FUEL PRICES CLIMBING 50%
FOOD PRICES SCORING 50% 

BY THE EDITORS

December's 2.2 percent rise in the wholesale price index capped a year during which soaring standards of millions of working class families were slashed by the highest rate of inflation since 1946.

Led by energy and food products, wholesale prices rose on average of 18.2 percent in 1973.

The price of food has jumped 5 percent in the New York area in just the last five weeks. During the first week of 1974, the cost of meat soared 11 percent. This amounts to an annual rate of over 50 percent.

Inflation is the conscious policy of this government, which is determined to drive down living standards while at the same time creating massive unemployment.

The uncontrolled rise in prices comes on top of new reports of layoffs throughout the auto industry.

Ford will lay off another 7000 workers this month from plants in Detroit and St. Louis. More than 2500 workers will be out of work indefinitely.

Since the production cutbacks began in December, 250,000 auto workers have been put out of work.

"Most of the people being thrown in the street will be the young workers with no place to go," declared Amos Bankston, president of the Ford local in Wixom on the outskirts of Detroit, where 1100 auto workers will be laid off indefinitely.

He said that there is a strong possibility that the entire plant will be shut down within a few months.

"The only answer I see," said Bankston, "is a four day week at five days pay."

The depth of the oil shortage has been deliberately exaggerated by the government in order to drive down the conditions under which the working class can be divided and weakened by unemployment.

By placing the threat of layoffs over the head of every worker, Nixon seeks to strengthen the wage cutting powers of the Cost of Living Council, which continues to police wages even though prices are running wild.

The trade union bureaucracy, led by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Teamsters President Leonard Woodcock, refuses to take action to defend jobs and living standards. Both men collaborate with Nixon's wage cutting policies by serving as advisers to the Cost of Living Council.

The wild inflation and spiraling unemployment now places a decisive confrontation between the working class and this government on the agenda.

Nixon's policies are calculated to break the back of the trade union movement in this country.

The great strength of the labor movement must therefore be mobilized against Nixon. The fight for wages and against unemployment is a political fight. It is impossible to defeat the wage controls instituted by Nixon and the layoffs which his (Continued On Page 12)

IRS To Declare Nixon Withheld Tax Money

BY DAVID NORTH

While remaining in virtual seclusion in San Clemente for the third straight week, Richard Nixon issued a statement Tuesday admitting that "traditional political considerations" lay behind his decision to allow the milk industry to raise its prices in 1971.

This statement, coupled with the damning admission that he knew of the milk industry's pledge to donate up to two million dollars to his 1972 campaign, has dealt another blow to Nixon's "Operation Candor."

MAJORITY

In The Midweek Edition


"Stranglehold on World Oil," by Jeff Sebastian.

BULLETIN
**Hard Line Premier In Spain**

**BY A CORRESPONDENT**

The Spanish Premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, has formed a new government even more right-wing and repressive than the one before it.

Navarro, a staunch and faithful ally of General Franco, has appointed eleven ministers, virtually all from the old Communist government.

Two key former ministers, vice-president Tomelloso and minister of foreign affairs Landa, have been shifted. Navarro’s long history of service in the fascist regime persuade the new government.

He was general director of security from 1957 to 1965 in charge of all police agencies, and was the personal staff of Madrid’s Minister of Interior before becoming premier. During and after the Spanish Civil War of 1936, he was a ruthless public prosecutor and directed the trials of republicans and communist militants.

In his first policy statements, Navarro after referring to Carreño Blanco’s assassination, said: "The Spanish government states that it will make use of all its authority—with severity and calmness—to defend the common good and maintain an order in which Spaniards can develop their rights and liberties.

The French government is cooperating with the Spanish to drive back the Basque movement (ETA) and the Basque movement (ETA) and the Basque nation and freedom.

Six young Basques, who deny any connection to ETA, have been found dead in a forest near Madrid. The Basques are fierce in their opposition to the Spanish government and are going to France to extradite those responsible for the Carrero bombing.

For the first time since Franco came to power, the Spanish regime is breaking apart under a tremendous movement of the Spanish working class.

An increase in repression and the savage jail sentences against the ten leaders of the illegal workers unions will not stop the growth and influence of these unions or the intensification of strikes all over Spain.

The Spanish government also faces a rising rate of economic growth, a backward industry and the highest rate of inflation in Western Europe.

Even as their own members are being condemned to jail sentences of up to 20 years, the Spanish Communist Party continues to support the governments of the world, including the Spanish government.

The Spanish government has been condemned "violence" and called for a "war" against all those forces interested in passing from Spain to a "people’s democracy," by passing the outward spirit of the civil war.

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Syria Defeats Israeli Unit

BY A REPORTER

Syrian artillery inflicted casualties and drove back an Israeli armored unit that was advancing toward Syrian positions on January 7. The Israeli forces acted in complete violation of the cease-fire agreement, negotiated last November 11. This occurs on the heels of the talks between Kissinger and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in Washington, where decisions were made to repurpose Israeli forces.

Seventeen incidents of fighting broke out on Saturday along the Sinal front, where machine gunning and mortar fire were exchanged. Because the fighting has been continuous along all fronts in the Middle East and the Arab workers and peasants are determined to regain all territories occupied by the Zionist forces, the Arab representatives at the Geneva talks have been unable to reach any agreement on troop withdrawals with the Israelis.

Recently, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat has furthered his attack on the living standards of the Egyptian workers by promoting foreign investment in the Egyptian economy. Up to this time, much of the industry there was nationalized and operated under government control. Now these industries are being sold to private interests from other countries.

Japan and Germany have offered Egypt a $500 million and $400 million loan, respectively, in exchange for guarantees from the US to keep the Arab oil embargo economically, and to make profits from Egyptian industry. In addition, US oil companies, Exxon, Mobil, and Standard Oil of Indiana have tentatively committed several million dollars to oil exploration in Egypt.

The mushroom cloud of the United States against Europe and Japan.

These most recent developments prove the correctness of the International Committee of the World capitalist crisis is not resolved by the US and its allies in the Middle East Peace talks. It only brings more suffering to the people of the United States against Europe and Japan.

The blow struck against America's capitalist rivals must be a sequel to the United States creating the conditions for a struggle for power by the working class here.
Automation
Big Issue
In ITU Talks

NEW YORK—Members of the International Typographical Union Local 6 are able to gage in job actions against The New York Times following a successful appeal against an earlier permanent injunction which barred chapel meetings during work hours.

The Times has appealed the ruling but has sought a stay, which means that the ITU can call a work stoppage at any time.

A new round of negotiations on the ITU contract is scheduled to begin Tuesday, and the main issue remains the threat of massive layoffs resulting from the installation of automatic equipment on the 11th floor of the Times building.

COLD TYPE

Union officials have inspected the new facilities installed during the past year, which includes the new automated "cold type" machine which automates the production of an entire page of text.

Such newspapers as the Miami Herald and News, which print more than 10,000 copies a day, use less than one half the work force because they are ready to bring "cold type" into operation.

By A REPORTER

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Henry Brown will go to jail for life if he is convicted for the murder of a policeman.

His trial began January 8 at the State Supreme Court.

Brown is accused of ambushing a police patrol car and killing both Robert W. Laurie and Gregory P. Foster, on January 27, 1972.

The defense attorney for Brown, Sanford Katz, told the Bulletin that Brown was not in the state of New York when the murders took place. He said that the prosecution would use incriminating evidence to try to make a case against Brown.

The trial is part of a campaign being conducted by the police and the government to railroad minority Black youth to jail.

Police claim that Brown is a leader of the "Black Liberation Army," which Katz contends is the invention of the police. The trial is part of a campaign being conducted by the police and the government to railroad minority Black youth to jail. Police claim that Brown is a leader of the "Black Liberation Army," which Katz contends is the invention of the police.

Henry Brown Faces Life On Murder Framenup

Brandford, Conn.—Workers picketed the Atlantic Wire Company, a union company, last year for a two year contract. Union officials say that this is the major stumbling block and that a strike offer is acceptable.

Workers on the line expressed anger at the wage offer and said that it was too little to get them what they want.

Atlantic Wire is Brandford's oldest industry. Workers had struck the same time last January for a two year pact.

The Department of Justice Peter McGuigan announced that testimony might not be completed until the end of March, after noting that the District Attorney planned to call 70 people as witnesses.

Brown was originally taken in custody in February, 1972 following an alleged gun battle with the St. Louis police. He was sentenced at that time to 25 years in jail for assault with intent to kill.

Unemployment Threatens Thousands In Connecticut Valley

Shelton-Derby, Conn.—Following the announcement that the Uniroyal Synthetec plant in Naugatuck will close this March, the B.F. Goodrich plants in Shelton and Derby have announced they will close if they cannot sell them.

The plants employ nearly 2000 workers in the Naugatuck Valley area. This must also affect thousands of other people who supply Goorich with services.

The Goorich Company has announced that it is getting out of the cellular products business to work a unit warehouse.

This is a resounding defeat for International Longshoremen's Association President Teddy Gleason, who openly supports the Schnauski leadership.

DANGERS

There are dangers facing Baltimore longshoremen.

Last week it was announced by the Teamsters Trade Association (STA) that piers on Locust Point and Harpers Field may lose due to oil shortages. In addition, shipping companies are now consciously stockpiling in preparation for layoffs due to a strike in Sept.

They are ships in the harbor, and once longshoremen, "They can't even get enough work to unload them. "The companies are stockpiling material so they can defuse a strike in September.

Another longshoreman said, "Men do not realize it, but they will close down many piers before the contract runs out."

PLEDGED

A new leadership in ILA Local 33 will be elected at the meeting scheduled for February 11. This leadership must be pledged to prepare for strike action to defend jobs in the ports.

Longshoremen in Baltimore cannot stand alone in this strike. The ILA as a whole must shut down all ports if one job is cut.

New cold type processes threaten jobs of typographers in the ITU.

Baltimore Dockers Vote To Oust Convicted Official

Rheingold To Close Brewery

By A REPORTER

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The entire war force at the Rheingold brewery in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn is facing the unemployment line in the next few weeks.

Rheingold has announced that it plans to discontinue brewing operations at the 105,000 barrel plant. The shutdown is part of an effort to cut costs and make the company more efficient.

The workers at Rheingold, represented by Locals 3 and 46 of the Teamsters as well as a number of other unions, are angry and bitter about the closure.

One worker told the Bulletin, "They could sell plenty of beer, but they will not even make it because they want more profits. Now they are even trying to take our severance pay away."

The union officials are in Washington trying to work out some kind of deal, but not a single worker the Bulletin spoke to expects anything to come of it. It looks like a widespread depression. Something should be done about companies like Pepsico that hire companies in order to throw people out on the street."

Losing

Just last spring, when Rheingold complained of large operating losses, the union officials agreed to a three year contract without any wage increases. The company was pressured to accept this in order to save their jobs.

The threat of layoffs has been used by Rheingold to frighten the workers into taking either a worthless wage increase or a pay cut.

All the corporations are preparing to go on strike with massive layoffs to restore their profits. This attack cannot be solved by one union striking alone.

Rheingold workers must demand the Teamsters to take action to defend the Brooklyn men by shutting down all factories of PepsiCo.

The Teamsters leadership, representing one of the most powerful unions in the country, must be forced to fight for a Congress of Labor that will establish a labor party to nationalize the defense industry under workers control.
The meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers League, held over the weekend of January 5 and 6, centered on the new political situation internationally and in the United States. A report given by Tim Wohlforth, Secretary, warned of the dangers which now face the labor movement from the conscious policy of unemployment being promoted by all capitalist governments.

Comrade Wohlforth stressed that these developments in developing countries, in England because of the combined consequences of the revolutionary struggle in Europe and America. What happens today is a more concentrated expression of what has already begun to develop within the United States.

On an international scale, he stressed, we are no longer in a preparatory period for revolutionary struggles, but have entered a new period where revolutionary tasks are now becoming the order of the day in countries and territories.

In the United States, England, clearly the Heath government is exaggerating the fuel problem in order to force the trade unions of workers and thus weaken the working class, pit section of the working class against the workers like the miners, and whip up frenzy in the country on the basis of the mass media. Heath openly prepares repression in a revolutionary era, while plots to bring up to the right of the trade unions and workers by manipulating the working class into the government and the preparation for confronting revolution itself.

In the United States, we already see the beginnings of a situation where a large section of the working class is being expropriated, all supplies are being deliberately held up to stop the workers' employment encouraged in auto and oil and other workers are beginning to demand greater and greater power in the inner councils of the Nixon government.

Comrade Wohlforth stressed that the world is faced with a crisis of oil, but of capitalism, as a system of productive relations which could no longer advance the productive forces of mankind.

The falling rate of profit, uncertain as to the value of the dollar, and the rising cost for almost a decade have refused to take the major investments necessary for a plentiful supply of oil in this period, the auto and oil industry, but the same refusal to make major investments has created a long range of natural forces which have affected the paper industry, steel, and many other industries where man first takes the products of nature and becomes a productive force in the necessities of life.

It is significant, Wohlforth noted, that we have now entered into a new period of economic crisis marked by the fall of the stock market, which is symptomatic of the capitalist, which will have been unable to establish any stable relationship between the production and consumption of goods, and therefore of all currencies through the dollar to gold has been severed by Nixon's August 15, 1971 decision.

The currency crisis now...
The final months of Lenin's life were devoted to a bitter struggle against the growing bureaucracy in the state apparatus of the Soviet Union and its representatives within the leadership of the Russian Communist Party.

In the course of this struggle, by late 1922, Lenin identified Stalin as the leader of this bureaucratic strata within the party. As he fought Stalin, Lenin turned to Trotsky for political support.

Trotsky and other Bolsheviks who formed the Left Opposition acted under the influence of Lenin's last struggle. It was in the fight against bureaucracy that the Left Opposition established the continuity of the Marxist movement after Lenin's death.

Lenin's struggle against Stalin was the culmination of his struggle against the NEP, which the Bolshevik leader had grappled with the principle of bureaucracy, which emerged out of the backward conditions of Russia and the delay in the proletarian revolution in the advanced industrial countries of Western Europe.

While recognizing that the bureaucracy was the material expression of Russia's backwardness and that it had developed not by accident nor bad intentions, Lenin sought at every point to bring the working class forward.

This required a theoretical struggle within the party itself against those who refused to think and practice the policies of the party, and the pressures of the bureaucracy and the middle class in Russia, thus keeping their distance from the working class and allowing the bureaucracy to dominate the life of the country.

In this process, the party, as part of the working class, consciously saw the spontaneous level of thinking to train the leadership to defend the interests of the proletariat against bureaucracy.

**Objective Roots**

This is how Lenin proceeded in the final months of his life. He recognized the objective roots of bureaucratism, but not for one moment the triumph of bureaucracy as inevitable.

Those who argue that the victory of Stalin in the 1920s and 1930s was inevitable because of the objective conditions that existed, are aware of the role of consciousness. This position was popularized by Isaac Deutcher in his three-part biography of Leon Trotsky.

Deutcher saw Trotsky's fight against Stalin and the hopeless bureaucratism conditions were unfavorable. He based this position on the fact that objective conditions mechanistically and automatically are reflected in thinking without contradiction.

Lenin, on the other hand, maintained that the spontaneous thinking of the workers' class was a product of capitalist society. However, through the revolutionary party, constructed on the basis of the scientific Marxist theory of socialism, the working class becomes conscious of the contradiction between the class society and its own interests, and fights these contradictions out consciously.

In this way, Lenin sought to bring toward the great strength of the working class in Russia against bureaucracy, for its strength was also based on objective factors: its conquest of state power, the international struggle within the working class internationally, and the spontaneous movement of Russian workers against bureaucracy.

Furthermore, Lenin did not see the spontaneous movement of the workers against the Soviet Union as simply a national question. He never separated the development of the workers' state from the fate of the world revolutionary movement. Much of Lenin's activity in the early 1920s was devoted to building the Third Communist International.

Congress was held in Moscow annually beginning in 1921. It was according to his reports on the policies of the Russian party as a section subordinate to the world movement, the Third Communist International, the young Communist Parties of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The task was to break the rigidity of the Bolshevik Party.

The construction of socialism depended, according to Lenin, on the victory of the social revolution in several advanced countries, which would return Lenin and Stalin. Reflecting the middle class pressures of the bureaucracy, advanced the theory of socialism in one country.

As Lenin fought for the development of the Comintern, he struggled within the Russian party against a strata led by Stalin, which reflected the pressures of the bureaucracy, in order to defend the interests of the working class under the difficult objective conditions, preparing all the time for the next revolutionary upsurge when a change in the objective conditions would allow for a real defeat of the bureaucracy.

**Conflict**

The struggle within the party was necessarily intensified during the period of the New Economic Policy (NEP), when middle class social forces such as the rich peasantry and the small capitalist merchants were strengthened.

Lenin demanded that party members act in conflict with these forces. In one incident, he accused a leading Bolshevik on the Peasants' Commissariat of Justice of "swimming with the tide" by failing to prosecute vigorously the tendency of the state apparatus to adapt to the growth of the NEP-men. The task of the party, he declared, "is to swim against the tide."

The conflict with Stalin arose because, while holding positions of considerable importance within the party and the state apparatus, increasingly dominated by the pressures of the bureaucracy in his methods, Stalin came to consider the question of socialist policy within the Soviet Union as an administrative question, best carried out with orders as well as petty wheeling and dealing with the wealthy peasants and NEP-men. He saw no need to actually develop workers and young communists through a theoretical struggle that would enable the party to maintain a tight control over its apparatus as a strong Marxist leadership emerged from the working class itself.

Therefore, Stalin came to oppose every attempt by Lenin to bring the working class into the party and leading positions in the state apparatus; rather, he saw Lenin's proposals as a burden on the day to day work of the bureaucratic machine which Stalin administered.

As early as 1920, Lenin had proposed the creation of a Workers and Peasants Inspectors—composed of factory workers and poor peasants—as a check on the "bureaucratic alphas" which he already detected in the Soviet state. However, in 1924, Stalin declared that his "questioning of Stalin" had been that the Workers and Peasants Inspection had not been given adequate responsibilities.

Lenin's disagreements with Stalin grew sharper over fundamental issues of Soviet policy that emerged in 1923. Having suffered his first stroke in May of that year, Lenin's direct participation in the direction of the party was diminished.

**Foreign Trade**

During Lenin's absence from the Central Committee, the leading body of the party, Stalin pressed for the partial abolition of a monopoly of foreign trade. This meant that the wealthy peasants and capitalist merchants, already strengthened by the NEP, would be able to sell their produce to the international market and establish direct links with the foreign imperialists. Inevitably, this would undermine Soviet industry and would further link the Kulyaks with the world capitalism.

This development brought home very sharply to Lenin the danger to the Soviet state posed by the bureaucratic tendency in the party. He had to confront a situation in which the Central Committee of the revolutionary party had made a fundamental concession to capitalist forces that could lead to the destruction of the Soviet Union if not immediately reversed.

As far as Stalin was concerned, the concession on the monopoly of foreign trade was the practical solution to the demand of the Kulyaks for an outlet for the produce at good prices. The NEP, which Lenin and Trotsky had worked for two years earlier as a sharp shift in policy to meet an emergency caused by the catastrophic conditions of the Civil War, had become for Stalin a time-honored routine.

According to Lenin, the victory of the bureaucracy itself, Stalin did not seek to consciously point out every new feature of the economic and political events against the experience gained by the party during the NEP, and in this way be able to confront the dangers raised by the shifts in class forces that made, by 1923, further concessions to the Kulyaks harmful to the workers state.

Stalin did not conflict with the bureaucracy, but carried the methods of the bureaucratic apparatus itself into the Central Committee which passed his motion on the foreign trade monopoly. In this way, he became the vehicle of hostile class forces. Lenin, on the other hand, immediately began a campaign to reverse the decision, and turned—as he would again and again during the last months of his political life—to Trotsky.

"At any rate," Lenin wrote to Trotsky on December 11, 1922, "it is my request that you should undertake the defense of our common standpoint on the unquestionable need to maintain and consolidate the foreign trade monopoly... that in the event of our monopoly's defeat on this question we must refer the question to a party congress." (Vol. 45, p. 562)

Lenin then warned Stalin: "I am now through with putting my business in order, and am in a position to leave without worry. I have come to an agreement with Trotsky while preserving the links between the Kulyaks and the world capitalism."

As Commissar of Nationalities, Stalin had the responsibility of facilitating the unification of the Georgian Republic with the Soviet Union. Lenin had made it abundantly clear that this work could be only done with the greatest patience and consideration for the national sentiments of the Geor...
Nationalism

Then, Lenin assessed Stalin's role in Georgia as that of "that really Russian man, the Great-Russian chauvinist, in substance a rascal and a tyrant, such as the typical Russian bureaucrat is." Emphasizing these points, he warned of the tide of "chauvinist Great-Russian riffs" engulfing the Georgian workers. (Vol. 36, p. 606)

He added: "I think that Stalin's hasty and harsh denunciation of me together with his spite against the notorious 'nationalist-socialism,' played a fatal role here. In politics, spite generally plays the basest of roles." (Vol. 36, p. 606)

Motivating Lenin's irreconcilable political hostility toward Stalin was the fact that the latter had violated "an important question of principle: how is internationalism to be understood?" (Vol. 36, p. 607)

Lenin directed still another blow against Stalin for having contemptuously referred to the legitimate national striaghes of the Georgian workers as "nationalist-socialism." The fact that Stalin was himself a Georgian made his actions even more contemptible in the eyes of Lenin, who wrote: "A Georgian who, carelessly flings about accusations of 'nationalist-socialism' (whereas he himself is a real and true 'nationalist-socialist,' and even a vulgar Great-Russian bully), violates in substance, the interests of proletarian class solidarity..." (Vol. 36, p. 608)

Declaring: "The political responsibility for all this truly Great-Russian nationalist campaign must, of course, be laid on Stalin and Dzerzhinsky." Lenin accused them of "building up imperialist attitudes toward oppressed nationalities, thus undermining all our principled solidarity, all our principled defense of the struggle against imperialism." (Vol. 36, p. 610)

Intolerable

Within a week of having penned these lines, Lenin made the very recomendation in his Testament: "Stalin is too rude and this defect, although quite tolerable in our midst and in dealings among us Communists, becomes quite intolerable in a Secretary-General. That is why I suggest that the comrades think about a way of removing Stalin from that post and appointing another man in this in whom all respects differs from Comrade Stalin in having only one advantage, namely, that of being more tolerant, more loyal, more polite, and more considerate to the comrades, less capricious, etc." (Vol. 36, p. 596)

Lenin waged this struggle under the enormous physical handicap of partial paralysis that temporarily affected his powers of speech. There can be no doubt that the fight against Stalin took a heavy toll on his health. For example, Lenin's secretary, L. A. Polnov, made the following entry in his journal of February 14, 1923 after taking dictation: "(Lenin) Called me again. Impromptu in speech, obviously tired. Spoke again on the three points of his instructions. In special detail on the subject that agitated him most of all, namely, the Georgian question. Asked to hurry things up. Gave certain instructions." (Vol. 42, p. 403)

Only several days before the final breakdown in Lenin's health, a new flapup in the Georgian question occurred. Lenin sent the following top-secret note to Trotsky: "It is my urgent request that you should undertake to take the defense of the Georgian case in the Party C.C. This case is one under 'per secution' by Stalin and Dzerzhinsky, and I cannot rely on their impartiality. Quite to the contrary, I would feel at ease if you agreed to undertake its defense." (Vol. 45, p. 607)

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE

Proposals

Measures were proposed by Lenin to counter the influence of the bureaucracy by strengthening the proletarian cadres of the party. The Workers and Peasants Inspection was to be revived and merged with the Colonial Control Commission in order to prepare a big shakeup of the state apparatus.

But Lenin's proposals, outlined in his last major article, "Better Fewer, But Better," were not confined to organizational measures. He saw the raising of a cultural and theoretical level of the party as the decisive question.

One of the ways to renovate our state apparatus we must at all costs set out, first, to learn, secondly, to learn, and thirdly, to learn, and then to see to it that learning does not remain a dead letter: or a fashionable catch-phrase such as we should admit in a period of weakness that this happens very often to us, that learning shall really become part of our very being, that it shall actually and fully become a constituent element of our social life." (Vol. 2, p. 688-9)

Lenin posed the necessity of the theoretical development of the party and the training of Marxists from among the factory workers, poor peasants, and communal youth.

The conditions of backwardness from which the bureaucracy emerged were reflected in the thinking of the second course class. Only through a conflict with its spontaneous thinking, by training sections of the proletariat and youth as Marxists, could the working class be brought forward against bureaucracy and exercise its dictatorship.

Achievement

This is what Lenin fought for, and the success or failure of the fight could not be determined by any of the state parties within the course of the struggle itself.

The great achievement of Lenin in this final struggle was that he charted the course which made it possible for Trotsky and others to defend Marxism against the bureaucracy. Trotsky had to take this fight after Lenin was removed by illness and death from the political scene under conditions when Marxism could develop only against the tide of objective difficulties.

In the course of this fight, the Left Opposition became a political and a mass movement within the Russian working class in 1926-27 against the bureaucracy to which Stalin responded desperately with police repression and mass expulsions.

The very fact that Trotsky's struggle against a bureaucratic leadership led to the repression, banishment, and murder—to the greatest enrichment of Marxism, led the world and laid the foundation for the construction of the Fourth International as a mass party in the current period totally subordinates Trotsky. In the historical sense, Marxism proved victorious over Stalinism revisionism.

Trotsky himself answered the skeptics and pessimists of Deutcher's ilk at a more advanced stage of the struggle, when Stalin's betrayal had already led to crushing its further weakened the working class:

"Is the situation hopeless? Such words are not part of our vocabulary. Struggle will decide. On the side of the revolution and the revolution are many negative historical possibilities: the heroic destiny of communism, the furious conflict among the imperialists, the bankruptcy of reformism; as well as positive ones: tempered elders, Bolshevik-Leninists, an understanding of the course, developments, a clear perspective.

"Struggle will decide. It is absolutely beyond question that the distrust, the travail and travail is and come sooner. But the poison of Thermi- dor carries in itself also the elements of the antiquity which are to make more immediate the danger, the stronger grows the necessity for resistance. The more the bureaucracy loses its head and the more the omnipotence of the Stalinist clique is shown to be fictitious, the more loudly will the advanced workers demand a Bolshevist leadership."
**Proposals**

Measures were prepared by Lenin to
remain the influence of the bureaucracy and stimulate the growth of the party. Lenin had to be careful, however, not to make the party too strong, or it would become dominated by the bureaucracy.

Lenin's proposals were based on a combination of the ideas of Socialism from the past and the experiences of the current revolution. His proposals were designed to create a strong, united party that could overcome the obstacles to revolution and achieve victory.

Lenin's proposals were published in a series of articles in the newspapers and journals of the time. They were widely read and discussed, and they helped to shape the thinking of the party and the country.

The proposals were also discussed at the party congresses, where they were adopted by a large majority. The proposals were then put into practice, and the party began to grow stronger and more united.

Lenin's proposals were a major step forward in the development of the Russian Revolution. They were a clear and concise statement of the party's goals and objectives, and they provided a clear roadmap for the party's future.

The proposals were a major influence on the development of the Russian Revolution, and they continue to be studied and discussed by historians and political scientists today.

**Achievement**

The political achievements of Lenin's proposals were significant. The party was able to maintain its unity and its influence, and it was able to achieve victory in the Revolution. The proposals were a major factor in the success of the Revolution, and they continue to be studied and discussed by historians and political scientists today.
Proposals

Measures were proposed by Lenin to counter the influence of the bureaucracy. He proposed measures to strengthen Leninist discipline and to improve the effectiveness of the party. Lenin argued that these measures were necessary to ensure that the party remained a revolutionary force.

Nationalism

Then, Lenin addressed the issue of nationalism in relation to the question of the state. He argued that the state was not only a tool of the ruling class, but also a product of the class struggle. Lenin believed that nationalism was a product of the bourgeoisie, which he characterized as the "feudal-oriental" bourgeoisie.

He added: "I think that the famous "national" doctrine is a development of this "feudal-oriental" doctrine and a product of the bourgeoisie, which exploits the people to their own benefit."

Lenin concluded by emphasizing the importance of understanding the nature of nationalism and the role of the state in society.

Achievement

The achievements of Lenin's policies were reflected in the growth of the party. The party's membership increased dramatically, and its influence spread throughout the country. Despite some setbacks, the party remained committed to the revolutionary cause and continued to fight for the establishment of a socialist society.

Intolerable

Within a week of having pressed these ideas on the party, Lenin had written his famous "On the Intolerable". This document was a call for revolution, a call for the party to take a more radical stance.

The party was divided on this issue, with some members advocating for a more moderate approach, while others were convinced of the need for immediate action. The document was widely debated and discussed within the party, and its publication marked a turning point in Lenin's political career.

50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Left Opposition

By David North

50th anniversary of the Left Opposition movement, which was founded by a group of Bolsheviks in 1935, to oppose the growing bureaucracy within the Soviet state.

This movement was led by Leon Trotsky, who had been a key figure in the布尔什维克党's revolution and had been a fierce critic of Stalin's policies. The Left Opposition argued that Stalin's policies were undermining the revolutionary spirit of the party and its goals of socialist transformation.

Conflicts

The conflict within the party was not only about policy but also about personality. In this context, Lenin's personality and leadership style were key factors. Lenin was assertive and confident, and he had a strong personality that tended to dominate discussions. This sometimes led to conflicts within the party, as different members had different ideas and perspectives.

The struggle within the party was a reflection of wider conflicts within society. In the 1920s, the Russian economy was in crisis, and the country was facing severe political and social challenges. The party had to respond to these challenges, and this led to internal debates and conflicts.

The Left Opposition movement was a reflection of these broader conflicts within society. It was a movement of those who wanted to maintain the revolutionary spirit of the party and its goals of socialist transformation.

The Left Opposition was not a formal organization, but it was a collection of individuals who shared a common vision. They were united by their commitment to the ideals of the revolution and their determination to fight for a better future.

As Lenin fought for the development of the Communist state, the struggle within the party continued to be fiercely debated. Lenin's policies were met with resistance, but his leadership and determination were key factors in the eventual success of the party and the revolution.

The conflict within the party was a reflection of wider conflicts within society. It was a reflection of the tensions between the old and the new, the past and the future. It was a struggle over the direction of the country and the world.

The Left Opposition movement was a reflection of these broader conflicts within society. It was a movement of those who shared a common vision and a commitment to the ideals of the revolution.

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Teamsters Wildcat Pittsburgh Papers

**BY A REPORTER**

FORT WORTH—Seven hundred members of Teamsters Local 211 representing truck drivers and handlers staged a wildcat last Thursday at the Pittsburgh Press Company and shut down both the Pittsburgh Press and the Post Gazette, the city’s two largest newspapers.

The leadership of Local 211 called off the walkout the day before and agreed to collective bargaining sessions in Washington, D.C.

The walkout centered on two main issues: job security and wages. Though Local 211 had directed its membership to report to work on a day to day basis, already they are prepared to sell out the rank and file over these two issues.

The Pittsburgh Press company is introducing automated equipment, trying to speed up the printing press and eliminate many of the jobs held by the workers through strike action in the fields and a political fight against the government.

The boycott has always been used by the farmworkers’ leadership as a means of pressure. In particular, it is seen as a tactic to win middle class support and create newspaper publicity in order to exert pressure on the capitalist state, through the Democratic Party, to intervene in favor of the farm workers.

Since we wrote these articles, the bankruptcy of such a policy has become even more apparent. Prices are skyrocketing. Using the oil crisis, the government has gone over to a policy of trying to break the strength of the labor movement by bringing in mass unemployment.

Under these conditions, the labor movement is faced with the necessity for political power. Only a fight for a labor party, based on socialist policies can resolve the crisis and defend the basic needs of the working class. The wildcats of carpenters on the West Coast, and of the Teamsters against government fuel police are the first signs of a growing rank and file movement of the working class against Nixon.

It is in this situation that a revolutionary leadership must be constructed in the labor movement to direct the struggle into a political fight for power.

The farm workers’ struggle can only be conducted today in a fight to strike the fields, to mobilize labor to refuse to touch scab produce, to raise funds and to defend the pickets against attack.

At the same time, farm workers must press beyond the strike, and raise the call for a Congress of Labor to unite all the unions in action against Nixon and for the construction of a labor party. This is a political fight that Chavez and his ally, United Farm Workers’ President, Larry Itch, Miller, oppose. Chavez has openly called for Gerald Ford to replace Nixon, while Miller opposed a resolution for Nixon’s impeachment at the recent UMW convention.

The breakup of the middle class protest movement and the movement of the working class now sends the SWP running to the labor bureaucracy to assist them in holding back a political development.

Threats multiclass political for the farm workers, but more pressure, a boycott “on a much bigger scale,” “larger picket lines at supermarkets.”

Where even Chavez has been forced to threaten new strike action unless this opposes this, claiming that workers must rely on a great extent on a boycott because of the difficulty of carrying out agricultural strikes under present conditions.

Reliance on these boycotts alone has cost farm workers virtually every contract. Even those who just boycott are being injured on pickets and mass arrests.

The SWP not only advocates more of the same, but lines up to defend Chavez and to actually oppose a strike movement in the fields.

Chavez and Miller represent that section of the labor bureaucracy closest to the liberal Democrats. The SWP program follows the lead of Scott and Miller as an advocate of democracy in the UMW.

Thus, the SWP joins with the Stalinist Communist Party to help them organize an “independent” section of the labor bureaucracy. They assist the Stalinists in tying the working class through the bureaucracy to reformism and to the Democratic Party.

Today it is the fight of the Workers League for Marxism in the unions that forces the SWP to attack the Bulletin.

**Police State Atmosphere At Wounded Knee Trial**

**BY A REPORTER**

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The trial of two leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) Dennis Banks and Clyde Bellecourt opened in federal court here on January 8.

The trial is part of a massive witch-hunt in retaliation for the occupation by militant Indians of the Pine Ridge trading post at Wounded Knee, South Dakota last February against the conditions of poverty and racism.

A police state atmosphere has been deliberately created in the courtroom to prepare the jury.

Each person entering the room is first frisked and searched to make it appear as if the defendants and their supporters would attack the judge or the court.

Few visitors were allowed to enter and over 40 journalists were barred from the space.

Banks and Bellecourt face a 10 count indictment for resisting arrest. In February and March, four other Indians face similar charges in federal court, a court that continues to try trials in Sioux Falls, South Dakota on Indian charges.

At a mass rally the night before the trial, thousands of people gave the federal government an applause when he charged that the real criminals were the policitans in Washington.

The government is going all out to wipe out all militant leadership among the Indians.

Over 400 people face imprisonment.

**Milwaukee Ranks Reject Compromise**

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee sewerage workers refused to compromise their demands for a 25 per cent increase in wages as brothers and sisters.

A strike vote was authorized for 10 a.m. Monday by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Monday, December 31, the day before the contract expired. The city is still offering only 3 percent.

John Bedich, spokesman for the union stated: “If we go on strike, I think the public should know the city just does not give a damn.”

No union action was taken as of January 2. A ban on overtime

has been discussed as a way to pressure the city. The processing of sewerage into “Milvergum,” a fertilizer, nets the city thousands of dollars a day. Its production would halt without overtime work from the union.

Since the sewer workers struck the city was caught by surprise. Monier, spokesman for the city has called the union demands an “attempt to take over the management of the Sewerage Commission” and absolutely refuses to increase the union’s pay more than 3 percent.

The government follows a delibera
tory policy of keeping the unemployment rate high among Indian youth. It is already 80 per cent, in order to keep unions out of the towns and cities in the area and to depress the wages of all workers.

**Police**

**State Atmosphere**

**At Wounded Knee Trial**

**Milwaukee Ranks Reject Compromise**

**by jeff sebastian**
BY LOUIS MARTIN
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Approximately 30,000 independent truck drivers unani-
mosly approved a proposed January 24 shut-
down for as long as neces-
sary at a meeting held December 29.

The meeting called by the Owner-Operator Independent Contractors (OOICC), the Southern Ohio (OOICC) included mem-
bers from the Fraternal As-
sociation of Shippers (FASH) and the National Council of Independent Truckers (NCIT).

The truckers, fed up with gov-
ernment promises and excuses, have vowed to pull every inde-
pendent off the road. They hope to be bonded by companies driven as well.

On January 7, George Rynn, secretary of the NCIT, addressed the people who are against any long-term promises from the government.

"We are no longer cared about the speed limit and citizen banned radios," he said, speaking about the 10-point plan the drivers presented to the govern-
ment.

"One of the things the drivers will fight is the increase in gaso-
line program against brutality in the We are going to ask for a cell on those.

INFLATION

He also added the rate hike offered by the government un-
justly affecting the drivers and said it would do no one any good. The hike would be made in pro-
estment to 9 percent of the cost of living.

Braunfelter told the newspaper that truckers were sitting back watching. "They cannot walk," he said; however, "we could help us a lot more than they are doing." The Teamsters are fearful of lawsuits against unau-
thorized walkouts and are doing nothing to actively help the drivers. "We have no money," Rynn said, of the only six persons who work with the or-
ganization at this time. We need all the help we can get.

During the December 29 meeting, Dock Holder, presi-
dent of the NCIT of Columbus urged members to keep this thing going.

He added: "The blockades are a good example of what unity can bring to blackmail the government. It is the only way we can get something out." The prime goal of the new trucker organization is to form a national association of inde-
pendent truckers to deal with the federal and state agents.

According to the president of the NCIT of Columbus, "We are going to make the government agencies sit up and take notice.

SHUTDOWNS

The truckers also say that this time the company workers will join owner-operators in the shut-
down. When they go, Morris and Norris, a driver added: "We the truckers blame a lot of our problems on Nixon, but we cannot blame it entirely on one person.

"We blame it on the govern-
ment in general. Nixon can sign a bill, but the Congress can over-
ride it," Norris said.

The drivers took six weeks to comply with the 50 mile per hour speed limit. Refusal to comply will mean that the state has to face the possibility of discontinuance of federal high-
way funds.

The prime aim of the drivers is asking for a nationwide 62 mile per hour limit in all hours during the hours of 10 pm to 6 am. Other drivers are de-
manding a nationwide 62 miles per hour at all hours.

"Court Rescues Chicago Cops"

CHICAGO—In a landmark ruling, an appeals court panel overturned the first big convictions in a series of extortions trials against Chi-
cago policemen.

The court reversed the convic-
tion of former patrolman James Parente, ruling that to go on trial for extortion and perjury at the same time is prejudicial to the defendant. The panel said that the jury would distrust the defendant, knowing that the grand jury had felt there were sufficient grounds for the per-
jury charge.

This decision could also over-
throw the major convictions that have resulted out of the prose-
cution of Captain Clarence Brassch and 17 men who worked under him in the East Chicago Avenue police district. They were convicted on the same charges of extortion and per-
jury.

LARGEST

Brassch is one of the best-known Chicago policeman ever con-
victed on a federal crime. The trial, which involved 23 defend-
ants, was the largest single trial ever in the Federal Distric-
t Court here.

During the trial of Parente, Brassch, dozens of tavern owners, and many former policemen, "squad" collectors and other cui-
dilators were on the stand. One of the men was arrested during a previous hearing in court. The grand jury asked: "Is it the lie-
test but would never make public the information.

Rotondi has launched a new program that will help officers to keep contact with the police department designated to head off any drive for a civil suit.

The center of the recognizance is the Internal Affairs Division (IAD), the department's self-investigatory agency which has refused to review most convictions.

Rotondi immediately re-
ruited for a new squad of under-
covers to go to the IAD to watch the cops themselves. One of these men was arrested during a second hearing held just two weeks after the program was set up, and now any time and place when the officers were tested by the other.

ROTATED

Rotondi has announced that every sargent in the department will be rotated into the IAD for a two month training period. However, he has warned to train police in the district stations to uncover corrupt practices themselves.

In reality, it will create a force of 100 men trained in the most modern intelligence methods to function on the city's tactical unit which includes specialists in gang intelligence and members of the former Red Squad.

BY A REPORTER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A pre-hearing conference was held January 4 in the Univer-
sity of Minnesota's witch-
hunt to exploit the Young Socialists from the campus.

This is the university's response to the crisis of the YS's and Arab students in defense of the Arab revolution. During the campaign, YS mem-
bers and Arab students were consistently harassed and threatened by Zionist supporters. A known disrupter from S.D. Lipschitz, a South African Zionist, attempted the campus on the national and foreign meetings called by the YS.

The YS was put under investigation andfacehearings because they defeated their meetings.

A student addressed the conference, saying: "I move that this case be dismissed because it is a lie. University that hasfiled the complaint, the university that is pros-
ecuting it, and the university that judges the case." The motion was denied by Professor Cahan, chairman of the committee. "I would like to know if all complaints are followed up on. I have filed several against the university and never hear a reply, nor do anything with them. I cannot help but think that this not a coincidence," an Arab student charged.

Kathleen Megarry of the Young Socialists declared: "The right of students to hold political meetings and have poli-
tical discussions is not being upheld by the university—that is a fraud. During the Cambodian invasion demonstration here, police dressed as students were allowed to race and club the students.

"It is these elements, and the secret government policies exposed in Watergate that the university should defend," Professor Clausen told the group he wanted to make it clear that the defense raised any political questions at the hearing they would be ruled out of order.

"I think it is pretty clear what they are trying to do—get the YS off campus," said Ray Hylenden, a student.

The hearing was scheduled for Friday, January 18. The Young Socialists calls upon all students to join in this cam-
paign and defend the YS.
Southgate GM Closes Plant

BY DENNIS BREHM

SOUTHGATE—This Wednesday the Southgate General Motors plant was shut down.

For the entire second shift of almost 2000 workers with seniority of up to nine years, it was their last day for an "indefinite period."

A party given to honor the opening of Habitat was attended by President Duvalier’s family, his bodyguards, and round by several body guards. "Elegant," she said in French.

BY SUSAN FREDERICKS

OAKLAND—The police and press are renewing their witch-hunt campaign in search of the murderers of Marcus Foster.

Two months ago, on November 6, Foster, superintendent of the Oakland schools, was killed by his Deputy Superintendent Robert Blackburn critically wounded as they left the school district headquarters.

These new headlines on Foster follow only days after the ex-preservation of the story that someone had shot down Foster’s helicopter. The press reluctantly admitted that the National Transportation Safety Board’s report showed conclusively that it was a mechanical failure, although the police chief admits they are still searching for suspects.

The Symposium Liberation Army which was originally formed for the Foster murder, was on the basis of a two alleged letters was also revealed to be nonexistent. The "Black Liberation Army," accused of murdering

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Oakland Cops Seek Frameup

SAN FRANCISCO—After a 20 week strike by Retail Clerks union, the giant Sears Roebuck chain has made its first written offer.

The company arrogantly proposes that the clerks go back to conditions even worse than before the strike began.

A union official said: "It is very hard. The proposal takes away our floor control, our control of how many people may be on the floor selling at the same time.

"And in wages. Nothing. Not one thing. They are trying to shake up people, get them down. They must have known that we would reject it."

NO WAGE INCREASE

In addition to no wage increase for 2000 workers who are salesmen on commission must sell 20 percent more before they receive an increase.

This brutal program for specified reduction of trade union rights is the company’s answer to the local leadership’s protest strategy of appealing to Soar’s conscience.

The union leadership continues its policy of holding a protest vigil at City Hall begging for Sears to "keep its promises."

in answer to the Workers Action Movement which is continued in the protest and demanding that GM agree to a 30 hour week of 40 hours pay, Sulenta said: "Trade union mili-

lancy is not enough to answer these attacks. What is required is a political solution.

"The American working class has the strength to defeat Nixon’s rush into dictatorship and his attempt to destroy the American labor movement, only if we have our own independent political party."

Slum area in Haiti:

A guest at Habitat resort party.

Haitian Society Given Aid

If they are fed up with the beaches of the Riviera or drained from a pleasure cruise out of similarity, the Beautiful People of high society now have a chance to recuperate in the world’s "in" place—a resort called "Habitat," named after the Haitian capital.

For just $150 per day they may enjoy the fruits of their idle-ness in this resort, which is its founder, Olivier Coquelin, describes as "the most extra-

ordinary livings," and decla-

The Caribbean’s most blood-

drenched dictatorship, Habita-

tion Lelecras is nevertheless in a view of the desperate slums of Haiti, where the per capita annual income averages $80.

However, the guests have been attributed to poor Coquelin that they have nothing to fear from the Haiti police. After all, Habita-

tion Lelecras is surrounded by a high stone wall with chunks of glass at every corner, and constantly guarded by the Tonton Macoute, the savage police of the Duvalier regime.

"When I said decant, I don’t remember if I had a beer or a cocktail, and recently told the society reporter of the New York Times. For me, decant is just a beautiful way of life, where everything is beautifully lazy, as she made her entrance to a chorus of oohs and aahs. "Finally Haiti has something no other country has."

The opening night party did not go without a hitch. More than 2000 Haitians massed outside the stone walls as the limousines bearing guests passed through the gates. A 12-year-old Haitian girl was run over by one of the chauffeured cars.

Habitat Lelecras was par-
tially financed by a $400,000 loan from the Agency for Inter-

developmental National, which is extremely interested in promoting tourism when it is not too busy with devising torture techniques and strengthening the police throughout Latin America.

"We urge all members of Local 218 to join in the battle to keep the layoffs. Rudy Sulenta, spokes-

man for TUAPL, stated in a leaflet to the membership.

Union leadership of Sears clerks continues its policy of holding protest vigil at San Francisco City Hall.

North of England and San Francisco, it is a police fabrica-

tion. According to Sgt. Alger, leading the team of Oakland detectives working with the FBI: "The two suspects could be teenagers, young adults, or adults with slight, short build. They could be light-skinned Blacks or Caucasians...one or both of them could be female."

The police are directing their investigation towards political groups. They are developing a new theory that it may have been an outside group that had reason to ambush the two men then shot them.

"A lot of these things are possible and we have and will continue to investigate all of them," said Alger. The police have deliberately set things up that almost anyone fits the description. The police warn anyone who must be warned of the possi-

ability of provocations by the police to frame youth for Foster’s death.

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7th Floor, 135 W. 14 St., New York, N.Y. 10011
New Strike Hits Meat Packers

BY SHEILA BREHIM
LOS ANGELES—The month long strike—lockout of a coalition of four unions: Teamsters, meat cutters, machine-ists, and operating engineers, against the southern California food industry ended this week.

The struggle in the food industry is far from over. No sooner was a three year agreement ratified, than a strike-lockout erupted in the meat packing industry.

The meat cutters union, along with Teamsters and machinists, began their strike against three meat packing firms early in December, joining up with the strike against the retail food industry.

REFUSED
Strikers refused to go back when management refused to give a full cost of living increase, and rescinded their strike to seven other companies, including Husband Great Western, Gold Ring, and Quality meat packing companies.

In retaliation, workers in six-teen other plants have been fired.

Joe Laguna, a young worker from Shamarock Co. explained: "When we went to work this morning, the doors were shut. They do not want to give us a full cost of living increase."

FREE
"Instead they say if prices go up 30 cents, we will get 11 cents. That is like work without pay."

"They are trying to put us all back to slavery. We will stay out until we get what we want."

Many workers are dissatisfied with the contract settlement in the retail food industry. Jarra Simon explained the reason for ratification. "The average guy has a family."

We have been out for five weeks. The union said if we stay out another two to four weeks, we would get no support. We were pressured by the union and the company to go back.

There is no cost of living in-crease until after the consumer price index has gone up two per-cent. It is precisely this clause that meat packers have re-jected.

GE Ranks Stop Work Against Power Cuts

BY TED BAKER
OAKLAND—Workers on the night shift at the General Electric Transformer plant here held an hour long sit-down strike last week against unsafe lighting conditions.

GE management had turned off all lights in sections of the plant where work was not being done, creating unsafe conditions in the adjacent areas. GE management claimed the lights were turned off to conserve energy.

FORCED
The plant had just reopened after a 15 day shutdown over the holidays. Workers in the plant were forced to either go on unemployment for the two weeks or to take their vacation during the shutdown.

Many workers at the plant are afraid that GE is planning to close the plant or completely shut it down. One young worker told the Bulletin: "I do not trust the company. They cut the lights out to cut the costs, and they will shut down the whole plant if they do not think we are making them enough money."

"Nobody knows what they are going to do yet, but whatever it is, it will not be good for us."
Harlan Miners Face Mass Arrests

BY DAVID NORTTH

HARLAN, Ky.—Miners in the six-month strike against the Eastover Mining Company at face the threat of mass arrests following the arrival of four carloads of state troopers Monday morning.

Police took down the names of the 40 miners and supporters Specting the picket line.

Because a court injunction prohibits more than six pickets, the miners face new contempt of court charges. The authorities have already declared that stiff prison terms, rather than suspended sentences, will be handed down.

"Kentucky might as well build a gold-damning concentration camp here," declared United Mine Workers organizer Houston Elmore.

"We will have the man power and means to do just that," replied an official of the state troopers.

The leadership of the United Mine Workers has appealed to the National Labor Relations Board which will hold a hearing on January 23 to consider charges of unfair labor practices against Duke Power, which owns the Eastover Mining Company.

Miners President Arnold Miller turns to an agency of the government rather than mobilizing the full strength of the UMWA behind the Harlan workers through a political fight against Nixon, who stands, with Duke Power.

Coal miners doubted that the NLRB would settle the strike in their favor.

"If you ask me, all hell is going to break loose here before or after January 23," said a miner.

PRICES . . .

(Continued From Page 1) policies deliberately create without launching a fight to three

This requires the immediate calling of a Congress of Labor for the purpose of establishing a labor party, pledged to socialist policies, as the alternative to Nixon.

All the same time, this Congress must organize demonstrations and national strike actions to create the political and industrial conditions to force Nixon's resignation and new elections.

The Young Socialists is organizing an unloading rally on the East Coast to rally the support of thousands of workers for this fight to throw Nixon.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is preparing a national conference in March to mobilize the ranks against Nixon and to build a Congress of Labor in March.

NIXON . . .

(Continued From Page 1) pressuring the Democrats to dismiss Nixon.

But even this policy has been abandoned. Nixon's weakness should not be interpreted as lessening the dangers now facing the working class. His hard line on the tapes demonstrates that Nixon has not abandoned his drive for dictatorial powers.

During his extended stay in San Clemente, he has further separated himself from the traditional government machinery. Cabinet members recently complained that Nixon will not talk to them.

It is reported that Nixon remains in regular contact only with his press secretary Alexander Haig, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler. All these men are responsible to no one but Nixon, andcan wield vast powers without even having been elected to any office.

The working class must demand that the trade unions act decisively to force Nixon out by calling a Congress of Labor to build a labor party.

Postal Workers Rally: 'Make Wave Regular'

NEW YORK—Three hundred angry postal workers demonstrated at the Manhattan General Post Office here January 9 and then stormed into the lobby.

Most of the men are sub clerks or sub mail handlers who have been denied their right to reclassification despite the fact that they have one to three years seniority.

The sub worker is a probation-

ary category which is only sup-

posed to last six months, yet hund-

reds of postal workers have never been reclassified.

The postal service has been transferring most of the sub workers to the Postal Concent-

ration Center in Queens. There are now definite rumors that this center, which handles only army and navy mail, will be closed sometime next month.

Once this center closes, sub workers will be transferred to other centers over the city and even to New Jersey.

The government is openly seeking ways to get rid of all the sub workers and has established a no-

layoff clause in the union con-

tract, the post office has been giving the men only 20 or 30 hours a week instead of 40, for-

cing many workers with families to quit their jobs.

One postal worker told the Bul-

letin: "The union was pressured into calling the demonstration. When the guys went inside, all the bureaucrats jumped into a car and split."

This included Joe Billings, president of the Manhattan Mail Handlers local, who was over-

heard by a postal cop, I am not responsible for what hap-

pened" before he disappeared.

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Postal workers are discussing plans to organize the next step in this fight.

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BY DAVID NORTH

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Because a court injunction prohibits more than six pickets, the miners face new contempt of court charges. The authorities have already declared that stiff prison terms, rather than suspended sentences, will be handed down.

Prisons throughout east Kentucky have been alerted to prepare for the seizure of virtually the entire mining population of Harlan County should there be organized resistance to an impending company attempt to reopen the mines with scabs.

JAILS

State troopers pleadingly told miners that the jails in Bell, Perry, and Leslie Counties as well as the Fine Mountain State Prison are ready to process hundreds of coal miners and their families if that is what is required to break the strike.

"Kentucky might as well try building a goddamned concentration camp here," declared United Mine Workers organizer Houston Elsener.

"Well, we have the man power and means to do just that," he replied as an official of the state troopers.

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Miners President Arnold Miller turns to an agency of the government rather than mobilizing the full strength of the UMW behind the Harlan workers through a political fight against Nixon, who stands, with Duke Power.

Coal miners doubted that the NLRB would settle the strike in their favor.

"If you ask me, all hell is going to break loose here before or after January 23," said a miner.

NEW YORK, NY—Three hundred angry postal workers demonstrated at the Manhattan General Post Office here January 9 and then stormed into the lobby.

Most of the men are sub clerks or sub mail handlers who have been denied their right to regular classification, despite the fact that they have one to three years seniority.

The sub worker is a probationary category which is only supposed to last six months, yet hundreds of postal workers have never been upgraded.

The postal service has been transferring most of the sub workers to the Postal Condemnation Center in Queens. There are now definite reports that this center, which handles only army and navy mail, has just been closed sometime next month.

Once this center closes, sub clerks will be transferred all over the city and even to New Jersey.

The government is openly seeking ways to get rid of all the sub workers with the excuse of a no-layoff clause in the union contract. The post office has been giving the men only 20 or 30 hours a week instead of 40, forcing many workers with families to quit their jobs.

One postal worker told the Bulletin: "The union was pressured into calling the demonstration. When the guys went inside, all the bureaucrats jumped into a car and split."

This included Moe Biller, president of the Manhattan Mail Handlers local, who was over heard by a reporter, "I am not responsible for what happens here'' before he disappeared.

The union leadership is completely deserted by its refusal to take any action to defend the sub workers, or to protect the jobs of all postal workers.

If the sub workers are eliminated, this will open the way to layoffs throughout all departments of the post office.

Postal workers are discussing plans to organize the next step in this fight.

PRICES... (Continued From Page 1) policies deliberately create without launching a fight to three or four years ago. These actions have been afoot for a long time, especially in the case of the tobacco and steel industries.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is preparing a national auto conference in March to mobilize the ranks against Nixon and the phony "national labor policy" of the Woodcock bureaucracy.

We urge all trade unions to support these marches, and to carry forward the fight against Nixon, his ALP and the Workers League.

NIXON... (Continued From Page 1) pressuring the Democrats to implement policies.

But even this policy has been abandoned. Nixon's weakness should not be interpreted as lessening the danger now facing the working class. His hard line on the tapes demonstrates that Nixon has not abandoned his dictatorial powers.

During his extended stay in San Clemente, he has further separated himself from the traditional government machinery. Cabinet members recently complained that Nixon will not talk to them.

It is reported that Nixon remains in regular contact only with his closest aides, notably Alexander Haig, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and Press Secretary Ronzagil. All these men are responsible to no one but Nixon, and would vast powers without ever having been elected to any office.

The working class must demand that the trade unions act decisively to force Nixon out by calling a Congress of Labor to build a labor party.