Nixon threatens intervention...

Arabs Smash Through Israeli Lines

BY DAVID NORTH

Egyptian forces landed Monday morning in Sharm el Sheik, the key strategic position in the Sinai peninsula, posing a direct threat to the southern borders of Israel. Syria continues its advance and Iraq has placed its air force at the disposal of the Egyptian command.

We hail the victories of the Arab masses, whose military advance represents a powerful setback for world imperialism. This opens the way for the destruction of the Zionist state and the liberation of Palestine and is the first shot in the revolutionary struggles in the Middle East.

At the same time, we warn that Nixon is preparing an imperialist intervention in the Middle East to save the crisis-stricken regime of Zionist militarists against the revolutionary movement of the Arab masses.

The preparation for war flows from the crisis of imperialism. The Nixon government is being torn apart by the insoluble economic crisis and is up to its neck in the mire of criminal corruption.

Only three weeks ago, Nixon gave full support to the fascist coup d'etat in Chile. Now he seeks to consolidate his regime with brutal attacks on the living standards of American workers and with preparations for imperialist world war to destroy the international working class.

Nixon must now be stopped. The American working class must force Nixon out of office through the calling of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to Nixon.

(Continued On Page 3)

Rally Pledges Fight To Build Daily Bulletin

NEW YORK—Four hundred and fifty trade unionists and youth greeted the twice-weekly Bulletin at a historic rally Thursday night pledging to build its circulation around the country, to win support for its policies in the factories, communities and schools, and to fight for the launching of the first daily Trotskyist newspaper in the United States.

Those who participated in the rally and pledged to build the twice-weekly were the young workers and youth who are entering into politics for the first time because of the crisis, and who are determined to prevent Chile from happening here.

"If they think they are going to walk in here like they did in Chile, they are going to be met with some fight," declared Tim Wiltforth, national secretary of the Workers League.

"I can say with full confidence that I speak on the basis of the 200 year history of the working class. We have been preparing for this time, Nixon. We have been preparing." Wiltforth stated that the twice-weekly Bulletin will be the most powerful weapon in building the labor party and a revolutionary leadership in the working class.

The great support for the Bulletin was shown in a magnificent collection of $400.50. The active participation of those who attended the rally, including the collecting of funds, expressed the determination to actually construct a leadership to meet this revolutionary situation.

The decisive role of the Bulletin in leading the working class forward in the struggles now developing was emphasized by Fremont auto worker Tom Cagle, who has just resigned from the Socialist Workers Party after 11 years as a member to join the Workers League.

"To go forward with the twice-weekly Bulletin and transform the Workers League into a mass revolutionary party is the most important responsibility," Cagle declared. "This requires a thorough understanding of our movement, of all those who took up the fight for Trotskyism against Stalinism.

He said that the Bulletin will reach into the plants and train workers as Marxists.

"As a former member of the SWP," Cagle said. "I can say that the liquidation of the trade union cadres of the SWP was the result of the refusal of its leadership to fight for Marxism. It was this refusal to fight for Marxism that led to the pragramatic adaptation to militant trade unionism.

"There's a big movement of auto workers against the wagecutting policies of Nixon. Woodcock is Nixon's agent in the UAW. Workers are going to fight and they are looking for leadership. Only the Bulletin can give leadership to the auto workers."

Adelle Sinclair, editor of the Young Socialist, said that the twice-weekly is the result of an understanding of the period in which we live and the fight for principles waged by the Young Socialists.

"Since the founding of the Young Socialists in 1971, the fight for Trotskyist principles has brought forward youth all over the country who have led the fight for the Bulletin."

The decisive preparation for the twice-weekly, she said, had been the YS Summer Camp which had been held, in spite of threats of the police, because of the struggle of the youth to defend the camp.

"Nixon is preparing for dictatorship in this country. All those tendencies in the workers' movement that do not begin with Marxist principles play a reactionary role."

"The Stalinists of the Chilean Communist Party opened the way for the fascist generals to take over, but they refused to arm the workers when they saw this coming. They refused to do this because of the method of collaboration with the government and the capitalist class.

"The fight we take up today is the fight to win.

"Nixon is still in office, not because the working class and youth are weak, but because we do not know our strength. The Workers League and Young Socialists will organize this strength!"

"Youth will not let us cut our salaries, pay the police in the schools, and the drug laws. Workers will not take the attack on their living standards. We fight for the daily paper as a weapon in this struggle."

Bulletin Editor Lucy St. John presented proposals to send six trailblazing teams around the country to build the circulation of the twice-weekly and for workers and youth in the audience to take consignments of the Bulletin to sell in their plants and schools.

Before and after the rally, crowds gathered around huge murals which depicted scenes from the history of the American working class and the struggle for a Marxist working class press in this country.

In The Weekend Edition:

- A special full color report on the historic October 4 rally attended by 450 workers and youth, held to launch the twice-weekly Bulletin.
- Also, a feature on the teach-in against the ERP in Argentina—the co-thinkers of the Pabloite United Secretariat.

The Bulletin End
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We warn that the fining and jailing of striking teachers in Detroit and New York marks a new stage in the Nixon government’s attack on the trade unions.

Over one million dollars in fines have been levied against the Detroit teachers who are striking for a 9.7 percent wage increase. Twenty teachers in Westchester County have been thrown in jail. In Houston, striking teachers face fines now totalizing over one-half million dollars.

Massive demonstrations must be called by the AFL-CIO in Detroit and New York to defend the teachers. In Detroit the United Auto Workers have taken the lead in rallying to their support. What is involved is not just the teachers but the rights of every union and every trade unionist.

While Nixon, Congress and the capitalist press are doing everything possible to suppress Watergate, the measures of Watergate and the attack on democratic rights are now being implemented against the unions.

Nixon and Agnew have openly and flagrantly violated the laws that the capitalist government itself made. They say they are above the law, Congress and the Constitution.

But Nixon is using the law as a weapon to enforce the vicious wage cutting plans of the big corporations. Faced with an economic crisis in which there can be no compromise with the working class, the government is seeking to smash the powerful organizations of the working class. In Chile this has meant the establishment of a military and fascist dictatorship that has outlawed the trade unions and has shot down in cold blood thousands of workers and their families. This is a warning to workers in every country of the nature of the crisis today and what Nixon is preparing here.

The leadership of the trade unions—from Meany to Woodcock—has collaborated directly with Nixon. It was Woodcock’s betrayal of the auto workers that set the stage for the move against the Detroit teachers who are striking against the three percent wage settlement dictated by Nixon. These leaders have allowed the government to trample on every right the unions have won: the right to a decent standard of living, the eight hour day, and the right to strike.

Nixon remains in office today only because of their support. They have refused to do the only thing that can now defend the unions: construct labor defense and a party.

The old methods of struggle can no longer defend the unions. It is now illegal to strike for a decent standard of living. Strikers are jailed and fined.

The entire labor movement is being used to protect the profits of the big corporations and destroy the standard of living and organizations of the working class. Every single question facing the working class is political.

The new stage of attack must be answered by the labor movement with the calling of a Congress of Labor to prepare general strike action to force Nixon and Agnew out and to unite the working class in a labor party that will fight for socialist policies.

The way we have launched these branch and mass meetings in the Bulletin. This paper must now be taken into every plant, shop and community to build this party.

**Devaluation Threat To French Franc**

BY A REPORTER

The threatened devaluation of the French franc in recent weeks is the sharpest sign of new class explosions ahead in France.

The franc fell steadily on foreign exchange markets despite the intervention of the Bundesbank, settling off speculation that a devaluation was imminent.

Similarly, the rise in interest rates from 9.5 to 11 percent, which the government hoped would attract capital to defend the franc, could not arrest the slide.

Behind the attack on the franc is the rapidly declining position of French exports and a rising inflation that is almost a full percentage point every month.

In his press conference, President Gaullist Pompidou stressed the seriousness of the inflation in order to build some form of “income policy,” in reality wage controls, were being considered.

In the midst of this economic crisis, the regime suffered another blow at the polls. In the September 30 county elections, two of the major working class parties, the Socialist and Communist Parties, gained a total of 16 seats while the government UDF party only won 69. The percentage of abstentions was 46 percent, the highest since 1892.

The reaction of the Socialist Party reflect the complete lack of revolutionary leadership in the working class. Many workers—disgusted with the tactics of the CP in the recent strikes—are confused and turning to the SP as an alternative, but the latter is politically so different.
22 Teachers Facing Jail in Yorktown

BY DAVID NORTH
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.---Twenty-two members of the Yorktown Congress of Teachers, on strike since September 17, are to be thrown back in jail this week after a New York State Supreme Court ruling ranging from 15 to 30 days if their appeal is turned down by the courts.

This savage attack on Yorktown teachers, who spent most of Thursday in a jail house as victims of the reaction to the Taylor Law, which outlawed strikes by public employees, is part of a nationwide assault on teachers’ unions and is a dangerous threat to every trade union in this country.

• Teachers now face fines of over one million dollars, the biggest ever levied against a trade union in Michigan history, for striking to win an 8 per cent wage increase of 9.7 percent. They have not had a wage hike since 1968.

• New York teachers in Greenburgh were fined $1,200 for each day the teachers went on strike, for a total of $30,000.

• Lay teachers in Queens and Brooklyn have been told by the Department of Education that unions are to be eliminated in at least one diocesean school.

Uncover the New Nixon Spy Plot

BY BRUCE MCKAY
Miami authorities believe a second team of Nixon ‘plumbers’ may have broken into the Watergate complex.

The incident comes just as the Senate Watergate committee is rushing to wind up its hearings, and as all the major newspapers bury the growing evidence against Nixon in their pages.

The Justice Department is now moving rapidly to present its case against Vice-President Agnew and an indictment is expected within the next two weeks.

The rift between Nixon and Agnew has grown into open conflict as it becomes clear that Nixon intends to do everything possible to dump Agnew and replace him with John Dean.

Agnew is hitting back by accusing the Justice Department of deliberately leaking evidence against him to the press, and by subpoenaing government attorneys to a special hearing on the news leaks.

At the same time, Agnew has launched the biggest attack yet against the press, slamming public television and radio networks, Time and Newsweek, and most of the major newspapers, demanding that they reveal the sources used for stories.

In the meantime, the Gerstein investigation continues to grow. The new Watergate cover up, and the Justice Department is in a rush.

According to the Miami pro- Nixon, a ‘vue of no. 1’ at the Fontainebleau Hotel, used by the Democrats as convention head- quarters, was rented by a Miami lawyer at the request of the White House and reserved for the week of the convention.

The banker, G. K. Govaert, has told Gerstein he later reserved the suite. The president of the same name, G. H. Hamilton, the alias used by convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt.

Gerstein says Watergate burglar James McCord disclosed that he had rented the suite during an interview this summer, and that he is convinced the plan was carried out with a team of Nixon agents planting bugs and phone taps and using the rented basses as a listening post.

Cops Open Attack Against Boston Youth

EXCLUSIVE TO THE BULLETIN
BOSTON—The government and the capitalist press are using the deaths of Evelyn Wagler and Latifulla Barba here to launch a massive racist witch-hunt against workers and youth.

Police are invading the Roxbury and Dorchester communities. They have been granted unlimited powers and are patrolling the streets of Roxbury, transitarily raiding homes, and ar-resting youth on the streets.

In an unprecedented move, the Nixon government has called in the FBI and has placed all its agents in a crackdown on young informers at the disposal of city police.

In an exclusive interview with the Bulletin in Chicago, a close friend of Evelyn Wagler de-nounced the racist witch-hunt being put up in Boston and in the press throughout the country.

She charged that the police suppressed a tape recording of Evelyn’s last statement before she died, requesting that the youth not be persecuted.

Her friend said that any arrests would be made at the initiative of the young informers.

“I just want to say that nobody has ever said that it is our government’s policy to harm people from the air. This kind of thing does not happen in civil- ized countries, in the socialist countries.”

When she told this to a News- week reporter, the reporter told her that he had been informed that the editor would not print such a statement.

FANTASIES
She denounced the claims of Boston police that Roxbury resi- dents were aphatic about the facts of Evelyn’s death, about “racist fantasy in the minds of the hats.”

Evelyn’s former husband issued a statement earlier to the papers in which he had said she was “killed by the system that creates racial hatred. The last thing she would have wanted for her death was to be used to incite people, to create a circus. Everyone who is, in fact, being blown up by the press and radio stations to create a hys- teria in the middle class.

The youth in the Columbia Point area told the Bulletin that they would not be picked up at any moment. Two teenagers have just been formally charged with the murder of Barba.

The papers have now been forced to admit that Barba was murdered by a death group of 40 to 50 black youth” first reported, but was actually killed in an unrelated incident.

The Boston incident reveals the plans of the government to create racial divisions all over the country and to pave the way for a law and order crackdown that threatens the democratic rights of all youth and working people.

All the elements of prepara- tion for dictatorship can be seen in Boston. The capitalist class is moving from the movement of the working class. Today Boston is Nixon’s training ground for what he will do in the future to the unions and all workers.

The labor movement must condemn this witch-hunt and defeat the working class communities under police attack.

...Continued From Page 1...

As we go to press, it has been learned that the United States 6th Fleet—now the backbone of the U.S. forces in the Mediterranean—will move 50 ships towards the area of fighting. All shore leave has been cancelled and 20,000 troops have been placed on alert.

Kissinger has cut short his holiday vaca- tion and returned to Wash- ington, where he is reported to be “very, very concerned” by the Arab victories. The U.S. forces have lost the initiative of the first day of fighting and by Iraq’s seizure of holdings of the Iraqi oil fields, oil control, Mohib, and Exxon.

The Egyptian and Syrian armed forces have scored spectacular victories in the first two days of fighting. Egypt quickly captured the east bank of the 106-mile Suez Canal and the fighting is now occurring deep within the Sinai peninsula.

Unlike the 1967 war, attempts by Egypt to establish air superi- ority have been unsuccessful. The Egyptian air force has been able to shoot down large numbers of Israeli planes and to protect its advancing tanks.

Syrian troops have also inflicted major defeats on the Israelis, capturing vast portions of the Golan Heights seized by the Zionists in 1967.

The armies of Egypt and Syria have again repulsed the forces from portions of occupied territory after months of increasingly bloody provocations and open enemy by the Zionists against the Arab masses.

Israeli agents have been murdering Palestinian freedom fighters in every part of the world.

The gnocidal attacks of the Israeli government against the Arab and Palestinian masses are being carried on in the service of US imperi- alism, which created the Zionist state in 1948 as a military force to subjuge the entire Middle East.

The latest Israeli aggression, which is now being thrown by the Arab masses, which threatens to subjugate the entire Middle East.

The Arab victories take place against the backdrop of open attacks by the Soviet Stalinists. Opposing the destruction of the Zionist state and the liberation of Palestine, Brezhnev has limited the offensive weaponry available to Egypt.

Even more significant is the refusal of the Soviet govern-
Food Prices Will Increase At Least 10%

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER
NEW YORK—Herbert Stein, the chairman of Nixon’s Council of Economic Advisers, said on Friday that food prices will rise at least 10 percent in the next six months.

He also said that there will be a sharp increase in prices for items other than food.

Stein is notorious for his underestimation of price rises. In August alone, food rose 8.1 percent.

Now the government is saying that workers will continue to be robbed by inflation. As Nixon is now dictating wage cutting with 2 percent, wage settlements, prices are allowed to soar.

Workers and their families are being told that they must pay for the deepening economic crisis of the system.

A sudden wave of speculation has hit the New York Stock Exchange, sending prices to their highest level of the year.

But far from easing the crisis facing Wall Street brokers, the speculative fever is accelerating the crisis and leading rapidly to a crash.

In August alone, New York stock prices lost staggering $3 billion. Salmon Brothers, historically the most profitable firm on Wall Street, has announced a loss of $6.6 million, its first loss in 17 years.

This is a worse beating than we took in 1929," one broker said.

Even the biggest and most prestigious firms have not remained untouched by bank ruptcies, brokerage failures, and charges of fraud and securities violations.

Thousands of Wall Street workers have been laid off. The New York Stock Exchange itself recently announced a cutback in its work force.

One of the biggest Wall Street firms, Lehman Brothers, has laid off over 300 workers to "eliminate points of our business that were not profitable," in the words of managing director Arthur Fried.

The expected surge in stock prices, as well as trading volume, was sparked by the partial government "bailout" last month to loosen its grip on the economy and buttress the speculative boom with easy credit.

But underlying the speculation are the conditions for its collapse.

Production is now declining substantially in auto, and Chrysler estimates a third straight year of losses.

Auto output in September was 4 percent below the levels of a year before. At the same time, consumers are buying less as they are forced to borrow more and more to pay off back debts.

At the same time, the new speculative boom is pumping more worthless paper into the economy to accelerate the rise in prices.

Subscriptions to the Twice-Weekly Bulletin

The Bulletin publishes newsworthy stories on Wednesdays and Saturdays, offering subscribers direct access to key developments in the economy and society, including analysis and commentary on the implications of these events.
BY MELODY FARBOW

The military chiefs of Chile were able to seize power on September 11 and have now unleashed a wave of terror and repression because of the existence of Allende's Popular Unity regime, which together with the Stalinites held the working class back from taking power.

No revolutionary party exists in Chile today because the revisionists, the United Secretariat and their American supporters, the Socialist Workers Party, abandoned the construction of such parties in Latin America, and refused to take up a struggle against Stalinism, which dominated the labor movement.

This was carried out in Latin America by urging all revolutionary parties to follow Castro’s example, to liquidate into the nationalistic and guerrillist struggles and by encouraging the illusion that spontaneous struggle alone would lead to revolution.

These policies were the direct fruits of the reunification in 1963 between the Socialist Workers Party and the International Secretariat of Michel Pablo with which the SWP had broken in 1953 over precisely the question of building revolutionary parties.

The highest expression of this reunification was the capitulation of the Ceylonese section, the Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) in 1964 which voted to join in a coalition with the bourgeois peasantry of Madame Bandaranaike, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

This was the predecessor of Chile today where a military dictatorship now holds power.

While in 1964 it was a section of the Trotskyist movement which joined a bourgeois government, the Chilean working class is paying the price for the capitulation of this leadership.

This is why we urge all serious revolutionaries to return to the lessons of Ceylon where the Pabloites paved the way for a Popular Front and nearly destroyed the revolutionary movement.

EXPEP

The United Secretariat was forced to expel the three LSSP members, N. M. Perera, Anil Moneesinghe and Gunwewadane, who opposed government portfolios in the coalition, and suspended the 504 members who had voted for the coalition. Leslie Gunwewadane and Colin Delilla, two central LSSP leaders who had gone along with the vote were not expelled.

It was precisely the center group around Gunwewadane and Delilla who had always been supported by the United Secretariat.

They never had any principled opposition to the LSSP coalition and were in basic agreement as early as 1954 with Pablo's characterisation of Stalinism.

Shortly after the 1963 split, James Cannon, the leader of the SWP, sought to bring a theoretical assessment of the meaning of Pabloism to a halt and in 1967 wrote a letter to Leslie Gunwewadane. This represented the first tentative moves towards a reorganisation.

In 1960, the LSSP was rapidly drifting towards open collaboration with the capitalist parties in Ceylon.

Perera openly advocated a coalition with the United Secretariat and at the Sixth World Congress of the International, a position tacitly approved by Mandela.

In the period between 1960 and 1963, Joseph Hansen and the leadership of the SWP opposed the call of the British Socialist Labour League to organize a general strike to cut off the United Secretariat in order to gain the new generation in the method of re-visionism and to sharpen the issues of the original split.

This proposal was sabotaged and opposed by Hansen and company who were already actively preparing for re-unification.

Michel Pablo, who in 1953 was recognized by the SWP as the leader of the Fourth International, advanced the theory that Stalinism and Social Democratic parties were not counter-revolutionary as Trotsky had declared in 1938, but could be pushed in a revolutionary direction under the pressure of the masses.

He accepted the domination of Stalinism by saying that a third world war was imminent between the capitalist countries and the workers states which would produce the “centuries of deformed workers states.”

The meaning of this complete revision of Trotskyism was revealed by his proposal that all Trotskyist parties enter the Stalinist and reformist parties and give up any independent existence.

The political basis of revisionism was made clear in the conference resolution which stated: “The weakness of the enemy in the backward countries has opened up the possibility of coming to power even with a blunted instrument.”

It was on these questions that the opposition within the SWP later to form the Workers League fought to open a discussion in 1964.

In June of that year nine members of the party signed an appeal to the Political Committee which was circulated to the membership of the SWP which called for a discussion of the events in Ceylon and the role of the leadership in this. The letter stated:

“At the actual conference of the LSSP, the Delilla-Gunwewadane group, supported up to the last minute by the US, offered only the meekest opposition to Perera and then capitulated totally to him.”

“This capitulation was inexcusable as this center formation had long ago abandoned a working class revolutionary program and outlook. At the last minute, the US swung its support to the Edmund Samarakoon group as it was left with no other choice.”

“This last minute action in no way absolves the US of its full responsibility for this betrayal. Its own slogan of the United Left Front movement paved the way for the direct capitalization of the LSSP to the bourgeoisie.”

During the whole period between 1961 and 1963, we resisted time and time again, political solidarity with the International Committee that a reunification of the Fourth International without the fullest political discussion would only lead to disaster and the further disintegration of the movement here. Our position has been fully vindicated.”

The opposition appealed for a discussion because, as they stated, “the very survival of the party depended on it.”

For this, they were summarily expelled for distributing the letter even though they were barred from presenting their views on leading committees of the party.

Another letter was written directly to the rank and file against the expulsions, again raising the fundamental issues at stake and urging the SWP members to “dig back to the very roots of Pabloite revisionism in the collapse of the Marxist method and the growth of Pabloite revisionism in the postwar period.”

In this framework, the comrades must seek to discover why the SWP after partially re-establishing revisionism in 1963 has totally capitulated to it over the past year.

What was shown in Ceylon in 1964 and in Chile today is that the struggle against Stalinism and those who adapt to it, far from being a sectarian abstract is in fact the very foundation question for the working class. In 1963, the opposition in the SWP was fighting for the very survival of the Trotskyist movement.

The SWP has learned nothing. Its slogan of a United Front with the Stalinites which it put forward for Chile is the abandonment of the revolutionary party and paves the way for a Popular Front in every country.

In the October issue of International Socialist Review, the SWP reprints an article by Ernesto Gavstick of the Argentine Socialist Workers Party (a sympathizing section of the United Secretariat) which says that the Allende regime was not a traditional Popular Front.

Just as the LSSP called the SWP to the United Front, Gonzales says that to call the Allende government bourgeois is sectarian. He flatly denies that the Popular Front in France in 1936 is the same as the Chilean United Popular because the bourgeois parties were in a minority in Chile and the national bourgeoisie is weaker in the colonial countries.

The Workers League is able to prepare for the present period of revolutionary struggle when the question of taking power is posed with a twice-weekly newspaper because we fought these issues out in 1964 and ever since.

Our success in producing a twice-weekly Bulletin flows directly from the understanding that the construction of a revolutionary party, of a new leadership in the working class, will mean victory or defeat in the years ahead.

We are determined to see that such defeats will not happen in the United States. We call all members of the SWP and the YSA to take up a fight to understand these lessons.
"The SWP — PARTY of the COMING AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Socialist Workers Party 25th Anniversary Dinner, 1953. In the midst of the party's struggle against Pablo, Cochran faction boycotted the dinner and was expelled from the party.

In the aftermath of the struggle, Cannon compared the 1933-35 faction fight to the 1940 split with Shachtman:

"It would be useful for us to make a comparison of this split, which we consider to be progressive and a contribution to the development of the revolutionary party in America, with the split in 1940. There are points of similarity and of difference. The revisionism of the Stalinist movement is by no means deep and definitive as the revisionism that we have split with today. The present split is different from 1940 in that it is more definitive.

There is not a single member of this plenum who contemplates any later relations in the same party with the revisionists of the Pablo-Cochran gang. We are finished and done with Pablo and Pabloism forever, not only here but on the international field.

And nobody is going to take up any of our time with any negotiations about compromise or any nonsense of that sort. We are at war with this new revisionist gang. It came to full flower in the reaction to events after the death of Stalin in the Soviet Union, in East Germany, and in the French general strike." (Pages 175-176).

James P. Cannon played a critical role in this struggle against Pabloism. The continuity of Trotskyism internationally and among the United States was hanging in the balance. Without the fight he waged within the United States, the SWP might well have expired at that point, breaking the continuity of Marxism in this country which goes back to the days of the First International and making the task of the generation which comes to Trotskyism today immeasurably more difficult.

Without the open letter the Trotskyist forces internationally would have had a far more difficult time surviving in that period. Never had the Trotskyist movement been so weakened by another party.

Cannon had to conduct the fight within the SWP almost single-handedly. Not only did he face a sizable opposition group of around 20 percent of the party membership, but the central leadership itself was paralyzed in the situation.

Farrell Dobbs openly broke with Cannon taking a "neutral" position seeking to conciliate the factional struggle. This only degraded the conscious forces for a more serious factional struggle to take place covertly.

The National Committee of the SWP dominated by the Cochran forces with the conciliationist faction around Dobbs, Cannon was in a minority. Only when Cannon was able to break Dobbs from this center position was it possible for the party to act.

Here is how Cannon himself assessed the situation:

"During the course of the past year, I have had serious doubts about the ability of the SWP to survive. At one time — I will frankly admit to you here for the first time — I thought that our 25-year effort, compounded on all the previous experience and work of ourselves and others, had ended in catastrophic failure; and that, once again, a small handful, would have to pick up the pieces, and start all over again to build a new party on the foundations of another party on the old foundations.

The reasons for my doubts, at one time, of the party's ability to survive were the following. I saw a factional power struggle developing in the party. I saw that in the central leadership, upon whom the whole weight of responsibility rested, there were so many neutrals that decisions was paralyzed. I saw a lack of a firm majority in the leadership of the party, and consequently the lack of real authority in the party.

"The result was a headless, unrestrained, and uncontrolled factional battle, with no clear goal in sight— a power struggle as I saw it, without the evidence of a single group capable of winning the power in the party and leading the party firmly with the necessary authority." (Page 188.)

We disagree with Al Rawlinson's explanation in his introduction to the book as to how this situation developed, as well as to the assessment made by Cannon himself in the course of the struggle. There were great pressures on the movement. The combination of the boom and the McCarthyite witch-hunt did much to isolate the party from its working class and in turn brought middle class pressures to bear on party members. This is, however, an insufficient explanation of the depth of the crisis in the party, the hostile position taken by such a large section of the trade unionists in the party, and the paralysis of key leaders. After all, a revolutionary party does not simply reflect class forces in a mechanical way. If it did, then its continuity would be severed in every difficult period.

Actually, it is in such periods that cadres are tested and questions fought out so necessary to the later development of the party. So it was with the Bolshevik Party in the period between 1907 and 1917.
Trotsky assessed the 1940 fight with Sharansky. He found the situation with the changed objective situation brought about by the impending imperialist war, was so far from being a continuation of the first imperialist war, that it had become imperceptibly different. The experience of the first imperialist war provided an entirely new basis for analysis. He found the situation in the world had changed radically and the perspective had to be fundamentally changed.

Trotsky urged Comrade on to take up a fight for dialectics, particularly in the understanding of the class struggle in the party. In fact, the last discussions held with Trotsky before his death centered on this question of the training of the trade union cadres.

This advice was not followed. Again Comrade on went to Detroit local.

“Those comrades in Michigan have many admirable qualities, as has been shown in the past, but they’re by no means the most important and other new areas of trade union party: not by far. They’re not that section of the party most interested in theoretical questions.

The Detroit branch, said, to have been most remiss in the teaching and study of Marxist theory, and is now paying a terrible price for it. This branch hasn’t got a single class going; no class in Marxism, no class in party history, no class on the Third World. Work is at a standstill.”

It is not enough to blame the Detroit comrades. Surely the situation in Detroit was the responsibility of the leadership of the Comrade on.

The leadership and the education of the trade unionists is the result of the policies of the central party leadership. That leadership has been hobbled from the very beginning.

What is required is an assessment of the trade union university of the SWP at that time. In the early 1930s, Poland was a country where the trade unionists as Marxists and thus as party people. Carl Skoglund was particularly effective in the effort to develop Farrell Dobbs and other trade unionists as Marxists.

The trade union work was seen as revolutionary work in the union.

By the 1930s changes took place in the trade union work. This was expressed in Moscow in greater and greater involvement, particularly by Farrell Dobbs, with layers of the labor bureaucracy in the course of the experience of the road-dread days of the thirties.

This work was of course important, but it tended to alienate itself from the formation of the party and the training of the Comrade on the unions. Trotsky’s perspective related to the needs of this work, but had put him in the national office was a calculated attempt to break up this situation.

Trotsky worked for years on a program for a trade union cadre in the sense of politics.

What was true in Moscow in the later period was even more sharply expressed in Detroit in the period of the road-dread days. This work. This work barely proceeded beyond the level of courser work and these courses generally blocked with and were subordinated to various central and bureaucratic forces in the party.

Bert Cochran was the leader and master at these sessions. The trade union politics are bourgeois politics. They are not Marxist politics.

Carl Skoglund was the Comrade on of Cannon’s refusal to fight for the theoretical development of the Comrade on and its leadership. A new enter a new period when many thousands of trade unionists will be brought into the revolutionary movement, and we must learn the lessons of this earlier period.

Perspectives

There is no related question: the question of strategy is the question of the development of perspectives. The most striking feature of the 192 to 1930 period is that there is a revolution in the perspectives based on a materialist under-standing of the world. Cannon’s position was that the Third World Congress documents covered questions of program and perspective: he did not consider the question independently. At the same time he insisted there were the particular circumstances in America—a small isolated Stalinist movement not worthy worth mentioning, worse than a ghost and witch-hunt limited the opportunity of the party.

However, he urged, one must have hope. This hope was based on a general under-standing of the world and how the decay, a new upsurge would occur in the future in the next period another. At this point the American working class would display again its militancy and revolutionary spirit.

This is why he insisted on centering the 1958-1959 discussion on his “Power over American Revolution” which was written in 1946. These theses had actually done much to discredit the American movement and constantly being sharpened by practice. Program cannot be separated from perspectives and from the tactical day to day experience of the party in its work in the working class.

Actually, this revolutionary practice is the highest point of theoretical development. It is at this point of practice that we posit new developments against our international and pragmatic understanding and assessment of perspectives. Out of this conflict arises new knowledge, a development of perspectives and program.

Cannon to the extent that he separated himself from the task of the question of the Party International in practice following World War Two, separated him from the source of development and at the same time denied to the fledging movement after the war much of the knowledge which he himself had accumulated from the past. This knowledge becomen for Cannon an almost intuitive feeling or experience, something which he himself did not grapple with consciously, but which he rested upon in a conservative way.

Out of this approach was born that anti-Coma of Trotskyism called “Orthodox Trotskyism.”

What is unorthodox Trotskyism and how many varieties of Trotskyism are there? There exists no finished program inherited from the past.

There is no body of experience to which

The program must be an expression of the consciousness of the party. The program is a product of the movement. Experience from the past must be critically evaluated in the context of current experience, while wrestling with the problems of building the International movement.

Cadres, far from being figures, must reflect contradictory class forces. Only a party that is critical of the struggle of contradiction, not thewi the party that is critical of the program and the requirements of the new period.

Significantly, Spartacist, which has completely abandoned itself of the SWP as in its participation with in the United Secretariat in the 1964, declared itself to be “the standard-bearer of orthodox Trotskyism.” They are more than welcome to the designation, as Orthodox Trotskyism is a conservative method of preparation for liquidation itself. It means a turn away from contradiction, from Marxism itself.

Reunification with the Pablistos

It is so clear from reading his material why it was that Gerry Healy proposed in the 1954 that Cannon should seek a rapprochement with the Pablistos. The SWP flatly rejected such a dissonance, feeling that any kind of battle to clarify what was left unclarified in 1953.

The SWP is a party that began a series of probes aimed not at a renewed discussion with the Pablistos but at a renewed discussion. For several years, it was unable to carry this out because of the resistance of the SWP in the Fourth International. In 1961, it renewed this drive in earnest and was consumed in unity in 1963. Everything was done at that time to prevent discussion even though once again the Socialist Labor Party’s internationalist tendency to participate in the widest possible discussion of the whole history of the movement and the need for a renewed and open-minded building of the revolutionary movement.

In 1953, the SWP’s Stein was a leader of the Fourth International. In 1952 took place the party, in its central leadership and cadres succumbed to revisions. Cannon himself led the program for the development. Many of these cadres drifted out of the party for a period only to return a few months later to the SWP.

There was no reason to be surprised by their movement. People like Morris Stein, who were scores, they just could not fit into the SWP of the 1960s.

With others, the movement of the SWP in the 1960s, a period of new working class struggle and growth for the movement, the left movement.

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LABOR TODAY

Politics On The Docks

The ranks of the International Longshoremens and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) have been so decimated by the loss of jobs to containers and automated equipment that San Francisco Local 10 can no longer afford to pay taxes on its hiring hall. This situation has come about because the shipping industry is the first of a crisis within the capitalist system itself, and at the heart of this crisis is the breakup of all the international monetary and financial relations developed after World War Two.

Industries built up after the war on the basis of credit now face collapse, and a bitter struggle in the form of a trade war has emerged within the capitalist class nationally. The question now is whose capital will go under.

This trade war means a sharp decline in world trade, and sections of the shipping industry which have rapidly overextended their shipping capacity and container facilities on the basis of credit will face bankruptcy.

The only chance for survival the big container lines like Seaboard will have is the destruction of their smaller rivals. This means the introduction of the most efficient techniques of cargo handling.

In order to do this, the restrictions placed on automatic cranes by the International Longshoremens Union and the National Maritime Union (NMU) must be eliminated. The contracts must be destroyed, since they also force the shippers to pay huge sums in guarantee money, container royalties, and fines.

Tremendous explosions will rip the waterfront as it becomes clear to the tens of thousands of workers still on the docks what the fate of the ILWU and NMU are trying to avoid. Longshoremens will draw upon the traditions of over a hundred years of the bitterest and bloodiest battles in the history of American labor to defend their right to turn the ships and the government for their jobs.

But the fight must be taken beyond this history of militancy and into a political struggle against the government for power, and a new leadership must be developed to carry this fight forward.

In the government that is taking away dockers' container rights. With its laws, courts, police and army, the government is the real strength behind the shipping bosses that will be brought in to break up the union.

But to turn the fight on the docks to politics requires an uncompromising struggle for an understanding of Marxist principles within the longshore unions themselves.

Political struggle is something longshoremen have felt they could get by without in the past. The pragmatism of the American working class has found its sharpest expression on the waterfront because of the enormous industrial strength of longshoremen—their ability to put a halt to world trade.

This strength in the past has allowed militancy, in the form of walkouts, to serve dockers well in their struggle against the bosses, the betrayals of the corrupt leadership of the International Longshoremens' Association (ILA) or the government.

The fight can no longer be carried forward on the basis of wildcats and militancy. The strength which allowed dockers to strike, and win, in the past is the opportunism against the bosses, the betrayals of the corrupt leadership of the ILA or the government.

Dockers are not working together as a group, but instead are working separately against the bosses, the betrayals of the corrupt leadership of the ILA or the government.

The ILWU is the American labor movement's effort to turn the fight against the bosses into something more than just a fighting united front. The ILWU is the American labor movement's effort to turn the fight against the bosses into something more than just a fighting united front.

The union is trying to get us work in the city, warehouse work, but people do not want to live out any more in the city. We have to get to Nixon out of office, that is one thing we have to do.

Local 34, the labor movement's effort to turn the fight against the bosses into something more than just a fighting united front.

The labor movement's effort to turn the fight against the bosses into something more than just a fighting united front.

As a statement of the 750-member local denounced the proposals the county board wants to foist on the union. These include: give the right to strike, no new last session of the legislature: only one union for the entire bargaining unit; compulsory overtime at the option of the supervisor; the county would have the right to contract out existing jobs. This would put Local 34 members on the unemployment line.

The leadership of the union turned the part of the rally over to representatives in the city and county governments, county board member David Lindgren and Minneapolis Mayor Charles Stenger—attacking them they would help the union.

The labor movement's effort to turn the fight against the bosses into something more than just a fighting united front.

The labor movement's effort to turn the fight against the bosses into something more than just a fighting united front.

Bruce McKay

AFSCME Rally Backs Social Services Union

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3—Two hundred members of County Employees Local 34 (AFSCME) demonstrated today at the Hennepin County courthouse against the county's attempts to wipe out the union in the social services department, and to move towards massive layoffs as Nixon's flat-grant proposals are used as a weapon against welfare workers as well as clients.

Hundreds Of Dockers

Jobless in Chicago

BY WIL ROEHMER

CHICAGO—At the busiest time of the season on the docks here, hundreds of longshoremen have been thrown onto the unemployment lines.

One member of Local 19 of the ILA told the Bulletin: "The companies are not contracting the way they used to. A lot of this work is containerized. Every time they ship a boat with a lot of containers on it, we do not get the work. And this also cuts the gang down. On containers, you have six or seven men to a gang. We normally have men that go to a gang, so containers cut it in half. I think that the jobs have been cut out to 16 hours a day since last year."

Another docker said: "It's slow, as slow as I have seen it since I have been a longshoreman, since 1968. I do not know what it is, whether it has to do with politics or with the ILA or what."

B.N. RUSSELL MADISON—The leadership of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Council 24 here is trying to force a contract on workers at Central College hospital that destroys working conditions:

The contract provides for mandatory overtime, overtime pay and fringe benefits. Members of Local 634 of AFSCME have been forced to work up to 16 hours a day.

The over 1000 patients at Central Colony have multiple handicaps, blindness, deafness, and uncontrollable spastics. This will make care for these patients virtually impossible. If employees refuse overtime, they will receive a three-day suspension. After the second suspension they are fired.

Aides can be called in from home to work overtime and they cannot refuse. They will be warned, suspended, and then fired. New workers will not be hired due to state budget cuts.

One maintenance worker at Central Colony said: "They just force the work 16, 17 hours a day. On the weekends, they make us work like crazy. We have to feed the kids, many of them cannot eat, and change them. That's rough. Now they're even taking our seniority away if you are out because of sickness or injury."

Workers who object to working until 11 p.m. one night, all the way from 6 a.m. the next day are being suspended for insubordination.

The local leadership of AFSCME 634 as well as Council 24 are directly to blame for this.

As one worker said: "The leadership in the union does not do a thing. This is worse than the last contract." The workers must demand that this contract be thrown out, that open shop for no mandatory overtime, full seniority rights, and a 20 percent wage increase with a 100 percent cost of living escalator.

IN DISPUTE

AFSCME LOCAL 34

VS

HENNEPIN COUNTY

Thousands of AFSCME workers at the Hennepin County Courthouse against the county's board's attempt to begin massive layoffs.

Hospital Forces Overtime

BY NANCY BURRELL MADISON—The leadership of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Council 24 here is trying to force a contract on workers at Central College hospital that destroys working conditions.

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Detroit Teachers Challenge Fine

BY A REPORTER

DETROIT—Leaders of the Teachers Federation here have charged that the million dollar fine levied last Thursday by Judge Thomas Foley is illegal and have appealed his ruling.

However, there were indications that DFT President Mary Ellen Riordan has decided to take major steps to assure the area of wages and job security in order to end the strike early this week.

The DFT has issued reports saying that it is optimistic that the board of intensive negotiations would quickly resolve the differences.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

But the Board of Education, which has refused serious negotiations all summer and which has turned to the courts to destroy the union with unprecedented force, will not grant the teachers' demands without the mobilization of all of Detroit labor against the attack on the DFT.

"We are never kept informed of what is really happening," a DFT member who asked not to be identified for fear of retribution, said the Bulletin.

"She just goes into negotiations and we wait from Riordan.

HARDSHIPS

She said that the DFT would have to go to the picket line in order to make up for the hardships teachers have suffered during this strike.

"It has been really a struggle. I have had to go to the welfare office four times for food stamps.

"I have no savings. My checking account is gone. The payments on my home are due but I just can't meet them without a paycheck.

"This is why we must win this strike. We all want nice things everyone else has. We have a right to a decent standard of living.

The United Auto Workers has accused the school board of using illegal methods, anti-labor injunctions, and contempt actions, used in positive fashion to force the teachers to return to work under conditions unfavorable to the children of Detroit."

But the UAW has not proposed any action to back up its pledge to defend the DFT.

Detroit teachers are challenging a $1 million fine levied against their strike. The teachers are determined to win all their demands and are heartened by the prospect of a wave of auto strikes in their city.

Ford Deadline Set as Chrysler Strikes Go On

DETROIT—Only days before the tentative strike deadline against the Ford Motor Company, a new nationwide strike.

Seven workers from the Chrysler Lynch Road Assembly Plant were fired last Thursday evening for walking off the job, attempting to lead the strike because the ranks are working without a local contract.

Bob Summers, one of the fired workers, told the Bulletin: "We just want to let our brothers and sisters know that they are working without a new local contract, and that they aren't getting anything without a strike. We did not get anything in the national contract."

Chrysler workers in five critical areas are preparing to strike early this week over local grievances which have not been settled, in order to create the conditions for scuttling the hated national contract.

Strike deadlines have been set for Monday and Tuesday in a number of stamping plants and the Detroit assembly plant, where workers widowed in August over working conditions.

Opposition to the three percent wage adjustment and the abilility of the eight hour day which Woodcock accepted is expressed in these local fights.

RUTHLESSLY

It is for this reason that the UAW International has ruthlessly intervened in all the local disputes to prevent a strike.

Woodcock now fears that the Ford deadline will be reached and that Chrysler workers—whose "elevation" vote was bureaucratically manipulated and whose local leaders were given before instructions from the International.

A new leadership must be trained in this fight against Woodcock’s collaboration with Nixon that will fight politically against the government through the building of a labor party.

FIGHT

The conditions now exist for a massive fight against Nixon’s new wage-cutting policies by Chrysler, GM, and Ford workers.

October 22 must be the strike deadline for Ford, GM, and Chrysler workers—whose "elevation" vote was bureaucratically manipulated and whose local leaders were given before instructions from the International.

A new leadership must be trained in this fight against Woodcock’s collaboration with Nixon that will fight politically against the government through the building of a labor party.

BY A UAW MEMBER

after United Auto Workers Vice-President Ken Clark is the tentative strike deadline against the Ford Motor wide shutdown of Chrysler plants is threatened.

Ruthlessly.

The deadline for the Ford strike will be delayed if all the local Chrysler struggles are not ended.

The UAW is seeking to prevent a united struggle just as the agreement was signed. The Court of Living Council is indicating that the Chrysler settlement is too big and that Ford and GM workers will have to settle for less.

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CLASSES IN MARXISM

for trade unionists

MARXISM IN AMERICA

1. Historical materialism and the development of the American labor movement.
2. The capitalist class and the tasks facing the labor movement.
3. Speaker: Tom Wohlfarth, National Secretary, Workers League

MADISON

MON. OCT. 22
University of Wisconsin
Memorial Union
Old Madison Room
7:30 p.m.

CHICAGO

TUES. OCT. 9
TUES. OCT. 23
Midland Hotel
Oak Room
177 W. Adams
7:30 p.m.

ST. LOUIS

WED. OCT. 10
WED. OCT. 17
Calhoun Branch Library
Base ment
Peacock Alley
Community Center
7:30 p.m.

DETROIT

THURS. OCT. 11
THURS. OCT. 25
King Solomon Church
14th and Marionette
7:00 p.m.

DAYTON

FRI. OCT. 12
FRI. OCT. 26
Downtown YMCA
Sage Room
117 W. Monument
7:30 p.m.

MINNEAPOLIS

SUN. OCT. 21
Lakeview
924 2nd Ave. So.
7:30 p.m.

(Mpls., Mn. 336-9966 for rides or information.)

Contribution: $1 trade unionists
$50 students, unemployed

UWE Members Defend Bulletin

BY JOHN WERNER

DETROIT—Workers at the Chrysler Air Temp plant have denounced the attempt of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) Local 775 President Wayne Williams to capitalize on what they say about the rotten Chrysler auto contract that is to the model for their union.

Support has been building for the right of members of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party to sell the Bulletin and Williams has agreed to modify his proposal that exposes the Chrysler contract as an attack on the living standards and working conditions of every auto worker.

Williams has given an interview to a big business newspaper, the Dayton Journal-Herald, boasting of his physical attacks on TUAP members and Bulletin subscribers outside the Air Temp plant.

However, Williams did mention that his goons called Chrysler police to grab leaflets being distributed. Local 775 de- fined the intimidation and reached for the leaflets.

"I'll read what I want to read," shouted one of the goons.

This week, supporters of the Bulletin and TUAP distributed leaflets exposing the UAW contract at the commercial plant where the workers were threatened with a wage cut two years ago.

A worker at the commercial plant at Chrysler Air Temp disclosed the company has been using an obsolete table since the 1974 model changeover resulting in a pile-up in warehouses.

He told the Bulletin that workers are glad to see an opposition to Williams.

He said that Williams' "strong arm tactics are well-known to the workers" and that "everybody knows the contract is rotten.

Newspaper Strike Ended

BY HOWARD WEST

ST. LOUIS—A six-week strike that shut down both daily newspapers in St. Louis, the Post Dispatch and the Globe Democrat, ended Thursday. Teamsters Local 610 voted to ratify a three-year contract.

The wage package negotiated amounted to $1.10 an hour over three years, a cost of living adjustment clause, and various fringe benefits.

There was opposition to the wage settlement. Rumors of a possible wildcat strike by other unions were reported at the newspaper because of the wage settlement are prevalent.

The strike itself was one of the most militant in the recent history of strikes in the St. Louis area.

The main dispute centered around 21 dock hands at the Post Dispatch whose jobs were threatened by automation at the recently built plant.

Copyright 1973, Bulletin Publications
The Colonels Empire
by Roger McDermott

THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF ITT

by Anthony Sampson, Stein

PART I

The military takeover in Chile, supported by Nixon and the corporations around him, brings sharply into focus the important role of the multinational corporations like International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) in the imperialist epoch.

Anthony Sampson's book Sovereign State of ITT is loaded with facts and figures about ITT's activities in Chile and other countries. ITT is one of the largest multinational corporations which originated in the tremendous expansion of US capital after World War One in search of international markets and holdings.

The founder of ITT, "Colonel" William S. Oakey, was the leading among leaders of the new generation of American capitalists who sought to apply the enormous development of technology in America to the international market for huge profits. Morton recognized that while a rival corporation, American Telephone and Telegraph (ATT), virtually dominated the US market for telephones, the opportunities for big and quick profits lay in the underdeveloped or almost nonexistent telephone systems in the rest of the world.

EMPIRE

BEHnz built an empire out of the exportation of US capital and the exploitation of foreign labor before World War Two. When he met resistance from foreign governments to his expanding telephone system, he bought them off.

BEHnz's ruthless drive for profits knew no bounds. Almost as soon as Hitler took power in Germany in 1933, BEHN was invited to Berlin to discuss with officials of the Third Reich the integration of the ITT boards of his German companies.

BEHN was extremely confident in Hitler, and did not hesitate to invest huge amounts of capital in the Foek-Wulf company, which manufactured bombers for Hitler.

Even after the US entered the war, BEHN continued to play both sides, running a huge lucrative German was industry while developing the top system of the US Special Services Division, the forerunner of the CIA.

Thus while ITT Focke-Wulf planes were bombing Allied ships, Sampson writes, "and ITT lines were passing information to German submarines, ITT direction finders were saving other ships from destruction."

When the American Army pressed into Germany in 1944, ITT officials, who had sat alongside Nazi officials on the boards of ITT's German holdings, switched hats and doomed the uniforms of American brigadier generals. BEHN was even awarded the medal of honor by the American government after the war.

AUDACITY

Although BEHN was the only one with the audacity to openly collaborate with Hitler, Sampson documents discussions between Henry Ford and others and Nazi representatives which took place in New York City.

Ford came very close to pursuing the same policies as BEHN, a fact which was buried in the back pages of the New York Times and forgotten after the war began.

Sampson brings all this to light in his book. His sources are broad, ranging from public documents to ITT memos and unrecorded conversations gained through excellent investigative methods.

Sampson, however, is a bourgeois whose ideas are dominated by the ideological notions of the democratic institutions of American government and the good will of the American ruling class.

He is a confirmed anti-communist and makes reference to this fact throughout the work. He even goes so far as to compare the monopolistic activities of the multinational corporations to the policies of the Soviet Union.

The American conclusion is that there is a need for more regulation of multinational corporations and for self-restraint by the American capitalists.

TAKEOVER

But as Sampson himself documents, ITT's policy in Chile was to create conditions for a right-wing takeover.

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE
California Cuts College Expansion

BY TIEB BAKER
SACRAMENTO—Without any official announcement, the Regents of the University of California have accepted proposals by Governor Reagan that would halt expansion of the university, and jeopardize the continued existence of major portions of the nine campus system.

The drastic reversal in the official stance of the Regents came to light in budget proposals released here last week.

The Regents' new budget makes major cuts in planned construction and severely restricts funds necessary for maintenance and recent buildings and facilities.

Total funds allocated for construction is about $80,000,000, while the cost of repairs at the Berkeley campus alone is estimated to be $80,000,000. Under this new budget, maintenance would be expected to deteriorate rapidly.

The decision to allow facilities to deteriorate without repair poses the threat that the Regents will be forced to part all of some campuses in order to maintain the others.

ENDANGERED

Particularly endangered is UC Santa Cruz, where the construction of an entire college campus has been eliminated, along with a severe reduction in money allotted to library construction.

Four other campuses, San Francisco, Berkeley, Davis, and Riverside have planned construction projects which are eliminated under the new budget.

The danger that whole campuses will be closed is further substantiated by changes in the allotment of money for library purchases at the various campuses. For the first time in history, the library stock at UCLA and at UC Berkeley will be expanded more quickly than at the newer campuses.

In the past these seven campuses have been given preference in purchasing in order to catch up with the well-established libraries at Berkeley and Los Angeles.

CRISIS

The drastic effect this change will have on the smaller campuses is illustrated by the deep crisis the new budget is already causing in one of the two favored libraries: the one at Berkeley.

The UC Berkeley library has been forced to cancel magazine and newspaper subscriptions vital to research, has been unable to purchase much needed new publications, and has been forced to lay off three percent of its staff.

Although the actual money allotted to the Berkeley library for new purchases has increased three percent, its purchasing power has decreased by 10 percent.

Under these conditions, the reversal in purchasing policy eliminates all possibility that the new campuses will be expanded to major university status.

If the Regents plan, under which the budget is based, is implemented, it would end once and for all the concept of free higher public education upon which the University of California was founded.

The University of California system would be transformed into a high tuition school with enrollment limited to a relatively small number of students.

L.A. Crime Campaign Covers Cop Violence

BY MITCH PATTERSON
LOS ANGELES—Police Chief Edward Davis held a press conference here at which he announced: “With little trouble all Los Angeles can reduce crime by 50 percent within five years.”

He continued by lashing out at the county judges: “The court’s lenient sentencing practices here are making LA a mecca for dangerous criminals.

Davis has the go-ahead from Mayor Bradley, who has generously endowed the LA police department with the bulk of LA’s revenue sharing funds.

The programs that already benefit the police department, Sheriff’s Neighborhood Plan, and the Neighborhood Watch Program, through which Davis proposes to cut crime, are nothing more than more cops, more sophisticated weaponry, more helicopters, and more legislation to unchallenge the police force from the few laws that restrain their outright murdering of workers and youth.

Los Angeles residents are angered over the increased police presence.

Elmer James, a worker from Watts said: “If I do not pay a traffic ticket, the police will be at my door to throw me in jail. But the people behind Watergate go free.”

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

LOS ANGELES—A special midnight meeting was held last night for the chassis department after the second shift at the Southgate plant of General Motors here. Over 55 attended from the department of 45 workers.

The workers, after last week's working conditions have worsened. A whole part of a structure dropped which nearly killed a line worker. Many workers report that they are not being allowed to go to the medical department. For the first time, plant officials are cracking down and enforcing the 45 shop rules. Workers are especially facing disciplinary action from work rule Number Six (absent without excuse) and Number Seven (tardy).

Disciplinary actions are up 45 percent over the last two weeks. Although the committee chairman blamed the new superintendents for the department, many workers feel that this is a new policy of GM as the biggest auto manufacturer gears up for attacks on working conditions. As contract talks between GM and the UAW draw near, local management has not moved to any of the local negotiations. Since changeover, only two Paragraph 78 outs of hundreds have been settled.

Local 216 union officials are very reluctant to discuss the national contract. No doubt the committeeman called this special meeting to release some pressure, as it is in this department that a plant-wide petition demanding a union meeting to discuss the national issues has been initiated.

Portland Thurs. Oct. 18
7:30PM
Portland Community College
Cascade Hall
705 N.
Killingsworth
$1/50* youth & unemployed
Los Angeles
October 20
8PM
Embassy Auditorium
Assembly Hall 839 So.
Grand Ave.
for information call:
678-3528
for information call:
Palo Alto-493-2854
or 854-5600
San Jose-923-3175
East Bay-465-9318
San Francisco
October 19
8PM
Gas Buggy Room,
Jack Tar
Hotel Geary & Van Ness
for information call:
Palo Alto-493-2854
or 854-5600
San Jose-923-3175
East Bay-465-9318
contribution: $1.50 /75* youth
& unemployed
entertainment & refreshments

Tension Builds Up At GM Southgate

Liquor Distributors Lock Out Women Clerks

BY MARTY MORAN
SAN FRANCISCO—Two hundred women clerical workers in Teamsters Local 856 were locked out Monday by Bay Area liquor distributors. The companies have decided on an all-out fight before the big holiday liquor rush.

Negotiations have been deadlocked since the contract expired June 1. The clerks want the right to preference in bidding for jobs which fall vacant. One striker said, "You can be here 25 years and a job opens up for 30 cents an hour more, and someone takes it right off you.

The union is also demanding a cost of living escalator. "They think because we're women we don't need a cost of living. But there a lot of people who are the only support for their children," said an older woman.

This lockout comes on top of the 18 week strike by beer truck drivers. The picket lines are being honored by Teamster warehousemen and freight drivers, but the companies are beginning to use all the methods of the beer distributors.

Retail store owners are picking up supplies, which are loaded by guards and management. One storekeeper showed up with a Doberman pinscher.

Armed security guards are patrolling the picket lines to protect the companies from the women employees.
Las condiciones a la que se enfrenta la clase obrera internacionalmente, requiere que veamos el papel que juegan las políticas y las intervenciones de los gobiernos tanto en los países Unidos como en Puerto Rico.

Los sectores que defienden el carácter tiranico de las políticas staistinicas de "frentes populares". Es en este contexto que tenemos que analizar el rol del Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño (PSP).

El PSP surge luego del descalabro electoral del Partido Independencia Popular (PIP) en 1957, al frente del triunfo de la revolución cubana. Este movimien
to encabezado por Juan Mari Brás, de composición de clase media y de estudiantes universitarios se basará en que no es necesario crear un partido que la clase media pueda hacer por sí misma la revolución.

Basado en la experiencia cubana el PSP reafirma su posición de clase media. En este sentido Cuba es presentado como el gran marxista de nuestros tiempos que ha llevado a cabo una revolución de base, sin necesidad de un partido mayor.

Su llamada "solidaridad con los pueblos de latinoamérica" es un tanto fraudulento, Apyon la Junta Militar en el Perú, que esta atacando derrotando a los trabajadores de las fábricas, la puerta de cuarto ha encarcelado recientemente a nuestros camaradas pereceron los asesinatos en las carceres de las sindicatos en la Argentina. Perón es presentado como el líder de los traba
dores, cuando este encarcela a los guerrilleros del Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo.

En su asamblea del 1971 adoptó el nombre de socialista, pero no cambió en nada su enfoque de clase media y sus políticas de sacrificio.

La aguda crisis a la que se enfrenta el capitalismo no deja dudas que la pequeña burguesia haga una revolución por reformas. Esto lo demuestra los casos recientes de Bolivia y Chile.

Nunca en su historia de 14 años el PSP ha se detenido a analizar la cuestión del trotskismo y stalinismo. El 22 de enero de 1973 el congreso del Partido Comunista de los Estados Unidos y otro del Partido Comunista Puerto-Rriqueno, para discutir una estrategia de acción contra el

Para aquella época la Liga Obrera denunció el carácter de esta conferencia, trayendo a colación las reacciones que se preparaban a la clase obrera por medio de las políticas stalinistas en alianza con el nacionalismo pequeño burgeo del PSP. Los veinte congresistas "Buliét" fueron atacados por miembros del PSP, rehusando estos confrontar el significado de dicha cuestión.

La relación de las políticas stalinistas y nacionalistas de la "revolución en dos estapas" las tienen llevar en conjunto una de los últimos capítulos de la revolución en China en el 1927, y de la Ceylon en las que estas políticas fueron llevadas a cabo rechazando las defensas de miles de obreros y revolu
cionarios y señalan un retroceso al proceso revolucionario. Esto es lo que a llevar a Mari Brás, que nunca se ha lanzado a los congresistas del PSP y que se pasa viajando a las Naciones Unidas para presionar a esto a reviste el caso colonial de Puerto Rico, ha apoyado la ideología de la revolución en latinoamericanas. Esta política pequeña burguesia es que mantiene desorientada a la juventud y la que ha costado la vida a miles de trabajadores.

El PSP concibe la lucha en Puerto Rico como lucha "patrió
tica", a lo que es el establecimiento de una república indepen
dente, a lo cual tiene una travesa proceso nebuloso se llega a socialismo. Desde la experiencia de coalición que llevó la Uni
dades en 1971, hace más de 10 años atrás al poder, el PSP ha venido haciendo gestiones con el Partido Independientista Puerto-Rriqueno, para que se sujete un "fronter unido de las fuerzas revolucionarias.

Después del golpe fascista en Chile el cual fue el más posible por las políticas stalinistas en las que Mari Brás no ha hecho un análisis serio de la situación. En especial cuando son estas las mismas políticas que el PPS en Puerto Rico. Lo que prepara el PSP que se siente en "fronter unido del proceso proletario puertorriqueño de que ahí se mantenga mudo su secretario general Mari Brás, en las siguientes ediciones de Claridad órgano del PSP.

La militancia del PSP debe de evitar de llenar del liderato una expan
dición de su constante apoyo a las políticas stalinistas y de rehuir confrontar la lucha del trotskismo contra las políticas tracia las del PSP.

Fue sólo la Liga Obrera que desde el advenimiento de Aliende al poder, señaló la necesidad de que se rompiera cual
era vinculado con los ofrecimientos que hacen con los derechos chilenos a romperse a la clase obrera. "La vie pacifica al socialismo" era un compro
miso con la burguesía y que estaría tratando de destruir las ganancias que la clase obrera.

Es sólo hoy la Cuarta Internacional basada en la lucha contra el stalinismo que dará a la clase obrera el poder. La Liga Obrera de Puerto Rico que ha educado a millones de estudiantes, que ha dado un nuevo impulso a la lucha de la clase obrera.

El criterio de la lucha contra el stalinismo, con la lucha que se llevará a cabo en la próxima elecciones. Es la defensa de los derechos básicos de los trabajadores fuera de la clase obrera y la prepara en la lucha el poder.
Portland Workers Face 50% Unemployment

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

PORTLAND—Oregon Governor Tom McCall has predicted that as many as half the workers in this state and Washington may be unemployed by March of next year. He said his estimates were based upon a probable 30% power shortage unless the Northwest reduces its energy consumption by at least 10 percent each month between now and late winter.

Already, more than 1,000 jobs were lost in the past year from cutbacks in production forced by power outages, mostly in metal fabrication.

The management of the Reynolds Steel Corporation, at Portland, has informed all 700 employees that their jobs depend upon conserving electricity in the plants.

McCall has ordered all decorative and commercial lighting in the state to be turned off at dusk. He claims his authority to order the dim-out is inherent in the event of a power emergency.

Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt has proposed a state-wide prohibition of all new electrical hookups and a halt of building permits. His proposals would shut down all construction in Oregon. The mayor also has threatened a selective cut-back of neighborhood lighting combined with beefed up police patrols.

Most ominous is the willingness of the labor bureaucracy to sell out to the government and corporations. They are rallying around Governor McCall and seeking to enforce his regime of "sacrifice."

Workers interviewed by the Bulletin were of a more radical frame of mind and refused to sacrifice. A construction worker said: "It is a disgrace. People are paying for electricity and the government is taking it away from them."

A member of the Steelworkers Local 238 said: "We don't want to make the profit of PGE. If they can't make a profit they won't produce more, that's all."

Unions Split On Strike Ban

BY A LOCAL 53 MEMBER

SAN FRANCISCO—The basic rights of all city employees are being threatened by the proposed passage of the Employee Relations Ordinance. Its main provisions are to remove the right to strike and to impose compulsory arbitration.

This ordinance is being supported by many of the labor leaders whose actions are affected by the Democratic Mayor Alioto and the liberals of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

The unions involved are the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the Service Employees International Union.

The positions of the leaders of AFSCME, opposing it, and SEIU, endorsing it, are related to their conflict in a separate jurisdictional dispute where AFSCME has been raiding SEIU locals.

Local 535 of the Welfare Workers Union, part of the SEIU, voted to oppose the ordinance. Last night the Executive Board of Local 535 reversed the decision of the rank and file, to go along with Twomy's endorsement policy. They substituted a proposal to amend the ordinance.

What must be done immediately to defend the city employees and to unite them against this attack is to launch a massive campaign for the city-wide strike if this ordinance is passed.

Leon Trotsky

Bolchevismo y Stalinismo

Por Leon Trotsky $1.25

Este libro es una obra de gran importancia en particular a raíz de los sucesos en Chile. "A propósito del Tratado de Rancagua" fue escrito antes de que Hitler llegase al poder en Alemania. Fue una de las muchas y acuciantes advertencias de Trotsky al proletariado en contra de las políticas Stalinistas y la necesidad de la unidad de clase en contra de Hitler.

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