayford was left in the driveway for 25 minutes after he was shot in the chest and was pronounced dead inside the hospital. A knife supposedly belonging to Rayford was found near the body—without fingerprints.

Nicholas said: "He (Rayford) never carried a knife to my knowledge. I think this is an attempt to cover up an apparent murder as self-defense."

(Continued on Page 18)

Parole Board Flatly Denies Farinas Bid Without Review

BY NANCY FIELDS

NEW YORK—On Monday, August 23, Juan Farinas was informed that the U.S. Board of Parole had refused to review his request for parole. Through this action, the Board has denied any chance for parole until next March when the case will again come up for review.

Farinas has served six months of a two year sentence in Danbury Federal Penitentiary for allegedly violating the Selective Service Act at his induction in 1968.

Juan's role "crime" was to distribute a leaflet to his fellow indicts which expressed his opinion on the Vietnam War as a war waged against the workers and peasants there in the interests of American big business.

SOLIDARITY

This refusal by the Parole Board follows an intensive campaign among trade unionists and youth who rallied in solidarity with Juan to demand his freedom. The case drew tremendous support from the working class who saw the political attack on Farinas as part of the growing assault by the government on the trade union movement.

NICHOLAS

In fact, the Defense Committee has just received a letter of support from Henry Nicholas, National--Treasurer of Local 1199C Hospital and Nursing Home Employees. Nicholas has just been arrested during the demonstration against the brutal murder of a 1199 union organizer in Philadelphia last week.

In their action, the Parole Board did not issue any statements giving any reasons for their decision. While there is no specific requirement in the law that the Board must issue an explanation for its actions, the matter is pending before the Supreme Court because the actions of the Parole Board are completely arbitrary and offer no method of defense for the prisoners.

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2. Pragmatism and the Marxist Theory of Knowledge—Tim Wohlforth
3. A Methodological Approach to Marx’s Capital—Dennis O’Casey

$17.00 covers everything including transportation.

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Newark News: Closure Hits At Printing Unions

BY DAVID NORTH
NEWARK, N.J.—More than 500 workers on the staff of the Newark News were thrown out of work Thursday as the 88-year old paper shut down production, after having given its employees less than 48 hours notice.

The shutdown of the News is the latest in a series of attacks aimed at destroying the jobs of New Jersey workers. Just three weeks ago, American Can announced that it plans to close its Jersey City plant. In March, 800 workers gained the growing ranks of unemployed when Ballantine closed its printing plant on the island.

News employees were notified Tuesday morning that they would be without a job by the end of a week via a memo from the publisher, Mr. M. Max, casually posted on a bulletin board by an editor. The response was immediate, with the lubricative patents on a profitmaking newspaper recycling process operated by its subsidiary, the Garden State Paper Company.

General Media had very little interest in the publication of the News, which was the least profitable aspect of its operation. Almost immediately after taking over from the Sauter family, General Media forced the newly organized Guild local into a strike by rejecting its wage proposal, demanding the dismissal of 50 staff members, and implementing drastic work rule changes.

SALE
Before the News resumed publication last April, Media General announced the sale of its Sunday edition and plant equipment to the Newark Star-Ledger for the price of $12 million. "After that deal, Media General had gotten all we had out of the News," said one reporter after leaving work for the last time Thursday. "If they were really interested in running our newspaper, the owners would not have shut it down until they were able to see the results of the full-fledged campaign." Reflecting the satisfaction of the News in which the blame was placed on the "senseless ten month strike," and then warned: "A similar poster will hang over other newspapers everywhere until management and labor begin to act on a recognition that even high quality is no automatic guarantee of survival." In this editorial, the Times speaks not only for itself but for all sections of industry. It is saying that if the working class resists productivity measures and wage cuts, owners will shut down their magazines. "This is the strategy of the employers, and it must be met by the working class by demanding that industry be nationalized and administered by the working class."

5-month Newark Evening News strike (above) was used to prepare for the closure of the paper as part of the Guild's efforts to nationalize the News in which the blame was placed on the "senseless ten month strike," and then warned: "A similar poster will hang over other newspapers everywhere until management and labor begin to act on a recognition that even high quality is no automatic guarantee of survival." In this editorial, the Times speaks not only for itself but for all sections of industry. It is saying that if the working class resists productivity measures and wage cuts, owners will shut down their magazines. "This is the strategy of the employers, and it must be met by the working class by demanding that industry be nationalized and administered by the working class."

By CAROL MARKS
ST. LOUIS—Tensions among auto workers at the General Motors Assembly Division (GMD) plant here are at the breaking point as it switches from light duty to the new working conditions that are set for the out model.

Workers are being sent home after only half shifts as virtually hundreds of incomplete models pile up at the end of the production line. By claiming sabotage, GM does not have to pay the guaranteed number of hours covered by the union contract. Since the model changeover, the truck line has not run for more than four hours or any shift. Without a doubt the major cause of the pile up is the speed of the line.

IMPOSSIBLE
It is impossible for workers to carry out their jobs on the new models and take the load of those who have been laid off. This includes 230 workers since August. Some men are required to carry out work on both sides of the truck line. Fewer have this situation been posed before and was specifically ruled out in the 1970 contract, which has been torn up with the introduction of GMD.

COMPUTER
One auto worker described to the Bulletin what was required: "They have a computer in Detroit and it sets out the time for a job at 60 seconds. They then went 60 jobs an hour per man. They then want us to be like machines, but we aren't." It is impossible to keep up. The work coming down the line is driving down to the level of the computer. This is to make extra profits for the GM shareholders. We can't do it.

FORCED
The management has a contract similar to that forced on the Lordstown workers ready to be signed by the union. The inter-

GM Speedup Pushes Men To Breaking Point

PHILADELPHIA Teachers Strike To Defend UFT

By ESTHER GALEN & A. BRILL
PHILADELPHIA—Teachers here have been on strike Tuesday in the face of the mounting offensive by the Board of Education to destroy all the gains that the union has won.

The Philadelphia Board of Education has offered no pay increases to teachers to increase the work week for secondary school teachers by three hours a day, increase class size, cut non-teaching assistants jobs by 30 percent in each school. Last year they fired 500 teachers.

In New York, teachers are facing similar attacks. The city refused to negotiate a new contract until August 28, although state law requires that negotiations start in March. The UFT held a rally in March that began to date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer. To date the Board has not made any offer.

The Board is proposing that grievances be denied any satisfaction on the right to make decisions without consultation with the union on anything not specifically covered in the contract.

While campaigning to divide the teachers from the community, the Board is using the strike to provoke a strike in order to destroy the union. Albert Shanker, President of the New York AFT, declared: "The Board seems to want to destroy public education in our city in its impetuous desire to crush the union. If the Board is ball-busting on provoking a strike, it is because the board members are not about to see themselves destroyed as educators, nor will they see the teachers' movement defeated."

However, Shanker is not disheartened. As an example of the victories, he cited the provisions backing down from calling a strike if no contract agreement is reached.
What Internationalism Really Means

The theme of the recent Young Socialist Alliance Educational Conference was internationalism. Internationalism does not simply mean supporting the struggles of the working class in other countries. It means understanding the international character of capitalism and its crisis, and fighting for an international strategy for the working class so that it can take power in every country.

Trotsky developed the Transitional Program on the basis of his assessment of capitalism as a world historical system. Because capitalism had entered its death agony, the building of the sections of the Fourth International in every country to lead the working class to power was necessary.

In 1933 Michel Pablo sought to liquidate the Trotskyst movement based on his theory of the “New World Reality.” Rejecting the Marxist conception of socialism arising through the struggle between the working class and capitalist under conditions of crisis, Pablo saw the defeat of capitalism occurring gradually through the expansion of the Stalinist bureaucracies. The Socialist Workers Party defended the Fourth International by calling for a split from Pabloism in 1933.

In 1963 the SWP-YSA abandoned internationalism through their unprincipled reunification with the Pabloite forces. This was done without a discussion of the original split which had been caused by Pablo’s rejection of every principle of Trotskyism and of the Transitional Program based on the death agony of capitalism. Today, Pablo openly admits that he does not consider himself part of the Fourth International and says he is not a Trotskyist.

The YSA’s theory of the “New Radicalization” is a product of the unprincipled reunification and reflects a thoroughly nationalist perspective. Ignoring the international crisis, it does not see the sharp clashes now taking place between the working class and the capitalist class. This false theory claims that the principle struggle in the United States is that of the liberal middle class against its alienation. The “New Radicalization” has become a rationalization used by the YSA to adapt to all the middle class protest movements while doing nothing to construct a Marxist leadership for the working class.

It is this policy that has led the YSA into so-called “anti-war” coalitions with supporters of McGovern rather than fighting for the independent mobilization of the working class against the imperialist war by breaking the labor movement from the capitalist parties that are responsible for it. The YSA has encouraged the formation of separate Black, Chicano and other racial parties at a time when strengthening the unity of the working class through the construction of a labor party is the main task before all those who value the title of socialist.

The Young Socialists have announced their support for the campaign of Jenness and Pulley. We support it because it is a socialist campaign and as part of our campaign for the labor party.

The International crisis poses the necessity for a break by the American working class with the Democrats and Republicans. Jenness and Pulley have ignored the crisis and refused to fight for the labor party.

The Young Socialists call on the YSA and the supporters of Jenness and Pulley to break with this bankrupt policy and to use this campaign in order to pose the only alternative for the working class: the labor party.

Join the Young Socialists!

...I would like to join the YS.
Please send me information about YS activities in my area.

NAME
ADDRESS
PHONE

Young Socialists 125 W. 14th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10011

BY NANCY VASQUEZ

Unemployment among youth has shot up over 2 percent in the month of August. The rise was from 14.6 to 16.8 percent. During the summer there were practically no jobs whatsoever for the youth, but even now unemployment has jumped drastically, expressing clearly the grim future for the youth.

In New York thousands of youth were unable to get summer jobs and depended on the fall months for employment. However, the figures show this will not be possible.

ST. LOUIS

In the St. Louis area, jobs declined by 13,000 in July. By the end of this year, it is expected that 6,000 more workers will be unemployed.

The GM plant, McDonnell Douglas, and other corporations plan to reduce their work forces also. In the metropolitan area approximately 200 persons per week run out of unemployment benefits and are dropped from the rolls.

AUGUST

In Chicago, 14,000 persons were unemployed in the month of August and this figure is steadily rising. Women are being hired at Ford plants to do work requiring the physical strength of a man. Since they are unable to do this, the Ford Corporation pays them less than union wages.

In California's Hunters Point there are approximately 3,000 unemployed, 3,000 of whom are youth of working age and ability.

A youth from Weaver High School in Hartford, Connecticut said: "For the poor people who live in the ghetto like this, when they get laid off it means everything. Like at Royal Typewriter where 3,000 people were thrown out into the street."

Another Hartford youth spoke of the 23 kitchen workers who were laid off at McCarth Hospital: "If they can lay them off, then they can lay everybody off.'

With this tremendous rise in unemployment among youth as well as older workers and the sharp cuts in education, the role of the Republicans and Democrats becomes clear. Both the Republicans and Democrats are responsible for these attacks and neither intends to do anything except to sharpen them.

UNIONS

Nixon's acceptance speech openly expressed his plans for attacking unions and the living standards of workers. McGovern, a strong supporter of the wage freeze and the Pay Board, openly advocates the right-to-work laws which are an attack on all union rights.

It is clear that neither of these two parties will stop these attacks. Workers today face tremendous layoffs. This is what the youth are now confronted with—massive unemployment and continuous cuts in education, with colleges closing down and tuition costs rising.

DEFEND

The only way in which the workers and youth can defend themselves is by destroying this capitalist system along with its defenders. Only a socialist system where workers run the factories and educational system can ensure workers and youth a future.

ATTACKS

The trade unions must begin to take up this fight against all the attacks on workers and youth. Only the construction of a labor party based on the trade unions which will take up the questions of full employment, end of speed-up and wage cuts, along with the questions confronting the youth of decent education and meaningful skills, can begin the fight against these attacks.

CONFERENCE

With all the developments and the urgency of workers building their own party, the Young Socialists sees it critical to take the lead in the building of the labor party. On October 21-22 in Chicago, the National Conference for a Labor Party will be called by the Workers League. Committees of rank and file trade unionists will be established to begin the fight to call a congress of labor to build a labor party.

At the same time a pre-conference of the YS will launch the drive to expand the YS into a mass revolutionary youth movement and prepare for a national conference in the spring.
East Palo Alto Co-op Venture Goes Bankrupt

BY AYS REPORTER

The only supermarket in East Palo Alto, the Nairobi Co-op, has closed down. One hundred twenty thousand dollars raised in a nationalist share-profit scheme is gone and only thing they left was a pile of bankruptcy on the board structure.

The Co-op was not an ordinary store. It was the product of the Black nationalist movement which reached its height in 1968 here and throughout the country.

NATIONALISM

It is these programs which the nationalists have been peddling to the youth for years. The bankruptcy of the program reflects the bankruptcy of the nationalists' political perspectives. The Black nationalists, pushed forward the Nairobi Shopping Center as a community project to solve the immediate needs of the community, such as increasing and distributing the wealth, providing employment, lowering the burglary rate, and keeping money within the community. It was set up by the nationalists, the city council, local businesses, and Nairobi Co-op.

FRAUD

The fraud of Co-op and community control is self-evident in what San Mateo County Commissioner of East Palo Alto said when he stated that: "The Co-op was in it for themselves. They made more money. The community didn't have anything. The guy who ran the T.V. shop had to get out, he was so crooked, either he got out or he'd have gotten killed."

CRISIS

The closing of the Co-op is a reflection of the crisis of this year. East Palo Alto suddenly moving towards becoming a depression town, with massive unemployment and numerous houses boarded up as people are forced out of their homes. Youth are on the streets with nothing to do.

What is necessary today is to expose this bankrupt middle and lower-class through the struggle to build the revolutionary youth movement, the YS.

One particular sight, Atterbury in Edinburg, Indiana, which is affiliated with Westinghouse Corporation, is actually a part of an Army training camp completely equipped with barbed wire and a mine field. All the youth are forced to wear army fatigues.

ANTQUATED

Youth are taught with antiquated equipment which can provide little or no training at all for jobs such as our mechanics.

To cover up the bankruptcy of the agency, the government uses rationing to pit Black youth against Puerto Rican youth. In one incident, a race riot occurred at this camp which resulted in the stabbing of many youth, one seriously injured.

One youth at this Indiana Job Corps characterized this program as a "prison camp complete with security guards." The deplorable conditions and the immense tension result in many fights between the youth there. Rumors spread throughout the camp that "whites from the town (Edinburg) were coming around at night to kill members of the Corps."

Drunks are rampant in the camps and the agency officials make no effort to stop the drug traffic. They understand that this is the only way in which they can hold back the youth from taking up a fight against the conditions.

A 17 year old youth said: "The place is so boring and there is nothing to do so we smoke marijuana for fun." Because this agency is unable to provide any programs, youth are forced into desperate situations.

BANKRUPT

The government has proven to be completely bankrupt in providing any type of programs for the youth. The Young Socialists see the only fight to defend the future of the youth is for the trade unions to take up a fight against unemployment and provide job training programs for the youth at union wages.

Santa Clara Nationalists Join Cop Patrol

BY AYS REPORTER

SANTA CLARA, Calif.—At least 100 Nationalists, from Claro County and East Palo Alto who just closed, all the nationalist organizations on the East Side of San Jose, including La Raza Unida Party, the Black Panthers, and the Palo Alto "Monitor Program," working with the police and youth and "keep things cool."

This plan, which was worked out between the Sheriff's Department, the county superintendent of schools, and the right-wing San Jose News, as "a tremendous success."

The chairman of the right-wing board of directors was dedicated to have "this fine devoted group of young people" perform what is an "outstanding community service."

ROTS

Last year at the fair, riots broke out almost nightly between the youth and police and this year conditions facing youth on the east side have gotten even worse. The unemployment is running as high as 50 percent among minority youth, and the City Council and the police closed down the city parks to youth earlier this summer.

NATIONAL PRE-CONFERENCE

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT

The purpose of this conference will be to elect a provisional national steering committee of the Young Socialists and to consider a programmatical statement around which a national conference will be organized to found the Young Socialists. Plans for the launching of the Young Socialists as an independent paper will also be considered.

The conference will be held in conjunction with the Workers League Conference For a Labor Party Now!
BY ADELE SINCLAIR

The fight of the British Young Socialists around the Right-to-Work campaign takes on increasing significance as the ruling class seeks to defend itself by destroying the working class.

The YS has struggling consistently to smash racism with internationalism; to mobilize a general strike to bring the Tories down; to elect a Labour government pledged to socialist policies and a transitional step to bring the working class to power. It is only through this strategy that the youth can be armed to defend their futures against the brutal acts of despair brought on by capitalism's death agony.

FIGHTING

Early last month fighting broke out between Black and white youth in Liverpool, after a number of Black families had recently moved from their rented decayed houses to nearby, newly built ones. Unemployment in the area is high, while those who work do so under the most deplorable conditions earning low wages.

Over 50,000 youth in Liverpool are on welfare. This is why the police must encourage intra-class warfare by “favoring” white gang leaders who provoke the incidents.

The recent expulsion by General Idi Amin of 50,000 Asians from Uganda to try to control the economic crisis within his own country is now being utilized by the British to create more incidents like the one at Liverpool.

The Tory government, which just survived the 23 day old dock strike brought on by rapid containerization methods and the subsequent crisis in job shortages, now welcomes racism to further divide and divert the struggles of British workers. Over one million British workers are currently unemployed—the highest August total since 1939.

Right-wing extremist forces have seized upon the expected influx of Ugandan Asians to whip up racism and anti-immigration propa-
ganda as a cover for the capital-
ists’ policies of unemployment, displacement, and inadequate housing and cuts in the welfare services. On Thursday, August 24, a small group of meat porters from Smithfield marched to London’s Home Office, protesting Asian immigration as the cause for heightening those difficulties which workers and youth are now facing.

These racist moves have been resisted and condemned by Lon-
don’s Royal Group of docks shop stewards as “diversionary just when they’re making an onslaught on the trade unions.”

It is no coincidence that Danny Harmanston, one of the Smithfield march leaders, has ties to the British Union Movement (BUM) which organized fascist and pro-Hitler forces in the 1930’s. He also led the 1968 Enoch Powell (Britain’s George Wallace) protest.

RACIST

As a result of this racist campaign, the government revoked the right of British Asians to enter freely. It now issues 2,000 “vouchers” a year to the heads of Asian families.

These tactics by the ruling class in Britain serve as a warning to the American workers and youth. The American ruling class will try to divide workers here as the labor movement moves for a united fight.

Already the Republicans Party convention proclaimed the isolation of the capitalist class with elements such as the Ku Klux Klan, and the American Nazi Party marching in the wings.

The emergence of the Wallace movement plays the same role as Enoch Powell’s in Britain.

The British Young Socialists are taking forward their fight to build a revolutionary party that, through the socialist revolution, will rid workers and youth of the damaging conditions which the ruling class has prepared.

It is this common international struggle which the American Young Socialists are waging through the fight for the labor party here.
Nixon's Work Ethic: 
An Attack On Labor

Nixon's message to American workers on Labor Day is a preview of what the employers and the government have in store after the election. Not mincing any words Nixon made clear that this is going to be a period of "sacrifice" and that it is the working class and not the employers who are going to be doing the sacrificing.

Invoking what he calls the "work ethic" Nixon said: "Everything valuable in life requires some striving and sacrifice." Under conditions of rising unemployment and fully aware that the corporations are preparing massive unemployment, Nixon viciously put the blame on the millions of workers who have been thrown out of their jobs by the corporations. "Some may call this work ethic selfish or materialistic but I believe it is natural for a worker to resent seeing a large chunk of his hard-earned wage taken by a government to give to someone who may even refuse to work.

The only solution with the help of the government are creating unemployment, closing plants across the country and throwing thousands of workers into the streets. The rising unemployment figures are testimony not only to those who are every month joining the unemployment lines but also to those who have been looking months, some years for other jobs. Under these conditions there is no possibility for those on welfare to get jobs. Before his all about "the stock market" are the real preparations for massive unemployment as big business faces its deepest crisis and seeks to maintain its profits at the expense of the entire working class.

Nixon also has a new plan which he calls the "National Commission for Industrial Peace." This Commission has all the earmarks of the kind of machinery that was set up by Hitler in Germany to incorporate all talk about the stock market as the real business faces its deepest crisis and seeks to maintain its profits at the expense of the entire working class.

In every facet of Nixon's plans, the Democratic Party stands in shambles. McGovern can say anything he wants but has not for a moment repudiated his support to the Pay Board which is what has been robbing workers of "a large chunk of hard-earned wages." He has not for a moment repudiated his stand on the right to work laws.

The New York Times is now forced to admit that there is a tendency in the labor movement that with "the government, the movement with the political process may move labor leadership in the direction of forming a labor party."

This is the immediate task now facing the labor movement. Rank and file workers must take the lead in this struggle as Means maintains his "neutrality" stand and Woodcock and others mobilize for McGovern. Rank and file workers must begin this fight now by attending the conference called by the Workers League on October 21-22 which will lay the basis for the beginning of this campaign.

Only a labor party fighting for socialist policies and a workers' government can answer the plans of the employers and the government for massive unemployment. If the companies like American Can they cannot provide full employment, cannot provide a thirty hour week at forty hours pay and say they must close down, then we must say that the workers must take over these plants and run them not for the benefit of the few but in the interests of all the working people.
The movement of the Roosevelt administration into the global conflict between the imperialist powers, in preparation for the actual military involvement that began on December 7, 1941, required that the capitalist class break and discipline the new powerful industrial union movement that was represented by the CIO.

This was the task of Franklin Delano Roosevelt: a task which he attempted to carry out on a number of levels. While the Roosevelt administration was preparing to railroad the Minneapolis Teamsters' Trotskyist leadership to jail under the notorious Smith "gag" Act, he was working overtime to line up the labor bureaucracy behind his war plans. The heart of this policy was the wage freeze and the no-strike pledges.

As part of this preparation, it was essential for the capitalists and PDR to maintain the domination of the Democratic Party over the labor movement, particularly the CIO, which under leadership of John L. Lewis threatened to take the road of independent political action through the formation of a labor party.

Lewis' break with Roosevelt was a pragmatic response. The greatest weakness of this break was the lack of any clear political alternative. That is why Lewis ended up with the bankrupt policy of supporting Wilkie in 1940. This policy actually stabbed the labor movement in the back. However, behind Lewis' break was an acute perception that Roosevelt's preparation for war itself, would mean that the ruling class would try to destroy the independence and militancy of the labor movement altogether.

The capitalists under Roosevelt also faced another powerful labor movement in their attitude toward these strikes and especially toward Roosevelt. The Stalinists played a leading role in the labor strikes and in agitation against Roosevelt during this period—making a sharp turn from their previous popular front toppling of Roosevelt. This policy flowed from Stalin's pact with Hitler, which for the Stalinists now meant a turn against Roosevelt, which was an end when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941.

That section of the CIO bureaucracy close to the Stalinists was now in opposition to Roosevelt and in alliance with Lewis. At the UAW convention in St. Louis in August, 1940, UAW Vice President Wysham Motlimer opposed endorsing Roosevelt for a third term, and referring to Lewis, who had yet to declare himself, stated that the proposed endorsement would be a "direct kick in the face to the greatest labor leader this country or any other nation has produced."

On the other side, Walter Reuther and his brothers, Victor and Roy, were emerging, together with Sidney Hillman, as the main leaders of the opposition to Lewis and supporters of Roosevelt and the war, as Roosevelt maneuvered to isolate Lewis from his "lieutenants." At the St. Louis convention, Reuther led the denunciation of the Stalinists for their "coup d'etat" and together with his allies put forward a resolution denouncing the "brutal dictatorships and wars of aggression of the totalitarian governments representing them, was a carbon copy of the War Labor Board which had served the corporations so well during World War I and in comparable with Nixon's Pay Board.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, almost every top union leader promptly declared their support to their "commander-in-chief" by voluntarily giving a no-strike commitment. This voluntary surrender of the right to strike by the union leaders was done without consulting the union membership.

The corporations and their government agents unleashed a savage drive on labor's standard of living and job conditions. Wages and jobs were frozen so that workers would not be lured by competing firms with offers of higher pay. The slogan put by the unions to justify the surrender of the right to strike was "Equality of Sacrifices" which the employers knew was a fraudulent heap.

Roosevelt moved rapidly against labor with a series of more specific demands and contracts, designed not only to freeze wages but to force the unions to surrender contractual concessions already won and enjoyed. General Motors precipitated the attack on contractual standards by refusing to continue to pay workers for the time they failed to work Saturday, to which the UAW promptly responded by submitting this hard won union gain to the WL B for a decision. Most all union contracts provided for time and a half on Saturdays and double time wage rates for working Sundays or holidays.

Donald Nelson, newly-appointed head of the War Production Board, speaking for the Roosevelt administration, delivered an ultimatum that if unions did not agree within 30 days to give up premium pay for weekends and holidays, the administration would press for a law to compel such surrender. The top union officials of the CIO and AFL, yielded immediately and surrendered this hard won gain without consulting the ranks. They agreed to abrogate premium pay clauses in hundreds of newly signed contracts.

Many出售ists in the UAW however refused to accept this "Equality of Sacrifices." At the UAW emergency conference in April 1942, delegate John L. Lewis accused the whole official union organization of "untruthful" local stated: "We are not convinced that giving up double time is vital to winning the war labor is not needed every-where. We gave up the right to strike. Our bosses and union bosses are in the trenches. Can anyone show any sign that those who signed checks have made any sacrifices?"

Reenlistment was so strong among auto workers that the UAW leaders were forced to call a special national delegates convention in Detroit to explain and vote on the arbitrary decision they had just made. Arrayed against the ranks at this convention was a unified front of the top leadership, Thomas, Addes, Frankenstein, Reuther, and the Stalinists, pleading patriotism, increased productivity and "Equality of Sacrifice." A letter from Roosevelt was read assuring these delegates that the savings from re-liquanization of their premium pay "would not go to the employers but to the nation" and that premium pay "in war time is a product of the war effort."

Frankenstein bellowed into the microphone: "Are you going to tell the Pre- sident of the United States to go to hell?" The 50 delegates responded cor- dially by standing on their feet to vote their opposition openly, as the UAW re- solved to give up premium pay was adopted and crammed down the workers' throats anyway.

ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM

With the war in Europe as well as in Asia and the elimination of premium pay, Roosevelt then talked for labor endorsement of his "three-point" and "seven-point" pro- grams. These included purchasing war...
GM strike. The other CIO unions in pack-
inghouse, rubber, maritime, etc., con-
doned. The Big Three's strategy was to call out on strike 30,000 CIO members under their jurisdiction.

The GM strike developed into a serious problem for the unions themselves, as members of the "great-union" strategy averted a strike in every auto factory to date. This stra-
yegy, instead of isolating the corpora-
tions, served to create a united front of auto workers.

The spread of demanding the total shut-
down of Chrysler and Ford, Realtor in-
stigators, Chrysler and Ford were ke-
eping working.

Rather than calling for a strike to bring about a shutdown of the factories, the unions presented the steel strike, as interfering with war preparation. But the steel workers walked out and brought the strike movement to its triumphant conclusion. Almost two million workers were struck at the height of the strike wave.

In Germany, the workers waged a brave struggle throughout the armed ser-
ses, and the Russian soldiers struck in the millions. In the United States, the workers went out in a strike of smashing strength, in which they had already secured the right to halt production in every factory.

This is why, when the demands in the steel strike were finally met, the vehemence of the GM strike was so strong. So strong that the entire CIO leadership, after the steel, decided that they could no longer ignore the organized working class.

The upsurge throughout the steel mill was the signal for a movement among the workers for control of the factories. The situation was revolutionary, with the entire work-force of the United States involved in the struggle. The steel strike was seen as a new stepping-stone to the industrial revolution.

The CIO leaders, however, saw the struggle as a desperate fight to save the auto workers. They did not see it as an opportunity to strike at the very heart of the auto industry. The steel strike was seen as a means to an end, but the GM strike was seen as an end in itself.

The pattern set in the steel strike was repeated in the GM strike. The auto workers were forced to fight for every inch of ground. The CIO leadership was unable to provide the necessary guidance and direction.

The victory at General Motors was not only a victory for the auto workers, but for the entire working class. It was a victory that brought the CIO leadership to its knees, and forced it to consider the possibility of a complete shutdown of the auto industry.

The steel strike was a victory for the workers, but the GM strike was a victory for the auto workers. The steel strike was a victory for the CIO leadership, but the GM strike was a victory for the workers.

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Trotsky’s Struggle For the New International


The period which we enter today, like the 1930’s, is one of tremendous political upheaval. All the world, politically and intellectually, faces its deepest economic crisis and is forced to turn more openly to the extreme right, the conditions for which the reactionary struggles are prepared. The battles the working class now face raise the question of taking position.

The struggle in the United States today to build a labor party and through this struggle to construct a Marxist leadership in the working class requires a turn into the working class and a struggle to win the pre-eminent consciousness of the class and all those tendencies which seek to maintain the working class under the domination of bureaucratic power.

The writings of Leon Trotsky in the 1930’s contain the rich lessons of the struggle to turn the cadres of the Left Opposition in the construction of the Fourth International, particularly the struggle against the centrists and the sectarian who fought against its formation. The political, economic, and ideological line of Trotsky’s, a line which was made real since 1930, is invaluable for the training of a new generation of workers and youth for the struggle today.

The writings of Trotsky in the years 1933-1934, besides covering the rise of Hitler in Germany in which the revolutionary forces which had fought as part of the Left Opposition were faced with a decisive turn. The role of the German Communist Party and the Communist International in the defeat of the German working class proved conclusively that there was no longer any possibility of reforming the Third International. It had become necessary to make a break, which for the next three years was to be the road of the construction of a new International. This meant a sharp change in the practice of the Fourth International which, from their origins, had existed as a faction inside the Russian Social Democratic Party. From the masses and by the masses.

In early 1933 Trotsky spoke of the difficulties in making this turn: “In many countries all the work of the Left Opposition is chiefly, if not exclusively, bound up with the official (Commu- nist) Party. It has penetrated very little into the trade unions and has been almost totally uninterested in what is happening inside the Social Democracy. It is high time to put an end to narrow propagand- ism! It is necessary for each member of our organizations to see over the problem thoroughly. The events will help: every day there will be new revolutionary exigencies on the necessity of a new International. I do not doubt that carrying out the turn simulta- neously and decisively will open before us a broad historical perspective.”

For Trotsky the central problem was that the vast majority of the work was devoted to this struggle. Under the most difficult conditions and as far as circumstances would allow, they actively participated in the building of the revolutionary movement. The formation of the Fourth International was in fact his greatest achievement.

OBJECTIVE

Trotsky does not shy away from the weak- nesses of the revolutionary forces which were fighting against Stalinism, weaknesses under which they developed isolated from the working class. With no links to the masses in a period of defeat for the working class, the development of Marxist theory was very difficult. He began from the same problems of his own party and the class struggle.

Trotsky strove to direct the development of the Left Opposition to make it a part of the working class. In this sense he was the first to turn in history gaining the maximum of knowledge from this struggle.

Trotsky saw the construction of the cadre in principle through the struggle against Stalinism and its revision of Marxism as preparation for this new turn. “All our previous work,” he wrote, “had only a preparatory character”, “...the meaning of the word, we are entering a new epoch:” from propaganda circles we are becoming fighting political organi- zations of the proletariat.

Not only had the German working class come to such a bloody defeat because of the policies of Stalinism but the working class throughout Europe was entering into massive struggles, particularly in France and Spain, entering them under the standards of the Socialists and the Social Democracy and with the fascists waiting in the wings. This period, as Trotsky put it, was one of tremendous “political ferment” in the ranks of the working class who were breaking from reformist policies and moving toward Marxism. In this period centrist tendencies “of all colors of the rainbow” emerged.

Some of these organizations turned to the International Left Opposition after the defeat in Germany.

Trotsky fought to turn the cadres of the Opposition into the working class struggle with a struggle between these centres, edu- cating those workers in this struggle. Only through this struggle could a new leader- ship be built and the most advanced workers develop theoretically.

"The relation between class and ideas is not mechanical but dialectical. The class attains self-consciousness not through revelation but through struggle within the proletariat itself...our strug- gle against centrism is an important compo- nent part of the struggle of the working class for self-knowledge.”

The Fourth International today, like the French Communist Organisation Communiste Internationale (OCI) which split from the Interna- tional Committee, reject this central un- derstanding of the relationship between the working class and the development of consciousness within the working class through conflict. They attempt to substi- tute an amalgam of the centrists with the theoretical and practical struggle against centrism.

The OCI claims that the Fourth Interna- tional has been destroyed and that the party must reorganize itself “through amalgamation” with centrist forces which it is assumed the Left Opposition is not capable of understanding. It is no necessity to understand the lessons of past revolutions and betrayals and all dif- ferences are blurred over. Not only does the social democracy, a charge, in fact, being levelling at this time by the Stalinists.

Behind these charges was the opposi- tion of these forces to the formation of the Fourth International. They contended that a new international could not be built in the same way as the wave of ascendency of the working class and thus all attempts to do so were to liquidate the Left Opposition. In the PCI it was the same arguments being used against the Left Opposition by those forces who were its opponents. The PCI had already opposed the Left Opposition in the PCI and had first opposed the Left Opposition in the Italian PCI.

It was also the basis upon which the leadership of the ILP opposed the signing of the Declaration of Four.

Its opposition began not from the objec- tive crisis and the necessity of bring- ing this understanding of the crisis into concrete form in the programme of the party and the present thinking of the working class in order to transform it and construct an alternative leadership within the class, but with maintaining the party as a propa- ganda circle.

Trotsky, taking up the role of such ten- dencies, says, “Long experience has shown that, pres- ently at the time as an organization in getting ready to get out of the narrow alley onto a wider arena, elements can always be found who have grown accustomed to the narrow path, known and used.”

"They are used to carrying all the alley news and runners and are busy with the terribly im- portant ‘struggle for souls’ or ‘struggle for Party’s’ in their own alley. These con- cerns are said to be so important they are very much afraid that on a wider arena their art will find no application. They grab, therefore, the sargis by its wheels and try to turn it back, and they justify their, in common revolution, weights and principles—arguments.”

CENTER

At the center of this struggle in the 1930’s for the building of the new International was the question of Marxist method itself, of the relationship between theory and prac- tice.

Centrist and sectarianism appear to be inextricably bound up with the relation- ship between theory and practice. As Trotsky put it, “teoretically centrist—‘in amorphous conditions’—the Party is forced to ‘adhere to theoretical obligations and inlines (in words) to give preference to the experimental—revolutionary practice’ over theory, without understanding that only Marxist theory can impart revolutionary direction to practice.”

The sectarian begins not from Marxist theory but with bodies which have been detached from life, from the crisis as it is developing and the new tasks of the party. It is possible to be theoretically uncom- petent with theory. Abstract propaganda about a Marxist program is replaced for the intervention into the actual struggle of the working class and a conflict with its con- cerns.

It is this question of the conflict be- tween theory and practice which is at the heart of the construction of the party today. In taking the theoretical under- standing of the revolution, historically into conflict with the im- mediate reality of the working class, the fight between the Left Opposition in the working class requires as it did in the 1930’s the most immediate revolutionary demands and the most immediate revolutionary demands. It is not accidental that those centrist tendencies that have broken away from Marxism and the working class from its historic tasks.
“Senator McGovern does not speak for the workers of this country. He speaks of employment, but not full employment.”

FITZROY HOWELL is a worker at Kingsboro Jewish Medical Center in Brooklyn, and a member of Local 1199.

It is ironic to see the highly paid members of the Pay Board sitting back and cutting the salaries of workers struggling to make ends meet. If the job of the Pay Board is ever found out, these men will be millionaires.

I’m not quite clear on how a labor party would come about, however. First of all it would have to be very well organized. I can see a situation where the organizing of a labor party might mean the loss of many jobs for the union members. I think the giant corporations would close their gates against the workers. What would be the outcome then?

The labor party would be faced immediately with the issue of what to do. It would be faced with extreme military control over the nation. After the grimm situation at Kent State, Attica, Jackson State in Mississippi, we can see the dangers involved. At Attica we saw the military machine of the state move into action quickly. It’s not the first time that’s happened. In one and the same. Both the Democrats and the Republicans support the well-established corporatists. That’s the main reason they have so much money to spend.

Senator McGovern, for instance, does not speak for the workers of this country. He speaks of employment, but not full employment. As long as the Democrats and Republicans are being supported by the giant corporations, the workers won’t have a say on the problems that affect their fate.

We need full employment, job security, socialized medicine, and training programs for youth. These are some of the issues that really matter to workers. That’s what’s wrong with McGovern in all.

I heard that in reference to George Meany’s neutral stand, some unions say this means he is supporting Nixon and that he’s for the corporations.

I agree he should resign. If he has no policy at all. He has no policy. It is left up to each individual union to endorse whom they please.

Now if the unions were to say let’s organize into a united front and form a labor party, it would be very disheartening. That’s not what he expects. If a labor party were formed, the shock might be so great Meany would come out and support Nixon. He wants to show he is independent and not be there to lose the line.

Local 119 President Leon Davis says McGovern could end the labor freeze. I don’t agree. McGovern couldn’t end the wage freeze. If he wants to end it, he’s got to be supported by big industrialists. Even if he were to support himself, which he hasn’t, it wouldn’t mean a thing. It would just be word of mouth.

The 1199 contract settlement in July has been a lot of Meany’s doing. We have been sold out again.

David said he wouldn’t go to arbitration. Then he played around with words, claiming it was mediation. This was an insult to the intelligence of the workers. How can you settle for 15 percent over two years when rents are going up over 10 percent? It’s not even enough to meet the cost of living.

At City Hall on June 13 Davis said he wasn’t going to accept anything that wasn’t acceptable to the members. He said: “I’m not afraid of Lindsay, Rockefeller, or the President of the United States.” This militancy was short-lived. It was words, not deeds. The members were disappointed. Now a great gloom has cast on the members from the leadership.

If this continues to happen in the future, it could very well mean the breaking up of the union, or a change of leadership, or widespread militancy that the union will not be able to control.

I would say that the prospects for a labor party would be very bright, but only when the situation changes to one that is more depressing than it is now. As things are now, the prospects for a labor party seem not to be too big an issue. But I consider it a real possibility in the next two or three years, because the economic situation is going to get worse.

The right to a job is the right to live. Not only today, but to live decently. If our salaries are really dehumanizing workers, they are not treated like human beings. To deal with them, a labor party.

There are at least five million unemployed. The workers should be fighting back. Where this fight does not take place, it is because of lack of leadership.

GEORGE WALKER is an assemblyman at the General Motors Assembly Division plant and a member of UAW Local 25.

In a labor party, we have a chance to build a party of their own. Everybody thinks someone else will do the job. But we have to realize that if we want to make things right then we have to do it ourselves.

At the GM plant, the primary concern of management is producing cars. That means that the safety and sanitation conditions are ignored. Workers are forced to work with poor ventilation, filthy rest rooms and rats that run all over the place. The plant dehumanizes you.

We have been working in the plant for two and one half years after being transferred from the ammunition plant. It was owned by the government and leased by GM. They were all in the same UAW Local 25. There the conditions were a lot better.

I have been reading the old and new book of jobs that are being cut and the ex-employment was carried out regularly.

The workers were unionized. There were about 30 percent Black and white workers on the line. There was no race trouble. But that plant was closed down in December 1969 and 5,000 workers were laid off.

In March 1970, I was taken on at the Chevrolet plant with about 1000 others from the ammunition plant. I was one of the last to go. A big protest was made, but they were only running about 25 trucks per hour. I have heard they are increasing that to 44 trucks per hour, while reducing the work force by 215 men.

The GM management has consistently hired men who live 50 to 250 miles out of St. Louis. These are men who have been forced off their farms because of the rent and had to look for work miles away from their homes. The management knows these men are more insecure and less militant. Even 90 percent of the Black workers are originally from small towns. Blacks have been hired for assembly work only since 1966 in the St. Louis plant.

The introduction of GMAD has meant layoffs, massive layoffs. It is the only group whose eyes have been opened by unemployment that we have to mobilize. The local elections have been nothing but a popularity contest in the past. We have to put forward candidates running on a political program if we are to build a leadership which will fight back against these layoffs.

Now we see all workers being affected by speed-ups and layoffs. The bosses are absolutely for layoffs. All they want is to break the present union leadership is going along with it. I don’t think any workers should be afraid of job overloading. There can be no pussy-footing around on this issue. The union leadership has to be changed if they do not fight.

We don’t need another party by itself, but a party controlled by working people. It’s no good to have a voice only in a convention, like the Democrats, and then be forgotten for another four years. Working people must control the party all the way. It is not a party which will work for jobs and a decent standard of living so that working people will be mobilized to build it. The thing is to build the program for the labor party set out in the Manifesto is a good one.

“TRADE UNIONISTS SPEAK ON The Case for a Labor Party”

The following articles are part of a series of statements which will appear weekly in Bulletin, by trade unionists, unemployed and other sections of the working class, on the labor party as outlined in the Workers League manifesto, “The Case For A Labor Party.” The purpose of these states- is to promote a continuing dis- cussion of the program in the manifesti in relation to the needs and the experiences of the working class. This discussion is part of the campaign for the mid-October con- ference of trade unionists and youth which will establish an organization to fight for the formation of a labor party.

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“THE INTRODUCTION OF GMAD HAS MEANT LAY- OFFS, MASS LAYOFFS...WE HAVE TO PUT FORWARD CANDIDATES RUNNING ON A POLITICAL PROGRAM IF WE ARE TO BUILD A LEADERSHIP WHICH WILL FIGHT BACK AGAINST LAYOFFS.”
STAMFORD, A CITY OF 100,000... WITH PUBLIC HOUSING FOR 570

BY SHEILA BREHM

STAMFORD, Conn.—This city, an hour's drive from New York City, is a city of marked contrast. It is one of the wealthiest cities in the state and has become the refuge of many corporations fleeing the high taxes and other inconveniences of New York City.

It now houses the new headquarters for Xerox Corporation and General Telephone Company. Corporate executives reside here in plush homes surrounded by luxurious greenery with their acreage providing a comfortable distance from their neighbors.

The new corporate headquarters, however, provide no employment opportunities for the growing number of workers seeking jobs. The unemployment rate has jumped from 5.9 percent in December of last year to over 7.7 percent today. It is rated "D" for substantial unemployment.

It is here in the midst of multimillion dollar construction of corporate office buildings that one of the most critical housing shortages in the country exists. The rate of vacancy is 4 percent, the least in the nation. The funds for the redevelopment agency were recently cut off completely because families could not be relocated to better housing anywhere in the area.

FORCED

In this city of over 100,000 people, there is only one public housing project accommodating 670 families. Most of the families are forced to crowd into dilapidated privately owned apartment buildings. These private landlords charge between $75-100 for the rot and roach infested apartments.

On August 1, when the Connecticut Family Assistance Plan (a one-time grant) went into effect, over 100 people from seven different homes where they live. Above: the landlord's home in the suburbs. looking for a better future. She worked in the city's hospital until a few years ago. "If I had known that I would be living like this, struggling like this, I would never have come up here."

"I want to work as bad as a dead man needs a coffin. With school starting soon, I don't even have enough money to buy my children's clothes and you know, they cost a lot. I've put applications in at many places—the Post Office, Pitney-Bowes, and the Clairault plant. They all said the same thing, 'You can fill out the application if you want to, but we're not hiring.'"

"Mrs. Warren explained that they would continue the rent strike until the buildings were repaired and made fit for people to live in."

"Mayor Wilensky said the rent strike isn't 'appropriate,' but I ask, is it appropriate for us to live like this? We never have any luxuries. I get angry at the people who think we have a ball on welfare. I just wish these people could see how we're forced to live—buying used furniture, like beds that carry diseases."

And worse, do the 300 that Mrs. Warren and the other tenants pay each month for the 'privilege' of living in this decrepit housing? Bulletin reporters paid a visit to landlord Nancy Todd. While her young grandchildren swam in the pool in front of her huge, three-story home in the suburbs of Stamford, Mrs. Todd complained: "I have four extra bedrooms here, and I just don't know what to do."

Mrs. Todd, quoted in the Hartford Courant recently, said she "feels sorry" for her son, to whom she transferred the title of Richmond Hill a year ago. "He's been marvelous to the tenants and now they're out to get us. What for, I don't know."
MOZAMBIQUE:
Torture And Massacre In Portuguese Colony

BY MELODY FARROW

In 1962 African workers in Mozambique went on strike for their rights and were gunned down in the streets of the capital city, Lourenço Marques. Prior to this, 500 workers were brutally massacred in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

Today in Mozambique, like its neighbors South Africa and Rhodesia, the conditions are being prepared for a tre- mendous uprising against the brutal Portuguese regime. To- gether with its other African colonies, Angola and Guinea, Portugal rules over Mozamb- que through vicious slave labor, exploitation and terror. Not only has its colonial policy remained fundamentally unchanged for centuries but now the exploitation and oppression becomes even more intense. The Portuguese dictators fiercely de- fend their colonies as bastions of apartheid and white supremacy.

These conditions are maintained to extract from the poor the best that they have to give. The Portuguese government has achieved this goal through the use of force and terror. The result is a society that is highly organized and highly controlled.

SLAVES

The Portuguese government has led a systematic drive to force African workers out of even the most menial wage jobs and to turn them into slaves. Many work on concessions owned by Portuguese landowners or are forced to cultivate the large planta- tions where they must pay tribute as in feudal times. It is not a uncommon sight in Mozambique to see children un- der 15 telling in the agricultural industries.

The majority of Mozambique workers have no choice but to seek work in the mines of South Africa, leaving behind them families behind for years. A part of their “salary” is kept by the mine owners and is given to the Mozambique government upon their return so that, in the words of the Provincial Secretary of the Economic Development, the money is “spent all at once.” Those who work in the port city of Lourenço Mar- ques and Beira make barely enough to survive.

To establish a rigid segre- gation of the Portuguese settlers and the African workers, the government has sought to re- settle the Blacks in slum areas outside of the major cities and towns. This policy was crudely summed up by the Portuguese military commander for Mozam- bique as follows: “Firstly, growth of the white population, secondly, the limitation of the Black population.”

In the capital, where downtown streets are lined with fancy tourist shops and travel agencies, no Black workers dare stay after dark. It is estimated that 90 percent of the Mozambique popula- tion lives outside these cities.

SUPPRESSED

The Mozambique peasantry has been most unsuppressed and kept in a forced state of backwardness, poverty and il- literacy. It is only until the 1960s that any form of elementary edu- cation became available.

These are not just the policies of some aging colonial power but are sanctioned and encouraged by all the major capitalist coun- tries. Foreign aid is a key role in protecting the coast of Mozam- bique while the United States has recently granted a loan of $48 million to Portugal.

The result of Portuguese rule is revealed in the brutal tor- ture methods of the Army. A mis- sionary priest, Father Luis Al- fonso da Costa smuggled out a report about the murder of 92 people including old men, women and children between last May 1971 and March 20th, 1972.

In the prison, prolonged tor- ture, including castration and mutilation is common. The priest describes how the Army has set up concentration camps in Tete where the population is forced to stay. The Portuguese troops often take 10 or 20 hostages from these camps and torture them in re- tailiation for Frelimo’s ac- tivities.

The struggle of Frelimo is now centering in the province of Tete where a huge dam, Cabo Bassa, the largest ever to be built in Africa, is in the initial stages of construction, on the Zambezi River.

The Cahora Bassa dam project is a giant international con- sortium called Zamco. The coun- tries involved, France, Ger- many and South Africa, are re- sponsible for different aspects of the dam’s construction. Two thirds of the cost is being sup- ported by East Africa which will take virtually all the electrical power.

Twelve thousand workers and engineers are engaged in the con- struction. But the 8,000 Black workers who will not profit at all from it are housed in segregated facilities at the nearby town.

The dam in being built in ter- ritory where Frelimo has a strong base. The dam area is sur- rounded by a mine field and a ring of artillery posts. Frelimo attacks such as on the rail line from the coast which brings in supplies has already held up the dam’s construction.

In an effort to prevent the Fre- limo forces from crossing over from the northern banks of the Zambezi River, the army has destroyed all the river boats and patrols the river with armed speed boats ready to gun down anyone who attempts to cross.

OPPORTUNITIES

Frelimo was formed after the 1962 massacres but in the be- ginning it welcomed anyone into the organization, asking only that they be opposed to Portuguese rule. This policy brought many opportunities to the leadership of the movement.

In 1963, the assassination of Frelimo founder, Mondlane, by the Portuguese government led to an open split in the movement. The, opportunistic section of the leadership openly sought to pre- serve the old colonial structure of tribalism and the disharmony of the women’s battalions.

These forces were expelled from Frelimo. The 1963 split led to the strengthening of the or- ganization. The program of Fre- limo is not a socialist one and remains very vague.

The governments of Western Europe and the U.S. are only too happy to turn their back on the suppression and murder of the Mozambicans workers and peas- ants as long as they are making profits. The Common Market re- cently agreed to give Cota a lucrative trade deal which will give preferential treatment to Portugal’s exports which com- pete with Common Market goods.

Today these reactionary dic- tatorships are under attack by the powerful movement of the African working class. These are not isolated uprisings but are hitting the Talkist parties at a time when their own working class is moving into battle. This is a time when Talkist parties must be built throughout Africa.
BY BRUCE McKAY

CLEWISTON, Fla., Aug. 30—Two sugar companies announced here yesterday they will under no circumstances grant recognition to the United Farmworkers or enter into talks with union representatives.

The two companies remain anonymous. They made their announcement through Nelson Fairbanks, general manager of the Florida Sugar Cane League—the organization which speaks for all the sugar bosses.

According to Fairbanks, seven companies have received demands from the union but the other five are refusing even to return their phone calls. This early and decisive reaction came from managers who confirm predictions that the UFW will face a major battle in its realization right away to organize the entire sugar industry in Florida.

CONFONTATION

The sugar industry has, in fact, chosen this as the battleground for a decisive confrontation with the union, which has been busily organizing the movement of farm workers. This same unabashed clearance of the entire campaign by the Tallahassee Sugar Corp.—where the sugar bosses also have a cogent recognition strike early this year—was sold to the St. Joe Paper Company, controlled by the two billion-dollar Dollar Foundation.

At the head of this giant empire sits Jacksonville financier Ed Ball, one of George Wallace's most fervent backers and the man who broke the backs of 11 rail unions in the nine year Florida East Coast Railway strike. Ball is now preparing against the UFW the same vicious strikebreaking methods he used to crush the F.E.C. strike.

Against the backdrop of these developments is the recent union leadership around Cesar Chavez, who is urging farm workers to support McGovern and the bankrupt Democratic Party which stands behind men like Ball and the past open shop and anti-strike laws.

It was this leadership which led the Tallahassee strike off the picket line and into the capitalist courts and which has continually concurred in concerted efforts to mobilize the entire labor movement to shut down Tallahassee and the book with Chavez.

Thus, while the early picketing signs pointed to a long hard fight, it was clear that the only route to a wider destruction was a strike, and that it was possible to control the harvest and milling with only a small loss due to the strike.

QUESTION

The key question facing the union in its attempt to organize the sugar industry is the companies' use of Bahamians and Jamaicans as cane cutters in order to keep wages down to a bare minimum.

The approach of the union leadership has been to play right into the bosses' hands by calling on the state to lift the importation of such labor. Since the companies can import labor if domestic workers are "unavailable" (refusing to perform this dangerous and degrading slave wages) the union has also been trying to get domestic workers to sign up for case cutting.

Such policies can only divide American farm workers from their brothers in the islands by playing one off against the other in a struggle to the death. This is a tactic that some of the leaders in the UFW would organize farm workers on an international scale.

The question is also one to the union to the bosses: do they want to drive down wages and create unemployment among domestic workers.

The rank and file farm workers must fight for a policy within the union to demand jobs at decent wages and decent working conditions for both domestic farm workers and the Jamaicans and Bahamians who come here every year.

A new leadership must be developed within the union to carry forward this struggle as well as a fight to mobilize the entire labor movement behind the demands of farm workers and their efforts to gain union representation. The union cannot rely on the boycott tactic to fight labor like Ball in a period when the ruling class must drive all workers back to wage levels and working conditions of the 19th century.

Farm workers must be prepared to call upon the common struggle of the American and sugar trade union movement to shut down the entire sugar industry, and they must carry their struggle forward to fight for the constituent of a labor party to meet the political attacks being prepared by the ruling class.

What Is Good For Big Business Is Great For McGovern

BY MELODY FARROW

Last week, in a series of policy speeches, George McGovern shot the last remnants of his "liberal" image as it was strapped and bowed before the most reactionary and right-wing forces in the capitalists. McGovern is going all-out to reassure big business that he is a loyal corporationist and not a bloody radical.

On Tuesday, McGovern sought to convince everyone, including Wall Street security analysts that he was no threat to the profits and investments of big business. "What is good for business is essential for the country," he declared.

In the course of this speech, he dropped his original proposal for a $1,000 flat grant for everyone and instead made the usual empty promise of "guaranteed jobs." He called for a $4,000 minimum in federal assistance for a family of four on welfare and the creation of one million public service jobs. McGovern's speech-makers, the media deconspire and try to live on any of these mealy soaps but the entire program consciously evades the problem of unemployment.

COVER

All the talk about closing tax loopholes and taxing capital investment gains was a cover for the real issue: the denial of jobs. McGovern summed up by saying that his speech was meant to help the many who are poor, "we cannot save the few who are rich.

In case anyone did not get the message, McGovern ended with warm words for Congressmen Wilbur Milks of Arkansas, the Armed Forces and the House Ways and Means Committee. He let them know he would serve as Secretary of the Treasury if he was elected.

Wednesday, McGovern addressed the New York Board of Rabbis. Mc- Govern pledged full military support to Israel's war against the Arab workers and peoples.

McGovern was so anxious to outdo Nixon as a staunch de- fender of imperialist interests in the Middle East that he completely ignored the ludicrous charge that Nixon was in alliance with the Soviet Union against Israel. "I was not the President who imposed the long and devastating battle that is taking place of Phantoms and Jetro and other vital arms in Israel. These are the jets which Golda Meir's regime has used to destroy Arab villages and drive the Arab people out of their homes.

But the most sickening part of the speech was his law and order defense of the racist campaign to prevent a low income housing project from being constructed in Forest Hills, Queens. The President of the Board of Rabbis is opposed to the project.

In a reference to the problem of "safe and clean" neighbor- hoods. McGovern said that "people should be protected from projects that destroy the farm community and identity that go with the concept of a home." This is an open racist statement that blacks with crime and conditions segregation and the ghettos.

McGovern's position became even clearer in response to questions on the Vietnam war. McGovern came right to the defense of the Vietnamese dictator Thieu: "He's been our man in Saigon, we've known him to work. He may not be that fool. He may not be the real black in the political system."

The Communist Party now feels itself in a slightly awkward position. They have urged support for McGovern, but he is rapidly moving to the right. Does this mean that the Communist Party will recognize McGovern as a leader? Not in the next year. In an editorial following the statement about Forest Hills, the Daily Worker, organ of the Com- munist Party, states: "Senator McGovern seems to be losing his bearings. He seems to be a man in trouble, one from which he set out... The situation is either continuing the mass movement against Richard Nixon—or futile opposition."

The New York Board of Rabbis "mass movement" is spilled out in the August 19th issue. "Without receiving constant and growing pressure on the issues, McGovern will seek greater and greater accommodation with monopoly capital and its old line political spokesmen."

Thus, the Stalinists continue to peddle the illusion that Mc- Govern can be returned to the true path through criticism and pressure. This is the real role of their "independent and left movements." They oppose the fight of the Workers League for an independent labor party based on the trade unions.

The neutrality of George McGovern and the electorate and support by sections of the trade union leadership for McGovern will only strengthen Republican one party rule. The next four months will be decisive for the future of the working class.

The times is now to build a labor party for 1972 to end the war freeze and nationalize industry with a "20-30" hour week at $40 hour pay to end unemployment.
UNEMPLOYMENT...

The ILGWU is today spending thousands of dollars on propaganda posters depicting little American flags with the trade-union "X" marked on them.

The fact is that the lesson of the whole twentieth century is that there is no national road out of the capitalist crisis for the working class and that this road leads directly to fascism and imperialist slaughter.

This bureau will soon find that the grit they are supplying Nixon's mill will soon be used against them in major attacks on the employment and wages of their own members.

SOLIDARITY

The only road out of the present crisis is on the basis of the solidarity of working class through the fight to overthrow capitalism in every country. This means the sharpest fight against these demagogues in every union and for the construction of a labor party now dedicated to socialist politics.

VANCOUVER...

The NDP, led by David Barrett in British Columbia, ran its campaign on the basis of "People's Issues." They talked about pollution, Canadian ownership of foreign industries, appealing to the middle class.

The NDP promised relief of both Bill 31 and Bill 3 that hated by the working class. Barrett had to immediately reaffirm these promises following his victory.

At the same time he immediately came out and thanked Bennett. This caused the NDP to become the "people's party." This is exactly the same line he used around the time of the FLQ crisis in October 1970.

The victory of the NDP in British Columbia showed the citizens of Canada that the time is now to throw out the Liberal government and put the NDP in the position of the federal government pledged to socialist policies.

The NDP, by running on the basis of "People's Issues," is a bourgeois party.

The DSP, who are seeking to be the "people's party," is not.

The DSP, with the PC's help, has been trying to obtain a contract. Both the labour and hospital workers have been refused to even recognize the union. The 35 employees make between $2 and $3.25 an hour.

After a meeting of officials of 1199 from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including Leon Davis and national president of 1199, the morning after Hayford's death, more than 200 hospital workers rallied at Metropolitan to demand a probe of the shooting.

That night workers announced plans to hold daily rallies at Metropolitan. It was at the demonstration Wednesday that Nicholas was arrested for

employ union-busting Bennett for "his great service to the people of British Columbia." He followed this by making it clear that the real meaning of his "People's Issues" was that the NDP government would not be that closely tied to the trade unions.

The business community has nothing to fear from us," he added.

DETERMINATION

The working class in British

Out Soon!

Capital Volume One, Chapter One, The Commodity. By Karl Marx.

Preparation for the "red scare" has been ongoing in both Washington and throughout the United States, with the media and government working together to stifle any opposition to their policies.

Recent examples include the scandal surrounding the Internal Revenue Service's targeting of conservative groups and the ongoing investigation into the origins of the 2016 Trump campaign's ties to Russia.

It is clear that the United States is moving closer to a full-scale military conflict with Iran, not only over the nuclear program but also over the country's support for terrorism and its role in the region.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the Trump administration has been working closely with other nations, such as Saudi Arabia and Israel, to try to isolate Iran even further.

The letter of solidarity from the workers union to the workers of Iran is a clear sign that the struggle against the United States is not just a matter of the workers within Iran but is a worldwide struggle.

The workers of the world are united in their struggle against imperialism and资本主义, and the workers of Iran are no exception.

The letter expresses the solidarity and support of the workers of the world for the workers of Iran in their fight against the regime.
Right Wing School Bd. Voids AFT Contract

BY SOL NOSAR

SAN FRANCISCO—The newly elected San Francisco Board of Education began its first two months in office by firing the liberal Superintendent of Education and jennking the agreement on conditions and pay reached by the San Francisco AFT and the previous Board of Education.

BY MARTY MORAN

VANCOUVER—The Canadian government moved last week to smash the two week old British Columbia dock strike. Liberal Party Prime Minister Trudeau recalled the federal parliament from summer recess to pass legislation against the strike.

The showdown on the West Coast, particularly in Vancouver, is which the largest grain port in the world, has crippled the Canadian economy. Grain is the single largest source of foreign exchange earnings for Canada.

Only six weeks ago the strike of longshoremen, the International Longshoremen's Association, was settled. Secretary of Commerce Lawrence River port was broken by a special law against the union. The ILWU's strike was waged under threat of jail and heavy fines, as well as civil suits if their three year contract with no defense against the destruction of the employers.

In British Columbia, the ILWU longshoremen's contract has already expired July 11. The strike is legal under the law which broke the Montreal strike, and a strike over contracts of anti-labor legislation will be needed to outlaw it.

The Liberal Party, facing the full elections staggering from the basic economic crisis, must move openly and vigorously to smash the power of the working class.

BREAK

The work stoppage began in Vancouver August 5 in a dispute over a $1 per hour pay raise. The ILWU wants all dock work to go through the collective bargaining process of a day by day rotation of work among all the men on the roll.

The employers, unwilling to slash the number of docks workers, have started the practice of hiring a few hundred men on a permanent basis to handle the new automated loading, while the rest of the dockers fight off the disastrous amount of breakbulk work.

The union leadership, although aware of a province-wide strike vote, held off until August 20, when the employers had agreed to a 2.5 percent increase and a freeze on hiring on the threat by the old school board that it would go bankrupt if anything greater was given.

Upon taking office, it was announced by the new Board of Education that a seven million dollar surplus had been discovered in the budget and the Board was refunding the seven million dollars properly owners.

Teachers are now being laid off by the tens of thousands all across the country and strikes are being met with mass jellings of teachers as in Newark, New Jersey. This Board of Education intends to do the same.

Only one policy by the AFT of immediate strike action against the board and the fight for the launching of a labor party with a program to defend the unions and the entire working class will defeat these attacks.

MECHANICS ...

(Continued From Page 26)

worked out by the bureaucracy with Continental, which settled for 5.5 percent without a catch up increase, was rejected by the ranks.

BREAK

A mechanic at the sprawling United Airlines complex at San Francisco International Airport, who has seen its work force cut by thousands, told the Bulletin that United is trying to break down established job categories. They are demanding the right to use part-time employees to do the work of full-time mechanics. He pointed out that the key to United's strategy is unemployment.

"We've got 13 years seniority and I don't feel secure. It would take 1000 guys before they got to me but that wouldn't be hard—just conspiracy. I am not an engineer but I know mechanics here with less than six years seniority."

He added that United has been working the remaining men at unlimited overtime, as much as 28 hours a week, but only 62 laid off men have been called back.

As for the Pay Board and the strike-breaking provisions of the Railway Labor Act, he stated: "We're fighting both United and the federal government. We need a labor party."

DEFENSE

The defense of all the gains of the mechanics and of thousands of other union struggles rests on the defense of any attempt by Nixon to implement a cooling off period. This means a direct confrontation with the government.

San Francisco Mayor James D. Rorison, with the full backing of McGovern and the other city socialists, has made clear the government's intention to pass legislation for compulsory arbitration in transportation after the elections.

The only spineless policy of the IAM bureaucrats of retreat before the Pay Board and the strike-breaking port for McGovern presents the labor movement from defeating these attempts at nationalization.

In 1964, when Johnson tried to break the United Mine Workers strike, four West Coast locals called Meany, Reuther and Goldberg called a strike of 100,000 union men. Now is the time to carry forward that policy.

The role of the ILWU International leadership has been completely criminal. Most non-grain cargo has been diverted from Vancouver to Seattle, where ILWU men are working it. Seattle has become so choked that cargo is beginning to trickle down the Coast as far as San Francisco.

Health Cutbacks Doom Hunters Point Center

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO—Lyndon Johnson's "War on Poverty" was designed to spread false hope and disillusion among the poor. For the poor and sick of South East San Francisco even the decaying remnants of that "war" are now being taken away.

Last week the Hunters Point-Bayview Community Health Service announced a two week moratorium on services with no guarantee of full level operations after that. The CHS is in the red and like other public and private agencies the grant and may very well go out of business in April if not re-elected.

Before CHS Hunters Point residents that have been served asked for a public hearing for the community. The CHS has agreed to hold a hearing at the school at 7:00 on October 15.

The CHS acts to refer people to doctors and dentists and pays or supplements the cost of treatment. It was intended for the working poor or those without Medi-Cab benefits.

Shades in Medi-Cab, soaring medical costs, and a rating number of workers seeking assistance combined with a $20,000 ILWU economy cut has forced the program near bankruptcy. At the end of the moratorium only $9000 of the $50,000 monthly will remain from financial medical payments.

When the Schlagen Lock Company, a major employer in the facility in the area, published a newspaper ad in its paper over 2000 applications flooded CHS from workers who could not afford dental and medical care and discovered they were eligible.

The ILWU strike is not reformist pressure but the construction of a labor party is needed. In the struggle for the right to free, decent medicine for all through socialized medicine.
Editorial

The Reformist Dialectics Of Huey Newton

In the September 2 issue of the Black Panther, Huey Newton justifies participation in every community institution by saying: "We believe in inter- communalism—the relatedness of all people. We want to be part of the whole."

He claims that a revolutionary must "contradict the system while you are in it until it's transformed into a new system."

He goes on to say that those who do not understand dialectics are "thinking in absolute terms and that's foreign to me at this point. I only think in terms of how we can make things better by analyzing the process."

Speaking of the Panther electoral campaign for mayor of Oakland, Newton maintains that this is not to win office but is "an attempt to tell the people that we care a lot about them."

He also saw things differently. In his essay "On the question of Dialectics" he states: "For objective dialectics there is an absolute within the relative. For subjectivists and sophists the relative is only relative and excludes the absolute."

For Newton then, there is no absolute. Everything is relative, that is to say reduced to the gradual struggle for reform.

Newton's rhetoric about serving the people, showing them we care, developing a strong voting bloc "so that the people will have a voice in spending tax money and in the employment practices of various governmental institutions and in other institutions that we can influence" is a primitive reiteration of the views of Bernstein and the Russian "economists" who sought to turn the Social Democrats into a party of social reforms at the turn of the century.

While Newton claims to "contradict the system" he never contradicts the "people." They are to be led, clothed, comforted and registered as Democrats by devoted revolutionaries but never contradicted in their present methods of thought.

Indeed Newton is not even on the level of the "economists" who attempted to adapt themselves to the smooth running of the working class. For Newton the "people" are a mass of sheep. "You've got to take the fear out of them" as he puts it.

Throughout the book the concept of a revolutionary movement is fighting to bring this outlook into the working class.

In San Jose, Chicano nationalism and the Stalinist influence of the Community Party were so far in the working system that they assist the police in patrolling the youth at the Santa Clara fairgrounds. This is "community action" with a vengeance.

In Palo Alto, the bankrupt schemes of the nationalists have led literally to the bankruptcy of the Coop, a so-called community controlled shopping center, and McGovern.

In Berkeley, the radicals on the City Council participate in a budget cutting administration and showed their real class position in opposing the city workers' strike.

In the system which has been built up so far by the Raza Unida Party that a section of its leadership, cheered on by the Stalists, participated in the pro-white convention for McGovern.

Now the Panthers come forward to run for office in Oakland and have already succeeded in electing members to administer the decayed Model Cities Program.

These developments take place precisely at the point that the movement of the masses in the Bay Area has begun to develop into massive united actions that begin to raise questions of political power.

Under these circumstances, nationalism is being groomed to play a valuable role to the ruling class.

It is for this reason that native politicians like DeLuzia and a number of businessmen and clergymen are building up the Panthers.

For these gentlemen the Panthers may prove useful in heading up the struggle against striking New York teachers and that Leroi Jones has constructed to be pitted against the labor movement in Newark.

The dialectics of Huey Newton are the dialectics of collaboration. The working class must break up these reactionary developments through the construction of its own labor party to unite the masses, minority people and youth.

The Case for a Labor Party

Public Meeting

SUNDAY, OCT. 8 — 2 P.M.

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCAN
1231 MARKET ST. — NOB HILL ROOM
Contribution: $1.00

Sponsored by the Workers League
3004 16th St., San Francisco Phone: 647-1110

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