DEVALUATION MEANS:

Inflation,
Wage Cuts,
Trade War

Political Committee Statement

The announcement late Monday night that the dollar will be devalued by 10 percent, the official price of gold raised to $42.22, and the Japanese yen allowed to float upwards has in no way resolved the economic crisis that brought the major capitalist countries to the brink of financial collapse over the weekend.

In fact, the settlement which was patched together while panic stricken finance ministers of Europe and Japan kept the money markets closed sets the stage for the disintegration of the international monetary system.

Not only have the Smithsonian Accords of 1971—hailed then by Nixon as the greatest monetary decision "in the history of the world"—been smashed, but it has been replaced by a desperate arrangement that is based upon the understanding that it is impossible to determine the real value of any currency.

In other words, what particularly marks this latest arrangement is the expectation of the capitalist governments that it must break down almost immediately. While the Smithsonian Accords attempted to determine the exact value of each major currency through internationally recognized realignments, no such agreement was possible this time.

Instead, all established relations between different currencies have been thrown out the window. What exists now is a totally chaotic system of "floating" currencies whose official values shift from day to day. As of Monday night, the currencies of Japan, Switzerland, Britain and Canada were floating against the dollar. They will soon be joined by all the currencies of Europe.

But the basic problem remains unsolved. Although the dollar has been devalued, it remains impossible for Nixon to permit the reestablishment of the dollar's convertibility into gold, which he suspended on August 15, 1971. In effect, all foreign currencies will be floating against the dollar which itself represents only the paper it is printed on.

Involved here are not some abstract relations of different currencies. The crisis is the product of the fact that all paper currency is no longer a measure of value produced by human labor. At the heart of

Nixon Advisor Admits
Food Prices Will Soar

BY A REPORTER
WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 13—A top Nixon advisor admitted yesterday that prices are out of control and that the cost of everything from food to clothing will soar in February and in the coming months.

This statement was made before the devaluation of the dollar by 10 percent, which will have a drastic effect upon the cost of living in this country. Nixon's claim that the devaluation will not affect "the average American" is the biggest lie since his earlier claim that Phase II would control prices.

Not only will imported goods become at least 10 percent more costly, but basic commodities produced in this country will skyrocket.

So, combined with the inflation rate before devaluation, leading businessmen are predicting that prices could rise anywhere from 15 to 20 percent in 1973. For foodstuffs, which are particularly affected by the devaluation, the rate of inflation could be in the area of 25 percent.

Appearing before a congressional committee, Herbert Stein, chairman of Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said that: "We are going to have some bad months on the consumer price index on the food side."

He went on to say that there would be a "bulge" in the prices of non-food commodities as well.

It has been reported that soon to be released statistics will show that food prices are currently rising faster than the

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Death of a Steelworker

Exclusive Interview

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British Troops Spread Terror In N. Ireland

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

The extreme right-wing Ulster Volunteer Force in Northern Ireland is stepping up its campaign of assassination and terror against Catholic workers.

In the past few weeks, a number of unarmed civilians have been killed by British imperialism and the Protestant capitalist class are attempting to provoke civil war on a larger scale. The rightists are being encouraged now by the racist, bomb-throwing British government in the south.

A surprise move, Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch has called a General Election for February 28. This is a major test of the new government's willingness to reject the path to war and to fight for the independence of the Irish people.

The Irish workers are now moving against Lynch on issues of inflation, his repressive powers, and the decline in the economic system, which has led to a deterioration of the living conditions of the working class.

POWER

Above all, Lynch seeks a return to power to take action against the IRA. Lynch needs the need for a strong majority government by saying that "it is now essential if a protracted period of political uncertainty and instability is to be avoided. "The government must have and must be seen to have a clear and unmistakable mandate to speak and act for the Irish people overall."

This is because the plans of the Heath government are to whip up the shooting and the repression by the Army in Ulster to prepare the way for a dictatorship.

Civil War Rages In Vietnam

Civil war continues to rage in Vietnam as the so-called settlement signed in Paris last month is being completely无效 as a vehicle for new aggression by American imperialism against the workers and peasants of Indochina.

Nixon's talk about paying "for" the war is a lie. The reparation payments are to North Vietnam and Kissinger's current mission to Hanoi are calculated charades designed to cover up the fact that the United States is preparing the ground for a war with a vengeance.

While American fighter bombers and B52's continue to bomb more than 300 missions over Laos and Cambodia, fierce battles broke out within miles of Saigon. Local detachments of the National Liberation Front have been forced to beat back attacks by puppet forces of the Thieu regime to capture liberated areas.

PROVOCATIONS

There are reports of repeated provocations by the puppet army, supplied by US weapons. In the area, Thieu's army opened fire on districts controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. During the holiday season, Viet Cong soldiers, helicopters, machine gunned houses, flying NLF flak.

In the light of these developments, the claims by the Stalinists that the talks in Moscow and Peking could lead to "peace-fire" agreements which they engineered—open the way for peace amounts to a treacherous attempt to cover up for Nixon’s unending war against the Vietnamese masses.

Even as Spiro Agnew toured Southeast Asia declaring that the NLF had no right to exist, China's Premier Chou En-lai stated that the impending visit of Henry Kissinger to Peking would lead to a "normalization" of relations with Nixon.

However, reports from the hamlets of South Vietnam show that the workers and peasants are in no mood to "normalize" relations with Thieu. An official of the NLF told the newspaper Le Monde: "Saigon is a zone, temporarily controlled by Thieu. But in reality..."

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Pompidou 'Red Scare' Fails To Hurt Left Leat

BY MELODY FAWCETT

With less than one month to go before the French elections for the National Assembly, President Georges Pompidou has opened a blistering attack on the Left Union of the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The latest Sofres poll published in France shows the Left Union continuing to lead with an expected 47 percent of the vote and the Gaullist party of Pompidou behind with 36 percent.

In his speech, Pompidou accused the Left Union of seeking "to establish dictatorship" and of threatening all the traditions of Gaullism. He declared that he would never govern with a Socialist or Communist Prime Minister anywhere.

Pompidou stated: "The events of May 1968 could always recur, and the nation would one day do well to reflect on this."

This speech follows shortly after Alain Peyrefitte, prime minister of the Gaullist Party, accused the Left Union and particularly the Communist Party of preparing a "putsch" and that a victory of the Left Union would create a "revolutionary dynamic" despite the wishes of the CP leaders.

"RED SCARE"

Pompidou's campaign is aimed at creating a "red scare," of raising the spectre of masses uprisings, strikes and insurrections to frighten the middle classes.

Pompidou knows very well that the Communist Party and the Socialist Party do not seek to challenge capitalism and have collaborated with the Gaullists in previous governments as well as in 1968. What Pompidou fears is that the French workers will see the victory of the Left Union as a mandate for strike action and factory occupations, like those that swept the country in 1968, that will go beyond the limits of the Stalinist and reformist leaders.

The government has also shifted its strategy of depicting the Socialist Party as the in- nocent "rabbit" caught by the "coyote" : the CP. Recently the Gaullists have made open overtures to the Socialist Party to break with its CP partners and have even offered to welcome the SP leaders into the government.

RADICALS

The Communist Party has become increasingly concerned with the possibility that the capitalist party, the Radicals, will make a deal with the Socialist Party to join the regime later, in exchange for supporting the SP candidates at the polls next month.

George Marchais, General Secretary of the CP, has called for the largest possible CP vote "to join forces in order to strengthen its position in the coalition. On the second round, the left will back the CP..."

(Continued On Page 18)

Gas Warfare On African Strikers

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

The government of South Africa and its police are preparing for a confrontation with the black strike leaders who could lead to a massacre of the black workers.

Last week, the police in the port of Durban fired tear gas into a crowd of 7000 workers. A group of 200 who broke away and attempted to march on the factory were driven back by another tear gas attack. Still another group surged forward and confronted the police. Already the police have arrested 200 workers. The army is now patrolling the port of Durban in full battle dress. The strikers have become increasingly bold and refuse to be intimidated.

The four month strike wave of workers in private industry was joined by 18,000 municipal workers on February 7. Groups of workers invaded the city buildings to bring others out on strike until the entire city was paralyzed.

On February 6 the strikers rejected the offer of city officials for a 5 percent increase (about $2.50 more per week) and insisted on at least $12 more.

Three-fifths of South African workers make less than the official poverty level and are not allowed to organize in trade unions. The Minister of Labour de- clared that he would never risk the future of South Africa "in this reckless way" by granting trade union rights to the workers.
General Strike Threat To Free Philly Teachers

BY FRANK ELLIOTT
PHILADELPHIA—In the face of massive fines and jail sentences against the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers (PFT), the AFL-CIO Philadelphia Council has threatened general strike action in defense of the striking teachers.

President Frank Sullivan and Chief Negotiator Charles Bralis of the PFT have been sentenced to six months to two years in prison for deliberate and repeated refusal to return to work order. The union itself has been fined $100,000 to be increased $10,000 a day as long as the strike continues. In addition, Sullivan has been personally fined $5,000.

Judges have refused to grant bail or appeal rights unless the teachers return to work and Sullivan and Ryan are now imprisoned in the State House of Correction.

The sentences were announced, 48 union leaders representing all the major unions in the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council confronted Mayor Rizzo at a meeting at City Hall, threatening action by the labor movement.

"This is a disgrace for a city with 300,000 union members," said John Moore, president of Teamsters Local 115. "The only time I’ve seen anything worse was when Mayor Lindsay put Mike Quill in jail and he died."

Ed Glew, president of the Council, promised its support in physically manning the picket lines and in calling a city-wide rally. He also said that a one-day general strike was a "real possibility."

OPPOSITION

The growing opposition to the government among workers was expressed in a rally held on Sunday outside the State prison where Sullivan and Ryan are jail.

Five thousand union members, which included not only PFT members but also employees from Custodial Workers Local 1201, International Union of Electrical Workers, and Teamsters from New Jersey and from Philadelphia suburbs, as well as representatives from garment, retail clerks, ship builders and other unions rallied despite the bitter cold.

The fighting spirit of the assembled workers was in contrast to the reformist pleas put forward by the official leadership. They called on Mayor Rizzo to free the jailed leaders and urged unionists to elect people more responsive to the labor movement.

Spirited chants of “Rizzo is a pig” and “Free our leaders” dominated the rally. The impatience of teachers at the inactivity of the labor leadership was expressed as one teacher interrupted speaker David Sheldon, president of the AFT, with a shout of “put the judge in jail,” and was met with applause by the assembled teachers.

As one teacher put it: “I’ve been a union member for 20 years, in the PFT and before that in other unions. The The Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council, which to this point has taken no action toward general strike, must be forced to carry this through by a fight in every union in Philadelphia.”

Farinas Petitions Pour In

BY NANCY FIELDS
NEW YORK—This week the Juan Farinas Defense Committee received letters of support from all over the country in its campaign to win a March parole for Juan.

Michael Hayman, president of the Child Development Federation of Teachers in Minneapolis wrote that: “After having closely studied the facts in this case, I am able to draw only one conclusion: Mr. Farinas was convicted and denied parole previously because he is a socialist.”

Dr. John Moore, president of the union and one of the workers’ leaders wrote: “I must appeal upon you to grant Mr. Farinas his freedom without further delay.”

In a strong support message from Church in Chicago, an area where the labor movement is faced with sharp attacks because of the Nixon budget cuts, the ranks of the Amalgamated Transit Union Local 108, who are being targeted, add: “In 1,200 workers, filled five petitions seemingly that Farinas be released immediately.”

The campaign and a sizeable collection was taken up in both.

Auto workers from many plants around the country, including workers from Local 499—largest union in the country—signed petitions and sent letters to the Parole Board.

University students and faculty who are among those hardest hit by the budget cuts, have rallied to Juan’s defense. The Minnesota Student Assembly voted by an almost unanimous decision to send a letter to the Parole Board.

The Student Government of Pennsylvania State University sent a telegram as well as a $50 contribution to the defense fund. Faculty and students at Chaffey College in Claremont, California also endorsed the campaign.

DeWitt Gilpin of Region 4 of the UAW, Cecil Patrick of Local 109 of the Dining Car Employees, Robert Simpson of Local 743 of the Teamsters, John Tapan of Local 1497 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and Jack Spiegel, manager of Lake States District Council No. 4, United Shoe Workers of America, all sent letters to the Board which related the fight for free Farinas to the defense of the basic rights of all trade unionists.

The Defense Committee has learned that the Parole Board will make its decision in early March. We urge all trade unionists to continue the petition campaign in support of the Parole Board to be flooded with petitions demanding Juan’s release.

This fight takes on greater urgency in light of Nixon’s vindictive decision to go all-out to ensure that all those who resisted the Vietnam War receive the maximum punishment. All letters and telegrams should be sent to: US Board of Parole, 101 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington D.C. 20537.

Contributions, which are urgently needed, should be sent to the Juan Farinas Defense Committee, 135 West 14 Street, New York, New York 10011.
Rebellion In Tarrytown
GM Ranks Build Caucus In UAW

BY A REPORTER
TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—As working conditions continue to deteriorate in the General Motors Assembly Division (GMD) plant here, a rank and file rebellion is developing against the leadership of United Auto Workers Local 664.

Like Leonard Woodcock himself, Local President Calore has done nothing to stop the attacks by management on the men. Last week, a worker in the plant described how the local leadership tries to prevent the ranks from fighting back.

"Calore is a sellout in every degree. When you call for a committeeman—who's on full time—to voice a grievance, he'll talk to the foreman but the grievance will never be written. Hundreds of Paragraph 78a relating to productivity and speedup go by the boards."

"SENORITY"
"Also, there's no defense of seniority. A guy working 20 years can wind up doing a job really done by guys starting out and

Maryland Bill Attacks Union Funds

BY MARY GREGORY
BALTIMORE—In preparation for a campaign to smash the power of the trade unions, a reaction- tory, anti-labor law is being proposed in the Maryland state legislature.

State Senator Bishop has introduced a bill that would make union officials accountable for damages that a court decides has been incurred by one of its members. During a period when the working class is now moving into major struggles, this is an attempt to place the unions in a position where they must either become the policemen for the government against the millionaires, or else they will be forced to fight back. This bill is a direct attack on all union funds, which represent an important part of the material ability of the unions to fight back.

The law, introduced in a number of states against the union shop by the "Right to Work Committee," is part and parcel of Nixon's program to attack the organized workers. These laws can only be fought now and the unions defended by the labor movement building a labor party.

vis a-versa. It depends on whether or not Calore and his pals like you. New guys and I get different jobs every day. It seems that there are no limits on the number of jobs you can get every day.

"There are no meetings and I never see Calore. In my opinion, all the procedures put in by GM are not approved by him. No meetings, no votes. Maybe there's a meeting every three months."

"HARASS"
"If you speak out against conditions in the plant, the union leaders harass you. Sometimes they try to get you to sabotage something so you can be laid off or fired."

"Calore and Woodcock must come down. There's no sense passing over these guys. They serve the capitalist who own GM. Woodcock is the head of the wage advantage board and Calore has to go."

"He isn't liked in the plant but the men fear him. Still, I think we can beat him if we take up a fight for the men. The elections are in April. We must build a caucus against Calore."

PROFITS
The worker also discussed Profits Three. "I don't know what Nixon's trying to prove," he said.

"The capitalists are making record breaking profits. They can't let the worker support his family or give his kids an education."

"This plan of Nixon's is directed against the wages of all workers. Prices will go up. This means an all-out drive to drive down the working standards and the worker's life."

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The 90 day cooling off period will now be used by the government to try to force through the elimination of 5000 jobs and above all to prepare the ground for the passage of Nixon's bill to outlaw strikes in the transportation industry.

The government and the capitalist press are now trying to whip up an anti-union campaign in the middle class. The heads of the big corporations such as GM, Ford and Chrysler led the drive for action against the railroad workers.

The showdown between the union and Penn Central is a show down between the big corporations, the government and the entire labor movement. What is at stake is not just thousands of jobs but the basic rights of the unions.

"RELIEF"
"You work for 20 years hoping for something to materialize. Working people must have something to rely on. The Democrats and the Republicans are the same except Nixon has busted both the Republicans. They are bankrupt."

"I think part of the fight for the new leadership is the labor party. Workers must understand that Nixon's behind GMD. It's political and economic—to drive us into the pit. The pit is the place under the Republicans and Nixon is the same short—shorty—railroad—crosed eight hours per day with little or no relief and take care of the bottom of the car. That's what GMD is all about."

Penn Central Jobs At Stake

BY SANDY MEREDITH
PHILADELPHIA—Twenty-eight thousand trial workers who struck Penn Central Railroad as an attack on the implementation of a one man reduction of crew size were forced back to work by emergency legislation passed by Congress and signed by Nixon.

The裁决 of the United Transportation Union struck the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad against reductions in crew size. Government quickly forced the 28,000 men back to work with a 90 day cooling off period.

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The railroad owners, with the complete support of Nixon and Congress, now move to keep their railroad alive by slaughtering the jobs of thousands of workers. One hundred and fifty of the 500 yard workers at 20 Street Station here have been notified that they will be fired, together with 5700 others. The union estimates that 25,000 union jobs around the country will be slashed if the Penn Central's plans are carried out.

"TREACHEROUSLY"
The union bureaucracy is now treacherously hinting that, in view of the shaky position of the Penn Central, it will accept the job cuts on that railroad as long as they are not used as a prece dent by other railroads around the country.

"The men must throw this sellout right back in the face of the leadership by demanding a nationwide strike to halt the job cuts and union-busting attacks. They must fight now for a labor party pledged to nationalize the bankrupt railroads together with all industry under workers control.

Schafer Strike For Union Rights

BY A REPORTER
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Strike action has come to the Schafer brewery here as the ranks of the Cement and Gypsum Workers Union fight to defend their union and win decent wages.

For the past two years, the F. & M. Schafer Brewing Company has deliberately sabotaged every attempt by the union to engage in negotiations over conditions. The wages in the Allentown plant are two dollars an hour less than what Schafer pays in their Brooklyn and Baltimore plants.

The company has also refused to guarantee a one week paid vacation after a year of employment. In order to be eligible for the six paid holidays a year, a worker must be on the job 10 consecutive days before each holiday.

Schafer has also attacked the eight hour day by refusing to define the limits of a working day.

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A Question Of Revolution

The slashes in education, hospitals, jobs and poverty programs are sharp attacks launched by Nixon against the entire working class. Nixon's new budget rips apart every gain made by workers and youth and passes the greatest dangers to them. State, city and private universities have suffered deficits of millions of dollars. Construction of new facilities has been halted, while other colleges have been forced to close up. The death of one student at Stonybrook is the result of these vicious budget slashes.

It is in this situation that organizations like the Young Socialists Alliance and the Young Workers Liberation League come forward in order to stifle the movement of workers and bode who are fighting the attack.

Both of these organizations are latching on to the fight against the budget cuts in order to prevent the movement of workers and youth from being turned toward revolutionary politics.

They agree that the government has money for education so they are trying to take the energy and the hatred youth have for Nixon's policies and divert it into a series of pressure campaigns on the government to give more money.

John Hawkins, a Brooklyn YSA organizer, stated at a Young Socialist meeting in Brooklyn in March that: "The solution to the problem of education is to take a little money from the war and switch it over to education. Nixon has the money but he just doesn't want to give it out."

As Nixon signs a treaty which will maintain capitalism in Vietnam, he steps up the attacks on the American working class. Every section of the working class has been hit by Nixon's new policies.

In order to avoid confronting the working class after World War Two, the government artificially inflated the dollar over its actual value. Today, this move to avoid a head-on collision with the working class falls apart. Revaluation means that the US must restore the dollar to its actual value. This can only be done by destroying air mail, sausages, and new corsets, which means they must viciously slash everything.

If the government did have the money, it would continue to fund programs in order to avoid the antagonsism between the capitalists and workers. The only way the government can stop inflation and restore value to the dollar is by attacking the working class.

Every move by the government is aimed at destroying all the gains which the workers have through bitter struggles. Nixon has made it clear that he is not only going to deny any further concessions to the working class, but he is going to move to destroy all the past gains.

The fight for reforms becomes reactionary in a period when Nixon is declaring war on workers and youth. It becomes a cover for actually protecting the existence of the capitalist system.

The only movement which can stop the attacks on workers and youth is the movement of the working class. The only force which can stop Nixon is the working class.

The government will not give in unless their power is threatened. The struggle must be led to a fight for socialism. This is the only answer to the attacks against workers and youth.

The fight to defend workers and youth from the measures of the government is a fight for workers to take over the government and establish socialism. This means forming an independent party of workers to defend workers and youth politically from the offensive of both the parties of capitalism: the Democrats and Republicans.

The Young Socialists see that the struggle of workers and youth today must be turned politically toward revolutionary politics.

The Young Socialists has already launched a campaign to defend the right of youth to an education. We are fighting on the demands:

• No cuts in education and no layoffs. Free higher education for all.
• For joint strike action of students and teachers unions.
• For the teachers unions to call the entire labor movement for support through a general strike.
• For the teachers unions to call a Congress of Labor to build a labor party.

Only with a revolutionary program can Nixon's attacks be answered. It is through this that the working class can come to power and destroy this system.

The Young Socialists will hold a national steering committee meeting along with the Workers League Continuations Committee Meeting for a Labor Party in St. Louis. The attacks on the youth are not separate from the offensive launched against the entire working class.

At meeting the Young Socialists will map out a strategy to carry this fight forward nationally.
Lehigh Tuition Jumps $200

BY A YS REPORTER

MADISON, Wis.—"I remember when Nixon was first voted into office, not this last time, but four years ago, he threatened to cut the school grants, cut loans, and scholarships. That was back in 1970, and I was worrying about it. If Nixon is now going to cut out the National Defense Loan, I may not be back next year."

The phasing out of all direct student loans is just one more tax hike (in a whole series of budget attacks against University of Wisconsin students. The next fiscal year means larger classes and more TV-teaching, as 600,000 academic staff and civil service jobs are cut. Tuition will be raised from its already high rates of $227 per semester for in-state residents and $321 for out-of-staters, while the quality of education deteriorates. The University of Wisconsin is a state school, supposedly designed to give all state residents the right to inexpensive education.

The end of federal support programs for colleges cuts $604, 000 in land grant funds from the UW, $197,000 from instructional funding, and $173,000 in research. The loss to the Madison campus alone will amount to $45 million, while the state-wide university system faces a $7 million cut. Calling his budget "bare bones," Patrick Lacey, governor of Wisconsin, eliminated $35 million from the UW Board of Regents requests. Citing decreased student enrollment as the excuse for cuts, Lacey plans to drive more and more students out of college with increasing tuition and decreasing loans and grants.

The LEO program which gave minority youth scholarships for one year of law school has already found itself this year and only half of the mandatory funds. At the same time, living costs in the university dormitories are prohibitive. Costs for the year vary from $707 to $1330 for nine months, depending on meal plan. A revolt against the food prices, small portions, binding contracts for the entire school year rather than semester, and rules on visitation, a Resident Halls Tenant Union was formed last week at a meeting of 150 angry residents. Every single student that the Young Socialist talked to was bitter about cutting costs, particularly for food. I'm on meal plan one and if I ween 350 in my budget, I'd have to eat in the snack bar every time, and just eat hamburgers and grilled cheese. I could never eat anything else.

It is the most basic right to have an education that is being stripped away by the "bare bones" budget. The Madison Young Socialists will be holding an emergency meeting Friday 22 at 7:30 in the Memorial Union to launch the campus-wide campaign for: No budget cuts and no layoffs. Free higher education for all. Joint strike action of students and teachers unions. The teachers unions to call on the entire labor movement for support through a general strike. The teachers unions to call a "Day of Labor to build a labor party."
Iron Shackles For Attica Inmates

The Real Criminals Are Free

BY ADELE SINCLAIR

The frame-up trial of 61 Attica inmates is being prepared behind closed doors and iron shackles in Warsaw, New York. They are being charged with counts ranging from murder, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, coercion and assault, to arson, robbery and promotion of prison contraband.

Every pre-trial motion of the defense has been denied by Judge Caroline Ball, one of Rockefeller's hand-picked judges and a friend of State Attorney General Robert Fisher. Every motion of the prosecution has been accepted.

Judge Ball, who also presided over the grand jury which handed down the indictments, completely bypassed the constitutional guarantee to a jury trial. He is also opposing the defense motion for a change of venue from Wyoming County where a frenzied, lynch atmosphere has already been created.

The defense is now seeking to have Judge Ball disqualified from the trial, presenting information which clearly ties him to the prosecution.

Unlike the right-wing hysteria it whipped up at the time of the rebellion in September 1971, the capital press now maintains tight-lipped silence. The Young Socialist interviewed Tony Williams, one of the indicted prisoners now out on bail.

"It's a psychological thing—if the trial were held immediately, the event would still be prevalent in people's minds. Walter Dunning, who is the Assistant Commissioner under Oswald, set that emotional atmosphere to get us by telling the press that we slit the throats of guards and castrated them, he hoped to set the pace for a mass mob.

"We know we're not going to get any justice anyway. Rockefeller didn't care about anybody—the inmates or the guards.

CRIMINALS

Tony went on to discuss the political nature of his case and his persecutors:

"You know that $72 billion in heroin was taken from (New York) police headquarters. They're taking all this dope—the same people who are persecuting me. How's a criminal gonna try me?

"If I sentence you, I'm not only sentencing you but your whole family, because of the hardship they have to bear.

"He brought in the use of the Dred Scott Decision in court. This is an historic case in which Black slave who escaped to free territory in the North, was denied the rights of freedom on the basis that he was merely the property of his white slaveowner.

"The Black man has no laws which the white man is bound to respect. But since we know this is not only a racial thing, my formulation was that poor people have no laws which the rich are bound to respect.

"Is it a coincidence that the same symbol 'In God We Trust' is in the court as in our cemeteries? Rich people get out on bail; poor people go to jail.

"Tony spoke of George Jackson's stressing the importance of revolutionary consciousness as central to the defense of the working class.

"In drawing the lessons of the Attica rebellion, Tony said that: "Attica reflected to me the type of unity and solidarity that can be achieved when some of the brothers are politically aware. "We got to work together for a common goal and know the enemy. We can't be the enemy among ourselves. We must have some type of ideology and tactics and we have to be sincere. People are waking up, not in mass numbers as we'd want them to be, but they are waking up.

"The frame-up of the Attica inmates, like that of Juan Pinaras, Angela Davis and Rachelle Magee, must be understood as an attack upon the basic rights of my money working people. "What goes on in penitentiaries goes on in society across the world, except more brutally, more unsophisticated—no use of diplomacy," Tony stated.

The defense and political prisoners is part of the defense of every democratic right which the working class has won through bitter struggle. The labor movement must expose mass murderers like Nixon and Rockefeller for their preparations to bring Vietnam and Attica down upon the American working class as a whole and take up a political defense against this frame-up.

"Capitalism Is An Empty Refrigerator"

BY A YS REPORTER

MINNEAPOLIS—Nixon's end to the "age of permissiveness" means the literal starvation of many young people and their families. He is cutting millions of recipients from welfare with absolute contempt for their lives. In an interview with the Young Socialist, Ann, a young mother, explained how "permissive" welfare actually is.

Ann and her two year old daughter Paula live in a housing project in Minneapolis. Ann receives $167 per month, and must pay $22 a week for rent, $20 for utilities and $42 for food stamps which, because of inflated food prices, never last the entire month.

"I fed Paula on dry cereal for three days because I didn't have any milk. Now, my mother is taking care of Paula until the end of the month because I ran out of food stamps. I had to borrow a can of soup from a neighbor. It's really degrading.

"I can't show my empty refrigerator to my social worker because she'll say I didn't budget my money right. Most people are happy when the first of the month rolls around. I'm not, because I don't have any more than I had on the last day of the month. To me, capitalism is an empty refrigerator."

Recently, Ann had $15, which she had saved to move to a better apartment, stolen at gunpoint. Welfare then gave her $30 worth of groceries because they thought she would "blow" the money if they gave her the cash. Ann would like to get a job or complete her high school education. But she can't pay the $50 deposit to get a phone installed to inquire about school or jobs.

Ann would like to get Paula into a day care center, but welfare will not allow her to do so unless she is employed or a student. So Ann remains tied at home with little furniture, no food, no job, no education, and no money for even one night out.

This is exactly what capitalism has to offer today youth. That is why Ann joined the Young Socialists—to defend the right of youth to jobs, education, and a decent life.

We will continue the Young Socialists Program next week.

Young Socialist Meeting

Film showing:
British Right to Work March

Stop the budget cuts:
- No slashes in education, no layoffs or cuts in loan and work-study programs!
- Defend the right to an education!

Fight unemployment:
- No cuts in job programs!
- Jobs for all! 30 hrs. work for 40 hrs. pay!

Call a Congress of Labor to build a labor party!

Speaker: Abby Rodriguez
Leader of Young Socialists

Build the National Conference of the Young Socialists! May 26-27 at Hunter College

Brooklyn Meeting: University Lounge, 4th Floor SUBO, Brooklyn College Sat. March 17 7:30PM Admission: $1.50, includes dance
Devaluation

What we think

The United National Caucus, picketing at the United Auto Workers Convention in April 1972, refuses to fight for strike action.

United National Caucus, picketing at the United Auto Workers Convention in April 1972, refuses to fight for strike action.

Centrism in the Trade Unions

The United National Caucus, the main opposition to the Woodwork's leadership within the United Auto Workers, held a conference on Feb. 23 in Detroit to discuss how it planned to go about gaining convention in March. In addition to demands relating to the fight against speedup, unemployment, and the like, the conference voted to go before the UAW convention to propose that the UAW call for a Congress of Labor to build a labor party and that the UAW drop its present ‘non-communist’ image.

The conference also decried the voting system in the UAW, which is largely dependent on the delegates from the蟾年 different local unions. The conference voted to demand changes in the voting system, including the introduction of a system of proportional representation.

The conference also discussed the need for a more aggressive and organized campaign for the election of the UAW convention in March. The conference voted to demand a larger role for the Caucus in the process of selecting the candidates for the convention.

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Building the Revolutionary Youth Movement in the U.S.

6. The Lessons

The growth of the YSA after the regroupment period was based on the traditions of the Trotskyist movement. There was a continuity between the fight of the Left Wing Caucus inside the YSL, the launching of the Young Socialist, and the Detroit Conference decisions. The Left Wing Caucus’s struggle was a continuation of the earlier struggle against Shachtman and Abern in 1940. The Young Socialist from the beginning took a clear revolutionary position on the main questions facing the youth. The Detroit Conference turned the movement towards broad layers of youth on the basis of the Trotskyist program.

However, because the theoretical and philosophical roots of all the problems facing the movement were not probed, there was actually a turn away from Marxism during the regroupment period. The internal crisis grew without being consciously guided and fought out, and it exploded with new force soon afterwards.

Only a month or two after the founding convention of the Young Socialist Alliance in April 1969, sharp differences of a very confused character were expressed on the National Executive Committee.

**CLICHÉS AND FATIONS**
The internal life of the Trotskyist youth cannot be understood separate from the internal life of the SWP. The faction fight in the YSA in 1969 was extremely confused, continuing for months during which almost nothing was clarified. Neither side began from the fundamental questions, from international perspectives and the problems of the world movement.

Especially after 1965, the internal life of the SWP was dominated by organizational maneuvers and clique formations. In 1963, Cannon had led the decisive break from Pablo with the “Open Letter” to the world Trotskyist movement in defense of Marxist principles. But the party turned away from theoretical questions almost immediately afterwards. The decay of theory led inevitably to a situation where secondary questions dominated. Where the probing of philosophical and political differences was avoided, class pressures were reflected in extremely distorted ways.

Within the SWP, there was a long history of informal, personal groupings. This was the situation during the period of the birth of the YSA. The youth movement began to manifest the same disease from the start.

Cannon, Dobbs and Kerry all had personal followings inside the SWP. Murray Weiss was the leader of one of the most in-grown groupings. This group was made up of intellectuals and semi-intellectuals, largely divorced from work in the trade unions and the working class. Weiss had played an important role in the fight against the Councilists, who were Pablo’s supporters inside the SWP in 1963. He and his supporters were also to play a key role in the development of youth work.

This group was privately denounced as a clique, but the leadership refused to take up any political struggle, and their hostility to the Weiss group took on a clique character of its own and reflected an anti-theoretical and anti-intellectual outlook.

The political divisions and contradictions within the SWP—leadership which had been hidden behind personal groupings, exploded in the mid-1960s. Cannon then intervened to resolve a tense situation. He maneuvered and made a deal as he had in the past. With no public discussion, Weiss was asked to dissolve his group; while he was kept in his position of leadership. Cannon thought he had settled a bothersome source of friction. He had only pushed aside a sore which would continue to fester and grow.

There were two other groups, which played an opposition role in this period, and showed the consequences of the anti-theoretical outlook in the movement. The Cowley group was based largely in the Brooklyn branch among some trade union members. The Marcy group had existed for about 10 years as a small circle, composed largely of the entire Buffalo branch of the SWP. Marcy had some supporters among the youth.

Both the Cowley and Marcy groups blocked together against the regroupment policy. They could only see party policy in bits and pieces, however. Because this opposition did not base itself on the questions of philosophy and perspectives, it could make no contribution to resolving the crisis and went over to revisionism itself.

Cowley countered an orthodox outlook to what she saw as the party losing its bearings. She countered a proletarian orientation to the maneuvers of the leadership with the middle-class circles around Stalinists. She made some very telling criticisms of the ISP election campaign, the coalition of the SWP with the supporters of the National Guardian and others from the Stalinist milieu in 1958. But Cowley’s opinion on what was wrong with regroupment reflected complete disorientation. She was opposed not so much to the policy as to any turn to the Stalinists at all. She also displayed complete lack of interest in the construction of a youth movement. Concerning the crisis in the Stalinist movement, she wrote:

"In the absence of a broad leftward movement today, the tendency of groups and individuals breaking with Stalinism, and of the radical movement generally, is to the right... The 25th Congress was not a defeat for social democracy..."

Cowley’s proposals were based upon doing what she thought had been done in the past, and continuing along the same lines in a situation which she characterized as one of capitalist stability under which there would be no change. Befitting her criticisms, therefore, stood a completely formal method, a method which prevented her from understanding anything. With this deeply conservative and pessimistic outlook, Cowley quickly became demoralized and left political activity.

The Marcy group made a more rapid
real breakup of the youth leadership. The force originally from the SWP learned that those who had come out of the YSA could go no further without confronting the international questions.

On June 6, 1960, Wohlford introduced "The Report of the YSA to the Movement." This document became the object of much debate and a very clear leadership on the part of the YSA on the mood of the students.

- They have received requests for a clarification of our line in relation to the antiwar groups, marches, demonstrations, etc., from a number of college campuses, including New York City, Boston, and elsewhere... all the comrades are aware of the startling change of mood on the American campuses that has begun this Spring... He then proceeded to a brief discussion of the problems of the antiwar movement, its leadership and activities, and to the YSA's tactics: "Our first task is the most important: Despite programmatic differences of the movement, the organization and participation in every activity which objectively opposes the war policies of the capitalist class... Our goal should be the creation of an independent student antiwar movement against the war and the policies of our government." This proposal to build a middle class protest movement on a minimum program was based on an analysis that Wohlford drew to the lessons of the history of the student movement in the 1950s. In the spring of 1960, he had written the pamphlet "Revolt on the Campus." In this pamphlet, Wohlford discussed the student movement of the 1950s and of its evolution and the Stalinist policies which dominated them. He also wrote about the history of the Trotskyist youth movement, and made an assessment of the role of the Popular Front propagandist character. He explained that this was the irreparable product of the insincerity, immaturity and relative isolation of the revolutionary forces.

- "Capitalist society creates in the student a rather peculiar phenomenon: a middle class, basically since a basic middle class is more subject to non-middle class influences than is the class as a whole. One can say that, outside of the special case of the barricades, the campus is the only place in capitalist society that youth people are organized separately from adults who are not directly forced into a political situation with common problems. It is therefore in the role of student politics not to be a role of capitalist society."

Wohlford went on to justify a permanent and primary campus orientation for the youth movement, an orientation first and foremost to the college student, not the high school and working class youth. He said: "The campus is to the youth what the factory is to the working class. If the capitalist society concentrates a social grouping, organizes it, and therefore creates out of it a powerful counterforce to the ruling class. It follows that a youth organization must in all periods orient toward the campus and the student just as the adult radical party orients toward the factory and the factory worker." If this conception sounds familiar, it is because it has actually been taken as the logical conclusion by the revisionists to day. Ernest Mandel, their leading international theoretician, has based his entire theory that students and other middle class layers are part of a new working class in the US, the SWP and YSA orient entirely to the students and to middle class high schools, developing them along the "Red University," separating the students from the working class. The problem is to lead the working class on the basis of Marxist theory and program.

- "The program of the SWP, based on the launching of the Young Socialist, as well as our publications, is the program of the History of the International Socialist Youth Movement. Wohlford had taken the position that if you fight for a horizontal youth movement which looked to the struggles of all youth classes and sought to organize them on the roots in that class. He had posed the need for a campus orientation not as an end in itself but as part of: the forging of a revolutionary leadership among youth who would build a working class youth movement."

But now Wohlford was proceeding mechanically, reacting just to the surface of the movement among students, not seeing it as a reflection of the first stirrings of the working class, simply as a development parallel to the working class.

**WEISS GROUP**

The reaction of the YSA to the SWP's "Memorandum" was to launch a full-scale factional war. James Lambe had written a critique denouncing the alleged capitulation to pacifism. This same Lambe had led a move on the YSA NEC only a month earlier, in opposition to Wohlford, in favor of the YSA building units for a civil rights rally in New York being run by A. Philip Ran
dolph. Randolph had just founded a bus
campaign against excluding at the 1961 YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the

**FARRELL DEBBS**

Jeff, in Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the YSA from the campaign to boycott Castro's Cuba in 1961 in period of preparation for the Pabilities. Jack Barnes, top, replaced Carl Feigen organizer and leader of the extreme SWP. Below, Barry Sheppard was recruited straight from the
The other element in the situation was the SWP leadership itself, which had very few supporters within the YSA leadership. Just as Cannon had manoeuvred for a deal in relation to the Weissite group some years earlier, the party leadership now proposed to maneuver around the political dispute which had flared up in the party in 1980. In September 1980, the SWP Political Committee was invited to send a representative to the YSA NEC. Tom Kenny functioned as this representative for nearly a year. He sought to moderate the factionalism which, under the circumstances of the political unclarity involved, was completely wrong.

On October 16, the Weiss supporters dissolved their minority faction on the NEC. Tom Kenny functioned as this representative for nearly a year. He sought to moderate the factionalism which, under the circumstances of the political unclarity involved, was completely wrong.

Revolutionary developments were then turned into the justification for turning away from revolution, turning away from the construction of a revolutionary party. The subjective factor was seen as automatically reflecting the irrepressible.

separation for reunification
Carl Feindel as New York extreme right wing of the YSA,
Karl Marx in 1851

burst of historical forces. Behind the revolutionary phrase-mongering all contradictions were removed, and the result was no need was seen for revolutionary struggle in the youth movement, in Cuba or elsewhere.

With this method, Weiss and his supporters became the biggest boosters of util-

ity with the Pailingites, from whom the Weissite group had split in 1983. In 1980-1981, the entire SWP leadership, and not just Weiss, began to move closer and closer to the revisionist line. Weiss was then proposing, sharper than ever was an examination of the necessity to develop the Trotskyist movement as part of the struggle to develop perspectives and a youth move-
"mum.

At the same time, the Weiss group now moved to attack the leadership of Wollfuth, Mage and Robertson. The Weiss sup-
ports sought to oust the youth movement as part of their campaign for unity with the revisionists.

The INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION
In the very course of this most difficult and confusing factional situation within the YSA top leadership, the fundamental whose main concern was to get some sort of hearing at the convention for the critically important international question of leadership, the top leadership would now depend on the understanding of the effects of the resolutions that were added.

In the period immediately after the Convention, no new factional situation developed on the YSA NEC. While Barry Cannon had been expelled from over the internal splits and the cliques, the most visible leaders of the YSA, Ezequiel Peralta, the secretary of the neighborhoods and the YSA NEC, the majority of the organisation was the leadership of the YSA. The YSA NEC was given a new national charter and elected a new leadership. In the interim, the existing leadership would submit to party disci-

pline and require no further action until instructed to do so.

It became immediately clear that the party leadership would be more than happy to push this issue all the way through to the end. But the question was now for the minority to turn to the party to fight day by day and night to reach the working class layers of the party, to fight through the in-
formational issues. To continue a factional course within the youth, regardless of the merits of the issues involved, would only be harmful to the future of the youth and the party. Thus, it became necessary for the youth minority to break with the prime minister and become a minority.

The most important step was to discuss the nature, extent and implications of how the political issues within the YSA would be resolved. First, the party leadership refused to even discuss the question of the members of the YSA NEC who in fact were the leadership of the YSA NEC. This was done in order to create confusion in the party. In the end, the party leadership was forced to come to a vote on the issue at the YSA NEC.

As well as an important step in clarifying the issues and laying the basis for a principled struggle within the party, a strong role was to go on inside the SWP for another two or half-years.

Finally, the youth leadership also moved to control the key supporters of Weiss within the youth movement. This was done with the aid of the nominating commission, a body which had been elected as a result of the convention, supposedly to democratically elect a new leadership from the activists. In this case, however, the nominating commission had only one representative on the NEC.

The party leadership had now succeed-

ing in removing the internal printings of the party to the YSA NEC and electing a new leadership with a minimum of discussion and with absolutely no statement or account of the reasons for this action.

Though they successfully maneuvered each other, there was no discussion of their role in the youth movement, the SWP leaders solved nothing, and within a few years were confronted with a political
The program of the Cuban Revolution and its leadership, more close to Trotskyism daily by day; they showed that they understood its permanent revolution, it was the only possibility of the leadership of the Workers’ Movement of the youth of the youth among youth in Cuba.

The Workers’ Society had also been the most consistent advocates of the liquidation of the student movement and was removed. They were also the ones who called for revolutionary leadership and student movement in Cuba elsewhere.

With this method, the Workers’ Society and its supporters became the biggest boosters of unity with the Cubans, in whose SWP had split in 1953. In 1960–1961 the Workers’ Society and the Trotskyist movement as part of the struggle to destroy the SWP and YSA movement.

At the same time, the Workers’ Society united leadership with the youth leadership of the Workers’ Movement of the youth among youth, which was still seeking to control the necessary and some, process of political clarification.

THE INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION

In the very course of this most confusing and difficult period within the YSA leadership, the fundamental discussion within the Trotskyist movement itself.

The international first on a second, or third, or even a fourth, cycle.

Revolutionary movements were then turned into the justification for turning away from revolution, turning away from the construction of a revolutionary party.

The subject was fully reflected in the YSA's most important: a different kind of leadership, and we must exhaust to engage in ever more active and direct opposition with the new, the capitalist class, the creation of an opposition movement to the US military, and the war policies of our government.

The work of building a middle class includes the fight against a minimum, of individuals who have achieved some of the lessons of the post-war movement in the US and had written the foundations of the Celestino movement.

Wohlforth wrote about the 1950s and 1960s and the Stalinist policies, he also wrote about the Trotskyist youth movement and its assessment of its place. He explained that the Trotskyist youth movement was aware of its role as a student (or soldiers), that young people are not adults and cannot be engaged in serious political work.

He noted that a youth organization must be oriented towards building a political consciousness of the youth. He emphasized the need to create a serious political activity, and that the organization must be able to attract the youth to its work. He also pointed out that the youth organization must be able to concentrate a social identity and, therefore, to the necessary power to struggle against the forces of reaction and the capitalist class.

It follows that a youth organization is not an organization of all political positions, or the student just as the political parties orient the youth workers. The youth workers themselves, familiar with the youth movement, must be united as a whole.
The LESSONS of HISTORY

There were two individuals in particular whose decisive action provided leadership in the youth movement, and who were to preside over the complete development of the movement.

The first was Barry Sheppard, who had been a member of the right wing during the struggle of the Left Wing Caucus in the YSL. Only later, in 1962, when he became a leader of the YSL, he had almost no record of independent political struggle. He is now a top leader of the YSL.

The second was Peter Camejo, who was recruited to the SWP in the late 1950s, rejoined in August, 1961, and was elected to the national Committee after the 1961 Convention. Camejo came from Cuba, where he was the son of a prominent Latin American capitalist, and his mother was an American from a well-to-do Stalinist background. It was precisely the struggle of the Cuban revolution against Stalinism and revisionism which Camejo had strongly resisted in the early development of the movement. He had been a member of the Young Socialist editorial board in 1961, and Camejo resigned almost immediately after this, and it was this decision which was the key to understanding the whole of the leadership of the SWP.

Camejo played an important role in building the right wing, a movement which was in a shallow level, never fighting for theoretical development, and always seeking growth of the movement in the narrowest and crudest pragmatic way. Camejo, who was demagogic and optimistic, predicted huge growth for the organization without ever developing perspectives to show how the growth would take place or what it would mean for the movement.

The man who maneuvered Camejo and Sheppard into their position of influence was Jack Getz. Getz, as is well known, was a conventionalYGAN's man, having functioned for some time as a member of the New York Editorial Board, where Cannon lived from the 1950s on. Getz was also considered to be friendly to the leadership, which meant that he was fully trusted by the leaders in New York. Getz was brought to New York and he did the organizational job which he was assigned.

After doing this job, however, Getz found himself maneuvered out as organizer of the important New York branch of the SWP, to be replaced by Jack Bank. Cannon wound up, some years later, as a supporter of the Schachtmanite International Socialists. This was a singling out of the methods of organizational maneuvering followed by Cannon and his associates. It was a clear indication of the development of the consciousness of the leadership — a conscious effort to use the apparatus of the organization to implement its own narrow and simplistic goals.

When there was no longer a place for him in the New York editorial board, Getz moved to the Midwest, about as much as difficulty one buys a new suit of clothes, and as if the fundamental mistakes of the leadership of the SWP had never taken place.

The right wing, originally Feingold’s agent, but also someone with whom the central party leadership felt much more comfortable, was now being maneuvered. Cannon — who had been beginning only in the internal apparatus of the organization for a short time, with no theoretical and political training and no experience in the struggle of the Left Wing Caucus in the YSL, and a leader of the extreme right wing who sought to break all ties with Trotskyism.

The development of the original majorities of the SWP in 1963 was not as a result of formal lessons as well. It was only on the basis of the international questions, and the lessons learned in the very birth of the YSL, that any real leadership could be finally fought out. A series of international issues in the spring of 1963. It meant devotion to the right struggle of the Left Wing Caucus, a party to the opposition, while at the same time spreading the petty bourgeois social democratic organizations to which they belonged prior to joining the YSL. Thus not only did they not totally drop the political program of the Young Socialist League and the League of Trotskyist youth, but they had also been a key element in the leadership of the YSL.

As Camejo knew, the group which formed the Workers League was not expelled for nearly a year after the expulsion of the Trotskyist leadership. This was the controversy on the question of the Ceylonese LSP: an entrance which was supported by the SWP and its international to the Kolchak movement of its great betrayal.

Now the leaders of the YSL turned back completely on Trotskyism. It has turned its back on the very first issue of the Workers Socialist, with its clear revolutionary stand on the tasks facing the working class and the youth. It has meted out its own punishment to the struggle of the Left Wing Caucus out of which the YSL was formed. It has turned against the first "Motion on Editorial Board Policy" of the Young Socialist League, with which the YSL had fought the Trotskyist struggle against imperialist war.

The YSL is now fighting for the youth revolutionary paper. Eight years ago it changed the format of the "YSL" a youth revolutionary magazine, following in the footsteps of the Young Socialist League. The future of the movement would reach out to lead the struggles of masses of youth. Some years ago the YSL did this very thing.

Meanwhile the Trotskyist movement in the US restablished the continuity of the revolutionary youth movement with the Conference of Revolutionary Youth for December 31, 1978, and the launching of the Young Socialist League in 1963.

Now the revolutionists have attempted to begin publishing a revolutionary newspaper, in particular the "Cuba y los YSL..." and the pages in the Bulletin of Revolutionary Youth for a national youth movement in the immediate future. The circulation of the revolutionary youth movement, which is now fraudulently called the "Young Socialist," is only $200. In 1956, the circulation of the YSL was $400. With the YSL today claiming over 100 members, that means the product is not worth $200, but is sold by each member per month.

The foundation of the Young Socialists, planned for May 25, 1973, will be a fitting answer to the right wing's continuing efforts to build a revolutionary youth movement in the United States. The YSL will build on the revolutionary history. If we study and apply these lessons in the explosive period of revolution in the US, we can be confident of building a mass revolutionary youth movement which will play a crucial role in building a leadership to take the working class to power.

CONCLUDED
People's Commissar

The revolution gathered force. Ebert came to the fore, taking over the government, to preserve law and order and to becoming first Chancellor and then People's Commissar. As Haffner says: "If he was still to prevent the revolution, he would have to begin by appearing to lead it. There was no other way, but this way it might still work."

The Kaiser in flight and the end. Germany hovered for weeks between revolution and counterrevolution. The Revolutionaries in the hands of the Commissars" who "hated revolution like an illness" played a devasating double game to prevent its success.

The revolutionaries lacked that indispensable instrument—a revolutionary party. As Haffner sees it: "Sneakiness in 1918 was at no point threatened by a Bolshevik dictatorship, for the simple reason that the essential instrument of power, a Bolshevik type capable of dictating, did not exist. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the organization whatever until December 30, 1918, and only a very feeble one thereafter; nothing to compare with Lenin's corps of professional revolutionaries prepared by 14 years of training."

The leaders of the councils were reluctant to assume the responsibilities of power. They were, for the most part, loyal Social Democrats, or unemployed, or adherents to all tendencies behind some kind of parliamentary democracy.

Ebert's Social Democratic government, more particularly Ebert himself, worked closely with the Army High Command in 1918 to keep up the power of workers' and soldiers' councils, and to "stop Berlin of Spartacists and KPD leaders from supporting of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht."

The full extent of the secret understanding between Ebert and General Groener for the army was only known many years afterwards. In fact the chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) gave even an assumption to responsibility for which the workers and soldiers' councils wanted to claim. Already on December 6, 1918, a Spartacist demonstration had been fired on and six people were killed. On Christmas Eve a still bloodier clash took place, this time between the People's Naval Division and troops called in by Ebert. Workers, with women and children, poured into the streets and ensured the victory of the sailors.

Again there was no leadership to take advantage of this success: it was achieved within days by a decisive defeat. Haffner writes: "The fate of the German Revolution was decided in Berlin during the week of January 5-11. 1919. History will remember it as Spartacist Week—but without wrong. What happened that week was not just a rising against the Social Democratic government. It was an attempt by the Berlin workers to regain what they had lost on November 9 and 10 and had meanwhile half lost, and to regain it by the same means as before."

In the end of the German Communist Party (KPD), founded at the end of December, leadership was once again lacking. The "spontaneous mass explosion" ended in defeat. No one gave the KPD a decisive onslaught on government buildings and the KPD had neither foresight nor desired the January rising, they had neither planed nor guided it. They were slaughtered by the unplanned, leaderless, mass stampede," writes Haffner.

Once again a spontaneous uprising of the masses proved unable to prevent against the counterrevolutionary cunning of Ebert and his military backers. Noske, another Social Democratic leader, brought in the army freebooters, the extreme right-wing embryo fascists, the "Freikorps" to repress the workers. "Someone has got to be the bloodhound," he said. The name stuck.

Under the direction of Ebert, Scheidenz and Noske a bloody civil war was unleashed against the workers throughout Germany from January to March, 1919. It was heralded by one of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg by Guards officers under SDP in- command.

The potential leaders of the German Revolution were even put away. Their murder, says Haffner: "was historically the most potent event in the drama of the German Revolution."

It effectively beheaded the leadership which might have been able to turn the tide. As recently as 1902 a Press handout from Bona tactfully justified the murders which were described as "executions by revolution comrades to military ends." Thousands more were murdered in the following months.

000. 000 ARMED MEN

Ebert and Noske lost 400,000 armed men against the working class to save the new bourgeois state and capitalism in Germany. Haffner tends to make them out more unsuspicious and confused than they really were. The ruthlessness of the repression was so obvious, and the reaction- nary nature of the Freikorps and army chiefs so open, that they must have been fully aware of what they were doing. Haffner paints a picture of "a strange sort of blinkered incomprehension."

or Haffner claims? It does not seem likely. Ebert had supported the war, cooperated with the army and wanted the victory of Imperial Germany.

Only in Munich, where there was a de- termined revolutionary leadership which knew what it wanted, did the working class enjoy a brief success. Here two out- standing leaders appeared. The first was Kurt Eisner, who Haffner says, was: "...the only man in Germany who had enough shrewd insight to grasp what the German Revolution was aiming at and ably to assist its flight."

But Eisner was shot down by an assassin. In February, 1919. There followed a period of immense turbulence in the course of which another remarkable figure emerged, Eugene Lavine. Tragically he took control of the revolution when it was already doomed. Instead of building a party "quite unlike Liebknecht or Rosa Luxemburg, was perhaps made of the stuff to become a German Lenin or Trotsky" could only fight a rear guard action. He was taken prisoner, tried and shot. He died shouting "Long Live World Revolution."

Despite some shortcomings, Haffner's book gives a vivid glimpse of the character of the German Revolution, but it provides no documentation, no re- ferences and its treatment of many aspects is summary in the extreme. It sets out to demolish three "legends" that there was really no revolution at all, that it was a Bolshevik revolution imported from Russia and that German defeat in 1918 was brought about by "a stab in the back."

Haffner's position is that there was...a revolution and no counterrevolution. Coming after four years of starvation and exhaution, it was the only possibility. The disgrace was its betrayal (and the German working class)...never re- ceived from the blow."

The conclusion remains ambiguous. The revolution could only have been safe- guarded if it could have broken the power of the bourgeois state and established the dictatorship of the revolution. For this a revolutionary party was necessary. The attempt of 1918-19 must begin there. Haffner appears to believe that there could have been some other kind of revolution—it is not made clear which.

In any case he is pessimistic about the future. He claims: "The German workers' revolutionary tradition is extinguished."

That is not so, either in the west or the east. It can and must be re-kindled, however low it may seem to burn at the present time. When the powerful and well- organized German working class rediscovers its revolutionary and Marxist tradition it will be a battle against the monopoly capitalists in the west and the bureaucracy in the east.

In this historic task of rebirth, the un- derstanding of the lessons of the failed re- volution of 1918-19 will have an im- pressible part to play. Haffner's book, for all its author's pessimism, can make a contribution and it should be widely read in this country, as it has already been in Germany.
DEATH OF A STEELWORKER

BY DAVID NORTH

It was a Sunday afternoon, January 7. At 2 p.m., Rick Hertzog told his wife that he was ready to leave for work in the National Tube plant owned by US Steel.

"Why do you want to leave now?" Martha retorted, asking him, "It doesn't take you more than 30 minutes to get there and you don't start work until 3 p.m."

But Rick did not want to take any chances being late because in Lorain, Ohio, it is not easy for a young worker to come by a steady job. During the past year, he had been laid off a number of times, and now that he, his wife Martha, and their one-year-old daughter Laurie had moved into a new apartment, Rick wanted to make sure he kept his job in the mill.

Martha kidded her husband a bit about his punctuality, finally persuading him to stay home a few minutes longer. But at 2:15 p.m. Rick kissed her goodbye and left for the plant. Martha never saw him alive again.

That evening, shortly after 10, less than an hour before the end of the shift, 36-year-old Rick Hertzog was killed in the plant. US Steel and the Local 1194 headquarters of the United Steel Workers of America call it an accident.

But Marty Trelka, Rick's uncle, who has worked in the National Tube plant for 24 years, describes what happened differently:

"The union paper says it was an accident 'pure and simple.' They'll never be able to have me believe that. I say Rick was like a hush led to slaughter." Rick did not die in an accident. He was murdered by US Steel in the course of its ruthless drive for profits. Without the slightest interest in the life of this young worker, the plant management had Rick—on the job for only five days—working on the wrong shift in one of the most dangerous parts of the mill without any proper training and unsafe conditions that were a mockery of even the most deplorable safety standards.

When he arrived in the plant that afternoon, Rick was assigned to the coke mill. It is assumed that a new worker is to be broken in by the foreman or an extremely experienced worker. But Rick was placed with a worker not much older than himself. Because the heating equipment is completely inadequate, clouds of steam accumulated in the area of the quenching car where Rick was working.

Through this area runs what is known as the "machine. Steel workers must maneuver carefully to avoid this powerful vehicle which moves along a track while opening different furnaces. But on the evening of Rick's death, the entire track was enwrapped in steam.

The worker who was breaking Rick into the job suggested a coffee break and moved toward the locker room. Rick tried to follow him. But because the fog from the steam was so thick that he could not see more than six inches ahead of himself, Rick lost sight of his co-worker. Not knowing the layout of the plant, he moved across the track.

Grady Donaldson was operating the machinist's door. "I couldn't see a thing that evening," he told the Bulletin. "When there's steam building up, it's impossible to see anything."

CRUSHED

Within seconds Rick was dead. The machine door crushed over Rick and crushed him in his brief report, the coroner listed him as a victim.

The company kept the plant operating, and sent a guard to inform Joe and Bertha Hertzog that their son just been killed.

"They came from the plant ground a quarter to twelve," Bertha recalls. "Rick's father had gone up to bed and I was sitting here waiting to get the telephone when I heard someone knocking on the door. I thought to myself: Who the hell is coming at this time?"

"I was trained a bit afraid upon the door, but I put the light on and noticed that the guy had some kind of badge on. I opened the door and he said, 'Is your husband home?' I told him that Joe was in bed but they wanted to talk to him. So I called up to my husband and he came down."

"When Joe came down, the guard checked whether we had a son named Richard. When he said yes, the guard replied, 'Your son has had an accident.' Well, I immediately thought that maybe he'd had an automobile accident because Rick should have been home long before."

"My husband asked if Rick was badly hurt. When the guard said, 'fatal,' that was it. I don't know what happened after that because I know that I sat in that chair and I was screaming. Then the guard left and Martha came over. That's it. I don't know anything else."

PREVENT

Immediately, US Steel moved to cover up any investigation of the circumstances surrounding Rick's death. Just in case his family was planning a lawsuit, the company acted to isolate them from possible witnesses. They were told that it would not be possible to arrange a meeting with Roger Rhone, who had been working with Rick just before the accident, because he is too disinterested emotionally.

"Everything is being hushed up," says Marty Trelka. "I demanded a coroner's inquest but it was denied on the grounds that there has to be a criminal involved in the accident. So I asked them what they would call what happened to Rick."

Nor is it easy to find people who are anxious to talk about Rick's death.

"I knew Rick though he never came in here," admits Millie, who works in a tavern across the street from the mill. "He was a fine boy. Now that he's dead, the company is blaming the whole thing on him. But I'm not going to say anything more about it because I want to stay here."

From the one place where Marty and the Hertzog family expected strong support—Local 1194—there is farthing any leadership, closely tied to Steel Workers President W. W. Abel, is just as anxious as the company to bury the case. The local bureaucracy stands completely behind Abel's reactionary collaboration with US Steel's productivity drive.

Just three weeks before Rick was killed, the president of the local, George Panasekiewicz, flew down to Washington, D.C. to participate with Abel in the annual "labor-management" conference on productivity. It was at this meeting that Abel scolded the ranks for not producing more profits.

The Lorain Labor Leader, newspaper of Local 1194, barely mentioned the death of Rick. It carried the report in the sixth paragraph of an article entitled "Steelworkers Question Plant's Safety Program." The paragraph whitewashed the company:

"Rat (the Safety Committee Chairman) indicated that the unfortunate death of the young worker in the coke plant a few days ago was still under investigation, but admitted that exhaustive investigation and information gathered so far pointed to the death as being 'accidental, pure and simple.'"

Marty was stunned when he saw the union paper calling his nephew's death a "pure and simple" accident. When he demanded an explanation from the union officers, Panasekiewicz claimed that he had not seen the article before it was published. Marty does not accept the explanation. "I don't expect anything from the company, but when the union takes the side of management—that really hits home," he told the Bulletin.

"Sure, for the last year一直. Shaking his head, Marty told the Bulletin: "I don't know how they can boast about safety con-
dictions in the coke plant. Management is responsible for Rick’s death. They don’t even know who was working where when he was killed. First of all, I don’t think Rick was even instructed in all the safety rules. Then they had him walking around where he couldn’t see.

“No, the company is saying that there’s hardly ever any steam in that area. Hell, it’s full of steam three out of five days.

“Another thing is the fact they had him on the wrong shift. He was supposed to be working from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. When I asked the management why Rick was put on the late shift prematurely, they said they did it because Rick was so ‘advanced’. As if I didn’t know they’re just trying to butter us up so we can explain their mistake away.

In addition to covering up the real conditions in the plant that caused Rick’s death, his wife Martha revealed that: “Now they’re spreading rumors that Rick was tired when he came to work, but that’s not true. When he went to work he was fine. Sure, we had moved some furniture earlier in the day, but Rick was very strong. In fact I had to fight him from going to work too early.”

JUBILANT

When Rick had been able to start work in the plant, months after submitting his application, the entire family was jubilant. “When Rick would be laid off, he was really depressed,” his mother said. “But when he had a job, he was wonderful. He wanted to work in National Tube for security. We thought that working with a big company, and it’s about the biggest here, is more reliable than these small firms. The only thing Rick had against National Tube was that they paid only every two weeks. But I told him that he would have to budget himself to make the money last.”

Martha felt just as happy: “Finally, we had a job and an apartment. It seemed that everything was going good. Then this happened.”

For months, Rick’s father, Joe, had tried to get him a job in the auto plant where he has worked since the 1940s. But the plant was not taking men on. “It’s really a shame,” he says now. “Rick knew everything there was to know about cars. When I bought a new car horse, it didn’t leave the garage again until Rick had taken it apart and put it back together again. But I couldn’t get him into my plant no matter what I spoke to.

The family was especially pleased when Rick first went to work in National Tube last January 2 because he had fought for nearly one year to get the job. Martha described the arrogance with which US Steel had treated Rick after he submitted his application: “He nearly did not get the job. Rick first put in his application in May, but they weren’t calling anyone then. So he tried keeping a job in other places but was laid off—actually he quit one of the jobs because he was only earning $1.85 an hour. Rick wrote out another application in August, and then he heard from his uncle Marty that the company had taken on men who had signed up later.

“So Rick went down to the mill to find out what was going on. He spoke to this company man who was very moody to Rick, saying that my husband hadn’t filled out his application. Then the guy got the record book and just slung it at Rick. Well Rick was kind of mad but still held on to his patience. He just looked through the book and sure enough found his application.

“The company man didn’t know what to say. But then he looked up and said: ‘I know why we didn’t hire you. Your application was messy. Your penmanship is no good.’

“Rick filled out the application again and handed it to a secretary. She picked up another application and examined it. She asked Rick: ‘Who would you hire?’ Rick told her that it wasn’t his fault that he didn’t have a lot of job experience. Finally, Rick got the job. He took his physical and passed it. Then he went to an orientation session, and then they told him he could start work January 2.

“He started that Tuesday and worked odd jobs until Friday. Rick had a day off Saturday, and then he went back to work Sunday on the late shift for the first time. He didn’t tell me what he was going to do in the mill.”

Rick was killed that night, crushed by the machine door that he had not been able to see because of the blinding steam.

“Do you know what this so-called accident means?” asks Marty. “US Steel took away 4½ years of work from Rick, of love for his family, of life.”

“And maybe they took away Laurie’s mother,” adds Martha because I might have to work all day now to support her. Rick’s death means that I’m a 20-year-old widow with a child who has a club foot and needs a lot of attention, maybe even an opera tion.”

LAW

Under Ohio state law, the company does not owe Martha one penny. US Steel does not even have to pay her Rick’s paycheck for the only week he worked because he is not yet 21.

“I don’t know how long it will be until I begin to come back it myself,” says Rick’s mother, whose eyes are red from crying.

“This afternoon before you came I had another crying jag. My neighbor came over and helped me to stop. But losing someone you’ve raised and known for 20 years really goes deep.”

Nothing has changed in the National Tube plant since the death of Rick Hertzig. Two weeks after US Steel murdered Rick, another young man nearly lost his leg in the plant. On the day the Bultels spoke to men outside the plant, the ambulance passed through the gates twice. And every day, the ranks face the danger of lead poisoning.

But conditions in National Tube are not unique. Two weeks ago, William J. Linley was crushed to death in the Fontana plant of Kaiser Steel—a victim of the determination of the steel bosses to reap their profit even if they have to kill workers to do it. And these crimes, allowed by a union bureaucracy which protects its privileges by supporting the bosses, are the results of what the press calls “pioneering efforts in productivity.”

In the plants of every industry in the country, the conditions which led to the death of Rick Hertzig are being reproduced. It is through merciless speedup and a complete disregard for the lives of the ranks that big business—guaranteed by the Nixon administration—intends to solve its economic crisis. It is only through the building of a socialist leadership in the trade unions that fights for the nationalization of industry under workers’ control that it will be possible to put a stop to the crimes of which Rick Hertzig was only one victim.
Midwest News

BY WILL LONG

CHICAGO—Nixon's Pay Board, in one of its final moves, slashed 15 cents off the wage increase for last season won by Local 19 of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The contract, due in April 1972 and finally signed in August, included a $2.25 wage and benefits package over three years. Seventy cents in wages was to be given the first year. Since the Pay Board refused to make a ruling on the increase until nine months had gone by and the docks were closed for the winter, the men never received one penny of their increase during the entire year. Now their lump sum payment will amount to 55 cents per hour worked.

“We are behind in wages. This is the issue. I believe we're five to seven years behind. With this 55 cents, we are at $4.92 an hour. This year we'll be at about $5.30 if we get our increase. We should have been making this four years ago.”

“We should be making six or seven dollars an hour. Longshoremen should be making as much as the average construction worker.”

After the Board’s long-awaited announcement, the leadership of Local 19 called an emergency meeting to vote on whether or not to accept the cut. A negotiated 50 percent of the dockers voted to reject the Board’s action. As one member said, “I don’t see why you should vote on something that’s already yours. What belongs to you they should release.”

Joseph Sykes, Local 19 president, offered nothing in the way of a fight back for those who wanted to reject the Pay Board decision. One docker told the Bulletin that “Sykes said ‘Let’s accept it.’ All he wanted to do was cram it down our throats.”

At the same time, Sykes would not say what is happening in the other Great Lakes ports. The contract covered all the locals, but each local will decide for itself how to handle the Pay Board’s attacks. A chief steward said, “Everybody should do the same thing. It shouldn’t be held this way. If the contract is sent in the same for all, it should come back for all. But we don’t know anything, if they’re (the other locals) accepted it or not. We don’t even receive the newsletters anymore.”

What is at stake in the Chicago docks is much more than the 15 cents. Not only is the government stepping on the contract that had been signed, but they are also preparing for mass layoffs, including the closing of practically all the Chicago piers except Calumet, which is the best equipped to handle containerized cargos.

DECREASING

“We produce more work, we’re faster at handling cargo than most ports. We had the name of one of the fastest ports but now the work is decreasing,” said one docker.

In fact, the amount of cargo going through the Chicago ports was at a record high this year. But the use of containers has eliminated work for many of the 506 full and part-time dockers. Since SUB payments, which the men drew from the December-April shutdown, and all fringe benefits are figured on the basis of hours worked, the cutting of half-hour threats everyone man on the docks.

Now the company is beginning a new training program this spring to teach young workers how to run the new machinery. This means the new machinery will not only force massive layoffs, but it will also destroy the seniority system and Chicago’s unique union controlled hiring practices by reserving crucial jobs for the newest workers.

Caseworkers Rally To End Job Freeze

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

CHICAGO—Strike lines and picket lines on February 2 express the determination of Cook County's Department of Public Aid employees to defend their union and jobs.

Hundreds of members of the Illinois Union of Social Service Employees are threatening full strike action unless a two year hiring freeze is lifted.

The freeze, declared by former governor Richard Ogilvie, has left the department understaffed by an estimated 300. Although special permission was recently granted for the hiring of 100 new caseworkers, no assignments have been made. Workers say that field typists and clerks are also badly needed.

MILITANT

The most militant demonstration was at the South Side district office, the county's largest. Philip Mullins, union president, said that the office serves approximately 7,500 welfare recipients.

Forty caseworkers from the office were recently transferred to special projects, leaving 53 workers to handle caseloads of over 900 recipients each. Caseworkers and office staff were dispatched through their lunch hour, chanting “Underpaid and Overworked.”

With the department undermanned, welfare workers join the struggle that is going on among Chicago’s public employees.

With an impending strike by city transit workers, mounting anger over layoffs at Cook County Hospital, and the ongoing school crisis, Chicago is headed toward city-wide strike action by public employees.

AFSCME Bureaucrats

Witch-Hunt Opposition

BY AN 1146 MEMBER

MINNEAPOLIS—In a desperate attempt to head off the anger of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 6, and the State Civil Service Board, the leadership has opened a witch-hunt against the 1146 Caucus for a Decent Contract, which is fighting against this sellout.

At the 1146 February membership meeting, a resolution was presented that raised “suspicion that bosses have infiltrated the union and slandered caucus members as ‘surrrogates for the bosses.’”

The resolution demanded that the president appoint a legal committee to establish “by laws with teeth” to rid the union of such “enemement.” This witch hunt is being backed by supporters of Progressive Labor.

Members of the CDC fought against this resolution by reassuring every point of its program and demanding that the local leadership and the supporters of Progressive Labor explain why they were completely silent at the Council 6 delegates’ meeting when Robin, head of Council 6, said nothing about Democrat Governor Anderson’s recent hiring freeze, the proposed elimination of 1250 state workers, and of the status of the wage negotiations.

In challenging the present leadership, one council member stated: “It is not the CDC that threatens this union. It is your silence. What did you say in defense of state workers and their jobs? Nothing. What program do you have for leading state workers against Anderson? None. The only forces leading the opposition to the Council 6’s total acceptance of Anderson’s attacks is the CDC. We stand on every position and leaflet we have fought for. We will continue to fight for the mobilization of all state workers into strike action against Anderson and anyone else who stands in our way in our fight to defend ourselves.”

The supporters of the Stalinist PL led the attack on CDC on behalf of both the local and Council bureaucrats. They frantically rush to cover the tracks of Williams (1146 president) and Robin. Supporters of the Young Socialist Alliance said nothing during the whole meeting, and when the vote was called, one noted without hesitation with the Stalinists and the other abstained.

The vote carried barely a majority, with many local members not voting. In spite of their attack on the CDC, they were unable to openly oppose the resolution put forward by the CDC on the new wage proposal. The resolution authorized the secretaries to send letters to each local of Council 6 urging the delegates to the March delegates’ meeting determined to fight for the original wage package and to open the agreement for full discussion and vote.

AFSCME Council 6 members.

The opposition of many of the delegates voted against the leadership toward the sellout is the basis for our confidence that a new leadership will be constructed to fight for decent wages and working conditions.
Norwood Worker Collapses From GMAD Speedup

BY MAC CARPENTER

NORWOOD, Ohio, Feb. 7—A veteran of 20 years in the line on the cushion shop keeled over with an apparent heart attack here today. To this date, he remains in the hospital in serious condition.

The General Motors management will not say anything or even release his name. Union officials say:

Job, Health

Services Cut In Wisconsin

BY MARTIN WOODWARD

MADISON—Whole sections of Wisconsin workers and low income families face a double-barreled assault. In 1973 through the proposed national and state budgets. The state of Wisconsin will cut almost 1000 job positions in the next two years of Governor Patrick Lucey’s budget is accepted by the state legislature.

The Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services is slated to lose 800 workers over a two-year period. These include jobs at the Green Bay Refractory Institute, The Treatment Center at Sparta, and 150 other positions at the State Department of Transportation.

As a consolidation, all Budget Officer Goldenstein could offer was that the workers involved would have “all the rights that would come along with layoffs.”

Nixon’s proposed federal budget to be eliminated is $33 million in funds for the Dane County Vocational Technical College. The reduction was funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity, which is slated for termination in 1973. One hundred ninety-three CAC workers will be affected by the state’s action for the first time.

As a direct result of Nixon’s budget, Dane County assistants in the Youth Employment Training, Adult Education, Family Planning, Community Development, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Latin America Project, and housing, food and recreation for the elderly will be eliminated.

One hundred and thirty-three workers of CAC’s workers are now on layoff, or without training and will find it impossible to return to their old jobs. The elimination of CAC will cut off services to 2000 Dane County residents, an area where 75 percent of the residents live on the federally defined poverty line. Congress has left CAC with operating funds for three weeks. Paul McLeod, board member of CAC, stated: “The real reason for cutting CAC isn’t money. Just the increase in the military budget. Nixon proposed this year would run all 500 CAC agencies in the US for 13 years.”

Past on the heels of the increasing instability of the dollar, attacks are being leveled at social services and jobs across the country. Unions throughout the state must issue a call for a Congress of Labor to defend all jobs and vital social programs.

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Chicago Bus Drivers

Angry At Strike Delay

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

CHICAGO—“I just couldn’t believe what was going on,” said Benny, a Chicago bus driver with eight years seniority. “I thought they would be behind us on this at least. But those guys don’t intend on calling a strike.”

Rather than go along with the farce engineered by the leadership of Amaragama Transit Union Local 241, he and over half a meeting of record size walked out of the February 5 meeting.

Antioch Workers Strike

BY A BULLETIN REPORTING TEAM

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio—Ford service workers here are striking Antioch College and again about the attempt to subcontract the food service department and lay off workers.

The university is partially shut down because of the strike. Evelyn Campbell, recording secretary of Local 767 of the United Electrical Workers, which represents the workers, said the Bulletin about the issues in the strike:

“They want to subcontract out the dining halls, bring in ARA (a food service firm) and put a lot of our people out of work. If we let them get by with that, they will be subcontracting the housekeeping work, the maintenance work, the skilled trades and there’ll be nobody left. If we let them get away with it, nobody will have a job. Union busting tactics—that’s all it is.”

DEFICIT

“Deficit they say have a very big deficit. They sat up there and let the voting go on for years and suddenly they can’t let it go one day longer. They got it cut out of our hides.

“Any of the experienced people in the dining hall can run the place a lot better than Ray Klintz and his crew. If they run up a deficit that big that it has to be deliberate—to bust the union.”

SUPPORT

Mrs. Campbell said about the support received from the students:

“The student workers, before the strike, had over 600 hours a week in new work and I think they had about 860 members in their union. When they closed the line, they cut them down to 300 hours and ARA proposed to give them $85. So that’s why they hit the street with us. Of course they’ve always backed us, but now they have a big gripe too. So we’re all in this together.”

The Teamsters are honoring the picket lines, but the university has threatened to break the line:

“We have a threat over our heads now—they say the drivemotors are out of paper supplies. They say they’re going to run some in if they have to run over on us. And we say we’re not going to run them in.”

DEMANDED

In spite of the maneuver to create complete disorder and end the meeting, the ranks demanded that the leadership confront the attack on the cost of living clause carried out by the Pay Board last June. The drivers said that: “Nixon has dissolved the Pay Board and we want the money they owe us.”

Adele, who has worked for the

Chicago Transit Authority for 10 years, said: “They seem they are trying to force us to strike. Now they say we can’t get most of the money we are owed because it fell due during the wage freeze.”

A compromise proposal to reduce layoffs instead of defeating the CTA’s plans altogether was soundly defeated by Rapid Transit employees at the Local 308 meeting the week before.

The Local 241 bureaucracy tried to present the problem as not being there at all, claiming the CTA plan to lay off 2900 workers was a “false story” being exploded after a driver stood up and asked about the eight men who had already been laid off.

One worker explained the anger and their demand that the leadership defend these cases. When they hired me, they said we would be guaranteed 40 hours and no layoffs. That’s why I took the job, because there wouldn’t be any worry about finding a new job. When they brought it up at the meeting that eight guys had already been laid off, we wanted to do something right away.”

Then the leadership played their final card, claiming that there is no money in the strike fund of this local, which has never had an official strike. Angry workers stormed out of the meeting.

Strike votes are being taken by the locals on February 13 and 21. There must be immediate action by ATU members against the treachery of the leadership.

A strike must be fought for on the basis of a program including the fight for a new contract based on a full cost of living clause, no layoffs, and complete compensation for money due since last June. The fight for a Congress of Labor to call for the conference to be held to defeat Phase Three must be the center of the fight that faces Chicago’s transit workers in the next few weeks.
FRANCE...

(Continued From Page 3) didate who gets the strongest vote.

This election campaign has ex-
posed all the weakness and des-
peration of the French regime which faces a major political challenge at the very moment when its economy is in deep
crisis and it enters a ruthless
trade war with the United States.

The first big blow of this trade
crisis was the war between Trans
World Airlines and Pan
American Airlines to cancel their
delays on the supersonic air-
plane. Concord. The Concord was
set up as a joint venture between
France and England to break into
the US domination of the aero-
space industry.

This decision, one year after
United Airlines and Air Canada
cancelled their orders, is a deli-
berate measure aimed at wiping
out European competition. Na-
tionally, there are 30,000 workers
involved in the project in the and
in Toulouse, the heart of the Con-
cord production, at least 15,000
jobs are at stake.

CONCORD

The French press has tried to
play down the impact of the Con-

PRICES...

(Continued From Page 1)

recorded the highest annual
rate for the December wholesale
price index.

At the same time, Stein in-
isted that wages would be tight-
ly controlled under Phase Three.
He declared that it would be “ab-
olutely incorrect” to think that
Nixon had solved the wage con-
trols established during Phase Two.

EXPOSE

Stein’s remarks expose the
banking claims by the trade un-
ion bureaucracy that Phase Three
will be more lenient on wages
while holding down prices.
The ruthless determination of
Nixon to hold down wages was ex-
pressed by Stein when he an-
drew a Congressman who asked whether the
pay guidelines would be rigidly
enforced. “It is going to take a little
while to make believers of people
again, but we will do it,” Stein replied.

cord cancellations by blaming the high cost of the plane as the
reason. Henri Ziegler, president of
the National Industrial Aero-
space Society, announced that
the Concord program would con-
tinue in expectation of a re-
surgence of orders in 1975.

The fate of the Concord, how-
ever, is entirely dependent
on the US. This is only the be-
ginning of Nixon’s drive to push
down European industry.

French production has been
steadily declining as Germany
has grabbed an increasing share
of the European market. Com-
panies like Berliet, a truck manu-
facturer, are now run at a deficit
and have been forced to combine
operations with the Swedish
Volvo company, a move which
will bring further layoffs for
French workers.

What this means is that a
government of the Left Union,
If it wins this election, will be im-
mediately faced with revolu-
tionary struggles by the French
workers in response to the at-
tack of the US and French capi-
talists.

This situation will make any
form of collaboration or com-
promise between a left majority in
the Assembly and Pompidou as
head of state, impossible for the
capitalists. Pompidou has
clearly warned that he will not
nominate a SP or CP member as
Prime Minister. He intends to
prove a confrontation by either
dissolving the Assembly or
changing the Constitution.

The statement of the Com-
munist Party senator in Tou-
oulouse, the Concord crisis and
“the national interest is at stake,”
and the statement of the CP’s eco-

dnomic advisor that they
will work within the structures of
the world market expresses the
Stalinists’ acceptance of
capitalism.

In a period when French capi-
talism cannot survive by seek-
ing to destroy the living stan-
daards and organizations of the
working class, only a complete
break with capitalism and its

divides, the fight for na-

tionalization of industry under
workers control and the prepara-
tion for taking power will defend
the working class and small
farmers.

VIETNAM...

(Continued From Page 2)

ty, the revolutionary power is
always present under different
forms. In many villages, the peo-
ple are only waiting for the
arrival of the Control Commis-
sion to replace the Saigon flags
with ours and set up popular
committees.”

Throughout the liberated
areas, it has been reported that
the popular committees, which
function in the midst of mass
meetings, have acted to shatter
the power of the landlords and
corrupt officials of the
thieu regime.

Another young revolutionary
explained that although there
was a cease-fire: “The social
revolution, which began during
the old regime of the mandarins,
always continues. The struggle of
classes is a con-
stant.

The great danger of Stalinism in
this situation consists in its
deliberate attempt to undermine
the military strength of the
revolutionary forces. This policy
do not work in the
of betrayal is backed by the hilt
by the American Communist
Party, whose secretary, Gus
Hall, has praised the reasonable
foreign policy of Nixon.

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ticle on the tasks posed to Marxism during the growth
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Rumored Film Pact Contains 25% Job Cut

BY SHEILA BREHM

HOLLYWOOD—The film industry here is in a financial crisis that is causing massive unemployment with some union locals reporting 70 percent out of work.

This week, film industry officials, seeking to "cut costs and save Hollywood," announced that an agreement had been reached with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE) covering 25,000 craft workers. The agreement would destroy 25 percent of the jobs by establishing a basic stage crew of nine workers, breaking seeds itself by maximizing as a between jobs and forcing workers to do jobs outside their craft.

Two union officials from IATSE Locals 727 and 728 denounced the agreement as "outrageous," stating that no such arrangement exists. A union official from Local 728 said he felt the plan was announced by management as a "feeler" to test how far they would actually go.

PROTEST

As soon as the plan was announced, the studios jumped to warn the crews, "There will be no more fooling around, do as you are told." Hundreds of rate production workers telephoned union officials to denounce the plan. An electrician from Local 728, working on location at the TWA terminal at LAX, was quoted as saying his life is anything but glamorous. He worked only six one-half days months last year. He explained that, "A lot of the layoffs come from new kinds of equipment. All the large lamps are new; they are much lighter with less cables and generators. It used to take 15 guys to run a set like this; now there are only seven."

The membership of Local 727, covering craft service workers, has been cut by 50 percent since the agreement took effect. The average earning last year was only $300. Today there are 60 jobs a day for 225 available workers.

FAILURES

The film industry, dependent on easy money, is being caught by a loss of confidence in the overall economic situation. A large industry admitted a billion-dollar failure, such as the $100 million dollar loss from "Went The Day" under the direction of "Hello, Dolly!" has more than evened out the losses.

The fact that IATSE international president Richard Walsh has not denied the validity of the recent agreement opens up great questions. Are the agreement to force workers to do jobs outside their craft will open the way for even more unemployment.

As major studios such as Universal and Paramount operate under way, the only solution is the nationalization of the entertainment industry.

CORONA

(Continued From Page 20)

Get Tough Drive For Professional Army

BY A GI

FORT OORD—Nixon is now completely reorganizing and disciplining the army. This reorganization attempts to bring the troops back under the harsh discipline of the old army to increase efficiency and fighting power.

The impossible living conditions are bringing hundreds of working class youth into the armed forces seeking to take advantage of the new pay scales, unit of choice options and other benefits.

Here at Fort Ord, the emphasis is being put on combat readiness training and consequently there has been a tightening up of discipline and security with punishments for any slight misbehavior. One GI stated:

"They're crazy. I thought that when I finished basic training this harassment would be all over."

The troops are being forced to pull extra duty in the form of remedial training classes on weekends and weekday nights as a punishment for disrespect and neglecting regulations. Whole platoons are assigned to do field training exercises in combat maneuvers as a regular duty.

The officers and sergeants are proceeding with complete authority and are pressuring and pushing one measure after another. In one company several men have been reduced in rank and fined for missing extra duty. Security guards are being posted in the barracks 24 hours a day forcing GI's to work six and seven days a week.

These rapid changes mean that a whole period of reforms and concessions to GI's has come to naught. The arm is being whipped into shape to be used to entertain Phase Three and to enforce international trade war.

This new period is reflected by one GI when he says, "They are toughening up on everything because this time they want en en good army and not that mess of a army that was ready for war." The government knows that the demoralized army that refused to fight in Vietnam is not the instrument they need. Unable to maintain discipline in the face of growing opposition and revolt in the Army and Navy, the panic stricken capitalist class is now organizing a volunteer army, of highly paid professionals to be mobilized against the working class.

BRIDGE

San Francisco—The San Francisco Chronicle has just published an entire page special on Rachelle Magee written from the point of view of a liberal "sympathetic" to Magee, and entitled "Rachelle Magee's Stubborn Battle For His Rights." Actually the article viciously attacks Magee as a "psychotic" hopeless, by fighting those who want to help him.

The outbursts of Magee against the court are just a "ritual." Using a psychotic biological report filed by prison doctors, Magee is labelled "a schizophrenic and psychotic, suspicious of everybody...pressured to impression." In this way the Chronicle justifies the court for removing Magee from the courtroom and refusing to let him speak in his own defense.

Finally the Chronicle says that the separation of Magee's trial from Angela Davis' was due to Magee's "determination to do things his own way," not to the Stalinists' wish to curry favor with the middle class by conducting a liberal defense of Davis and abandoning Magee.

This reveals the main purpose of the article, which is to cover up the criminal silence over the Magee trial on the part of the Stalinist People's World and other radical groups, while blunting Magee's attempt to conduct a revolutionary defense.

At the same time the People's World has finally broken its silence in order to disarm any support for Magee. It uses the expulsion of forty Black students from the trial for a show of solidarity with Magee in order to cover over the class nature of the trial. The judge expelled Blacks from the courtroom, therefore he is a racist and should be removed from the case.

In this way they seek to perpetuate the heroic working-class fighter Magee with the agent of the growers Juan Corona. Both are "victims of racism." To cap it all, the Stalinists refuse to call for Magee to be freed, contenting themselves with praising his defense attorney, who acts as an open agent of the prosecution.

SABOTAGE

It is no mistake that the Chronicle and the People's World now come together against Magee. The fear that youth and workers will rally to him drives both to sabotage a class defense of his actions.

Magee must be freed. Every class fighter in the youth and unions must demand freedom for Magee and the release of all political prisoners.

Dockers Demand Fight Against 30% Pay Cut

BY BARRY GREY

West Coast longshoremen are demanding action by the Bridges leadership to win back the 30 cent pay increase cut by the Cost of Living Council Friday.

Dockers at the huge LASH pier in San Francisco were furious over the government's action. Many directed their anger straight at the Bridges leadership, which refused to fight against the original cut and against government intervention in last year's strike.

One docker said, "This is a dictatorship, that's all it is." Many dockers agreed on the necessity for immediate strike action against the government to win the entire 30 cents.

One docker said, "I'm for a shutdown. We need a general strike. They should be penalized for not paying us."

As for Bridges, he said, "Bridge's tactics are very mysterious."

All of the bitterness over the last contract, which won absolutely nothing after a four month strike and was subsequently cut to ribbons by the Pay Council and the courts, has come to the surface in the wake of the government's action.

The contract was agreed upon on the stipulation that the end of mandatory controls would mean the restoration of the pay cut. Therefore Bridges must be forced to carry out strike action to enforce the contract and restore the full 30 cents.
Trade War Threatens New Aerospace Slump

BY MARTY Moran

SAN FRANCISCO—The aerospace industry has been in deep crisis since 1968, with 10,000 workers losing their jobs in California alone. The United States is forced to trade war with Japan and Europe, and the industry is facing even greater shocks for the future.

The two main American aircraft manufacturers, TWA and Pan American, have cancelled their options to buy 135 of the French-Supersonic plane the Concorde. This is an action calculated to bankrupt a whole section of the aerospace industry and throw 50,000 or more out of work. It is the beginning of the real competition of capitalist boor to be replaced by the economic nationalism that created the 1930s and led to World War II.

RUTHLESS

This conflict will require the most ruthless measures for speedup and rationalization of production to compete for the rapidly shrinking market. Last fall North American Rockwell began to bring in speedup experts from the infamous GMAD division of General Motors to apply assembly line productivity techniques to aircraft production.

A recent article in California Business highlights the thinking of the aerospace monopoly. “We want them to stay,” their bankers as they gear up for battle. Most are pessimistic about future employment in the industry. “We’re all in the process of laying people off, or will be,” said R. H. Riddell, corporate director of manpower resources at Lockheed Aircraft in Burbank. He says the employment situation after 1968 was “arrested ever so slightly” in 1972 because it was an election year. “But since the election, the damn thing has turned over again and we’re re-outlining our programs. What you see throughout the whole industry is outright cancellation or shutouts of current programs and no new starts. The situation we anticipate is more layoffs, particularly of highly-trained, skilled people because we have no new programs in the pipeline. It’s not a good picture.”

PROTECTED

The case of Juan Corona is a clear example of the rapidity in developing trade war between America, Japan and Europe. The same fate is in store for workers in key industries like steel and auto. The open way forward is the establishment of unions in a Congress of Labor to launch a labor party committed to the nationalist industry under workers control.

Stalinists, Nationalists Rally To Juan Corona

BY MARTY Moran

SAN FRANCISCO—The case of Juan Corona has exposed the completely reactionary nature of nationalism and the Stalinists and revisionists who cater to it.

Corona is a farm labor contractor who for twenty years has made his living trading in the flesh and blood of farmworkers, many of them illegal aliens with no means of defending themselves. Recently he was convicted of the murder of twenty five farmworkers in the Sacramento Valley.

He now is being hailed as the Chicano national hero by the La Raza Unida Party and the Communist Party. A rally of 1000 Chicano, many of them youth, was held at Fairfield, site of Corona’s trial.

Speakers from La Raza Unida and the Stalinist National United Committee to Free All Political Prisoners protested the unfair practices of the prosecution and demanded “justice for Corona.” This huge turnout from all over the Southwest is a sign of the determination of thousands of Chicano youth and workers to defend themselves from Nixon.

No doubt the prosecution has been determined to get Corona no matter what normal judicial procedures were ignored. The move by the capitalist class towards dictatorial methods of rule means that they cannot deal fairly even with their own lackeys.

But the nationalists seek to cover over completely Corona’s class role by whipping up hysteria about the ‘racism’ in Corona’s trial in order to unite the working class youth with their dead-end leaders. In this dirty job, the Stalinists play the dirtiest role. Their paper, the People’s World, has featured Corona several times as the lead article on the back page, while Russell Moppe is ignored. They praise the demonstrators for knuckling in the mud to protest for justice. That is where the Stalinists hope to put all the working class youth and youth-on their knees before Nixon and a fall North American Rockwell began to bring in speedup experts from the infamous GMAD division of General Motors to apply assembly line productivity techniques to aircraft production.

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Dockers Must Strike Phase III Cut

Editorial

The rejection by the Cost of Living Council of the ILWU 30 cent raise cut by the Pay Board last year spells out exactly what labor can expect under Phase Three.

Not only does the wage freezing provision of Phase Two still stand but now through the Cost of Living Council Nixon has assumed dictatorial powers over wages.

The action against the ILWU is a warning to every union that 4.5 million workers coming up for contracts in 1973 can expect the same treatment.

During the 1971 contract negotiations Bridges threatened a strike if the Pay Board cut a penny off the dockers’ increase. Despite the support of the entire labor movement he backed down and agreed to a 30 cent cut with a face saving clause allowing the renegotiation at the expiration of Phase Two.

The opposition to the cut was so enormous that every labor leader except Fittsimmons was forced to walk off the Pay Board in protest.

The refusal of Bridges to fight and the unwillingness of the labor bureaucracy to do any more than protest has given Nixon the ability to maintain the wage freeze and precious time to prepare bigger blows under Phase Three.

As though speaking directly to dockers outgoing Price Commissioner C. Jackson Grayson in defense of Phase Three has just warned that: “On the union side we need more willingness to give on labor saving machinery...In some cases this mean reduction of work force.

Once again the ILWU is thrust into the leadership of the entire labor movement as the victim of the Phase Three controller’s first action in a wage case. Once again the labor bureaucracy is collaborating with the government that is administering the cut. Once again, Bridges has indicated in the Dispatch, ILWU newspaper, that only a strike can restore the cut.

There can be no simple repetition of Phase Two, however. Phase Three means massive price increases with massive attacks on living standards and the very right of the unions to exist. The labor movement must be mobilized to smash Phase Three and defeat this strike-breaking government.

Dockers must demand a strike to defend a contract which the Price Commission has just consistently ripped to shreds. The AFL-CIO, Teamsters, and auto workers who face the same cuts must mobilize behind the dockers in this fight.

Strike action to restore all cuts, force Meany, Woodcock and Fittsimmons off Nixon’s Board and destroy Phase Three and the Cost of Living Council before it destroys the unions is the only way forward.
**Trade War Threatens**

**New Aerospace Slump**

**BY MARTY MORAN**

SAN FRANCISCO—The aerospace industry has been in deep crisis since 1968, when the United States toward trade war with Japan and Europe will mean new and even greater shocks for the industry.

The two main American airlines, TWA and Pan American, have cancelled their options to buy 13 of the British-French supersonic plane the Concord. This is an action calculated to bankrupt a whole section of European industry and throw 50,000 or more out of work. It is the sign that the “normal” competition of capitalist booser is to be replaced by the economic nationalism that characterized the 1930s and led to World War II.

**RUTHLESS**

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