TROOPS MOVE AGAINST TRUCKERS

BY THE EDITORS
The strike of independent truckers is rapidly spreading throughout American industry, threatening the paralysis of steel, auto, and produce.

Civil war conditions now exist on the highways of Pennsylvania and Ohio with armed troops called in against the strikers.

Even the first few days of the strike are having an enormous impact on the economy. Michael Parkhurst, editor of Overdrive, an independent truckers magazine, estimates that 50 percent of the country's 150,000 independent truckers are out. Parkhurst claims the strike is now hitting 38 states.

The independents who do a large part of the long distance trucking are rapidly choking off shipments of produce, canned goods, steel, and finished parts for manufacturers such as auto.

In New Jersey, drivers have shut down the oil depots of major companies like Shell, Chevron, and Heck.

TEAMSTERS
Teamsters refused to cross the picket lines set up by the independent truckers here in spite of the fact that union president Frank Fitzsimmons has refused to support the strike.

"I don't know what they expect to accomplish by calling out the National Guard," George Rynn, president of the Council of Independent Truckers told the Bulletin.

"We're getting real good support from the Teamsters," declared trucker Bob Healey. "They know that what we're doing is going to benefit every worker."

Hundreds of New Jersey truckers decided to set up pickets outside the Sewaren depots in defiance of the instructions of the conservative leadership of the CTT in this state.

"This oil situation is being manipulated by Nixon," declared Healey. "He's paying off the oil companies who bought him the last election."

"That man is destroying the country. And then he speaks for 45 minutes and says nothing. He's the only man I know who can do that."

"Nixon even has the nerve to tell us there's no recession in this country. He's out of his mind."

Walt Zeller, who first began driving a truck when he was 15, said that the rise in fuel prices (Continued On Page 12)

Nixon Removes All Price Controls

Nixon is going over to the technique of the "big lie." Nixon lies when he states that, "the American people generally prospered in 1973." Official statistics prove that real wages declined last year. Inflation has been deliberately jacked up to record levels, while wage increases are held to 5 percent.

Nixon lies when he says that "production and employment have risen rapidly."

The Bureau of Labor just reported that unemployment rose from 4.8 percent to 5.2 percent in the last month. Economists predict that it will rise to at least 7 or 8 percent.

The so-called rise in production is non-existent. The Gross National Product rose 8 percent, but only 1 percent of this was actual growth—the rest was inflation.

On the contrary, production is being consciously slashed in all major industries. In the auto plants, over 225,000 have been laid off.

The biggest lie of all being pushed by the White House is that inflation is necessary to curb unemployment.

This is the official justification for the complete removal of price controls from virtually every single commodity.

The working class now faces a staggering leap in prices far beyond anything seen in the past year.

Two days ago, the Cost of Living Council exempted all the major merchandise retailers (Shars, J.C. Penney, Macy's, Montgomery Ward, etc.) from price curbs.

On January 30, controls were removed from petrochemical feed stocks. These are the basic materials used in plastics, fibers, and rubber.

The petrochemical industry is predicting layoffs which will reach one million.

Farm prices rose 9 percent last month in comparison to only 1.5 percent the month before that. This will quickly hit prices at the store level.

In 1973, food rose over 20 percent. While Nixon says food prices are under controls, meat prices are rising at a rate of 50 percent a week.

Mobil Oil just announced a three cent a gallon increase; Standard Oil of Ohio 5.4 cents; and all the other major oil producers are getting increases from 2.6 cents to 3.5 cents a gallon.

While funding is cut off for Model Cities, social security, education and welfare, Nixon proposes $600 million for aid to South Vietnam, and pledges "maximum possible assistance" to the corrupt dictatorship in Cambodia.

The Democrats were the biggest cheerleaders of Nixon in this obscene spectacle in Congress.

In a reply to Nixon, Mike Mansfield, Democratic Congressional leader, pledged "the full and cooperative consideration" of his party to Nixon and said, "Whatever the legal difficulties which confront the administration, the regular business of the nation must come first."

Mansfield said that since Nixon refused to resign, "inso...

(Continued On Page 12)

In The Weekend Edition

• Exclusive feature on truckers strike from our reporter in Ohio.
• Part One of "Ernest Mandel and the Fraud of Neo-Capitalism," a new reply to Mendel by Alex Stein and Dennis O'Casey.
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Building The Bulletin
We have as of last Friday 3436 Bulletin subscriptions towards our monthly goal of 4000. This monthly drive will close on Wednesday to include the weekend subscriptions from the Midwest and West Coast branches.

In the last few days, the public has...
Britain: On The Eve Of General Strike

The decision of British miners to launch a nationwide strike means that the British working class stands on the eve of a general strike that can throw the hated Tory government out.

The British workers are rapidly entering a revolutionary situation. The miners strike raises directly the burning issue of whether the working class will take power or whether the Tories, the bankers, and millionaire industrialists will destroy 200 years of rights and bring in dictatorship.

The struggle unfolding in Britain has important lessons for American workers, as the same struggle is already underway here behind the scenes by the various American labor unions.

Every worker must ask himself why the CIO—a union of the bosses of the US government—has recruited 400,000 strikebreakers, and gather information on militants. Nixon and every capitalist ruler is watching Britain closely as a test case for class war in the United States. Nixon knows that if the miners defeat the Tories, it will be a decisive blow against the capitalist system.

As the working class here moves into struggle to defend its jobs and living standards, Nixon seeks to prepare a strategy similar to Heath’s to smash workers and their unions.

The Tories are out to defeat the miners because they stand in the way of the mass unemployment and wage cutting that they want to impose on the entire working class.

Food prices are rising at an astronomical rate, and unemployment is over two million and may double in the next month. Under Phase Three and the revised Industrial Relations Act, it is a "crime" to demand higher wages, and it is "illegal" to picket.

The Tories put everyone on a three day week, cut power and laid off thousands of workers to isolate the miners.

Health created an atmosphere of panic and hysteria by bringing tanks and machine-guns toooting around the airports, as a dress rehearsal for civil war. Behind the façade of negotiations with the miners leaders, Heath has built up special forces of police and army, and mobilized the Army in order to break the miners strike with violence and provocations. But the Tory campaign of blackmail and demagogy failed. The miners have withstood every pressure, refused to accept "Phase Three," and supported and solidarity of millions of workers throughout Britain.

It was in this situation that forced the mine union leaders to call off negotiations and endorse a strike. They could not impose a settlement because the miners would not have taken it.

It was this determination that forced the Tories to the brink of a new election and then forced them to back off because they feared defeat. There are key lessons to be learned from this experience.

There will be no more compromise or reforms.

British capitalism, the weakest of all European economies, is bankrupt. The Tories desperately and ruthlessly seek a way-out of this crisis by impoverishing millions of workers to pay wages and salaries to the rich. Heath’s move has the power to defeat the government. The miners’ strike now creates the conditions for the entire British working class to take power.

What is now decisive is the leadership of this working class. If the working class has the power to reject the betrayers of the miners union federation, it also has the power to throw them out and build a revolutionary leadership of workers and mining leaders to fight for a political fight and refuse to fight for Heath’s removal.

The struggles of American workers are rapidly following the heels of Britain.

The truckers strike is a political challenge to Nixon. This could be the tremendous power of the American working class.

This must be brought forward politically, in the construction of a labor party against the Democrats and Republicans.

This party will be built as we enter revolutionary struggles in this country. What is essential is that in the fight for a labor party, workers must build the revolutionary leadership in their unions and within a revolutionary party that prepares workers to take power.

Italian Military Prepares For Coup

By a Reporter

January 28, a 48 hour state of emergency was put into effect in Rome, Italy.

On January 27, L’Unita, the paper of the Italian Communist Party, stated that reports were coming in from all areas that army troops had been put on a state of alert for that Sunday.

L’Unita also said that general mobilization meetings were being held all over the country to examine the political situation.

In Rome, the police set up special surveillance of all public buildings, the homes of leftist intellectuals and trade union leaders, as well as ministers and leaders of the Chamber of Deputies.

At Bergamo, there were reports that various military divisions were engaged in exercises on controlling the city.

In Emiliano-Romano, Communist Party leaders stayed away from their factories for the night.

The Minister of Defense has tried to minimize the reports by saying that in Rome the emergency was a precaution against Arab terrorists.

The Communist Party is playing the same role as the Chartist CP by refusing to fight the Italian workers of the tremendous danger of a right-wing military coup, by saying that the arrest of military officers in Venice, in suspicious of being involved in a right-wing plot, are only isolated cases.

Plot

The state of emergency is particularly sinister in light of the recent discovery of a well-financed right-wing fascist plot, called “Compass Rose,” which “sweeps up a list of 2000 people to be assassinated in the event of a coup d’etat.”

A declaration of martial law in Italy would be immediately followed by mass arrests of socialist and trade union leaders and a crackdown on the working class.

Early in January, the military chief brought in armored cars and troops around Rome’s Stadio Olympico, and the Italian government said that the British government did that they were searching for terroristic elements. It was later announced that the army had no government authorization for the operation.

Arabs Refuse To End Boycott

By David North

Arab leaders are scuffling at predictions made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the devastating oil embargo is about to end.

President Sadat’s Foreign Minister Sheik Sabah al-‘Alger declared Thursday that his country “would not reconsider the oil embargo on the United States unless Washington guarantees that Israel will withdraw from all occupied territory.”

Kissinger’s hope for a quick end to the boycott, he said, is based upon the move to the right by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has become the leading apostle of compromise with Zionism in the Middle East.

Sadat praised Kissinger for “making an effort to carry out the United States’s responsibility as a world power to preserve peace” and called on other Arab countries to “return with a positive attitude to the same direction, in order to ensure that the road to peace is not rigid and inflexible.”

He has sought to split Arab leaders by signing separate agreements with Israel, and by placing the hope of a separate agreement on the Syrian government to conclude a treaty on the disengagement of the Golan Heights.

The refusal of Syria to enter into talks with Israel would destroy any chance for an end to the boycott, because even the most conservative regimes in the Middle East, like that of Saudi Arabia, now insist that they will not sign agreements with Israel that is not signed by Syria as well as Egypt.

But Syrian President Hafez al-Assad faces powerful opposition within his own Baath Party and other elements in the Progresive Socialist Party that would not compromise with Israel.

The long-standing question of Syria to any compromise—it refused to attend the Geneva talks in December—has been ushered by the forestalling of the war in Lebanon and the entry of the US into Lebanon.

At the same time, Libya and Tunisia have denounced Sadat’s deal with Kissinger. A conference of leaders is scheduled for February 14 in Tripoli, and it is unlikely that that conference will sanction an end to the boycott.

Kissinger’s repeated claims that the boycott will end are therefore threats to the Arabs in order to renew oil exports to the US.
Coal Miners Vote Strike Against Tories

BY MELODY FARROW

The members of the National Union of Mine-workers in Britain voted 81 percent to shut down seven coal mines in the country. The strike is scheduled to begin February 11.

The powerful movement of miners is being defended by the National Mine Union, a 350,000 member grouping, as a lead to the rest of the British coal mining industry in the fight against the Tory government. The task now facing the British labor movement is a general strike and the overthrow of the Tories.

Before the vote, a president of the National Mine Union declared in Yorkshire that, "We shall expect in the event of our taking strike action, the 10 million workers in the TUC to come on strike with us."

Prime Minister Heath, having failed to coerce the miners into accepting the government's pay offer, now seeks to split the miners from the rest of the trade union movement.

He has offered the Trades Union Congress (TUC) to join the Confederation of British Industry in setting up machinery to hold workshops and discuss "Phase Three" guidelines.

Three labor leaders from the electricity, engineers and teachers union have declared that they will not challenge Phase Three and Jack Jones, leader of the Transport Union, the biggest in the country, denounced the government's bluff call for a general strike.

Despite this open display by the trade union leaders and the Labour Party, millions of British workers are prepared to support the miners.

Says Harold Wilson, chairman of the Altrads Union Alliance, industrial arm of the WRP, on February 24 at the Alexandra Palace in London: "I am not impressed."

End of a Strike

The strike is an end to the labor movement's efforts to win the same rights as the American labor unions. In 1970, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) represented 11.5 million workers.

The AFL-CIO has now represented 14.5 million workers. This is a significant loss for the American labor movement, which has traditionally been a powerful force in American politics.

The strike is an indication of the growing dissatisfaction among workers with the government's policies. The government has been criticized for its austerity measures and its failure to address the growing inequality in society.

The strike is also a sign of the growing strength of the labor movement. The union leaders have been able to mobilize a large number of workers to support the strike.

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The strike is a significant event in human history. It is an indication of the growing strength of the labor movement and the government's inability to address the needs of the working class.
Baltimore, Md.—A federal court order has forced coke oven workers at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant to return to work after a four day wildcard strike.

The settlement was sparked by the refusal of the company to even discuss the grievances with the men.

These grievances are over job reclassifications and working conditions, according to the older worker, the conditions at the coke oven were "so damn hot, they (Bethlehem) wouldn't allow reporters in.

On the oven batteries, workers face tremendous levels of heat. This is especially difficult in the summertime, according to the worker, "It's 100 degrees outside, it's 200 degrees on the battery.

The other major health hazard is the continuous exposure to dust and smoke. The masks that are used by coke oven workers filter out some of the dust, but do nothing at all about the smoke.

Black Dust (one of the complainants) states that after several days away from the oven, his nose would still be filled with the black dust, and what was in his nose was only a small portion of what was in his lungs.

Because of these conditions, the life expectancy of a coke oven worker is 10 to 15 years less than that of other workers.

The strikers also demanded a reclassification of their jobs.

By a Local 3 Member

New Jersey truckers picket Hess refinery as part of nationwide strike against Nixon government.

UAW On Strike

At United Aircraft

By a Reporter

Quebec, Canada—Protests, violence and court orders have failed to break the three week strike at United Aircraft in Longueil, Quebec, in Canada.

This strike began on January 11 after police evicted 300 workers who broke through locked gates and occupied the plant in response to the company's attempts to destroy the union.

One week ago, a second injunction was issued to limit pickets to three men at a gate and off duty cops have been brought in as strike-breakers.

Lockout

The lockout came one day after 2680 United Aircraft workers, members of the United Auto Workers, walked out against the refusal of United to recognize the union and to grant their demands for a new contract.

The company was demanding all nonunion employees man the plant, or they would be fired.

After losing the men, United Aircraft announced that no worker could return unless he signed a statement pledging to cease all union activity and to refuse to join any union action.

Phasing Out

The phasing out of the New Jersey locations has not been announced but they will follow close behind New York.

According to official statements released by the Brooklyn Post, the local 317 is located for the Model Cities Program in the borough and has already been distributed to the regional offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

They state that the $11 million for Model Cities Region No. 2 is being used as a source of "political patronage for locally elected officials" instead of the poor. United's attempt to break the union is a prelude to unemployment.

There are rumors that United Aircraft plans to lay off 56,000 in its Connecticut plants.

Thousands to Lose

Model Cities Jobs

By Mitch Patterson

New York, N.Y.—On June 30, 1974, the Model Cities Program in the state of New York will be terminated.

On March 31, 30,000 workers employed by Model Cities will be thrown out of their jobs. This marks the beginning of the end of the largest poverty agency in the history of the United States.

The Central Brooklyn Model Cities facility, one of the largest in the country, will be laying off 3000 workers. The closure of the Harlem facility will slash 600 jobs.

Inflation

James Oliver, a Model Cities worker, told the Bulletin, "You put all these people out of work and you get more inflation. All of Model Cities will be closing across the country because if you tear something down in New York, everything will soon go.

"If you have a job you cannot afford to live. What happens now that I will not have any job at all."

Bob Davis, another Model Cities employee for four years in the Emergency Repair Program, said, "I live in this community and before Model Cities came here I was on welfare. Now they are throwing me back on welfare. To bury all these people off will really hurt the community. The union will fight these layoffs by supporting the local 317's unemployment rallies."

Bakery Union Drops Fight

By a Local 3 Member

New York, N.Y.—The leadership of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 3 dropped in the threat of mass layoffs and shop closings and accepted the demands of the employers.

The union has agreed to drop the cost of living clause and to accept a wage increase within Nixon's 5.5 percent wage guideline. The settlement only provides for cost of living increases owed for the last year.

At a mass membership meeting, the leadership told the workers to expect too much in a deteriorating industry.

Vote this week came from the Bakers International that Local 50 of the big company will go on strike.

Continental Baking is like an albatross over our heads. We are losing a restaurant and specialty bakers.

This union has lost 2400 members in the last six months. Presently the jobs range from Class 2 at $3.63 an hour to Class 11, paying $4.31 an hour, not including incentive pay. The men feel that the job should be reclassified from Class 6 to Class 11, $5.59. Many of the men are forced to work 16 hour double shifts, in order to support their families.

The militancy of the ranks, however, was not sufficient to fight the contract. One younger worker said: "The injection put fear into the guys. They hadn't fought it, they hadn't faced an injunction before, this was the element of surprise.

The leadership of Local 310 and the International are responsible for this.

Ernie Parrish, International representative of Local 310, claimed at one of the strike meetings after the contract had been issued, that the fight was not with the government, just with the company.

The USWA leadership caved in to the injunction because they have already accepted massive speedup and the destruction of working conditions by signing the no-strike pledge with the steel companies.

The outcome of the struggle at Sparrows Point shows how the union leadership will conduct the contract fight. Negotiations in the basic steel contract must be won.

Abel is trying to hint that he will ask for more than the 3 percent guaranteed in the ENA, but the no-strike pledge means that any higher amount goes to binding arbitration.

Abel will seek to impose the same sellout deal that he just signed with the aluminum companies.

Abel has agreed to a 40 month pact for aluminum workers which includes less than a 5 percent wage increase. The wage increase is 15 percent over the life of the contract, or a total of 69.7 cents an hour.

In addition, the retirement age is increased from 65 to 62 with cost of living supplements for men who retire.

Those who "retire" because of permanent layoffs and layoffs will receive full pensions for life and another $200 a month, until they reach 70.

AGREEMENT

Abel called the agreement "outraging" and declared it would have a "bad effect and impact on other negotiations."

The aluminum contract is a blatant acceptance of the mass layoffs ahead steel and aluminum and is designed to split the younger from the older workers.

The contract call on all steel workers to unite-stand up the program of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, which is fighting to abolish the no-strike pledges and productivity clauses, and for a contract that guarantees an hour increase, full cost of living clauses, an end to speedup, and no layoffs.

The Sparrows Point workers must link their demands to fight and take their struggle forward by fighting for a nationwide steel strike.
BY A REPORTING TEAM

New York, NY—Over 100 unemployed youth, students and young workers joined the first Young Socialists march and rally against unemployment in Brooklyn on February 2.

The spirited contingent represented youth from Brownsville, East New York, Bushwick, Bedford Stuyvesant, Lafayette Gardens, the Lower East Side, Queens, the Bronx, and Bethlehem and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania.

Carrying banners and red flags, the marchers passed through the working class neighborhoods and shopping centers in Bushwick and Bedford Stuyvesant chanting: “Down with Nixon; Down With Ford—Build a Labor Party.” “Nixon Out, General Strike,” and “We Demand Jobs—Throw Nixon Out.”

Along the route of the march, workers and youth cheered the marchers on, and eagerly bought the Bulletin and Young Socialist newspapers.

RHEINGOLD

The march passed only blocks away from the Rheingold brewery, where workers are occupying their plant to prevent Pepsi from shutting it down, which will throw 1,500 out of work without any pension or severance pay.

The march was held to rally the youth and the working class against Nixon and to demand a campaign by the trade unions to stop the layoffs and force Nixon out.

At the end of the march, a rally was held in Tompkins Park. Helen Halveyard from the Workers League said: “This march is only the beginning of a campaign all over the country against unemployment. We must see that the Young Socialists have the responsibility to take this fight forward that we must be in the forefront of the fight to force Nixon out and to lead the working class. We will be marching in Washington on March 16 to demand the unions act against the layoffs and that they construct a political party for the working class.”

“The Young Socialists are the only ones leading this fight. This means we have to go forward now and build the Young Socialists. Everyone here should join today.”

George from the East New York Young Socialists said that the rate of unemployment among Indian youth is almost 90 percent. “The Indians have seen all the corruption of this government. We have to build the Young Socialists and take up this fight before it is too late.”

Jose from the Lower East Side YS said that the workers in his country, Santo Domingo, were oppressed by a dictatorship, “the same fight that workers face in this country.”

“Santo Domingo workers in the US have to fight a common struggle with American workers against capitalism.”

The youth pledged to join the next march, to be held in the Lower East Side on February 23.

A dance featuring the “RARE Experience” was held at Brooklyn College that night.
WATERGATE AND REVISIONISM

Part Two

An Answer To

The SWP

By Melody Farrow

For years, the Socialist Workers Party turned its back on the trade union movement and the struggles of the working class and devoted itself to building mass middle class protests around the Vietnam War, women's rights, and similar issues. The fight of the Workers League for a labor party, for the political independence of the working class was ridiculed by the SWP because in their view, the working people were hopelessly reactionary. Suddenly, the pages of The Militant, weekly newspaper of the SWP, are filled with calls for a labor party and articles after article about the ‘socialist alternative’ to the energy crisis. All the ‘left’ sounding propaganda being chummed out by the SWP, far from representing a real turn to the working class, represents the most right wing turn they have taken in their history.
The SWP has embarked on a very conscious turn towards the alliance with the “progressive” section of the labor bureaucracy and the liberal Democrats, just at the point where the working class is moving independently against Nixon and his policies.

We showed in the last issue how the SWP refuses to recognize an actual crisis in capitalism and the particular stage this crisis has reached today.

Since the SWP sees no economic crisis, they deny that Watergate reveals the dangerous trend within the government towards dictatorial methods of rule.

This new turn by the SWP exposes the extent to which the years of involvement in middle class protest circles has deeply entrenched the SWP in liberal bourgeois politics.

It is no longer just that the SWP apologetically collaborates with the liberals in demonstrations, but now they have openly joined these forces. They have moved from a denial of the actual changes taking place in workers thinking to open contempt for the working class and its independent movement.

How else can we interpret the statement of Len Evans in his article “Watergate and the White House” in the December International Socialist Review where he says: “It would be wrong to misjudge the depth of the crisis or its causes. It is not a crisis of bourgeois rule or even of its long established forms. The working class in this country has yet to create its own political organization, a labor party. It is even further from drawing the anticapitalist conclusions necessary for a struggle for power.”

Evans concludes that workers are so blind and ignorant that they need to be “educated” by the lofty and superior intellectuals of the SWP.

Why then does the SWP take up the slogan for a labor party? This demand, which poses a fight for the political independence of the workers from the bourgeois parties to prepare for the struggle for power, has been turned by the revisionists into a vehicle for their alliance with the bureaucracy.

Leadership

The SWP’s refusal to see any movement among the rank and file in the unions is what leads Allen Myers in the December 17 issue of Intercontinental Press to make the slanderous accusation that: “Having thoroughly frightened themselves with the specter of a military coup, the Reagaites work themselves into a position of trying to provide a left cover for Meany.”

Myan’s call at the AFL-CIO convention for Nixon’s resignation or impeachment was not as Myers sees it, merely a return to the Democrats. It reflected the tremendous movement of the working class against Nixon as well as the Democrats.

We welcomed this move, not because we expected Meany to carry through a fight against Nixon, but in order to take forward an independent struggle of the ranks to demand that a policy to force Nixon out actually be implemented and that the unions establish a labor party.

In this struggle that pits the rank and file against the bureaucracy, a revolutionary leadership will be built in the unions.

Because we fight for a change that leads to a new leadership, Myers, who is completely cynical about the working class, is really attacking us.

Myers’ “left” attacks on Meany amount to nothing more than another to the “progressive” wing of the labor leadership around Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers and Arnold Miller of the United Mine Workers who have bailed out the SWP as a model for the trade union movement.

Denying the crisis and the development of the class struggle, Len Evans concludes: “The major task that Watergate poses for socialists is education.”

“The measure of socialist success in the Watergate debate will be the number of people who become convinced of the certainty of the implicit anticapitalist con
Reformist

The energy crisis is a world crisis. The fighting in the oil fields is not just another front for war - it is a direct threat to the world's economy. But we read in another issue of The Militant that the leaders of the oil workers are trying to settle for a price decrease that will benefit the oil companies. This is not enough. The workers must demand a complete nationalization of the oil industry.

We must demand that the oil workers use their strength to win a new contract that will improve their living standards and give them the power to defend the oil fields.

Compromise

Lenin broke from the Social Democrats when in 1914 all the Social Democratic parties in Europe joined the so-called nationalist bourgeoisie in the imperial war. This betrayal was prepared by years of work within the bourgeois parliament and the development of an increasingly conservative apparatus in which bureaucratic routine dominated the party. Socialism was relegated to Trotsky said to "bolshy specifying that there was no bridge or connection between the socialist propaganda and the day to day work of The Militant. The Social Democrats based their policies on the assumption that the only avenue for socialist reforms was through the ballot box. But this was not true. The Militant either says that the oil corporations want to "increase their share of the pie" or something like that. But we can't explain why this crisis erupts now or what it means for the working class.

The SWP has been forced to change its language in order to avoid the appearance of a "peace" resolution. The SWP cannot answer these questions with slogans or formulae, but in a science, a dialectical method to explain how the contradictions within capitalism are expressed, we can explain how the working class can control the struggle with political organizing for power against the capitalist class.

The understanding of this stage requires the SWP to build a new program which the Social Democrats, the Socialist Workers Party and the Trotskyite organizations are moving forward.

The Militant's call for a Congress of Labor to fight, among other things, for a cost of living index and a minimum wage to pay for the oil workers. A program of public works to improve the condition of the oil workers and to help the general strike reorganize on the basis of the oil workers needs rather than profits.

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The understanding of this stage requires the SWP to build a new program which the Social Democrats, the Socialist Workers Party and the Trotskyite organizations are moving forward.

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WATERGATE AND REVISIONISM

Part Two
An Answer to The SWP

Reformist

By Melody Farrow

For years the Socialist Workers Party turned its back on the trade union movement and the struggle of the working class and devoted itself to building mass middle-class protests around the Vietnam War, women's rights, and anti-war movements.

The fight of the Workers League for a labor party for the political independence of the working class was frustrated by the SWP because in the world of wage slaves they were hopelessly reactionary.

The SWP, however, the Militant, the SWP leadership, is the vanguard of the working class. The SWP uses cold war, patriotic rhetoric to cover up its opportunistic reactionariness.

Reformism

The energy crisis is a world crisis. The fascist policies of the superpowers, the imperialists, are based on policies that will be effective in the crisis, not to mention the energy crisis.

Leadership

The SWP's refusal to see any movement among the rank and file in the international workers' movement is the signal to encourage workers to participate in the struggle for power, to stand up for the working class and its goals.

Compromise

The Socialist Workers Party in the 1970s is an anachronistic bourgeois party that was the revival of the SWP.
Wild Inflation Prepares Slump

In his State of the Union message to Congress, Richard Nixon answered the "perennial prophets of gloom" who are "telling us now that because of the need to fight inflation, because of the energy shortage, America must head for recession." "We have known for some time that a slowdown in economic growth is inevitable in 1974... We expect that during the early part of the year output will fall just a little, at full employment, inflation will rise somewhat," he said.

But nowhere in his economic message could Nixon confront the staggering implications of the now uncontrollable inflation for employment and production. 1973 was a year in which the international monetary system virtually collapsed with every currency floating in value, completely severed from any relation to gold. In the face of gold and many basic commodities doubling, oil prices quadrupled and in the US farm prices rose by over 50 percent which will soon be expected to be of enormous force at the retail level. Fully three quarters of the increased value of imports to the US for the year were accounted for not by greater volume, but by higher prices. The mass of oppressive depreciation of paper money over the last year is revealed in these figures.

In the United States the cost of living rose by almost nine percent. In Europe the figure is close to 15 percent and in Japan, well over 20 percent. At this point, business and镢arachnological levels it is accomplished by slumped and mass unemployment.

In Europe every automobile manufacturer is laying off and working on short time. A million unemployed are expected in Germany alone. And in autos alone there have been 300,000 layoffs and the Labor Department has announced a leap in unemployment from 4.8 percent to 5.2 percent of the work force for December.

The entire postwar expansion of world capitalism was conducted through a policy of inflation, printing up huge quantities of paper dollars and expanding credit, all based on the absurd proposition of gold backing for the paper money. Investment in factories and equipment throughout the capitalist world was made on a vast scale. This was as policy that enabled capitalism to expand and maintain relatively full employment. Today, unlike this past period, with gold no longer backing the paper money and all of this inflated capital seeking to realize profit, not even the present rates of inflation can sustain production and employment.

The New York Times reports that efficiency experts are now being brought into every major factory in Europe in an attempt to squeeze more profits out of the working class through massive increases in exploitation.

In the United States, the Department of Labor is warning that productivity is falling as the first stage in a new drive for speedup and rationalization.

The United States is now openly seeking to export even more inflation to Europe and Japan. The decision to release all controls on loans and investment abroad means massive increases in inflation in these countries.

This in turn can only feed the inflation inside the United States as higher priced foreign goods raise the cost of imports and allow US firms to raise prices and still remain competitive.

The Europeans and Japanese cannot withstand the American power. Thus, they have been forced to accept the latest American decision to export still more deprecating dollars.

The US policy forces its rivals to turn brutally on their own working classes to slash wages, throw millions out of work and destruct the unions. In this way the US, directly responsible for the civil war conditions now developing in Europe and growing rapidly in the rest of Europe.

American workers are paying for the export drive with shortages and price increases. The inflation and mass unemployment that Nixon seeks to foist on his imperialist rivals must rapidly hit at home as well.

The movement of the truckers against the National Guard is the first warning of the coming struggle for power of the American working class.

Detroit Plant Closes

BY A REPORTER
DETROIT—Federal Mogul’s Bower Roler Berry division has phased out its Detroit plants and is moving the work to its Illinois plant and a new plant in low-wage Alabama.

Federal Mogul excused the closing by citing "high taxes, poor material flow, an old plant," and "lack of import efficiency." Workers are furious because they are left with practically nothing. Most have no pension of equity and their Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage ends in a month. There is no severance pay. The Federal Mogul supplementary unemployment benefits (SUI) funds ran out January 6. The company is desperate to keep Mogul workers moving to the new plant, which pays $2.99 an hour compared to $3.85 in Michigan, while Blue Cross-Blue Shield benefits are half as much.

Those who remain must live on a small savings and unemployment compensation. Others have gotten jobs at Chrysler but now they are laid off because they are the lowest in seniority. They expressed tremendous bitterness not only toward the company, but also against Nixon. "To Maich, with three years of service, said, "I am losing my job, and last year I paid three times as much tax as Nixon, and he has got a guaranteed pension."

Sealy Ranks Strike Against $2 Pay Cut

BY JEAN BRUST
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Over 100 members of the Aamalaged Upholsterers Union Local 109 have poured into a tent at Sealy’s cafeteria on January 31 in 31 degree below weather to support the strike of Sealy Mattress Workers.

The strike, now in the third week, was caused when pay was $2 an hour, instituted by the company 20 years ago. The workers had refused to budge, in order to break the local as they did in Albany after a bitter nine month strike.

Management tried to intimidate the demonstrators by filming the rally and calling in cops to break the picket lines. Sealy has attempted to continue production. Four of five supervisors have been taking mattress out of the plant and loading them in station wagons in the middle of the night.

SUFFERING
A Sealy worker, Olga Flores, said: "We’re really suffering. I’ve got four kids and it is hard. Another worker speaking at the rally shouted, ‘You want to cut our wages, well cut your throat!' They would like to give us the minimum wage—$1.80 an hour—for $1.80 an hour. They do in Oklahoma, if they could! This is the north and they can’t get away with it.

"Nixon is behind them. He encourages the likes of ‘Yoenan,' and ‘we’ll show them.'"

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Midwest YS Conference: ‘We Are In A Revolutionary Period’

BY A REPORTING TEAM EAST CLEVELAND—
Over 125 people attended the first Midwest Young Socialist Revolutionary Conference held here February 2 to prepare a campaign against unemployment.

Many new branches—Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, and Buffalo, New York—were in attendance.

In this important conference through Bulletin trailblazing tactics and organization, we were also represented by large delegations.

Adelle Sinclair, editor of the Young Socialist, opened the meeting:

"The truckers in this region a nd across the country are now on strike against the government to defend their right to a decent standard of living.

"They represent a threat to the government. In their struggle, which has shut down the country, the question of the working class actually taking power is now acute."

CONDITIONS

Following Adelle Sinclair's presentation, the discussion centered on the revolutionary conditions developing in the country because of the truckers' strike, which is now shutting down the country.

It was clear to all those attending the conference that it was necessary to simple a question of revolutionary developments occurring in other countries, that now the developments in England with the miners' voting for a full-scale strike which can actually shut the country come together with developments in America. This movement of miners in England comes together with the movement of truckers here.

LORDSTOWN

Chuck Youngstown, who was fired from the Lordstown GM plant, expressed the new situation as clearly, sharply, as well as the tremendous hatred for Nixon and the determination of workers to fight him.

"A month ago I used to listen to WOHLFORTH talk about how we were in a revolutionary period but, at the time, I really didn't see it. Now, the movement of the truckers shows that the revolutionary hour and we must prepare.

"We go out and we say to the people: 'You are working class! Learn through these struggles, through its experiences, and through its mistakes. You are learning.' WOHLFORTH said that they can no longer fight in the old way. Therefore, we can actually intervene in these struggles and build a revolutionary leadership.

In the discussion following, a tendency emerged, reflecting the fears of the middle class in the face of the movement of workers, to react with panic to the truckers' strike. Several youth felt that the truckers' strike was broken by the National Guard and that it was really the government that had strengthened the situation.

Two new comrades, who had been in the Marine and military had all the power and there was nothing workers could do against them. Greg from Cuyahoga Community College expressed this position most openly by advocating that, since Nixon and the military were so powerful, we should do nothing because there was no way we could fight.

Tim WOHLFORTH replied to this defense of capitalism bringing into the conference as an excuse for a refusal to actually take up the fight to build a leadership in the working class.

"What you are really attacking is the slaves must not rebel against the slave master because he won't appreciate it."

"Fight back" You're saying if the slaves fight back, there might be violence and someone might get hurt. You're saying that the slaves have no choice but to accept their own slavery. We do not accept this position.

"What we see in this situation is that the truckers have Nixon by the throat, not the other way around. The problem is that, at this point, they don't know how to do the strangling."

STRENGTH

"That's where we come in. We see this conference and the unemployment marches as preparing a leadership among workers and youth who are conscious of the strength of the working class and understood how to take that power forward and do the actual strangling that is, through the fight for the labor party and the building of a mass revolutionary party."

Another side of the tendency to turn from the strength of the working class and refuse to build a mass movement was shown by one youth from Detroit. They stated that we must now do is go underground and begin guerrilla warfare.

Workers League who also works at Delco, explained that it was not our task to worry about arming workers. He said:

"When the situation arises where workers are under attack, you can be sure they won't just lie down and take it. They themselves will organize their own defense and that will grow out of the immediate situation itself.

John, another supporter of the Young Socialist Marches said:

"I think that the truckers have Nixon by the throat, not the other way around. The problem is that, at this point, they don't know how to do the strangling."

"Our task is to build a political leadership to construct a mass revolutionary party to lead the fight for a socialist revolution."
Woodworkers Seek Labor Economic Policy

by Dennis Fulton
Portland, Ore. — The Executive Board of the International Woodworkers of America voted at its last meeting to urge President George Meany of the AFL-CIO and President Donald McDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, to call a "conference of all affiliated unions to establish a comprehensive continental economic policy to be presented to both the U.S. and Canadian governments."

William Logan, IWA secretary-treasurer, wrote Meany and McDonald that the international conference of labor should be called because of the lack of interest on the part of the government.

The letter said, "Someone must take the lead in establishing a comprehensive policy and no one is better qualified by experience than organized labor."

Longshore Ranks Back UFW Pickets

by Ted Baker
Oakland, Calif. — Mass picketing by the United Farm Workers Union successfully prevented over 2000 gallons of California grapes from being removed from the Oak and docks last Tuesday.

Picketing was called off on Wednesday, however, as the UFW leadership sought to avoid the wrath of the Labor Relations Board ruling against the International Longshoremen's and Allied Workers Union and Teamsters.

Members of both ILWU Local 34 and Teamsters Local 70 refused to load the wine concentrate onto Gallo trucks after the farm workers began picketing. A member that worked Local 10, working on the nearby Sealand Terminal, told the Bulletin:

"They should have called it off. The only way you can win is to go back to the way they thought. They shouldn't have called it off just because they're afraid there might be an injunction."

"They should have stayed there and seen what would have happened. Even then, it's better to keep fighting, even if you have to fight the whole government."

Oakland employers' boards told the Bulletin: "We received hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of free publicity for the Gallo campaign. You shouldn't give in about the boys before that."

They go out at night except in pairs or groups. Monday night killings are being linked to a few other murders over the last three months in San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose. Nearly every union murder victim and white victims is being attributed to "terrorists."

"There is no evidence of any such cult, but the newspapers continue the witch-hunt. An anonymous person who survived one of the murders said, "Of all the things that could happen, this is virtually the only one that has been able to penetrate. This is the thing that has the police panicked. There is no way of knowing what is going to happen."

It comes on the heels of the scare campaign by Oakland police against the "Symbionese Liberation Army."
GM Speedup At Fremont

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER
FREMONT, Calif.—As the second one week shutdown since Christmas begins, opposition to the leadership of the United Auto Writers at the General Motors Assembly Division plant here is mounting.

Conditions in the plant have become intolerable, particularly on the night shift, where speedup and discipline have been intensified since the ratification of the contract.

Thirty day suspensions have been given to a number of men on night shift, for being two minutes late or "refusing to do their work.

This situation has forced Earle Mays, shop chairman and head of the local union, to issue leaflets on layoffs, speedup and discipline.

At the last union meeting, Mays proposed absolutely no fight against GM or Woodcock. The radicals around the Maasist Revolutionary Union, dominated the meeting and proposed to concrete fight for national strike action or any political fight against Nixon. The turnout was small, reflecting the disillusion of the majority of men with Mays' policies.

When a member of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party rose to demand Woodcock reopen the contract, stop all layoffs, and call for a Congress of Labor to launch a national strike against Nixon, Mays tried to cut him short.

PAUSED

The motion passed, with the Maasists voting against it. Mays then accepted a motion for a quorum count to nullify the TUA motion and adjourn the meeting.

Mays seeks to cover himself and pin the blame on the membership by saying the problem is that the membership is not united, that says that nothing can be solved by a local strike, which is true, and then refuses to call for a national strike.

The night shift, in particular, is becoming a center of discontent because these men, with the least seniority, know their jobs are immediately threatened by GM's layoffs, because they are being hit hardest by speedup and discipline.

For this reason, to prevent an explosion, Mays has called a rally after the night shift, and according to his plans, the layoffs and discipline.

RALLIES

Mays' protest rallies are nothing but safety valves to prevent a real explosion and confrontation with Woodcock. Mays is in basic agreement with Woodcock that there is nothing that can be done to stop the layoffs.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is holding a special auto workers conference on March 30 to build a new leadership in the UAW to fight for national strike action against the layoffs, and to demand that Woodcock and all the union leaders call a Congress of Labor to force Nixon out and build the only alternative, a labor party.

Strike Goes On At Air France

BY A REPORTER
LOUIS ANGELES—Air cargo workers at Air France are continuing a four week strike. The union's contract expired 17 months ago.

The International Association of Machinists, which includes cargo, ramp, and communications workers, has struck the airline industry.

Although they have the support of Teamsters, who are refusing to cross picket lines, many stations continue to operate, including Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Strikers report that Air France's cargo division in New York is shut down.

Eleven On Trial For Fighting Nazis

BY ANN LORE
SAN FRANCISCO—A hearing was held February 1 in the case of 11 persons arrested after a fight with uniformed Nazis at the Board of Education meeting January 8.

One of the 11 is Yvonne Golden, a teacher charged with inciting a riot, because she took the microphone and called for the Nazis to be expelled from the meeting.

The other 10 supporters of the Workers Action Movement (WAM), were arrested on charges of disrupting the peace, obstructing a public assembly, resisting arrest, obstructing a police officer, and misdemeanor assault and battery of a police officer.

Terence Hallinan, attorney for Yvonne Golden, succeeded in separating her case from that of the ten WAM supporters. He said that it was extremely important that his client's trial not be connected with the others.

This move by Yvonne Golden follows her statements denying any connection with the fight between WAM and the Nazis, and that her intention in demanding an open air court board the Nazis was to prevent a riot.

Golden has been unceasingly supported by the Communist Party, which has also refused to defend the WAM group. Golden, founder of the Black Teachers Caucus, and the CP, maintain her arrest as primarily a case of racism. They seek to avoid the political issues posed in the case and in the development of the Nazis on the West Coast.
lucha obrera
lucia rivera

Bolivia: Nueva Etapa Revolucionaria

El gobierno del General Hugo Banzer Suarez ha declarado una "guerra" a los campesinos en Bolivia. Luego de diez días de lucha entre los campesinos y los militares, estos no han podido vencer las barricadas en la ciudad de Cochabamba, establecidas por los campesinos para defenderse.

Más de seis mil campesinos se han resistiendo en las barricadas en protesta por el decreto del gobierno; algunas de estas protestas han sido reprimidas por el régimen, como evidencia la muerte del Presidente Banzer.

El General Paul Alvaron Peñaranda, quien encabeza la operación militar en romper las barricadas, ha declarado: "No hemos venido a jugar. Vamos a castigar a los líderes". Nuevos paro se han reportado en otras regiones; las huelgas fueron clandestinas, estallaron en el centro, bloquenando las principales ciudades, como Cochabamba, y en otras ciudades.

Hacia una semana atrás, cien mil trabajadores de bancos, mineros, como de otros sectores industriales se fueron a huelga, bloqueando las calles, dando inicio a la resistencia y por mejores salarios.

Este movimiento de la clase obrera y los campesinos ocurrió luego de tres años de que el gobierno del General Torres sufría un golpe de estado en agosto del 71 por los militares, liderados por el General Jovino del Rivas, quienes derrocaron al gobierno en el país.

Fue a través del frente popular—Asamblea Popular—cordonada por los sindicatos y los revolucionarios del Partido Obrero Revolucionario (POR) quienes prepararon las bases objetivas para la lucha del conjunto de la clase obrera y el campesinado boliviano.

En Bolivia, el POR no es solo la consciencia de los sectores más marginales de la clase obrera sino también de la acción de los campesinos bolivianos. Los sindicatos y los obreros manteneran que Torres, representaba el sector progresista de la burguesía nacional.

De los trabajadores uno de los líderes del POR citamos: "Los movimientos nacionalistas burgueses o pequeño bur-

gueses no sólo pueden, sino que realmente adoptan posicio-
gones antienempiestas y progresistas con referencia a los
gobiernos típicamente sometidos al control directo de los
or-ganizaciones occidentales.

Durante los sucesos de agosto, estos líderes esperaron que Torres arme a los obreros y campesinos contra de los militares, lo que hizo el POR y que las fuerzas derechistas que lo talaron del poder. Fue a través de la traza de los líderes de la Asamblea Popular, los trabajadores y campesinos bolivianos fueron derrotados momentáneamente en el 71.

Luego de la muerte de Jovino del Rivas, liderado por Lora, los sindicatos y los militares constituyeron el Frente Revolucionario Anticapitalista (FRA), y empezando así con la consolidación de las bases de clases del frente popular.

Fue esta traza a la clase obrera boliviana que la causó dentro del seno del Comité Internacional de la Cuentra Inter-
nacional un rompimiento con la Organización Comunista Interna-
nacional (OCI) de Francia. La OCI no sólo apoyó incondicionalmente a Lora y al POR, pero le presentó a la clase obrera europea que el golpe era inevitable salvo de responsabilidad alguna a los revolucionarios del POR.

Esta lucha dentro del Comité Internacional no fue simplemente una lucha por la traza de la revolución boliviana. Fue fundamentalmente la defensa del marxismo, el método dialectico, la preparación de la clase obrera boliviana para la lucha por el poder. Contra aquellos como la OCI y el POR que echan a un lado, como el papel central de la clase obrera en la conquista del poder, es una concepción que la OCI y el POR deben ser acusados de inactiva en la burguesía nacional.

La defensa del papel que Lora jugó, en el 71, por la OCI es también un acuerdo en método. Para Lora el papel del partido es reflejar la forma de pensar que actualmente tienen los trabajadores (el obrero burgués) y no de confiar en este para cambiarlo, preparándolo así, para que lleven a cabo una tarea histórica de conquistar el poder.

Es de resignar el papel del revolucionario de la clase obrera y anteponerlo a toda una serie de compromisos con la bur-

gesía nacional, que es el núcleo del movimiento del frente popular.

El Comité Internacional ha presentado la necesidad de la construcción de un nuevo liderato que lleve a la clase obrera al poder, que se pueda esperar de la encarnación de la Asamblea Popular en 1971.

La lucha revolucionaria en Bolivia y la nación de estos revolucionarios del POR y los sindicatos de presentar alternativa, la tarea de la clase obrera y el campesinado boliviano en la construcción de partido de Comité Internacional.

Rheingold workers occupying plant.

BY DAVID NORTH
BROOKLYN, Feb. 4—

Brewery workers of the four-year-old Rheingold plant here for the past three days declared over the week-

end that police would have to carry them out if Judge John Bartels re-
fuses to halt the sched-
uled shutdown.

The entire work force of more than 1,500 men entered the brewery this morning to strengthen the occupation which was ordered by shop steward of Local 296 to prevent the layoffs ordered by PepsiCo, a conglomerate which purchased Rheingold last year.

"I'm not here to force Nixon out," he said. 'I'm just here because I want to lower the price of beer. But if getting rid of Nix-

on lowers the price, I'm all for it."'

"It's like the DMZ," one person who had just returned from the picket line said. "It's like the DMZ.""'

In Ohio, Governor John J. Gil-

lough called out 500 troops de-

manding that the federal gov-

ernment provide a solution while the states "maintain highway safety."'

Johnson has totally mobilized

the highway patrol and is using state troopers to patrol Ohio over-

passes.

Governor General William Sax-

be declared: "This handful of

trucks is not going to bring the country to a standstill."

"Local police can defend the law and they will get the sup-

port they need," Nixon colle-

ced. Nixon's chief labor negoti-

ator, W. J. Urety, Jr., warned that the Nixon administration will ask Congress for emergency le-

gislation to halt the strike if it
does not end soon.

Every trade unionist must see in these first moves the truck-

ers the enormous power the American labor movement holds in its hands.

No sooner does the first sec-

tion of the working class begin to mobilize its strength than condi-

tions of civil war are immedi-
ately produced. The working class now has the initiative.

The conservative leadership of the independent truckers must not be allowed to sell out this struggle through its connections with the Nixon government.

Truckers must fight for the free-

edom of Nixon's strikebreaking by calling on the White House move-

tment. Nixon must not be per-

mitted to replace him by convening a Con-

gress of Labor to launch a labor party pledged to a workers gov-

ernment that will carry out so-

cialist policies.
**Bolivia: Nueva Etapa Revolucionaria**

El gobierno del General Hugo Banzer Suarez ha declarado un nuevo estado en Bolivia. Luego de diez días de luchas entre los campesinos y los militares, estos no han podido vencer las barricadas en la ciudad de Cochabamba, establecidas por los campesinos para su defensa.

Más de seis mil campesinos se hayan participando en las barricadas en protesta por el decreto que prohíbe la toma de drogas, los precios de los alimentos básicos. El pasado jueves, la radio clandestina de los campesinos señaló que "resistiremos hasta las últimas consecuencias", y que no se rendirán a los llamados de Presidente Banzer.

El General Pauli Álvarez Peñaranda, quien encabeza la operación militar en romper las barricadas, ha declarado, "No hemos venido a jugar. Vamos a castigar a los líderes". Nueve personas, incluyendo líderes obreros, fueron muertas en las confrontación, y dos heridos de gravedad, con la intervención de policías y treinta y siete heridos, aviones militares y las tropas trataron de romper las barricadas.

Hace una semana atrás, cien mil trabajadores de bancos, mineros, como otros sectores industriales se fueron a huelga en protesta por el aumento de tres dólares de la inflación a que se enfrentan y por mejoras salariales.

Este movimiento de la clase obrera y los campesinos ocurre luego de tres años de que el gobierno del General Torres sufrió un golpe de estado en agosto del 1971 por los militares, liderados por el general Banzer, que fueron derrocados por el pueblo en el país.

Fue a través del frente popular—Asamblea Popular—controlada por los sindicalistas y los revolucionarias del Partido Obrero Revolucionario (POR) quienes prepararon las bases objetivas para el desarrollo de la lucha de la clase obrera y el campesinado boliviano.

El Partido Obrero Revolucionario no solo consistía de los sectores más perjudicados de la clase obrera sino también de la sección de los militares que desapaciblen los derechos y los del gobierno que mantenían que Torres, representaba el sector progresista de la burguesía nacional.

De Fidelismo, que uno de los líderes del POR citamos. "Los movimientos nacionalistas burgueses o pequeños bur- gueses no solo que pueden, sino que realmente adoptan posic- ciones antiamericanas y progresistas con referencia a los gobiernos típicamente sometidos al control directo de los or- ganizadores capitalistas.

Durante los sucesos de agosto, estos líderes esperaron que Torres arrasase a los obreros y campesinos contra de los militares y trabajadores que además a los masacrados a los obreros al poder. Fue a través de la trascendencia de los líderes de la Asamblea Popular, que los trabajadores y campesinos bolivianos fueron derrotados momentáneamente en el 1971.

Lo que no tuvieron, P.R.O. liderado por Lora, los sindicalistas y los militares constituyeron el Frente Revolucionario Antioqueño (FRA), el cual rendirá al frente popular y la cor- poración de clases del frente popular.

Fue esta trascendencia a la clase obrera boliviana la que causó dentro del seno del Comité Internacional de la Cuarta Inter- nacional un rompimiento con la Organización Comunista Inte- racional (OCI) de Francia. La OCI no solo repudian incon- dicionadamente a Lora y al POR, por lo que se presentó a las elecciones regionales que el porvenir era inevitable salvando de respon- sable de lleguazo a los revolucionarias del POR.

Esta lucha dentro del Comité Internacional no fue simple- mente un lunes de la lucha de frente la lucha del Frente de lucha boliviana. Fue fundamentalmente la defensa del marxista, el método dialéctico, la preparación obrera, la lucha por el poder. Contrarrestar aquellos que son la OCI y el POR que echar a un lado el papel central de la clase obrera en la conquista del poder y la defen- sa por construcción de la burguesía nacional.

La lucha que lleva el paper de la OCI luga en el 1971, por la OCI es básicamente un acuerdo en método. Para Lora el papel del partidario es reflejar la forma de pensar que actualmente tiene los trabajadores, el cubo burgués, y no de confrontar con este para cambiarlo, preparándolo para así, que lleven a cabo su tarea histórica de conquistar al poder.

Es desafortunado el aprovechamiento de la clase obrera y el papel antepasado a toda la serie de compromisos con la bur- guesía, el compromiso del Frente Revolucionario con la Asam- blea Popular en el 1971.

El Comité Internacional ha presentado la necesidad de la construcción de un nuevo liderato que lleve a la clase obrera al poder y el papel del liderato de la Asam- blea Popular en el 1971.

Frente a una nueva etapa revolucionaria en Bolivia y la necesidad de estos revolucionarias del POR y los sindicalistas de presentar una alternativa, la tarea de las clases obreras y el campesinado boliviano es la construcción de partido de Comité Internacional.

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**Rheingold workers occupying plant.**

**BY DAVID NORTH**

**BROOKLYN, Feb. 4—**

**Brewery workers at the 45-year-old Rheingold plant here for the past three days declared over the weekend that police would have to carry them out if Judge John Bartles refuses to halt the scheduled shutdown.**

The entire work force of more than 1500 men entered the brewery this morning to strengthen the occupation which was ordered by shop stewards of Locals 3 and 65 to prevent the layoffs ordered by PepsiCo, a conglomerate that purchased Rheingold last year.

They’ll have to drag me out of this,” declared William Niesz, who has worked at the brewery for 32 years. “This place is my life. Nobody will hire a man when he’s 59 years old. Where am I supposed to go?”

Workers began the sit-in following Judge Bartles’ denial of a union motion to prevent a shutdown. However, he then granted an order of the state Supreme Court that will take effect today in order to hear an appeal.

Brewery workers told the Bulletin that PepsiCo took over Rheingold to obtain the company’s soft drink franchises in California, Florida, and some Puerto Rico.

Many of the workers are ready to retire with their pensions not guaranteed by PepsiCo. Nor does the company plan to honor the remaining two and one half years of the contract.

“Nixon tells us that there won’t be a recession,” declared Joe Grice incoherently. “What we have now is even worse than a depression. Bank in the thirties, people had no work and no money. Now we have no work and even if you have money you can’t buy anything because prices are too high.

We know this country has a conspiracy by the rich people to kick the little guy around. The working man is trying to get along and then they pull the rug out from under him.”

The New York Central Labor Council must immediately mobilize all the trade union movement in this city for the Rheingold workers.