POSTAL WORKERS SAY ‘NO’ TO NIXON

One of the many New York City unemployment centers for youth with the sign "No Summer Jobs." The Young Socialists are calling rallies nationwide to demand that the trade unions call an emergency Congress of Labor to defend the right to jobs. New York City demonstration: Wednesday, July 11 at Foley Square, Manhattan, 4 p.m.

Pompidou Declares Ban on Ligue Communiste

BY THE EDITORS

On June 28, the French government announced the banning of the Ligue Communiste, French section of the Unified Secretariat, and the fascist New Order organization, and ordered the state prosecutor to bring criminal charges against its leaders. Alain Krivine, National Secretary of the Ligue Communiste, has just been arrested. French police have occupied and virtually destroyed their headquarters in Paris. Under the French penal code, Krivine may now face five years to life imprisonment for "criminal attempts, plots and other infractions against the authority of the state and the integrity of the national territory."

This ban is not directed against the fascists of New Order and their leader Alain Robert, who has received the open protection and encouragement of the government, but against all socialist and working class organizations and the trade union movement.

Gibbons Blasts AFL-CIO on Watergate

BY DAVID NORTH

Harold Gibbons, president of Teamsters Local 688 and the man at the top of Nixon’s secret “enemies list,” denounced on Monday the silence of labor leaders on Watergate, calling it “one more piece of evidence of the bankruptcy of the Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO.”

Declaring that there is no excuse for not speaking out on Watergate, Gibbons—described in a secret White House memorandum as an “all-out enemy”—said that the AFL-CIO leaders “should be protesting louder than any other citizen because the working man has more at stake in Watergate than anybody else.”

Gibbons told the Bulletin that there could be a connection between his removal from the Teamsters vice-presidency and the enemies list, saying that it is “perfectly possible” that the White House had urged Frank Fitzsimmons to act against him.

In spite of the release of the White House “Political Enemies List” which John Dean turned over to the Senate Watergate Committee, Harold Gibbons is the only major figure in the leadership of the labor movement who has spoken out on Watergate.

Officials of the AFL-CIO, UAW and Teamsters have refused to discuss the “enemies list.”

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

NEW YORK, July 3—Last night, at a packed membership meeting of the Metro Area Postal Union, the ranks voted overwhelmingly to reject the settlement recently concluded between the Postal Service and the three major national postal unions.

Moe Biller, president of the MAPU, recommended rejection, declaring that the 14 percent wage settlement over two years was inadequate and did not compensate for soaring inflation. He also denounced the introduction of automation to eliminate day tours.

Joining Biller at the meeting was a representative of the 48,000 Mail Carriers, members of the Laborers International, which rejected the settlement outright and two other representatives of Midwest postal locals. They all urged the other postal unions to vote “no” and walk out July 16 if no better settlement has been reached.

Biller, realizing the tremendous anger and frustration of the ranks, was forced to reject the settlement. This represents now the opening gun in an all-out battle against the Postal Service and Nixon’s wage guidelines. While no doubt Rademaker, of the Mail Handlers, and Flitney of the American Postal Workers Union, will demand that New York accept the settlement. The tremendous sentiment for strike action is being echoed among the 700,000 postal workers nationwide, and national action is now posed.

Biller had called an MAPU mass rally for Friday July 6 at the GPO. But it is not adequate for Biller to denounce Nixon and the Postal Service for increasing postal rates and “taking it out of the hides of the American people.”

(Continued On Page 16)
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(Continued On Page 16)
Khmer Rouge
On Offensive
In Cambodia

BY A CORRESPONDENT

As the liberation forces of the Khmer Rouge launched an offensive against the provincial capital of Kompong Speu—the most important Cambodian city after Phnom Penh—former Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk denied that he is engaged in negotiations with the Lon Nol puppet regime.

However, in an interview with the New York Times, Sihanouk directly suggested that the revolution was being threatened by the decisions of Moscow and Peking to compromise with the United States.

Sihanouk said that the Kremlin’s desire for a “Com- dominium” over the world based on a compromise was creating serious pressure for a political settlement in Cambodia. Referring to the sudden settlement in Laos, he declared: “Who could foresee that they (the Paktun Lao) would stop before us. And suddenly you see Kissinger smile and he says ‘This smile at Kissinger, they shake hands, they go arm and arm and leave us alone.’

PREVENT

The remarks by Sihanouk confirm that the Stalinist bureaucrats of Moscow and Peking are conscious seeking to use revolutionary forces in Indo-China. Arms shipments from China have been suspended since January, and Sihanouk revealed that he is awaiting a reply concerning the Khmer Rouge’s urgent request for a resumption of shipments.

“If we don’t get the arms we need to defend ourselves against the Khmer Rouge offensive and the expectations of a cease-fire deal with the Stalinists within the next six weeks lay behind the decision of the Democrats to stop their own legislation that would have required an immediate cutoff of funds for the bombing of Cambodia.

Auto workers knock down brick wall during strike at Ford’s Broadmeadow plant in Australia. In pressing demand for a 4.5 percent wage increase, Ford workers have been met with mounted police.

Eurofloat Falls Apart

BY BRUCE MCKAY

The 5.5 percent upward revaluation of the West German mark on June 29 represented a complete breakdown of the six nation Eurofloat and the Common Market itself as the national limitations of capitalistic increasingly become the dominant force in international relationships.

OVERIDE

This action brought about a complete capitulation by the leadership of the Democratic Party to Nixon, which said it could not muster a two-thirds majority to override Nixon and accepted his proposal to end bombing by August 15. By then, Nixon hopes to be able to carry out new attacks against libera tion forces wherever he chooses.

Nixon in preparing to send Henry Kissinger to Peking in August to discuss among other things a ceasefire deal in Cambodia. United States planes are now flying the heaviest air attacks this week around the Cambodian capital and ground fighting is raging over control of the highway.

TREACHERY

In spite of the treachery of the Stalinists, the Khmer Rouge are in a position to capture Speu, which Lon Nol has always considered a stronghold. It is only 29 miles from the capital city, and a government officer admitted that “This is the worst attack we’ve ever had to deal with.”

Massive flows of paper dollars and dollar credit into Germany—which amounted to two billion marks on June 28 alone—were bringing inflationary pressures within Ger many to the boiling point. German capital had to act to save itself, regardless of the consequences to Europe “economic cooperation.”

While the German government chose to revalue rather than float the mark independently—clinging to the illusion that a European solution to the monetary crisis and a “European Economic Community” are possible—this revaluation must now be followed by others until even the illusions are shattered.

DOLLAR

This has been unmistakably revealed in the aftermath of the revaluation, in which the bottom has completely dropped out of the dollar, while the new float arrangement has already broken down. The Norwegian crown has risen to the upper float limit, threatening to burst that limit, while the Austrian schilling has been revalued upward against other European currencies by 4.8 percent, and it has been selling gold on the open market in violation of international monetary agreements.

The dollar’s drop has been spectacular, with only the briefest recoveries for profit seeking. European bankers see no end to the fall, which is threatening to wipe out the Eurdolllar market which has become vital to European capital financing.

Uruguay Workers Continue
General Strike Against Coup

BY DIANNE ISAACS

A decree dissolving Parliament and instituting virtual military rule in Uruguay June 27 sparked a general strike led by the one-half million member National Workers Convention which has plunged this country into complete paralysis. Troops patrolling Montevideo began June 30.

The military may well have created a situation too explosive to control as workers occupied factories and were joined by students boycotting classes. When gasoline and food began to run short, President Juan Maria Bordaberry convened the National Security Council on a rail crash on the “left wing subversives.” But this time the military will have to contend with the entire working class of Uruguay.

The Workers League and Young Socialists invite you to our first SUMMER CAMP in the beautiful Laurentian Mountains of Quebec, Canada August 25 to September 2, 1973 Nine full days and nights of recreation and education including five lectures on the history of the American labor movement, contradiction, economy, the political development of Canadian labor and an introduction to Marxism. The camp will be held in the mountains. Cabins with running hot water and heat are located on a private lake. All meals included; only a sleeping bag is necessary. Recreation includes everything from boating and basketball to hiking, fishing, and Canadian broom ball. Special trips will be arranged to Montreal for sightseeing.

EAST COAST: $50 MIDDLE WEST: $60 WEST COAST: $75 All costs include pooled transportation, lodging and all meals. For more information/reservations, write or phone: 7th Floor, 135 W. 14 St., New York, N.Y. 10011 (212) 924-0852.

PRESSURE

Bordaberry, under intense pressure from the military, dis solved Congress, imposed press censorship, ordered schools closed until late July and put the army and air force on alert. The reason given was that the Parlia ment’s refusal to lift the immi nation of Enrique Erro, a left-wing Senator accused of having links with the Tupamaros. The military ordered his arrest immediately after the dissolution of Parliament. Not since the world wide depression of 1933 has this country been ruled by the military.

A Council of State was est ablished to oversee Bordaberry and take over the work of the Congress.

In a June 27 broadcast the President indicated plans for a “left wing subservience.” But this time the military will have to contend with the entire working class of Uruguay.
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"If we don't get the arms we need, we will be obliged to wage an elastic war, that is, an interminable war," he said.

Sihanouk said that the latest Khmer Rouge offensive and the expectations of a cease-fire deal with the Stalinists with the next six weeks remain behind the decision of the demonstrators and their own. They were held that there would require an immediate cut-off of funds for the bombing of Cambodia.

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Nixon Cover Up Backfires

BY BRUCE MCKAY

Despite a desperate campaign to discredit former White House counsel John Dean III, his week long appearance before the Watergate competency has seriously shaken the Nixon government and created a Constitutional crisis unparalleled in American history.

Nixon has now been so thoroughly discredited before the American working class that his Democratic opponent in 1968, Senator Hubert Humphrey, called upon him to appear before the Senate committee or the federal grand jury investigating the Watergate conspiracy and cover up to dispel the charges made by Dean.

The same time, faced with Nixon's growing inability to confront the international economic crisis, the Wall Street bankers and big industrialists who control the Republican Party would like Nixon to go. Nixon, however, has determined to stay in office at all costs, and no suitable replacement has been found to replace him.

The attacks on Nixon from within his own party have come under increasing pressure, while at the same time the editors advocate "victory in the field" at the expense of the economy as they see it as more realistic with Nixon.

"By and large, the mass of detail and the lack of obvious in- coherence of the political story into a believable whole," the Journal editorially commented, adding that "if the White House fails to produce its own solid account, that in itself will go far toward corroborating Mr. Dean."

Every effort so far by the White House to discredit Dean or "produce its own solid account" has failed. In fact, Nixon is guilty of masterminding the Watergate conspiracy in the eyes of millions of workers.

The attempt, for example, by Florida Senator Edward Gurney—Nixon's man on the Watergate committee—to dismiss Dean's testimony and discredit Dean himself by raising the issue of the money Dean borrowed from Republican campaign funds backfired when the Miami Herald revealed that Gurney's own 1974 campaign chest had been subsidised by Nixon's two closest associates.

According to the Herald, both Baker and Manuel, Nixon's political adviser, Murray Cohn, contributed to Gurney's campaign in May, following Gurney's appointment to the Senate. And the Los Angeles Times has disclosed an investigation by the government's special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, into Nixon's land deals and his relationship with the corrupt Teamsters bureaucracy, which reportedly donated millions to his campaign.

The attempts by H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell and Charles Colson to cover up for Nixon—along with their own complicity in the Cover up—has resulted in the former's associates associating them with the others of the Nixon administration.

HOSTILE

Confronted by Dean's testimony, as well as the growing position of the Senate within the Nixon administration, Nixon has become increasingly hostile and arrogant toward Congress and the in- stituions of capitalistic democracy, creating a grave crisis within the government by his continuing defiance of Congressional decisions.

Through White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, Nixon has told the Senate committee he will refuse to appear for questioning even if subpoenaed. He also declared his intention to give his own account of what has happened, announcing he will make absolutely no statement about Watergate until after the Senate hearings are finished.

The Constitutional crisis which has developed is reflected in Nixon's veto of a major anti-corruption bill. If the bill were enacted, it would have cut off funds for the continued burning of Cambodia. Nixon made it clear he would veto every bill containing such a provision, even if it meant shutting down the government, and Congress was forced to retreat, accepting a compromise cutback-dale Nixon has no intention of honoring.

Nixon's own silence on Watergate is matched only by the silence of the labor bureaucracy, which is doing everything possible to keep Nixon in office and to hold back the movement of millions of workers against the government's policies. The working class economic policies and its attacks on the basic democratic rights won by workers since 1776, the Civil War and the great depression are now being constructed.

A new leadership in the trade unions is now an urgent necessity in order to mobilize workers in a Congress of Labor force Nixon to resign and to construct an alternative to Nixon's party which can fight for socialist policies in new elections against all the politicians of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

The colonels' gesture follows the abortive coup by Royalist naval officers, the yielding struggles by students and the beginning of un- declared strikes by the workers.

It takes place under conditions of an unprecedented inflationary crisis which is convincing Greek society from top to bottom. This crisis is not confined to Greece, but has an international character. It came sharply to the surface after US President Nixon's measures on the dollar in August 1971.

The crisis violently overthrows all the old political re- lations, not merely those between the capitalist nations, but also within the ruling classes.

It creates splits and intense disputes between sections of capitalists and within the state machine in every country.

Constantinople's dethronement was not simply a demagogic move by the junta. Like the movement in which it pre- ceded it, this action expresses the deepening crisis and division of the Greek ruling class.

The change has not improved the positions of the Greek work- ing people. They continue to be deprived of elementary demo- cratic rights. The colonels cannot now hope to win support for their regime.

The anti-monarchist feeling of the masses is deep. But their problem is not to choose between the junta and the great powers, but to forge a new national position, which can win the support of the people's will.

But the monarchy, the naval officers and the bourgeois politi- cians like Karamanlis who are allies of the junta because of their own interests. They represent a section of the Greek bourgeoisie and the European imperialists, who are in league with the British and Americans in the war against the Greek people and their fight for the freedom of the masses.

It is now known that the mon- archy and all the belated "op- ponents" of the dictatorship were preparing their own coup, a "generals' coup," before the colonels snatched the power with the backing of the CIA.

The opposition of all those people to the junta has nothing in common with the movement of the oppressed masses and the class struggle which we are fighting.

That is why their moves are met with deep suspicion by the masses and the rank and file soldiers and sailors. The working class does not ally itself with one section of the local bourgeoisie and the imperialists against an- other, but struggles to throw over the whole capitalist re- action.

The Greek Communist Party refuses to take up this inde- pendent struggle against the breaking of all relations with the bour- geoisie.

Recent events have com- pletely uncovered the rottenness of the dictatorial regime and the fact that it remains in power only because of the lack of a real al- ternative solution. This solution is an objective reality. But the Greek Communist Party opposes and diverts the inde- pendent struggle of the working class which alone can solve to- day's impasse by the conquest of power.

Recent events emphasize above all, the lack of revolu- tionary leadership. The Com- munist Party has split. The key to the situation is in the contin- uing struggle for building a new revolutionary party of the work- ing class which will overthrow the junta and establish a workers' and farmers' government.

The International Committee of the Fourth International pleads full support to its Greek sect- ion—Workers Internationalist League—in the struggle to re- solve the crisis of proletarian leadership and carry through the socialist revolution in Greece.

1199 Forces
Kingsbrook
To Retreat

BY AN 1199 MEMBER
BROOKLYN, July 2—The workers at Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center won an important victory on Saturday, June 30, after a three day struggle de-
manding an immediate resignation of the director of Safety and Security, who had harassed and abused union members.

Mrs. E. Ballantine had a notorious reputation for intimidating and mistreating workers at the hospital. Of many occasions workers were fired on the spot for the smallest violations.

During a security check on parade, the attempted to fire the path of one worker, Mrs. Walter. Was told not to fire the worker, a group of union members who had witnessed the incident intervened in the last moment to save Mrs. Wallcott of her rights.

Local 1199 then demanded the immediate dismissal of Ballantine. After the hospital delayed and refused to say whether when Ballantine’s resignation would be accepted, a worker stop-
page began at 4 p.m. on June 27.

From the very beginning of this strike, Delegate Committee delegates of Local 1199 at Kings-
brook had made the strongest pos-
tion action necessary to show they would not take this abuse behind the explosion over being pushed around and harassed by adminis-
trators who are in the anger over wasting nearly one full year for the back pay and increase which was due Local 1199.

The workers have only just gotten the increase and many will not receive the back pay un-
til pay day on July 5. The strike began just one day before the 1973 increase of 7,5 percent is due and effective, and the workers know that the hospitals do not intend to pay one penny of that increase until it is approved in Washington.

At a mass meeting at Kings-
brook, a worker said: “Some workers who have been afraid to speak up to now against harassment by supervisors will now realize they have nothing to fear. The bosses are afraid of this power of the rank and file.”

Delegate Committee summed up the feelings of many: “If the strikers have not the strength at this instant to show them as the workers do, they would not have allowed this step to happen for one day. They wouldn’t have allowed this step to happen if we had not put up with it. I’ve been caring for the patients for 20 years. She never did a thing for the patients except to abuse the workers who take care of them. Is that helping the patients?”

The explosion at Kingsbrook reflected the anger of the strike. The attacks on in-
creases that have been con-
tinuously postponed by the government. The rank and file have come to the conclusion that any wages increase that Leos Davis prepares for city wide strike will not work.

Any settlement must be ratified by the rank and file, and a policy of no contract, no work should be reversed and the sanctioned strike action with full support from the carpenters’ union is needed in order to deal with Nixon’s Phase Four plan.

The workers are trying to con-
vince the workers that everything is settled, that there will be no strike and they had better take whatever is offered.

One worker was told by his

Pay Board Designer
To Guild Pay Hike

BY A REPORTER
Baltimore—Less than two weeks after the Sunpapers unit of the Newspaper Guild’s Local 55 ratified a two year con-
tract, Nixon’s Office of Wage Stabilization has stepped in to review the meager first year 6.15 percent wage increase.

This action coincides with a strike threat by the pressmen’s local, which represents all Baltimore dailies—The Sun, The Evening Sun and The News American.

The government intervention can only be understood as direct support of the publishers, who stand behind Nixon’s “new economic policy,” his Phase Three and his preparations for Phase Four.

The refusal to fight for a decent contract has left other unions at the Sunpapers in a dangerous position. With all the contracts expiring at January and July, the craft locals had been looking to the guild, with its recent record of militan-
cy, to lead a fight against management. Repeatedly, dur-
ing the course of guild negotiations, the union leadership exposed the com-
pany’s tactics of using Nixon’s 5.5 percent wage guideline to justify making no serious wage proposals. It pointed out in its membership bulletins that management saw the contract in political terms.

STALLING

The pressmen’s leadership, which has been stalling since the contract expired last January, has shown that it has no perspec-
tive of winning anything above the guild’s settlement, either. Each union here will be picked off—and broken—if no clear political perspective is fought for. The danger of the situation is being exposed daily by Water-
gate—Nixon’s real aims—to smash all the democratic rights won by the working class. The danger crisis shows the urgency of labor building its own party to re-
ject Nixon’s wage controls and attempts to smash the unions.

The perspective fought for by Guild Members for a Labor Par-
ty called on the guild to take the lead in the plant and win craft support for a common contract expiration date, a 30 percent wage increase with a cost of living escalator and area labor sup-
port. This is the only perspective for the crafts, who alone can now expose management’s treachery and the bankruptcy of the pres-
ent leadership.

Wyckoff Strikers
Defy Court

BY A BULLETIN
REPORTER
NEW YORK, July 3—The leaders of Service Employees Union Local 144 faced charges as strikers by Local 144 members against Wyck-
off Heights Hospital continued in defiance of state law and a court order.

The workers are demand-
ing that the hospital pay part of a wage hike which was lost last year which was taken away by Nixon’s Pay Board and later reinstated. Employers in Wyckoff is now owed over $600 in back wages, but the hospital has so far refused to release the money.

“We’re going to stay out until we get what we want,” union representative Sammy Williams told the BULLETIN. “We might have to go to jail. But nobody’s going to go back until we get out of here. We can close down the hospital, if that’s what it means.”

The strike began as a sit-down job action last week, whereupon the hospital administration for-
ced the workers out of the building and started a lockout.

The hospital is now operating by using volunteers. Only non-striking employees are being accepted, and union sources said a complete shutdown in being planned by management, with some patients already having been transferred to other facilities.

LOWEST PAID

Service workers at Wyckoff are among the lowest paid in the city. The average weekly wage is $71.15, and the average is well under $100.

“The workers are very de-
cicted people. They’ve been working for a long time and they’ve been working with a minimum wage being accepted, and union sources said a complete shutdown in being planned by management, with some patients already having been transferred to other facilities.

As in the city-wide cemetery strike, the strike at Wyckoff is a sharp expression of the govern-
ment’s attacks on the basic rights of the American working class. In both cases, the state legislature has passed bills tak-
ing away the right to strike.

The Wyckoff strikers have shown the determination of American workers to fight back against these attacks, as well as to defend the standard of living which is now being destroyed by runaway inflation.

EDITOR Lunt St John
Labor Editor: David North
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Robert D. Schleuter
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Anti-Tory Rally Draws 
4000 Trade Unionists

Over 4000 trade unionists attended the historic conference of the All Trades Union Alliance—trade union arm of the Socialist Labour League—in Belle Vue in Manchester in the largest anti-Tory rally ever held in northern England. The delegates voted unanimously to transform the Socialist Labour League into the revolutionary party in the fall and take forward the fight to make the Tories resign in light of the new political conditions created by the withdrawal of trade union leader Hugh Scantlon from talks with the Tories. After a film showing of the S.L.L.'s "Pageant of History," a presentation from S.L.L. National Secretary Gerry Healy (above), and discussion, the rally ended with a specially written satirical Cabaret—focusing on the Tory scandals and Watergate—performed by Tom Kempinski, Corin Redgrave, Kika Markham, Matthew Robertson, Vanessa Redgrave (right) and others. A full report will follow in next week's Bulletin.
Midwest News

After Secret Wage Deal

AFSCME Ranks Call For Leaders’ Ouster

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

MINNEAPOLIS—The determination of workers all over the country to get rid of a union leadership that will not fight for a decent wage increase is being demonstrated in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union, meeting with the state. With no publicity, and no warning, the negotiating committee and the membership of Council 6 called an emergency state-wide delegates assembly and voted through acceptance of Governor Anderson’s wage package proposal.

Rank and file state workers: never before have union delegates did not know what the proposal was even while the voting was taking to disposition to the plan surfaced among angry delegates during the meeting.

The opposition continues today in a serious move to get rid of the entire Council 6 leadership. In February, members of Local 1011, high school workers, with the help of local executive board members sent a letter to Joe Ames, AFSCME International, demanding the resignation of the executive board of Local 1011, the executive board of Council 6, and the executive director of Council 6, Joe Robinson. They are demanding their resignations because it was reported under the union constitution to ratify a state-wide wages contract without allowing the full membership a vote.

OPPOSITION

This same opposition—including delegates from locals throughout the state—developed at a recent Council 6 meeting into a movement to get rid of the negotiating committee. A resolution was presented to the effect that anyone in the negotiating committee be part of a certified bargaining team. Five months have passed since that meeting and Joe Ames has refused to answer. Council 6 members must have no consent at all. Local 1011, a small group of workers, even though Joe Robinson has resigned for another term. Wurff is clearly shaken by this movement and wants to replace Robin with someone he thinks will be able to contain the growing opposition in Minnesota.

Only through the construction of a state-wide caucus of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party that demands a political break with Anderson and the Democrats through the construction of a labor party can this opposition become a leadership that will fight for what state workers need.

That is why Joe Robin and Jim Murdock, President of Council 6, have from the beginning supported the witch hunt and expulsion of Perry and Liz Tilleran from AFSCME 106. As Paul Goldberg, Assistant Director for the Council stated, “I agree that the charges aren’t fair, but there is also the other side of the political side.”

Members of Local 1011 have agreed to support ‘‘the Tilleran in their appeal to Council 6. As one member said, “If they can get away with expelling them, then they can do it to us too.”

Chicago U. Plans Layoffs

BY RECTOR DIAZ

CHICAGO—Library workers at the University of Chicago are facing one of the most vicious attacks launched on the library unions, Local 103A (professional librarians) and Local 1013 (clerical) of the Distributive Workers of America, since the recognition drive began in February of 1971.

The University of Chicago has been hit with cutbacks in funds from the government and private foundations. Most severely hit has been the library which has lost 90% of the federal funding of $234,000. In addition less than half the funds available in fiscal year 1972-1973 are being provided to the library for next year, which amounts to $20,000.

A report issued by the Board of Library clearly outlines the measures it plans to take to settle the cuts on the library workers. It warns that the "cost of living increases for the staff can be provided only further reductions in staff size." It adds that the "most promising approach to controlling library staffing costs is...to implement in the fall of 1974 a...system for storage and access to acquisitions, cataloguing and circulation records..." Subjecting to increasing speedup with further staff cutbacks, the clerical workers in the library face no future at all with the plans of the administration to replace them entirely with computers.

The response of the union to this attack has been "to center on the legality of the dismissals of the six librarians, four of whom were members of the organizing committee of Local 103A. They totally avoid the origin of these attacks which is the Nixon Administration and its slashing to rob...all federally funded programs."

MILITANCY

The militancy of the ranks in opposition to these attacks was expressed when over 75 percent of the staff, union and non-union, voted in favor of the one day strike proposed by the leadership.

The Chicago Young Socialists have been circulating a petition calling on the library unions to support the Jobs Rally being held here July 11. The BLS has been struggling for this support on the basis of the union taking up the political fight against Nixon by calling for a Congress of Labor to force Nixon out and to build a labor party for a new election.

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Sunday, July 22

Educational program:

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Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary of the Workers’ League
Buses leave from 924 Second Avenue So., Minneapolis 9AM sharp
Transportation also available from Northfield, St. Paul, and Madison, Wisc.
Call 612-336-9966 for more info.

Water Goes On Sale

In Duluth

BY JEAN BRUST

DULUTH, Minnesota—Already hit by heavy layoffs in steel and on the docks as well as by skyrocketing inflation, Duluth workers received a new and staggering blow in the past weeks. Dire warnings to immediately stop drinking all city water came via complete shock to residents, since the purity of Lake Superior had long been a source of pride.

But taciturn tailings dumped in the lake at Silver Bay, 60 miles northeast of Duluth over the past 10 years have poisoned the water that concentration of deadl

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State Police Attack
Kakaska Labor
BY KEN WESTON

KAKASKA, Mich.—"You might say we are running this place like a military installation," a Delta Engineering official told reporters here last February at the heavily guarded site of Shell Oil's 29 million dollar gas processing plant which is being built with non-union workers.

Michigan tradesmen understand that the Shell site, which employs some 300 non-union workers, most of them from out of state, is part of a determined effort by the right to work Associated Building Contractors to break down the closed shop on Michigan and what it calls the "merit shop."

BREAK At this point the ABC claims 4000 workers are employed by it in Michigan. These 4000 are being used to break down the working conditions of Michigan's 100,000 tradesmen.

Since the ABC first came to Michigan, it has run into the terrific determination of union men not to allow their working conditions to be destroyed. With construction starting falling off very sharply in Michigan, the construction unions are the only protection.

Although reporters are not permitted on the site by the company, an aerial survey has revealed that virtually all construction has been halted by the mass pickets and by the refusal of the Teamsters to cross the picket line to move materials of vital cement. Many Delta workers hired from the Michigan area have quit and those who continue to report to the site are herded in every morning by state police in riot gear as police helicopters hover over the pickets.

Eugene T. Hall, business agent for the MICTC told reporters, "In effect, we shut the job down. And even though the scabs still get in, nobody's crossing our line. We make deliveries and nobody will till we go and we're not going to back."

Despite the success of the pickets in halting construction at the site, a critical point has been reached with the threat of more police intervention, a situation which is aggravated by the refusal of Stan Arnold, head of the MICTC, to actually call out all of Michigan's 100,000 tradesmen.

After a long week of mass arrests, Arnold told the unionists at Kalkaska to restrain their protests until a meeting with Delta could be held. The company responded by breaking off the planned talks and is now going ahead to take the dispute before the National Labor Relations Board to obtain an injunction.

In February Arnold told Detroit Free Press reporters that with the inroads of the anti-union "Driving to be the road," tradesmen would have to start giving contracts unless called "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay." Arnold elaborated, "We're telling our people that some of the work practices developed down through the years—long coffee breaks and early quits are out from now on."

Unionists are now acting to throw all their strength against ABC and all their allies in the government. And who knows that all Michigan tradesmen are called out against any government action in Kalkaska.

The Michigan AFL-CIO, which held its convention in Lansing last week, must call for a Congress of Labor to plan out strike action against such union-busting attacks and to construct a labor party to fight against the anti-labor Republican and Democratic parties.

As one bitter unionist at Kalkaska said, referring to the use of scabs, "One of these days those guys will need our votes—100,000 building tradesmen. And this won't be forgotten."

Monopolies Plot Rationing Scheme
BY A REPORTER

Nationally gasoline rationing will probably be implemented within the next two years, two Ohio oil company officials predicted Monday. One said he had heard that rationing books had already been printed up by federal officials.

D. Watson, executive vice president of the Certified Oil Company, one of the state's largest independent gasoline dealers, predicted rationing was "quitting ... you ... while John Ross, senior vice president in charge of sales, Standard Oil Company of Ohio, saw fuel rationing more likely next year.

"If we don't cut down on gasoline usage, there is no way short of rationing to curb the shortage," said Watson. "I don't advocate rationing, but knowing the present federal administration, that is the way it will end up."

"I know ration books have already been printed and are ready to distribute," Watson stated. "That information came from a Senator he declined to identify, except to say it was not an Ohio senator."

Senator Robert Taft, Republic-

lican of Ohio, admitted that he had heard "rumors" of the printing of gasoline rationing books, but was unable to confirm the reports.

"Present plans, at least, don't call for rationing to individual consumers," said Taft. "The so-called gas shortage is a direct product of the economic crisis. Because of the monetary and credit situation, giant oil companies have refused to make the necessary enlargement of new production facilities. They have utilized the resulting "crisis" to drive hundreds of independent refineries and gas stations out of business. Now with the aid of Nixon the oil barons will blame the shortages produced by themselves on the "consumer," the working man and woman class, while they will tie up a 100 percent monopoly of the fuel supply with the assistance of Nixon.

Breakthrough Over Violations
BY DOROTHY WRIGHT

DAYTON, Ohio, June 29—The 60 workers in the iron pourers department at GH&K Foundry stopped work for two hours last week when the company tried to take away a 15 minute break and was keeping the lids off the vats of molten iron, adding to the excessive heat and in violation of safety regulations.

Although these moves by the company are a clear violation of the contract and the national safety act, 10 of the men who participated in the walkout have received written reprimands.

A worker in the finishing department told the Bulletin of the rotten working conditions and substandard wages throughout the plant. "We've 10 years behind in wages. Laborers make only $32 an hour and classified workers, even inspectors, make only $3.92 an hour. These wages are way behind the auto workers."

They say they don't pay any attention to seniority or classifications. They can hire anyone as a laborer, then put you as inspector and still pay you laborer's rate. Seniority doesn't make a difference. Some of the men have worked here 20 or 30 years but you're still treated like a dog."

He gave as an example the hot bell line who, he said, the hot iron comes through for cast assembly. "The gloves you wear have thick padding but the iron is so hot it melts the padding. If you refuse to work on hot iron, they send you home and put on someone who will."

The heat in the foundry reaches as high as 120 degrees, but only fans are used for ventilation, there is no air cooling system. Dust and fumes remain a health hazard. The company has been forced to put in only minimum measures to get rid of some of the dust.

GH&K makes the castings for General Motors plants. When a walkout of the entire plant took place last November, Frigidaire and other basic industrial plants in the area were threatened with closure. The workers are organized into Local 745, United Electrical Workers (UE) and the company has a no-strike contract with the company.

Elections at the local are to be held in July. An opposition slate to the present leadership has entered the elections on a program of "working for a better contract" and "enforcing the present contract."

At a time when the capitalist class is driving to speed up production, cut costs with violations of health and safety provisions, and impose wage freezes, the fight to "enforce and improve contracts" has been a political fight for workers control and for a labor party with a socialist program.
Teamster Ranks Must Reject Deal With Nixon

The rank and file of the Teamsters now have the opportunity to turn the tables on Nixon’s drive to destroy the unions and the standard of living of American workers. In 1970 it was the opposition by the Chicago local of the Teamsters to the settlement imposed by the International that opened the wage offensive for the entire trade union movement.

Ever since this explosion which undermined all attempts by the capitalists to contain their economic crisis at the expense of the working class, the Nixon Administration has worked to corrupt this leadership. Fitzsimmons himself is up to his neck with Nixon in the Watergate conspiracy. Fitzsimmons now is under investigation for the contributions given the Nixon campaign by the union, which were reportedly offered in exchange for Hofa’s parole. It was Charles Colson, one of the main figures in Watergate, who together with Peter Brenner helped arrange the deal to save Fitzsimmons and Nixon. At the same time, Harold Gibbons, a vice president of the Teamsters and Fitzsimmons’ biggest opponent, was put on the top of Nixon’s “enemy list.” Fitzsimmons had Gibbons expelled from his job only months ago.

The agreement signed by Fitzsimmons with the trucking industry is the product of the open and criminal collaboration of this leadership with the Nixon Administration as required by Nixon, the contract was initialed long in advance of the strike deadline. The pact holds the Teamsters’ wage increase below even the guidelines of 5.5 percent, providing a 5.8 percent raise in the first year of the contract, a 4.7 percent raise in the second and a 4.5 percent increase in the third year. This would mean a slash in the standard of living for the members of the Teamsters union as inflation soars to over 25 percent a year.

Fitzsimmons now has to this settlement to the ranks who have nothing but hatred for this leadership. So fearful is Fitzsimmons of a rebellion that he has informed all locals that any strike action for more wages would be disavowed by the International.

Contrary to the statements by leading capitalist spokesmen that this settlement is now the pattern for all future contracts, a new offensive by the working class is now undermining the “labor peace” worked out through the collaboration of the labor bureaucracy with Nixon. This is the meaning of the vote of the two New York postal workers locals to reject the settlement negotiated by their International to strike in open defiance of this leadership and the Nixon government.

The Teamster ranks must reject this settlement and open strike action now against the Nixon government, and initiate the immediate call for a Congress of Labor. This Congress must take up the task of mobilizing the entire labor movement to force Nixon to resign, and to construct a political alternative to the Democrats and Republicans for a new election.

As long as this government remains in office, there can be no defense of the unions and democracy. We all know of the role Nixon has in office. He will implement his Phase Four for new attacks on the working class. The conditions are now ripe for removing Nixon’s main prop—the collaboration of the trade union leaders—and constructing the alternative, a labor party.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party calls on all workers to demand that the UAW immediately prepare for strike action in which they take control of their wages and defeat the bosses’ drive to cut down jobs, pay and layoffs.

This requires a fight against Leonard Woodcock, who stands at the head of the “labor peace” movement and the union and the living standards movement of its members, in the struggle to build a new leadership in the UAW.

But the fight against Woodcock requires a struggle against the Stalinists of the American Communist Party, who defend Woodcock’s betrayal and state publicly that the ranks must accept his leadership.

Writing on “The Coming Negation in Auto,” the June issue of Political Affairs—the CP’s main theoretical journal—Thomas Dennis denounces rank and file militants and even supporters of the CP who are fighting to clean the entire Woodcock bureaucracy out of the union.

Never mentioning Woodcock by name, Political Affairs argues that nothing more than “rank and file” pressure can change the UAW bureaucracy is needed to prevent “one of the most colonial sellouts of the CP.” The leadership of the CP in the history of the labor movement.

At a time when the hatred of thousands of auto workers against the Woodcock bureaucracy is expressing itself through wildcats in Detroit and Lordstown—where the local leadership is so distorted that it is not even informed in advance of such actions—and the upset of the Woodcock slate in the important Fremont plant, the CP moves openly to divert this exuberant movement against Woodcock.

The structure of the UAW is more dependent on Woodcock than any major union in this country,” claims Dennis. “There exist many avenues through which the rank and file, if it is organized, can express itself and have an impact on the policies and practices of the Leadership—Fremont and local union and international.”

In other words, the CP is telling workers that they should seek nothing more than an “impact” on the policies of Woodcock—who is to remain the president of the UAW as any rate. And while “rank and file pressure” is to be exerted on Woodcock, they are to place their faith in the so-called democratic processes of the UAW to which they have been so many examples during the past year: the seven month isolation of the Greyhound strikers; the Special Bargaining Convention of the UAW which has Woodcock refused to spell out the exact demands of the union, the bitch-hunting of the TUCAP in Dayton, the present interference of the International in the Fremont election, and—above all—the participation of Woodcock on Nixon’s wage freeze “advisory board” without the approval of the membership.

Further in the article, Dennis comes right out and demands an immediate expulsion throughout Woodcock.

There are numerous “left” groups that have been active for some time, issuing their propaganda to the workers and trying to organize them. The pattern which runs through all their literature is one of attacking the union leadership as such of attacking the union and or exressing bad conditions in the plant in order to attack the union for doing nothing about the situation. None of these groups are in the business of training the company, as the enemy or organizing the workers to fight against the company for better conditions.

Some of our own comrades have this experience. They say that the main obstacle to taking on the company is the leadership of the leadership and that until you get rid of the leadership you can’t fight the company. The trouble with this approach is that with no struggle against the company no rank and file leaders emerge in whom the workers have any confidence. The workers don’t consider that you have done something just because you have called the leadership of a lot of dirty names.”

This is a vicious and cynical slap in the face to every auto worker who knows that the Woodcock bureaucracy has over the past three years sabotaged every attempt of the ranks to defend their union and living conditions. What type of struggle can there be against GM, Ford or Chrysler without the ranks1 sweeping out a leadership which collaborates with Nixon in maintaining the present guidelines and preparing the Phase Four wage freeze, which has refused to call a national strike against the brutal anti-worker policies of GMAD and Ford, and which has refused to say one word on Watergate because Woodcock is adamantly opposed to forcing Nixon out of office and developing a political alternative to this”situation through the call of a Congress of Labor.

This question is not raised in Political Affairs because the CP leadership is determined to cover the central role which Woodcock now plays in keeping Nixon in office. That the CP can tell its own supporters within the UAW that the fight against Woodcock is a “hangup” shows how committed it really is to the defense of the trade union bureaucracy against the move-ment of the rank and file.

It is important to note that this article by Thomas Dennis appears in the very same issue of Political Affairs that came the American Communist Party’s official welcome to the leader of world Stalinism, Leonid Brezhnev, when he arrived for his talks with Richard Nixon. This issue also carried CP General Secretery Gus Hall’s article on Watergate which—as we pointed out in the last issue—was a two-week—argued against the impeachment of Richard Nixon and called instead for constitutional reforms.

In this light, the meaning of the move to rehabilitate Richard Woodcock becomes very clear. While the CP has always labelled Woodcock a “progressive” due to his support for trade with the Soviet Union and “peaceful coexis-tence,” the American Stalinists now see in Woodcock a central prop of the Nixon Ad-ministration.

The CP therefore is trying to keep Nixon in office in spite of the crisis that is paralyzing this Administration, by refusing to demand that Woodcock speak out on Watergate, and end all collaboration with the preparations for Phase Four by getting off the Living Advisory Board, this demanding that Woodcock prepare the UAW for strike action in September in defiance of any wage controls.

Carrying forward this fight re-quires the building of a lead-ership of the UAW against Wood-ock, to prepare for strike action and rally the entire working class in this struggle against the Government through the call of a Congress of Labor to estab-lish a labor party as the alter-native to Nixon.
Since May-June 1948, the Soviet Stalinists have been haunted by the specter of revolution in western Europe and the growth of Trotskyism in the advanced countries in the west. Fearful of losing their parasitic privileges at home and their control of the labor movement abroad, the Soviet bureaucracy has begun a campaign to once again discredit and distort the principles and history of Trotsky's struggle for the regeneration of the USSR and the world-wide revolution of the working class. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1973 published Against Trotskyism, a compendium of documents, articles, extracts, speeches and resolutions aimed at discrediting Trotskyism and distorting completely the truth about the relations between Lenin and Trotsky. In this series reprinted from the Workers' Press MICHAEL BANDA replies to this book.

The publication in English of the book 'Against Trotskyism' (Progress Publishers, Moscow) testifies to the Soviet leaders' fear of the growth of the Fourth International.

The more openly the bureaucracy capitulates to imperialism and collaborates with it against the world revolution, the more it must slander and attack Trotskyism. This book is an exceptionally crude attempt to blacken Trotsky's name by bringing together in one volume all the unfavourable references to him extracted from Lenin's writings. These are accompanied by a vitriolic commentary which obscures and distorts all the issues with which it deals in order to misrepresent them and confuse the reader.

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The extracts from Lenin are juxtaposed quite arbitrarily with resolutions passed after his death by Stalinist-dominated Communist Party and trade union organizations. The book ends abruptly in August 1927, thus freeing the editors of any obligation to defend the wave of purges and repressions against the Old Bolsheviks in the 1930s. These massacres of revolutionists which culminated in the Moscow Trials and the cowardly assassination of Trotsky himself in Mexico in August 1940 were all part of the 'struggle against Trotskyism' which this book extols.

Facts speak louder than lies and the facts about the close alliance between Trotsky and Lenin during and after the conquest of power in 1917 not only transcend the episodic differences of the pre-revolutionary period, but also completely unmask the Byzantine lies and impudent distortions of this book on the post-1917 period.

In his famous letter to the Bureau of Party History (Ispravni) written when the campaign against him led by Stalin was at its height, Trotsky anticipates these allegations and refutes them decisively.

In this important letter Trotsky revealed how the bureaucracy was carrying out a 'conscious and pitiful distortion of the past, which is now organized on an enormous scale', sustained by the authority of all kinds of public institutions and even carried into the textbooks.

The creation of such conventional lies, for all the apparent subjective arbitrariness, are rooted in social and material reality. Trotsky's imperishable contribution to Marxism consists not only in his factual exposure of the bureaucracy's lies and his courageous defence of their Stalinist authors, but above all in his scrupulous scientific and materialist analysis of the social origins of these lies.

In this way he helped to train a new generation of fighters of the Marxist method who understood not only the methodology of the Stalinist counterfeiter but also the contradictions which determined the campaign against Trotskyism.

Trotsky exposed these contradictions succinctly in the foreword to his book 'The Stalin School of Falsification'.

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exposes the contradictions which determine the Stalinist campaign against Trotskyism.

"Members of the American bourgeoisie, many of whom are descendants of British convicts, who have acquired the requisite number of millions, feel the urge to equip themselves with a respectable genealogy, drawn preferably from the Kings of Scotland. The Soviet bureaucracy, likewise, after raising itself above the revolutionary class could not help experiencing the need, in proportion as it entrenched itself in its separate positions, for such an ideology as would justify its exceptional positions and insure it against dictatorship from below."

"It is for this reason that such colossal success has been attained by the "creation", perversion and repudiation of the revolutionary past, still so repressed."

However, the contradictions of the economic process and of the world situation do not allow the bureaucracy to rest peacefully on the laurels of national socialism. The convulsions of the official policy obstruct the creation of a new theory as well as a new tradition. With every major historical niggle they are compelled to revamp history all over again.

He added: "Consequently the official history of the party and of the revolution represents, at the present time, a scroll on which various scribes have written as the spirit moved them—each scribe very much unconcerned with what another has written in part, one and the same scribe very little concerned with his writings of yesterday."

"These words exactly characterize the book under review. It is not a history in the generally-accepted sense, but a rewriting of history through the careful and one-sided selection of documents to prove the reverse of what actually happened."

Quotations torn out of context are brought together with the hack outpourings of the bureaucrats under Stalin. At the same time all quotations which reflect favourably on Trotsky are rigorously excluded.

The differences between Lenin and Trotsky prior to 1917 are the subject of two questions. First, was Trotsky's attitude towards a centralized disciplined party and its attempts to 'accommodate' between the Bolsheviks and Menshevik wings of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party. This brought him sharply into conflict with Lenin, who correctly criticized him for obstructing the exposure of Menshevism and failling to recognize that there could be no accommodation with opportunism.

The Stalinists, in their eagerness to discredit Trotsky's politics against Trotsky during this period, however, have omitted to mention how Lenin himself characterized Trotsky's position immediately after the seizure of power in 1917."

At the November 1917 conference of the Petrograd Bolshevik Party, which wanted to make a "provisional" and share the power with the "opportunist" machine. He attacked them in the following words: "As for a compromise—I can make this social revolution work seriously. Trotsky spoke long ago. The revolution is impossible, Trotsky understood this and from that time on there has been no better Bolshevik?"

In other words, Lenin regarded Trotsky's previous difference with Bolshevism as a past episode, without the least minimizing its importance. Trotsky freely admitted that the question of the Stalinist policy was the one he had been mistaken and which his policy had been right.

When Stalin and his supporters were trying to bound him from the party after Lenin's death, his position between 1903 and 1917 was brought up against him. Stalinists presented him as a disloyal, a revisionist, and a opportunist."

The The Institute for Marxism-Leninism's attempts to prove Trotsky wrong by quoting Lenin's articles against the theory of permanent revolution written in 1905 are sufficient evidence of the political bankruptcy of the Moscow leadership. Here is the extract from Lenin's article, 'Social Democracy and the Provisional Government,' written against Parvus (collaborator with Trotsky in formulating the theory of permanent revolution) during his life."

"The theory of permanent revolution written in 1905 is sufficient evidence of the permanent bankruptcy of the Moscow leadership."

"Equally incorrect, for the same reasons, are Parvus' statements that 'the theory of permanent revolution, that of the Social-Democrats, is not only the most progressive and revolutionary, but also the most democratic theory ever developed by mankind."

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“...since that time there has been no better Bolshevik”

Lenin writing of Trotsky in 1917

Trotsky arriving in St. Petersburg, 1917-1919, not 1848-1850, and to surpass those years, it must continue its struggle for active life, to heroic efforts, to "think that historical greatness!" - it must raise them out of frightful ignorance, unparalleled oppression, incredulity, backwardness, and abysmal dullness.

The revolution is already in sight. It will arise completely; the government faltered at the approach of its process by its desperate resistance. But, of course, there can be no question of a mature political consciousness of a Social-Democratic consciousness of these masses or their grinding masses of the leaders or even "mushki" leaders. They cannot become Social-Democrats at once without a very small number of revolutionary, not only because of their ignorance of revolution, repeat, enlightenment with a marvellous speech, but because their class position is not proletarian, because the class consciousness of the development of conceptions of the time with the tasks, not of a bolshevik, but of a democratic revolution.

In this revolution, the revolutionary proletariat will participate with the utmost energy, sweeping aside the miserable tail-end of some of these revolutionary phrases of others. It will bring class consciousness and consciousness into the dizzy whirlwind of events, and march in solidarity, unswervingly, not fearing, but fervently desiring, the victorious democratic dictatorship, fighting for the results of the insurrection, complete republican liberties, fighting for the freedom of all repressed, for the revolution of re-forms, in order to create for the future a broad, mighty, arena worthy of the 20th century, in which to carry on the struggle for the peasants.

In another article in 1909 which appeared in the newspaper, Lenin criticizes Trotsky's theory and advance the argument, central to Lenin's thesis in the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry, that the peasantry was capable of creating a party independent of the bourgeoisie.

Both in the First and Second Dumas—indeed, in the fact that the counter-revolution had wiped out the first contingents of the revolutionary peasantry, now for the first time rising to power on a wide scale in the all-Russian general revolution, the peasant comes to the conclusion that only the complete victory of the bourgeoisie or the dictatorship of the proletariat is possible. Therefore, he insists that it is a matter of modern Germany or England. On the basis of the fact that the counter-revolution has wiped out the first contingents of the revolutionary peasantry, Lenin comes to the conclusion that only the complete victory of the bourgeoisie or the dictatorship of the proletariat is possible. Therefore, he insists that it is a matter of modern Germany or England.

"...since that time there has been no better Bolshevik"

Trotsky clearly saw even in 1905 that the Russian bourgeoisie would be unable to undertake even the most basic democratic tasks. The peasantry, he correctly anticipated, could play no independent political role. The only way in which the democratic tasks could be fulfilled was under the leadership of the proletariat. Here is a selection of the text from the book "Results and Prospects" published by Trotsky and Parvus (who later renounced the theory) in 1905:

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"...since that time there has been no better Bolshevik"
Trotsky arriving.

1789-1973, not to surpass the range of the active life, to make 'concentration', if you like, 'economy'; it must be a matter of fleeting, parallelly opposed, not the backwardness, but the efflorescence.

The revolution that took place in the system completed itself. The process by its very nature. But of this there can be no question, of the political consequences of this process. The Social-Democratic party, the Social-Democrats, was the first to pass over to the revolutionary path, to the revolutionary perspective, to the revolutionary sentiment.

In this revolutionary perspective, everything is confused, everything is tattered, but here is the struggle for the revolution.

Secondly, which is the Lenin criterion of the theory and the statement, central in the revolution, is the dictatorship of the proletariat, the dictatorship of the working class.

Both in the same, and in the Duma—today, that the country was wiped off the face of the earth, литература. This is the same, it is the process of concentration, the process of economy, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration, the process of concentration.
the historical dialectic which was to push Lenin to the forefront of the leadership of the Russian Revolution. Lenin first put forward the idea of the 'democratic dictation' which was to return from exile in Switzerland to Switzerland. He learned that the Bolshevik formula had become outdated and dangerous wide circles in the Bolshevik leadership with the express aim to consolidate the newly formed Provisional Government.

Prominent among these conclusions was that of the member of the 'Pravda' editorial board, the editor of the Old Bolshevik, Stalin among them, was mercilessly attacked and deposed from the party. These he blasted to break the Bolshevik party from the petty-bourgeois democracy and turn it towards the working class and the conquest of power.

In May 1917 Lenin attended the conference of the Mezh- rayants and Krasnovyan groups based on St. Petersburg and made the diagnosis of both major factions of the Russian revolution.

Lenin moved a resolution for the liquidation of the 'Pravda' and the Bolsheviki on the thesis of 'the betrayal of the revolution' and called for the differences between the two organizations to be removed.

This fusion, referred to in the text as the 'axes' of the book, was a result of a merger between Pravda and Lenin and the basis of which was established in their respective organizations.

The editors claim that Trotsky's break with the 'bolshevism' (which is how these officials describe the joining the Bolshevik Party) was 'on a large scale'.

This is certainly not how Lenin perceived it. In July 1917, writing to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, Lenin attacked the presence of the state of 'such an immense number of candidates from people who have hardly been in the party, have not just recently joined the party.'

He went on: 'If it goes worse, then say: join the party! Nobody opposes such a nomination, for example, as that which was made by the first place Trotsky immediately after his election to the position of an internationa, which he shrank from the second place, he fought against the Mezhratamyans and Bolsheviki, and finally in the second days he showed himself the target of the critical task and a devoted advocate of the party of the revolutionary proletariat. Obviously that cannot be said of a majority of the recent members of the party, who appear on the state.' (The State School of 'Falsification', 1917, pp. 11, Pioneer Publishers.)

But then Lenin did not have to realize that he was facing a Marxist-Leninism staffed by impatient officials who had to arrive at a judgment of the capacity and the sphere of influence of leadership. And if he had no doubts about after these période, the doubts were certainly removed by the future leadership of the October event.

There is no doubt that the most distressing and moments in a Soviet Union are those when he is called upon to distort or explain away Trotsky's role in the October Revolution.

Trotsky, the role of the October Revolution, as well as Trotskyism, is too well known and too widely documented, with a wide range of literature to be obscured to devoted socialists and distinguished literary gymnasts of their craft.

To this day, let it be recalled, no Stalinist has dared to impugn the authorship of John Reed's 'Ten Days That Shook the World', which unequivocally immorale the role played by Trotsky as the October leader. Although unable to deny the authenticity of the book, the Stalinists try to prevent their opponents' monopoly of the copyright of Reed's book, have substantiated their publication for over two decades the writing from 1925 to 1956.

It was only after Nikolai Khrushchev's sensational 'October: A Congress that was an embarrased King Street' permitted its unbridled publication. It was published while the state of the 'such an immense number of candidates from people who have hardly been in the party, have not just recently joined the party'.

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There is no doubt that the most distressing and moments in a Soviet Union are those when he is called upon to distort or explain away Trotsky's role in the October Revolution.
Diane Isaacs
films

O LUCKY MAN. Starring Malcolm McDowell. Produced and directed by Lindsay Anderson. Screenplay by David Sherwin. Coffee salesman trainee Mick Travis one day suddenly finds himself elevated to the status of Imperial Coffee's regional salesman in charge of Northeast England and thus begins a latter day cinematic Caligari. Mick Travis is someone who wants merely to become a millionaire and through a series of episodes, each of which fails and thus impels Mick to try something else, we get a glimpse of virtually every aspect of life.

David Sherwin's screenplay is perfectly suited to Malcolm McDowell, the sad-eyed bloodhound of the British avant-garde. As he proceeds through each episode, Mick discovers more and more about the nature of capitalism, beginning with the coffee business and touching just about everything else. Each episode class carries out its business from the secret service to stag films attended by every village idiot and even the audience on up.

O Lucky Man does not only expose the corruption and hypocrisy of the ruling class, but also exposes the stagnation and decadence of the very ability of man to develop science and technology. While hitch-hiking through a London town, Travis is offered a chance to make an extra hundred pounds for donating the use of his body for one week to Millar Research. As his entire body is being wired up for tests—reminiscences of Checkovskian Orge—Mick explains to him that his dream is to be able to make "just like the strongest animal to have walked the earth—the dinosaur."

SHADY CHARACTERS

O Lucky Man has a go at everything from liberal democracy to one Size Six woman, a millionaire busy concluding deals with some rather shady characters from Africa and-this time Travis becomes involved. The whole incident is not far off the target of one of a series of scurrilous (not the Lorsho affair—invoking the Tori government)

Mick Travis begins his career as a coffee salesman with complete naïveté and remains that way throughout the film in complete and utter ignorance of Alan Price's lyrics: "Smile while you're making it, but don't smile taking it. Even if you're taking it, nobody's gonna know."

Travis continuously bumps up against the realities of the factory system which is impossible for him to sell his coffee, and perverted judges. McDowell plays the part of Travis with an audacity and a directness that make it impossible not to notice him. Director Lindsay Anderson, who also directed it, handles superbly the very difficult task of linking each episode, successful primarily because of the lyrics of Alan Price which unite the film around a song of the same name.

O Lucky Man is the world through the eyes of the cynic and while it has real strength—musically, intellectually, visually, through the photography of Miranov Osmirick, the Czech cinematographer, who did It—McDowell's odyssey is also one of those very "in" films made by a "small circle of friends." In a certain sense this makes the film: top actors such as Ralph Richardson, Arthur

Joanna DeMarco
films

DIRTY LITTLE BILLY. Starring Michael Pollard, Richard Evans, Lee Purcell and Charles Aidman. Columbia Pictures. Billy the Kid was a great highwayman and outlaw. Dead at the age of 21, his memory is revived today in movies like Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid, which portrays Billy as a "rebel" against society, a hero against all odds.

But what is lost sight of today's audience is the struggle against society; thus in all the recent Westerns we have witnessed the past idolized in fast-paced action scenes. Dirty Little Billy is a slap in the face to these romantic movies. As its title indicates, it presents Billy's early life and what actually went into the making of Billy the Kid. Here all the legends of the kid who stole from the rich to give to the poor are put in question, but there is no doubt that his short life was full of gory bloodletting.

Dirty Little Billy describes life in the new West for the settlers who came to get a new start in life. Already the big oil men, cattle men had started to invade and established themselves, and the West was full of criminals, vigilantes and visions of following in their footsteps.

Billy's family, himself, mother and stepfather came in one of the countless Western towns, population about 40, which had started to settle because of the railroad. Mr. Antrim, played brilliantly by Charles Aidman, owns most of the town and brings hired hands in and out to work on various projects. But most of all he wants the town to be the best thing in the section to get a "third class city" status, to get the privileges the state and federal government would give and which means he wants to be Mayor, Sheriff, banker and judge, all at the same time, in a "real" town.

Billy's family arrived on a train along with hired laborers: the laborers ride up on top, but Billy and his family ride inside. The next Sunday they are invited to a dinner party by some of the more respectable settlers. At their heels is the New York City police, who want Billy for some misdemeanor. Mr. Antrim takes him up with a muddy, dirty raiment to their ramshackle new house.

AWAKENED

Here we get our first glimpse of Billy, an awkward, foot-shuffling youth with his hands in his pockets, his stepfather, who likes the mother but not the boy, has a habit of grabbing him by the collar and telling him to be grateful they even have a place to come to. In the ramshackle, with buildings tilted, doors unhinged, and dirt all over, the family is trying to stay clean, dirt is that a wonder they can stand each other. At a feverish town meeting called to discuss the new family, Mr. Antrim reveals that an epidemic might have broken out in the next town, which would mean that settlers would be driven into this town. The settlers are agitated, seeing a possibility of building the town and lessening their workload. Sweat runs down their faces and over their work clothes, as they begin to see an end of their own town.

The town's poor, poor families whose lives hang in the balance, are farmers who know nothing about farming, church-goers who cannot read, without a chance in a world full of gambling—and leaving them unimpressed.

Billy is in town for only a few days, muttering "What a dump!" until his hands and face are washed by the woman. His mother had taken up with the stepfather for security, to get Billy out of New York City. Now Billy, who cannot tolerate the hours of farm labor, is forced out of the house by the stepfather and told to leave the town altogether.

Mick Travis under the scrutiny of Millar Research.

Even If You're Faking It...

He has nowhere to go, and is caught in a stew between Mr. Antrim's hired man and the lower river Goldie. Goldie is determined to "liberate" the town saloon and is held up in there. He is the son of former settlers who died working their farm and passed the proceeds on to Mr. Antrim. Goldie is determined not to live the life of his parents. He holds Mr. Antrim by bay with his six-shooter, but in reality he is cornered inside that saloon with three companions. Berle, the young guy he rescues when she was captured, taken as a hostage of their gang. They are practically brothers. It's all "all right." And old Ben, a drunk, once up with a man who was now a big cattle thief, and could give Mr. Antrim a letter of introduction to the man. Goldie gives Berle a map of the town, maps leading to the outlaw's hideout.

Billy is used to shuttle between the saloon and those inside, with messages. In the process he gets cuffed, pushed and shoved on both sides. But finally he's allowed to take up residence in the little world inside the saloon. He fears Goldie and the brutality inside the saloon, where Goldie forces Berle to "make more money" to get a stake out of town. But as Billy says, the problem is that he one's "ever liked him," and now he has a friend in Goldie.

Here begins Billy's introduction to the law he'd have later as Billy the Kid. In a card game that turned into a shootout, Bill wins up against his gun and finally shoots to save Goldie. Berle fights another woman with a knife for Goldie, and the three become a trio, fighting each other for each other in their own little world. Goldie gets killed in the air, and with him goes most of Goldie's gang.

Billy's stepfather dies of overwork not long after his arrival in town, and Billy goes out to the funeral and looks out over the farm. Mr. Antrim hopes to get him out of the salon, and makes a proposition to Goldie: a stake out of town for himself and Berle, with a horse and provisions; they would be allowed to leave peacefully. This time Mr. Antrim was involved in large projects for the expansion of the town. The epidemic had finally struck the neighboring town and driven the settlers

Leone, Dandy Nichols, Rachel Roberts and Helen Mirren, all appeared in two and three times in various roles.

AMUSEMENT

But in another sense, one gets the feeling of repetition. Of the actors, director and cameraman out for their own amusement. This is indeed the way the film ends when McDowell lands a job as an actor hired by Lindsay Anderson playing himself and the entire cast reappear as themselves dancing in the rehearsal studio. But so goes for lucky men.

A Second Look
At Billy The Kid

The film is slow moving and oppressive, because the story has to tell a few scenes in no room for glorifying Billy. It sees the settlers, hard working and intent on making a better life, but it focuses on the obstacles and difficulties in their path. It's point is that Billy didn't fulfill his career for any great moral purpose, nor did he have an especially great love of adventure. He is dominated and moved by all the events around him, and is hardly one to make great decisions. Above all is the hopelessness and dreariness of his adventures.
Allende Faces Class Warfare

BY BRUCE MCKAY

JULY 2—Chilean President Salvador Allende Gossens narrowly survived a rightist coup attempt Friday led by an Army tank regiment, but the working class in Chile is still faced with the threat of civil war.

The dissident regiment's attack on the Presidential Palace was beaten back by other Army units which, for the present, support Allende's government. Instead of mobilizing the Chilean workers, who poured out in the streets of Santiago by the tens of thousands to demonstrate their support for the government following Friday's coup attempt, the reaction of Allende and the leadership of the Socialist and Communist parties to the growing threat of civil war has been to seek an alliance with the military, which is now turning toward the right.

Allende's most important ally in his effort to mobilize the Communist Party, has called upon high-ranking officers to join the Cabinet, just as they did last fall following the nationwide bosses' lockout and strike by shopkeepers and middle class professionals.

FASCISM

The threat from the right is clear. Runaway inflation is destroying the standard of living of the middle class, and with the refusal of Allende and his supporters and the Communist Party-dominated trade union movement to mobilize the working class to take power, the conditions have been created for the rapid growth of fascism.

Fascist forces have been moving more and more on the offensive around the Patria y Libertad (Fatherland and Freedom) group, encouraged by the leaders of the National Party. In a speech last week, National Party leader Osvaldo Jarrar virtually called for Friday's Army uprising by declaring: "Allende has ceased to be the Constitutional President of Chile. No one is obliged to obey a government which is not legitimate."

The present crisis erupted over a strike by 10,000 miners at the El Teniente copper mine. The miners were demanding the payment of a 41 percent cut of living increase taken away by the government last fall. When all workers were given a 10 percent wage "adjustment," the El Teniente miners' sliding scale of wages—run years before when the mine was owned by Kennecott—was taken away.

The crisis in the economy and the threat of civil war is now erupting. Nearly three years after Allende proclaimed his election in October 1970 as a victory for the "peaceful road to socialism," Allende was elected on the basis of a Popular Unity coalition dominated by Allende's Socialist Party and the Communist Party, which has consistently lowered the Stalinist line of "peaceful coexistence" with capitalism. From the very beginning, Allende and his supporters were committed to working within the framework of Chilean capitalism to support democracy and "legality," working with a Congress completely controlled by the conservative Christian Democratic Party and the ultra-rightist National Party.

Allende and his followers absolutely refused to mobilize the Chilean working class to take power, completely expel the bosses and form a workers' government. This led to the brink of civil war as well as the underlying economic crisis.

Instead, as the crisis deepened, the Popular Unity government—and especially the Communist Party—has become increasingly hostile to the movement of workers. At every point, these "socialists" sought to compromise with the Chilean capitalist bosses and with imperialism itself.

Allende and his supporters tried to brand the El Teniente strikers as rightists and traitors, blaming them and other workers struggling for higher wages for the country's worsening economic crisis. El Teniente is the largest underground copper mine in the world. The closure, which lasted 74 days, seriously cut into Chile's supply of copper for export, from which foreign exchange is received.

Allende singled out the miners' union and El Teniente in particular because miners had elected a new Christian Democratic leadership following nationalization and the government's attempts to increase productivity at the expense of the miners. The El Teniente was supposedly a center of this revolt, although most of the miners, supporters of the Popular Unity, demonstrated their hostility toward the right by calling out their strike following Friday's attempted Army takeover.

The right was quick to take advantage of the government's hostility toward the miners to promote a split in the working class by cynically calling for "solidarity with the miners" and organizing demonstrations in support of the strike.

Allende then renounced the rightist campaign. Special police units and the army were sent in to patrol nearby Rancagua and bloody clashes have taken place as the government tried to send in strikebreakers. Allende threatened to replace all the strikers if necessary with conscripts. Troops and tanks were sent to break up a recent march on the capital of about 600 miners.

When a thousand of the miners swarmed into the capital and vowed to stay, according to the French newspaper Le Monde: "On the street corners, women in fur and young girls in mini-skirts collect for the strikers. The opposition politicians have allowed the women to use the great hall of the National Congress as a dormitory while the adjoining gardens are used as a soup kitchen."

Although the Popular Unity government tried to portray the El Teniente strike as the result of right wing agitation, it actually reflected growing opposition to the reformist policies put forward by the Socialist and Communist parties. At the heart of this opposition was the economic class caused by Allende's collaboration with the capitalist class and his refusal to establish a real workers government to nationalize the enormous economy under workers' control. Far from cooperating with the government as Allende had hoped, the Chilean capitalists and American imperialism conducted a campaign to systematically sabotage the economy, causing widespread shortages of food and vital industrial materials, a serious drain on foreign reserves and runaway inflation.

The inflation in particular has hurt the working class—as well as creating the conditions for the growth of fascism by destroying the standard of living of the middle class. During 1972, inflation proceeded at the rate of 248 percent. This year prices are expected to rise 300 to 400 percent—in May alone they soared 25 percent. The government's 100 percent ad- justment last fall was therefore hardly adequate and the miners' demand for the restoration of their 41 percent cost of living raise understandable.

The El Teniente strike is not isolated. In April, 30,000 public works employees struck in Santiago for higher wages, occupying the offices of the Public Works Ministry and blocking major highways. As in the El Teniente strike, Allende accused the workers of being inspired by the right.

Far from being inspired by the opposition, the public workers employed, as well as the miners, reflected in a distorted way the growing movement among Chilean workers to break out of the class collaborationist policies of the Popular Unity coalition.

This determination to go forward against capitalism can be most clearly seen in the formation of workers councils in the industrial zones (cordones industriales) of Santiago and other major cities and workers and peasants councils (comandos comunales) in the rural areas, as well as in the spontaneous nationalizations which Allende has opposed.

The government has called these bodies and expropriations "illegal" and "unconstitutional" and the Communist Party has called for the liquidation of the councils into the Central Workers Union and the return of "illegally" seized factories to their previous owners.

According to Hugo Blanco writing in Intercontinental Press, the president of the Cerrillo Cordon reported last month that: "The perspective of civil war is be- ing constantly posed, and the only way to avoid it is to prepare for it, not to go around collecting signatures (referring to the Communist Party). Preparations for civil war must be made."

The crisis now threatening the Chilean working class cannot be resolved outside of the fight for power and the creation of a working government and the construction of parties of the International Committee of the Fourth International in every country.
What Is Spartacist Today? The Crisis As An Abstraction Part Three

BY TIM WOHLFORTH

This is the third of a series of articles on Spartacist’s reaction to the recent Workers League Class Series “Twenty Years of the International Committee.”

It is now necessary to turn to Spartacist’s discussion of economic aspects. We proceed on this occasion as Marxists. We insist that the revolutionary party must be able to point out the capitalist economy in its actual development. Under capitalism the relation between the class, the commodities, is the expression of and determinant of the relationship between people and between classes. This economic process acts quite independently of the will of the individual and in turn affects the thinking of individuals and their actual relationships with each other.

It is therefore absolutely essential to study these changes in their relation to their roots in the economic system if we are to be able to construct a conscious leadership in the working class dedicated to the destruction of the capitalist system and the construction of a socialist society.

To the Spartacist conception of political economy, from the perspective of the class struggle, the party is to transform the construction of the party into an idealist task—the self-refinement of thought and action in opposition to an external world which is not understood.

Spartacist has never seriously tackled the question of political economy. Its brief polemical writings on the question today are only aimed at denying its importance, freeing the Spartacist group from the requirements posed by changes in class relations.

POSITION

It is the position of Spartacist that there has existed a capitalist crisis at least since 1914. There are, of course, ups and downs within this framework but these are secondary matters. From this point of view, we are attacked first of all for insisting that a boom existed in the 1950s, and secondly for insisting that today we are entering a period different from the 1950s, and thirdly for denying capitalist crisis, of what they claim is a ‘final crisis.’ They write, “In contrast with the SW, which sees recurring cycles of booms and crises, in a world capitalist system that has been decaying at least since 1914, Wohlforth proudly proclaims that his tendency has recognized the causes and consequences of the world capitalist crisis of 1914.”

The absurdity of this stance is obvious: even if the world capitalist economy were to continue, it will face the worst depression of all time, to take credit for presence on the grounds that one has spent the last eleven years pre-

dicting its imminent arrival is akin to crying all week that Monday is coming and then patting oneself on the back when it finally arrives! Periodic crises are inevitable for the bourgeois order, and at no time has they rule-won without a certain economic development of capitalism which in turn allowed workers to make gains in their real standard of living while, of course, immense profits were made by the capitalist class.

DENY

Spartacist reiterates a general truth absurd in content and in den ity in context. It is, of course, true that capitalism has been in crisis, but not just an ordinary crisis but one of decline and decay, since 1914.

Full fluctuations in the cyclical development of capitalism must be seen in the framework of this process. But it is through these fluctuations that the capitalist crisis is realized, is actually expressed, affecting the relation between the classes. To put the fluctuations in the context of the relations between the classes. To put the fluctuations in the context of the relations between the classes. To put the fluctuations in the context of the relations between the classes. To put the fluctuations in the context of the relations between the classes.

Thus, Spartacist can blithely talk about a “worst depression of all time” which may occur tomorrow or may not. It makes no attempt at a scientific study of capitalism to determine if such a depression will occur tomorrow and if not what will happen in capitalist relations which are in place in order to forestall it for a period. Spartacist literally does not have the foggiest notion of what will happen in the world, being content to occasionally assess what it thinks has been happening.

Can a leadership prepare itself for the future this way? Can it prepare the working class for what lies ahead?

Spartacist’s refusal to recognize the boom period of the 1950s is as false as its refusal to recognize the changes now taking place with the breakup of that boom. To deny the boom of the 1950s is simply a way to assert that today is the same as the 1950s, that it requires no more of the revolutionary than was possible to do in the 1950s.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

What the International Committee has done is assess how capitalism was able to stabilize itself temporarily after World War Two and through a period of actual real economic growth. It was able to do so because of all the benefits of failure being shared among all workers’ movements in the world, largely off limits to its investment and exploitation movements in the colonial areas.

However, the economic development was not real at all and it affected the relations between classes in the affected areas. This economic development allowed for a degree of compromise and collaboration between classes while a corrupt system of capital and political pressure strengthened the trade union movement. Reformist thinking predominated in the workers movement and the revolutionary movement was unable to overcome its relative isolation from the working class.

These were the political realities of the 1950s and they cannot be denied. They are the huge workers’ victory without a certain economic development of capitalism which in turn allowed workers to make gains in their real standard of living while, of course, immense profits were made by the capitalist class.

What the International Committee did was scientifically assess this period examining what capitalist and social equilibrium between classes was made possible only through capitalist development. The Breton Woods agreement, which allowed dollars to circulate and to back up all other currencies in a distorted equilibrium. The Bretton Woods agreement was a huge workers’ victory without a certain economic development of capitalism which in turn allowed workers to make gains in their real standard of living while, of course, immense profits were made by the capitalist class.

Indeed this agreement was of an inflationary development. This worker demands and extension of credit, allowed for a tremendous growth in capital despite the continuing decline in the rate of profit. In fact this process actually facilitated that decline.

PROCESS

It is this process which created new conditions of crisis beginning in the 1960s. The crisis, shaped by the past boom period of inflation and the 1950s, took the form of continuing monetary and liquidity crises. These crises in turn are insoluble, and produce a spiral of inflation and disinflation. To force the capitalists to strive to solve the problem of production, growing attacks on the actual standard of living and working conditions of the mass of workers.

Today the irony of necessity economic equilibrium creates transformation of political disequilibrium. Political questions are pushed to the forefront. The question of political power becomes the central economic question—trade union question—in the sense that the only defense of the working class from attacks, necessitated now by economic capitalist law, is the overthrow of capitalism itself.

We are not interested in discussions of “final crises.” This depends on the working class itself. That is our role in the United States, in our workers center. However, it is not a matter of another “up” or “down.” Capitalism can be salvaged only by the most violent means, that is by fascism. Thus, we fight for leadership within the working class with great urgency.

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM

This discussion of the capitalist crisis of necessity raises the question of the relationship of the Transitional Program to our economic assessment. Spartacist claims that our discussion of a boom in the 1950s means we felt there was no basis for the Transitional Program in that period and our discussion of crisis today means it can also be dispensed with. “And now, with the ‘final crisis’ at hand, transitional demands are likewise unnecessary, since capitalist development is revolutionary according to the WLC.” That is not our opinion. We felt transitional demands were central in the 1950s and we insist upon their centrality today. But we insist that the actual development of the people’s movement makes it absolutely certain that the demands of the changing class relations and these are essentially affected by changes in the economy.

LIMITS

In the 1950s the fight for the Transitional Program was largely a matter of political pressure necessary and in the course of turmoil to participation to battle reformism and the labor bureaucracy. Some workers could be and were educated in this class struggle but the movement could not break out of the demands of the period, which were reformist limits.

Today, the fight for the Transitional Program can be brought to the unions in a way that can mobilize masses in struggle—not simply as propaganda.

BETRAYED

Because Spartacist recognizes no difference between the 1950s and today, it proposes no changes in how it functions. The Transitional Program is then developed abstractly to fit the general and abstract characterization of the epoch. This means in the concrete, in practice, it is actually betrayed.

This is why Spartacist has replaced the demand of the Trotskyist movement in the United States for a “labor party” based on the trade unions” with the more general and abstract demand “for a workers party” in a form not a term, not a formal diminution but a peculiarity of method, which leads to a turn against the actual struggle to build an American working-class party in the socialist parties so critical to the real struggle for the revolutionary party in the United States.

Once again we find Spartacist acting in accord with the Socialist Workers Party. The SWP has all its eggs in one basket, the demand for mass party activity, where it is subordinated to the trade union section of its program, and replaced in the main section with general activities about mass independent political action and specific proposals for bourgeois Black and Chicano parties. At the critical moment when the labor party is so crucial to the working class, the SWP in one way or Spartacist in another way turn away from this fight.

TO BE CONTINUED

Monetary agreements decided upon at Bretton Woods, 1944: conditions for boom in the 1950s, begun today.
POSTAL...

(Continued From Page 1) who are already led up with soaring prices.

The ranks must demand that Biller prepare immediately a city-wide strike action and that Fisyd and Rabendamer initiate national strike action to shut the entire system down.

OFFENSIVE

The action of the postal workers must be a signal for the launching of an offensive by the entire labor movement against the wage controls of this labor-hating government. All sections of the trade union movement must be rallied in support of the postal workers through the calling of a Congress of Labor to prepare united action by the working class to force Nixon out of office and construct a labor party as the political alternative to this government.

EUROFLOAT...

(Continued From Page 2) coming possible as relationships among all currencies begin to break down.

The breaking of the dollar's collapse and the realignment among currencies which already has taken place can be seen in the 35 percent devaluation of the dollar in relationship to the mark since February 1969. In spite of the pound, however, this realignment has amounted to 55 percent.

The revaluation of the mark and other currencies and the continued fall of the dollar on world currency markets is also reasserting the inflationary pressures which are now reaching uncontrollable limits within the American economy.

The inflationary pressures increase with the rise in American exports as they become more competitive with successive devaluations and bring into the US economy a rising tide of paper currency—especially dollars held abroad.

It is this breakdown in the international monetary system and the tremendous expansion of credit which is expressed in Nixon's curbs on soybean, wheat, feed and scrap metal exports. Investors and speculators have already converted millions of dollars into paper commodities soaring in price—farm taxes now stand at 38 percent above a year ago.

Some commodities have not been a source of quick profits for speculators as prices skyrocket, but they are becoming a substitute for gold as a store of real exchange value and are being hoarded as the bottom falls out of the dollar and gold becomes more and more expensive.

By placing restrictions on commodity exports and on trading on the commodity exchanges, Nixon is being forced to rip away every last shred of value from the dollar. This was sharply expressed by the Wall Street Journal in an editorial just prior to announcing Nixon's economic policy:

"All those overseas holders of dollars can no longer use them to buy the goods they desire. Thus, the dollar is less convertible for a commodity and it was Wednesday, before the embargo; accordingly, it was hammered down to 3.20 to the mark and currency markets Thursday; it follows that the dollar will buy less and less world markets, which in turn adds to those very high price inflation and administra-

The price freeze and export restrictions, therefore, have forced the development of the American trade war against Europe and Japan and how every blow against European and Japanese capital—which is based on the US dollar—must now rebound against American capitalism itself.

The restriction on soybean ex-
ports—packages of new modifications designed to produce cutbacks in current contracts instead of a total embargo of a complete stoppage—is an especially crucial one, because it imports 86 percent of its soybeans from the US, and where soybeans are a vital foodstuff for the population.

Faced with the impossibility of high production costs and the inability of major components—farmers are making plans to sharply curtail harvests and increase the price of eggs and livestock for the market.

CUTBACKS

Food processors have already begun to cut back on production and even close plants. Instead of increasing domestic soybean supplies, Nixon's export curbs are causing sharp cutbacks in domestic soybean production.

Another labor leader who is on the list, Frederick O'Neal, president of the American Soybean Association (ASA), charged that the Nixon embargo will now largely be halted, especially in the South. At least 20 percent of the State's 20 million bushels of soybean crushing plant, with annual sales of $30 million, has shut down production.

According to ASA President Harbison, the Nixon embargo eliminated 55 percent of the soybean market. A similar order to General Motors to eliminate 55 percent of its customers, quite naturally, they would also reduce production.

Nixon's restrictions on commodities exports and trading related industries are already showing down in production for the world market. This breakdown may take place with the collapse of the international exchange relationships and credit system which make it possible for capitalists to realize the value of commodities in international trade.

GIBBONS BLASTS AFL-CIO...

(Continued From Page 1) which includes a number of its leaders.

FEAR

The list exposes Nixon's tremendous power within his working class as well as his plot against the democratic rights of American workers.

Among those on the list are UAW President Leonard Woodcock, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland, AFWME President Jerry Wurf, and United Steelworkers President John A. Sabin.

Alexander Barkan, the director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), is described in the list as "the most powerful political force against us in 1968."

Other trade union leaders on the list who have been reached and were willing to comment passed off as a joke and denied that there was sufficient evidence to warrant Nixon's impeachment.

Other trade union leaders on the list who have been reached and were willing to comment passed off as a joke and denied that there was sufficient evidence to warrant Nixon's impeachment. One union leader who was on the list, Frederick O'Neal, president of the American Soybean Association, called the Bulletin that he has the "feeling that most people in the union take the list as seriously as it should be. Maybe it's because we're in a major way that we've called a halt to it. The im-

The extent of the conspiracy could only be gauged by the fact that it also included the names of liberal journalists and entertainers.

In plotting his conspiracy to overthrow the two party system as it has traditionally existed in this country, the list included many businessmen who had contributed to the McGovern campaign.

The refusal of the labor leadership to demand Nixon's impeachment and to prepare an alternative to the so-called governmental system is a complete betrayal of the working class. Even after it has been revealed that the labor bureaucracy is on Nixon's political death list, it continues to support this Ad-
mistration, collaborating with Nixon on the preparation of Phase Four.

The unionists must take up the fight in their locals for an im-

mEDIATE campaign to force Nixon out of office and for the AFL-CIO, UAW and other labor leaders to support the Labor to demand new elections and construct a labor party as the political alternative of the working class to this government.
BY DAVID NORTH

The role played by the Stalinists in collaborating with the trade union bureaucracy has been vividly exposed by the recent selections with General Electric and Westinghouse. In this year's critical contract battle, the United Electrical Workers (UE) walked out from the CIO in 1949 during the right-wing purge of Stalinist-dominated unions—collaborated with the leadership of the International Union of Electrical Workers (UIE)—the rump union which emerged from that split—in improper settlement upon over 150,000 electrical workers that rigidly adheres to Nixon's Phase Three guidelines.

While the Daily World trumpeted the "moderate advantages" achieved through the unity of the UE and UIE, the major factor of the matter is that the leadership of the UE served as a cover for the right-wingers in the UIE. Though the UIE held most of the weight in the bargaining, it was the UE particularly James J. Matles—who sought to give the appearance of a "progressive" UE with the right that it would fight for major gains.

But when the UE agreed to negotiate a new contract day by day basis with GE without a strike after the May 36 deadline, the UE followed suit. And when the UE negotiating committee accepted a 1.3 percent wage increase with no work rule changes that threatened speedups and unemployment, the UE took the same settlement back to its members. When the contract was put to a vote, workers across the country expressed their disgust by virtually boycotting the membership meetings or leaving the union hall while the leadership read the terms of the settlement.

REUNIFICATION

It is now reported that the reunification of the UE and UIE is being prepared. While this development would strengthen the electrical workers against the employers and is to be supported, the leadership of the Stalinists claim—a victory for any "progressive" section of the UE—no way does it make any less urgent the building of the independent leadership of the combines. The leadership of the Stalinists will do everything to prevent the success of the right-wingers who split the CIO union. They have engaged in open rabid anti-communism in the trade union movement, which helps the steamroller development of the leadership of American workers for a workday revolution.

Established as a CIO union in 1937, the UE was led by a coalition of several Trotskyist unions whose principal conflicts were caused by shifts in the foreign policy of the movement. But so long as Stalinism diplomacy did not alienate a large section of the UE from Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, let even alienate trade union leaders. Their only concern was that they could exist in relative harmony.

STALIN-HITLER Pact

It was not until the Stalin-Hitler Pact of August 1939 that the Lewis, CIO elders like Sidney Hillman intervened to call a truce in the UE. Carew was removed, a man dragnet organized, and replaced by Albert Fitzgerald, who was not a member of the Communist Party but quite willing to work with the Stalinists and to legitimize the union. Carew did not have to worry about going hungry; he became CIO secretary-treasurer.

With 400,000 members, the UE could have rallied the militant workers to take up the cudgels of the CIO in opposition to the war which was to devastate taking the lead in opposition to a general wage increase that was being demanded by workers who saw their wages rigged apart by inflation, the UE explained its position of the upcoming negotiations with the companies in a statement published January 18, 1941.

PROBLEMS

"Labor's attitude toward present day wage problems is based upon the determination of the miners to lower the cost of living for themselves and their families. When the miners called the miners for the second time in 1943, Julius Emspak sent a telegram to Roosevelt and Garner: "Urge you to direct John L. Lewis to come aboard at once, and that if you refuse you act immediately to make it impossible for him and his henchmen to continue organizing the coal mining industry." So, the miners made no demands on the war, but the destruction of the UMWA

STRIKE WAVE

By 1944, there were signs that the "no-strike" pledge was on the verge of disintegrating as a strike touched off the growing disillusionment with Roosevelt creating the conditions for a movement toward the establishment of a labor party. The Stalinists acted too late to affirm their support for the Democratic Party; by August 1943, the first basic union of the UE was to call for a four day strike on Roosevelt.

The UE Convention rendered an invaluable service to the CIO leadership which did not know how to breach the subject of the fourth term. But the signal for further collaboration with Roosevelt—whom at that time was threatening to draft strikers into the army and who felt that the infamous Smith-Connally antiunion law was not strong enough, was the UE Convention. Philip Murray was instructed to attend the strike, which began on the first night of the Convention. A bitter Roosevelt praise Roosevelt to his own speech, Murray turned to Fitzgerald and Matles (now wearing a military uniform) and extended his "personal confidence to the officers of this mighty organization."

Greetings were also sent by Roosevelt, who acknowledged the "sterling services of the UE to the war effort." General fed the government's confidence in the UE that it would support the organization of thousands of armament workers into the UE. It was a case of understatement. When Hillman and the Careys, the Stalinists did everything they could to block the UE from the needs of big business and the capitalist interests. During the end's approach, the Stalinists had already earned the trust of the company, not because of anti-communism but because of the accumulated betrayals.

Their own actions in unions like UE during the war was a case of the UE that began after the war when trade union bureaucrats and Stalinists could no longer collaborate as American capitalism turned against the UE. The UE was not an instrument of the government and prepared an offensive against the UE and International working class.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK
BY DAVID NORTH

The role played by the Stalinists in collaborating with the trade union bureaucracy has been vividly exposed by the recent settlements with General Electric and Westinghouse. In this year's critical contract battle, the United Electrical Workers (UE) stood strong. The UE's leaders at the CIO in 1949 during the right-wing purge of Stalinist-dominated unions—collaborated with the leadership of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE)—the rump union which emerged from that split—in imposing a settlement upon over 150,000 electrical workers that rigidly adheres to Nixon's Phase Three guidelines.

While the Daily Worker trumpets the "moderate advantages" achieved through the unity of the UE and IUE, the fact of the matter is that the leadership of the UE served as a cover for the right-wing UE in the IUE. Though the UE held most of the weight in the bargaining, it was the UE who pressed the charge. The IUE in particular James J. Maltese—who sought to give the impression to John Lewis that this would fight for major gains. But when the IUE agreed to negotiate settlements today with GE without a strike after the May 28 deadline, the UE followed suit. And when the UE negotiating committee accepted a 10 percent wage increase along with work rule changes that threatened picketing and strikability, the IUE took the same settlement back to its members. When a majority of the way put a yes vote, workers across the country expressed their desire for a return to busting the membership meeting or leaving the line until the leadership would change the terms of the settlement.

REPRESSION

It is now reported that the resignation of the UE and IUE is being prepared. While this development would strengthen the electrical workers against the employers and is to be supported, it does not represent as the Stalinists claim—a victory for any "progressive" section of the trade union bureaucracy. It in no way makes it any less urgent the building of a new leadership in a united electrical workers' union to throw out the right-wing sympathizer, Paul Johnson, out of the IUE, the progressives like Albert Fitzgerald and Maltese at the UE. And this is what we are calling for.

The result of the UE's actions is to re-elect a split leadership who in the past has been for the retention of Stalinists in the IUE; who contributed mightily to the success of the right-wing leaders who split the union and imposed taboos against communism into the trade union movement, which held back the political development of American workers for a whole generation.

Established as a CIO union in 1947, the UE was led by a candle-lit Young Socialist leadership whose principal goal was to build a Stalinist base among the working class—local unions dominated by Trotskyists like Sidney Hillman, who intervened to call a truce in the UE. Carey was removed from the presidency and replaced by Albert Fitzgerald, who was not a member of the Communist Party but quite willing to work with the Stalinists in order to save the union. Carey did not have to go very long before he became CIO secretary-treasurer.

With 400,000 members, the UE could have rallied the militant ranks of the CIO in opposition to the war which was to devastate the lives of American workers and cost thousands of lives. Instead, the Stalinists turned the UE into the trade union most subservient to the dictates of the Stalinists and the capitalist class. It is impossible to read the UE News of the period without feeling the impact of the fear and uncertainty. The Servants of the American Workers... have a say in the meetings of the UE National Convention, which is to be held next month in Cleveland.
The Second Trial Of Ruchell Magee

By Barry Grey

The second trial of Ruchell Magee for aggravated kid-napping stemming from the Marin County Courthouse shootout of August 7, 1970 is scheduled to begin on June 19 in the very courtroom in San Jose where Angela Davis was tried and acquitted just over one year ago.

It was first revealed in the pre-trial hearings that this second trial is completely illegal. Magee's defense has introduced affidavits from all the jurors in the first trial which maintain that Magee was in fact acquitted of all charges (kidnapping for the purpose of extortion) as well as of the first degree murder conviction. The defense also stated that they intend to drop the murder charge in the present trial.

They maintain that Magee, a now standing trial for charges of which he had been acquitted. But Magee's case is, from the beginning of the trial, dominated by the political question of the flagrant violation of democratic rights. The present trial has been brought to rebuke that the government has no right to put Magee up on trial for the trial of the flagrant violation of democratic rights.

Magee was indicted for multiple murder and aggravated kidnapping. Subsequently, he was convicted by the jury at the trial and sentenced to prison for 50 years on the charge of being a member of the Black Liberation Army.

Magee fought consistently for his own defense. Throughout the trial, he was held in court by himself and his counsel were not permitted to argue in his own defense.

In March of 1971 Magee succeeded in getting his case to the Court of Appeals, who ordered him to be released on bond pending the outcome of his appeal.

Magee's appeal was denied and he remained in jail until June 19, 1972, when he was convicted of first-degree murder.

Magee has been held in jail since that time and has been denied any access to his legal counsel.

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 Magee forced his attorneys Robert Bell (left) and Robert Carr (right) to withdraw in March 1971 so that he could act as his own counsel. Carr was returned as the court-appointed attorney. The second trial of Ruchell Magee. The Second Trial Of Ruchell Magee.
Not A Peep From IBT 'Mavericks'

BY TED BAKER

OAKLAND—Members of Teamsters Local 70, confronted with a new master freight agreement written to Nixon's specifications, had their right to vote on the contract taken away at Saturday's ratification meeting.

Local leaders called the meeting on one day's notice, after Tuesday's announcement made public the tentative agreement. Local President James Muniz reported on the contract but made no recommendation.

Muniz and Executive Secretary-Chairman Mack refused to hold a vote at the meeting on the grounds that a vote against the contract by Local 70 would be swamped by yes votes from the Midwest and the East Coast.

The action by Mack and Muniz to keep Local 70 neutral in the contract vote in fact throws the weight of the huge local behind Fitzsimmons' rotten deal with Nixon. The agreement, worked out in secret meetings between the Fitzsimmons leadership and the nationwide trucking associations, is completely in line with the 5.5 percent wage guidelines.

Mack and Muniz have prepared this support for Fitzsimmons since the last contract. During the last contract fight, Local 70 voted down the national Teamster agreement, but was forced by a court decision to follow the agreement or leave the Teamsters union.

Since that point Mack has been campaigning for Bay Area truck drivers to have the right to negotiate a separate contract from the Master Freight Agreement, but stay in the Teamsters union. Early this year, Fitzsimmons vetoed Mack's scheme.

Now Mack has used this as an excuse to avoid a fight to overturn the new Master Freight Agreement. A Local 70 member told the Bulletin, "There wasn't anything interesting in what they were saying to make anyone come. They got the wages we were asking for. The problem is we weren't asking for much—not near enough. A lot of guys lost their jobs, partly because it just made them sick to listen to it, most guys didn't even come.'

The support given to Fitzsimmons' deal by Mack and the Local 70 leadership, known for their militancy and often called "Mavericks" in the Teamsters leadership, clearly exposes the bankruptcy of such "opposition" trade union leaders. Mack's capitulation to Fitzsimmons shows that local autonomy and militancy is no substitute for the struggle to build a labor party to defeat the political attacks now being made with the use of the wage controls.

By SHEILA BREHM

LOS ANGELES—After a long and bloody fight against local and international union officials, Teamster van and storage drivers were forced to end their 11 week strike, the first in their 40 year history.

The settlement came after Teamsters had previously reaffirmed their fight for a 40 percent pay increase by turning down the moving industry's offers four times in recent weeks. A few weeks ago, International Teamster head Frank Fitzsimmons unsuccessfully intervened to force a settlement. Leaders of the seven striking Southern California locals sided Fitzsimmons' drive for a settlement by signing "me too" contracts with the large companies in cities outside Los Angeles, which eventually sent all but the Los Angeles local back to work.

Although the smaller moving companies agreed to meet the strikers demand of $9.40 an hour, instead of the present $6.40, they will roll back the wages to $5.50 an hour according to the terms of the new contract.

The big issue in the strike was parity with the San Francisco Teamsters. The new contract meets that only halfway, with 88 cents the first year and a 40 cent increase the next two. Local 288 (Los Angeles) union official James Canan, while admitting that the increase does not measure up to the skyrocketing prices, told the Bulletin that: "After 11 weeks, I'm glad it's over. It's the best contract in our history." He said only a "handful of members wanted the $6.40.

Union officials have only to look out the windows of their offices to see the real reaction of the membership. Posted on palm trees and telephone poles are Local 288 picket signs with "UNFAIR" written across them. The membership reaction was opposed by 40 percent of the membership; it was exactly the same offer that was rejected one week before by 19 votes.

Although Fitzsimmons was behind the push for a quick settlement, Teamster members of Local 288 have petitioned him to place the local under receivership. They have charged local leaders with breaking up the strike by picking one local against another. Although the seven Southern California locals went on strike together, according to Local 288 picket captain Ray Falk, "They tore us apart. Local 389 is the biggest and strongest. They got San Diego to go back to work for $5.60 and all the way to Long Beach for $5.50. Every time a local got a few more pennies the other locals would fall apart. They said these 'me too' contracts were against the union charter." Falk told the Bulletin that like hundreds of others he is bitter about the union. "When we were committed to this fight, but now L288 has petitioned him [Fitzsimmons] to place the local under receivership. They have charged
Postal Leaders Afraid To Face Angry Ranks

BY A POSTAL WORKER
SAN FRANCISCO—National officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers (NALC) were afraid even to attend a meeting of Local 214 here to present their case for the postal contract agreed on last week.

Sambrotto voted against the settlement on the bargaining committee and is touring the big locals to oppose it. Stating that there were 130,000 fewer postal workers now than in 1966 despite the no-layoff clause, he said, “It was our job to take out all the things in the 1971 contract that were used against us, but not a thing was taken down.”

The tentative agreement with four postal unions calls for an eight percent wage increase this year, and six percent the next two years. It opens postal workers up to huge attacks on their working conditions.

RULE BOOK

There is no protection against changes in the rule book, which will be made arbitrarily after “discussion” with the union.

Labor Must Act For UEFW Victory

BY MARTY MORAN

COACHELLA—In a direct stab in the back to striking grape pickers, United Farm Workers Union leader Cesar Chavez ordered picket lines called off because of the “threat of violence.”

The pacifist union leader claimed that farm workers were unable to defend themselves from Teamster goon squads and that state police were not doing their job. This comes in the wake of a full-scale battle which left dozens injured on both sides last weekend.

With more than 1100 farm workers picketing 350 Teamster “guards” in the melon, Chavez is afraid that his membership will go on the offensive.

HARVEST

The calling off of picket lines comes at the very height of the grape harvest in Coachella. The growers have had great difficulty in recruiting scabs. Union sources estimate 250 were working as opposed to the 4600 normally required at harvest.

Chavez’ retreat was answered a day later when 30 Teamster goons attacked a UFW picket line at the Koveschav grape ranch near Bakersfield. Four UFW members were hospitalized, one a 60 year old man with a skull fracture.

Gallo wines, the largest grower of the grapes, has announced it will begin negotiations with the Teamsters. The growers and Teamsters will carry all the methods used in Coachella to every grape ranch in the state.

Farm workers in Coachella and throughout the state must organize defense guards to support their picket lines.

Already a sizable number of grows have reached the market from Coachella. The California labor movement must immediately ban all cooperation with the processing, shipping, or sale of these grapes.

Editorial

Labor Must Stop Nixon

Every day the enormity of the Watergate plot to destroy the basic democratic rights of the American working class is further exposed.

Not only has John Dean’s testimony now directly implicated Nixon but the publication of the “enemies of the White House” list reveals that a whole Web of power in the White House bureaucracy that had supported McGovern was marked down for destruction.

These are the operations of a government that knows that it can only carry on in the present crisis with policies of speedup, wage freezing and the introduction of mass unemployment.

Under these conditions the labor leadership continues its treacherous policies of propping up the very government that seeks to destroy it.

Every contract now being negotiated demands that the unions break off every cooperation with the government, mobilize to smash the guidelines and fight for a movement of the working class that can throw Nixon out.

The limits of trade unionism and militancy are more and more being exposed. ILWU and Teamster warehousemen are now being hanged a three year contract by their leadership that will mean a catastrophic decline in real wages in the next period.

Bay Area Teamsters have seen their “militant” leadership knuckle under to Fitxsimmons because of its reluctance to fight for a political perspective to take on the government.

The sharpest expression of what is being prepared for the entire labor movement is the battle raging fought in the grape fields of Coachella where the very existence of the farm workers is at stake.

Reagan has warned that he will not hesitate to use troops if he thinks it necessary to stop the violence.

Every minute that Nixon is allowed to stay in office through the criminal capitulation of the labor bureaucracy is more time handed over to the employers to carry out these attacks.

The fight must be taken into every union local to force the labor leadership off Nixon’s pay board, to declare an all-out war against wage freezing and guidelines and to carry the fight forward with a Congress of Labor to launch a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

Salinas Firestone Axes Pact

BY BARRY GREY

SALINAS—United Rubber Workers Local 726 at the Firestone plant here joined three other locals across the country in overwhelmingly rejecting the selective contract signed by the national leadership.

The vote was 284 against and four in favor of the tentative agreement, which toes Nixon’s wage guidelines of 5.5 percent, in line with the settlements already signed with Goodyear, Goodrich, and Uniroyal.

Salinas joins Des Moines, Iowa; Bloomington, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; and Illinois in rejecting the contract.

MAJORITY

As this writing, results from all 15 locals in the tire section are not in. A majority of the membership overall is required to send the negotiators back to the table.

Local 726 sent a refusal to pocketing of the Salinas plant, which employs 855, three days after the strike began on June 15, when the tentative agreement was reached.

Local Vice President Norman Bolcato recommended to the rank and file to reject the contract, but he told the Bulletin he will not lead a walkout if the contract is ratified nationally.

SPEEDUP

Bolcato told of a speedup drive being instituted by Firestone at the Des Moines plant. Using a “reasonable effort” clause in the contract, the company is demanding impossible output from the workers. This is the central issue behind the no vote, by a four to one margin, at the Des Moines plant.

Bolcato told the Bulletin that the national strategy of settling separately with each company, instead of picking a target company for the whole industry as in the past, was designed to weaken the union and prevent a strike.

PREMATURE

On the central question of a political fight against Nixon through the convening of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party, he says this is “premature.”

The ranks of Local 726 must make the leadership feel it is a wild card if necessary, calling upon all opposition locals to join them and fight for a national strike.
Postal Leaders Afraid To Face Angry Ranks

BY A POSTAL WORKER

SAN FRANCISCO—National officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers (NALC) were afraid even to attend a meeting of Local 214 here to present their case for the postal contract agreed on last week.

National Business Agent Al May and bargaining committee member Howard Schnakenbush were scheduled to appear to defend the settlement. Instead, 150 letter carriers cheered approval as local President Don Hackett and New York City Local 36 President Vince Sambrotto urged a no vote on the mail ballot referendum.

Sambrotto voted against the settlement on the bargaining committee and is touring the big locals to oppose it. Stating that there were 130,000 fewer postal workers now than in 1968 despite the no-layoff clause, he said, “It was our job to take out all the things in the 1971 contract that were used against us, but not a thing was taken out.”

The tentative agreement with four postal unions calls for an eight percent wage increase this year, and six percent the next two years. It opens postal workers up to huge attacks on their working conditions.

Sambrotto warned that management is preparing to impose standards for carriers’ street time and would remove the limits on street-swing activities by supervisors in order to cut this time. On the critical question of job security, Sambrotto revealed that the Postal Service’s demand to remove the no-layoff clause had been a smokescreen to give the national President Rade maker a token victory to help sell the contract.

He claimed the Postal Service already has all the authority it needed under the management’s rights and technological change clauses to introduce machinery and destroy thousands more jobs. The unions will be informed 90 days ahead of time and allowed to discuss proposed changes.

STRIKE

Several workers put Sambrotto on the spot about a strike. He admitted that his own local was likely to “ Lynch me.” If he said anything good about the contract, “the chances to strike are not there. If the contract is rejected, the bargaining committee will vote not to strike, or the executive committee will vote not to strike, or Rade-

250 Teamster bottlers and brewers are striking Hamms in San Francisco, which has refused to accept contract terms agreed on by other breweries. More than 800 Teamster beer drivers are also on strike against distributors throughout the Bay Area.

Editorial

Labor Must Stop Nixon

Every day the enmity of the Watergate plot to destroy the basic democratic rights of the American working class is further exposed.

Not only has John Dean’s testimony now directly implicated Nixon but the publication of the “Enemies of the White House” list reveals that a whole series of the labor bureaucracy that had supported McGovern was marked down for destruction.

Under these conditions the labor leadership continues its treacherous policies of propping up the very government that seeks to destroy it.

Every contract now being negotiated demands that the unions break off every cooperation with the government, mobilize to smash the guidelines and fight for the movement of the working class that can throw out Nixon.

The limits of trade unionism and militancy are more and more being exposed. ILWU and Teamster warehousemen are now being handed a three year contract by their leadership that will mean a catastrophic decline in real wages in the next period.

Bay Area Teamsters have seen their “militant” leadership knuckle under to Fitzsimmons because of its role in the fight for a political perspective to take on the government.

The sharpest expression of what is being prepared for the entire labor movement is the battle being fought over the grapefields of Coachella where the very existence of the farm workers is at stake.

Reagan has warned that he will not hesitate to use troops if it he thinks it necessary to stop the violence.

Every minute that Nixon is allowed to stay in office through the criminal capitulation of the labor bureaucracy is more time handed over to the employers to carry out these attacks.

The fight must be taken into every union local to force the labor leadership off Nixon’s pay board, to declare an all-out war against wage freezing and guidelines and to carry the fight forward with a Congress of Labor to launch a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

BY MARYT MORAN

COACHELLA—In a direct stick in the back to striking grape pickers, United Farm Workers Union leader Cesar Chavez ordered most picket lines called off because of the “threat of violence.”

The pacifist union leader claimed that farm workers were unable to defend themselves from Teamster goon squads and that state police were not doing their job. This comes in the wake of a full scale battle which left dozens injured on both sides last weekend.

With more than 1100 farm workers picketing 350 Teamster “guards” in the melon, Chavez is afraid that his membership will go on the offensive.

The calling off of picket lines comes at the very height of the grape harvest in Coachella. The growers have had great difficulty in recruiting scabs. Union sources estimate 2500 were working as opposed to the 4000 normally required at harvest.

Already a sizeable number of grapes have reached the market from Coachella. The California labor movement must immediately begin all cooperation with the processing, shipping, or sale of these grapes.

BY BARRY GREY

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MAJORITY

As of this writing, results from all 13 locals in the tire section are not in. A majority of the membership overall is required to send the negotiators back.

Local 726 called off the picketing of the Salinas plant, which employs 675, three days after the strike began on June 19, when the tentative agreement was reached.

Local Vice President Norman Bolcato recommended to the rank-and-file to reject the tentative agreement, but he told the Bulletin he will not lead a wildcat if the contract is ratified nationally.

SPEE D U P

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PREMATURE

On the central question of a political fight against Nixon through the convening of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party, he says this is “pre- mature.”

The ranks of Local 726 must defy the leadership with a wildcat if necessary, calling upon all opposition locals to join them and fight for a national strike.