Democrats Cover For Nixon

PUBLISH THE SECRET REORG!

BY THE EDITOR

Nixon's Wednesday night press conference was a repeat performance of his arrogant defiance of any attempt to impeach him or to force him to resign. Nixon can stand up before millions of people and refuse to step down, despite overwhelming evidence of his guilt, because he knows that the Democrats and Republicans are paralyzed and STOP PRESS

LORDSTOWN, Ohio, Mar. 17—The 2800 workers at the Fisher Body Assembly plant here went on strike at 10:30 AM last night and 6000 more will be out immediately at the Lordstown Vega plant.

The strike was called by the UAW leadership after no progress was made in negotiations on thousands of local grievances at both plants. The strike at the Fisher Body plant makes parts for the Vega and Vega 2000 at the van plant in Lordstown will be out in two weeks. The Quebec plant, which makes Vagas, has been immediately affected. The strike occurs at a critical time for GM as the Vega plants are the only ones running at full capacity, afraid to act against him.

Both the Democratic and Republican Parties are in secret session to discuss how to suppress the secret grand jury report detailing Nixon's involvement in the cover-up. The initiative must begin with the trade unions. The AFL-CIO leadership must halt this conspiracy and demand all the evidence be made public before the majority of American people.

The American working class has already made its judgment. Nixon is guilty and he must be forced out now. The labor leaders must unite the working class in nationwide action to carry this out.

List trembling, Nixon stood up and defended those who were just indicted, once his closest aides, and defended his economic policies. Directly contradicting the Grand Jury indictment of Haldeman for perjury, Nixon declared that he had told Haldeman "it would be wrong" to raise $1 million to win clemency for the Watergate defendants. Nixon came to the defense of the indicted men by bitterly stating, "They have been convicted in the press—over and over again.

He denied that he had authorized a payment the same day of the Haldeman meeting for $75,000 to buy the silence of Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt. Asked why he would not allow cross-examination, Nixon repeated "I will do nothing to weaken the office of the Presidency.

Nixon's proposal to turn over to the House Judiciary Committee the same papers and documents he gave to the Special Prosecutor's office is another desperate maneuver to buy time and tie up the impeachment hearings.

While Nixon declared there would be no recession, auto plants extended their shutdowns and permanent layoffs increased throughout the country. While Nixon declared that food and fuel prices would be in check (Continued On Page 10)

In The Midweek Edition


Launch $100,000 Daily Bulletin Fund Drive

We are happy to announce that we have completed our February Bulletin Fund with a grand total of $6018.5. This was possible only through the excellent last minute work of many branches.

The work during January and February in raising these special funds marks an important addition to the strengths of the Workers League and Young Socialists. These funds are raised entirely from collections during subs and sales mobilizations, from subscriptions and small parties. It was the work of the trailblazing teams which showed the whole movement that this could be done.

These funds come from the working class, permitting the development of the Bulletin as a workers paper. In the next period, as the working class moves forward here in a massive way, this will mean we can bring from out of this movement the resources so that we can build the leadership necessary for its success—the establishment of socialism in America and internationally.

We now enter the most critical stage of our fund work. With this issue we launch our $100,000 Tenth Anniversary Daily Bulletin Fund. We plan to raise $50,000 of this total between now and June 1. This money will help us lay the basis for the daily Bulletin in 1975.

All branches must now take forward the lessons of the January and February drives. This must be combined with special large-scale fund raising activities and the largest possible pledges from Workers League members, Young Socialists and supporters. Most important will be the beginning—achieving $16,000 by April 1. We must begin this fight with strength, receiving at least $6000 by next week.

We urge all our readers to turn to page 5 for a special article on our 10 year struggle to build the Bulletin.

10 Years Of The Bulletin—See Page 5
Democrats Cover For Nixon—

PUBLISH THE SECRET REPORT!!

BY THE EDITOR

Nixon's Wednesday night press conference was a repeat performance of his arrogant defiance of any attempt to impeach him or to force him to resign. Nixon can stand up before millions of people and refuse to step down, despite overwhelming evidence of his guilt, because he knows that the Democrats and Republicans are paralyzed and directly contradicting the Grand Jury indictment of Haldeman for perjury. Nixon declared that he had told Haldeman "it would be wrong" to raise $1 million to win clemency for the Watergate defendants. Nixon came to the defense of the indicted man by bitterly stating, "They have been convicted in the press—over and over again." He denied that he had authorized a payment the same day of the Haldeman meeting for $75,000 to the silence of Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt.

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"From Socialism to Communism," by Tim Wohlforth, Part Three, "The Wobblies and the Farmers."

"Statement Of The Workers League On The 1974 Elections."

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10 Years Of The Bulletin— See Page 5
Behind the Smokescreen Of The Impeachment

The impalement inquiry of the House Judiciary Committee has moved to the level of a cover-up as the original Watergate coverup itself. A secret report prepared by the office of Special Prosecutor Bob Woodward shows that all the details of Nixon’s guilt, is known to a handful of people.

This week, the Democrats and Republicans continued to stall on subpoenaing evidence from Nixon and made it clear they want all costs at the expense of Nixon. The funeral of the workers in America and the consequences of Nixon’s paralysis and desperation of Nixon is only matched by the spineless quavering of the Senators and Congressmen who fear the masses of workers in this country who want to throw Nixon out.

The impeachment inquiry has become a smoke-screen to create illusions that Congress will act against Nixon, while in reality he is allowed to stay in power. On the basic issues, the Democrats and Republicans stand with Nixon. They agree that the working class must pay for the economic crisis of capitalism through increased unemployment, increased productivity and higher prices.

The real issue facing millions of workers is not impeachment, but how to defeat the capitalist state to get the government to destroy living standards and basic trade union and democratic rights.

Every day that these legal hearings are dragged out, Nixon gains valuable time to proceed with his policy of recession, mass unemployment, and unlimited inflation, particularly of food prices.

The political crisis is all the sharper for the ruling class because they face the worst economic crisis in history. The devaluation of the dollar and the severing of the dollar from gold has meant that the dollar can no longer provide a stable international means of exchange in trade and investment. This is reflected in the constant rise in the price of gold, which further destroys the confidence in the dollar and has already led to a breakdown in basic production. The capitalists can only "solve" this crisis and restore real value to the dollar by intensifying exploitation and reducing the living standards of the working class.

This is why a section of capitalists, led by powerful financial circles, under the leadership of President Nixon, Rockefeller publicly call for Nixon’s resignation. They want to replace Nixon with a "strong" authoritarian regime. Their policies would mean a drastic rise in unemployment, greater industrial closures and continued inflation. They would move immediately to bring in new labor laws and make a strong attack on trade union rights. The hesitance of the politicians on whether or not to impeach Nixon comes from their need with the power to replace Nixon with this kind of government.

The capitalists know they need such conditions peacefully. Millions of workers in the country will fight back against any attack on their hard won gains and rights.

Behind the impeachment moves, behind the facade of impeachment and election campaigns, the government, under the leadership of the AFL-CIO, is preparing for violent confrontation.

The AFL-CIO leadership, by leaving the issue of Nixon’s ouster in the hands of Congress, is committing itself to a gross betrayal. Nixon is weak and isolated. He is allowed to remain in power only through the cooperation of the labor leaders and the Democratic Party.

While Nixon is weak, the working class must become conscious of its dependence on the power. This power can only be defeated by Nixon, independently of Congress, in the organization of an independent political party.

The conspiracy of silence has broken down. When the Constitution was founded, the industrialists and landowners who make up the capitalist class in America conspired to keep the workers and small farmers out of power. All democratic rights workers have ever had were in the hands of the government.

The defense of these rights today means that for the first time in its history, the labor movement must form a labor party. Nixon will only be forced out of the White House if the whole labor movement mobilizes millions to demand Nixon’s resignation. In the course of this gigantic political struggle a new labor party must be built in the unions to carry out the fight for a labor party based on a socialist program.

The Italian economy, if we adhere to the conditions that go with it, will force us to undertake a stringent deficit." The Socialist Party, together with the other Italian communist parties, will seek to mobilize workers and the masses behind a socialist government. The capitalists are in a very weak position.

The situation in Italy is becoming more desperate. The government is no longer able to maintain its hold on the workers and the masses of people. The capitalists are already weakening. This is the moment when the workers in Italy and in Latin America can take to the streets and seize power.

The coalition of the entire fabric of traditional coalition politics is destroyed in Italy by the serious impact of the crisis. Any coalition government formed at this stage can only serve as a thin cover for the increasingly blatant capitalist economic intrigue, parliamentary policy, and fascists for a coup d’état on the model of Chile. Just as virtually all the bourgeois parties, including the Christian Democrats, are boycotting the call of the Communist Party for a general strike on the initiative of the Christian Democrats.

The CP opposed any action by the working class to bring down the coalition government and are deeply distressed by its collapse. The coalition government is not the problem; the problem is that the general strike called last February 27 was not aimed at overthrowing the government.

They extend one arm to the Christian Democrats and the other to the bastion of Italian Fascism in the shape of the Catholic Church. The Christian Democrats and the Fascists both support the government. The Christian Democrats, in particular, are not satisfied with the government. The Fascists, however, are satisfied with the government and the Christian Democrats are satisfied with the Fascists. The Fascists and the Christian Democrats are in a constant struggle.

The 13 million workers who participated in the general strike demonstrated the tremendous fighting capacity of the Italian working class. A series of wildcat strikes throughout the country reflects a sharp movement against the bankruptcy leadership of the Stalinist fraction of the CP.

It is necessary to construct a Marxist leadership in the CP which is capable of making the necessary changes by which we can decisively expose the Stalinist leadership, decisively prepare the way for the workers’ rising."}

BY DAVID NORTH

Italy’s thirty-sixth government in 30 years collapsed this weekend in a political crisis which toppled the elected government of the industrial city of Cordoba last week.

The Cordoba dominated senate voted overwhelmingly to back Peron’s plans to install a puppet government in the province to replace the ousted governor, Ricardo Obregon Castro.

Peron dreads the power of the

BY CORRESPONDENT

Argentine President Juan Peron moved on Tuesday to give his complete backing to the currency crisis which toppled the elected government of the industrial city of Cordoba last week.

The Peron dominated senate voted overwhelmingly to back Peron’s plans to install a puppet government in the province to replace the ousted governor, Ricardo Obregon Castro.

Managing Editor: Melody Farrow; Labor Editor: David North

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Italian workers marching against inflation.

sharp cut in the money supply, and a deliberate lowering of the exchange rate in order to protect the enormous balance of payments deficit.

These proposals, which are designed to crush the economy, demonstrate that Italian bankers and Italian capitalists have decided that the country’s economic future cannot be salvaged except through the destruction of the living standards of the Italian working class.

Upon rejecting the IMF terms, Socialist Party leader Vittore Li Pidi declared: "We did not want this crisis, but we feared the price required to avert it. The loan that has been negotiated will mean a huge burden on the working class.

" blond and goatee clad Monsignor with at least 7 dead and 20 wounded.

Armed fascists wearing arm-bands fought alongside the police, patrolling the streets and looking for demonstrators and other officials.

Right-wing Peronist labor officials, who opposed the police action and the national Minister of Labor Rey Otero, was dispatched to the city to be on hand for a ramp up protest, to rally right-wing members of the national and to rally right-wing workers as the head of the provincial union.

Fighting has been reported throughout the city. Snipers are popping off police and rooftops and automatic rifle.

By REPRINTED FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

Peronist Rightists Patrol Cordoba

POLO CONTRO CARVOTTA SCIO "GENERAL!"

submachine gun, and shotgun fire has been reported. Bomb blasts and booms continued Monday with at least 7 dead and 20 wounded.

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The Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions announced that it will go ahead with its plans to stage a general strike at the end of this week.

They have submitted a 15 point list of demands to the government which includes a 100 percent increase in the minimum wage and the right to organize unions.

In a frantic effort to buy time for governing reform, Prime Minister Hale Selassie stated that he would call a constitutional convention to be held for the purpose of creating a new electoral law and a democratic government. At present, Ethiopia is ruled as an absolute feudal monarchy.

Selassie recently received notice from military units that: "If our demands are not fully met, they will take military action." Last week, the army and navy mutinied over demands for pay increases.

On March 4, the police opened fire on workers and students in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia’s capital.

On March 1, sections of the army mutinied, taking over the city of Asmara, as well as the oil port of Massawa, and, the airport, forced Selassie to dismiss his whole cabinet, and install a new government. The mutineers won a wage increase of $300 for soldiers from $41 to $56 a month.

However, the list of demands submitted by the workers and soldiers also included demands for land reform, liberalized labor legislation, the release of all political prisoners, and the creation of political parties.
Oil Prices Create Chaos In Europe

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

The vast sums of money that have been flowing into the oil importing industrial nations to the oil producers are threatening to create a crisis in the monetary markets and a wave of speculation in gold and commodities that will dwarf what has taken place so far.

The quadrupled price of oil since last year is now estimated to have a potential cost to the industrial countries of $50 billion in import bills.

Many European countries are simply unable to pay for the massive increase in imports required. The recent $1.5 billion loan by France on the Euro-dollar market was to obtain funds for these imports.

The government of Italy, which faces a $7 billion balance of payments deficit largely because of these payments has just resigned because of the stringent terms required by the International Monetary Fund for a $1.2 billion loan.

DEFEIT

England, which faces a similar deficit, has borrowed nearly $7 billion in the international markets.

But as the recent gold rush which has bid gold prices to over $170 an ounce followed by continued skyrocketing prices for commodities related to the purchasing power of paper money is undergoing a worldwide collapse.

Normally, money paid out to the oil producers would be deposited in European banks where it would be lent out for business investment.

But today, with the flight from paper money assuming panic proportions, the recent collapse of the Italian government and the health government in England will intensify the rush to dump paper money for gold or commodities.

Under these conditions, the vast sums now in the hands of the oil producers will be used to buy up boards of commodities and gold in the hopes of retaining some real value.

The New York Times reported on Monday that private discussion among European financial experts is that the chaos on the exchange markets will force a slowdown to preserve order.

COLLAPSE

The collapse of paper money as a store of value now threatens the breakdown of world trade and production. Under these conditions, the oil producers will be more reluctant to lend funds in order to be paid back in increasingly depre-

By a Correspondent

Piloted pitches broke out between students and special riot police in both Madrid and Barcelona, Spain on March 4 as thousands of students took part in demonstrations to protest the savage murder by General Francisco de Salvador Pug Antich who was a member of the Spanish Liberation Movement.

A growing strike and were assembling in the various departments on the campuses for a meeting. Franco's special police marched onto the campuses, many of them on horseback and all armed to the teeth, and attempted to break up the meeting.

The promissory combination of Antich takes place at a time when the cost of living is destroying the living standards of millions of Spanish workers. The students' fight to avenge Antich's death is a foreboding of the tremendous move-

Tuesday, March 16, 1974

BY A CORRESPONDENT

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The students had organized a strike and were assembling in the various departments on the campuses for a meeting. Franco's special police marched onto the campuses, many of them on horseback and all armed to the teeth, and attempted to break up the meeting.

Spanish Students Protest Execution

Young Socialists

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

FORCEx NIXON OUT

Labor Must Act On Jobs

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Buses leaving from NYC, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Reading area

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Assembly: Sherman Park (Garfield & Loomis) Rally: Ogden Park (U-W Campus) Transportation: Playhouse Disney, Detroit, St. Louis, Minneapolis For information and to sign up call 312-287-2621.

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March 16

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Simón OK’s Gas Hike

To 70 Cents A Gallon

By a reporter

A wave of price increases are jacking up the cost at pumps across the country to as much as 15 cents a gallon.

The largest oil producers are determined to use their stranglehold over world oil supplies to establish the highest possible price for gas.

Federal Energy Office administrator William E. Simon openly admits that minimum prices of at least 70 cents a gallon are on the way.

On Sunday, Atlantic Richfield and Phillips Petroleum announced increases of five and seven cents respectively to distributors.

These announcements follow price hikes by Standard, Getty and Texaco.

The same time, gasoline importers are raising import fuel from Rotterdam and Italy where they have been unable to purchase from the majors in the US.

Prices are about 15 cents a gallon higher for the imported fuel and independent stations are now selling gas for as much as 70 cents a gallon.

EUROPE

Since the eight largest oil companies provide the majority of gasoline that reaches Europe, it is clear that they are prepared to sell it to the independents for higher prices abroad, while maintaining their grip on domestic supplies.

The petroleum majors have actually cut their imports of foreign gasoline, claiming that Federal Energy Office requirements force them to share it with their competitors.

On Monday, Northville Industries Corporation, the largest independent wholesale distributor has brought in 14 million gallons which are being sold by Long Island independents at prices 15 cents above well-known brands.

The strategy of the majors emerges very clearly. They are raking in huge profits. Million of gasoline at higher prices abroad. They are now able to undersell the independents here in order to squeeze them out of business.

At such prices, the shortfalls have enabled them to drive up prices even more. The higher prices now being charged by the independents are paving the way for new increases by the majors as they drive their competitors out.

PRICES

The largest oil companies intend to make prices of well over 70 cents a gallon the norm. Even the lifting of the oil embargo will do nothing to lower prices as the rapidly depreciating dollar guarantees that the oil producing states will still limit production and keep prices high.

Exxon, Texaco, Gulf, California Standard, Indiana Standard, Shell, and Atlantic Richfield already command 65 percent of East and Gulf Coast refineries.

They work as a virtual partnership sharing refineries, pipelines, and other facilities.

They deliberately keep crude oil prices at a maximum, recording low refinery profits on their books and placing the independent refiners in an impossible squeeze through the soaring crude prices.

In addition, these majors are now reorganizing the market by withdrawing from areas in which sales are below average and selling their unprofitable operations to the majors who remain.

CLOSED

Thousands of gas stations are being closed or sold in this way to maximize profits. A large numbers of workers are being held up for ransom, forced to endure long periods of time before these plans can be carried out.

Only the nationalization of the entire industry under workers control can provide for a rational allocation of energy resources.

A labor party pledged to socialist policies must be built to do this.
Mitchell-Stans Trial
Exposes Link To Vesco

BY A REPORTER
NEW YORK, NY—The evi-
dence against former At-
torney General Robert Mi-
thell and Commerce Secre-
ty Maurice Stans began pour-
ing out on Tuesday with a
government witness di-
rectly linking Mitchell to
approximately $500,000
in Vesco contributions.

Both Mitchell and Stans are stand-
ting trial in New York Court
federal court charged with
conspiracy and perjury. The de-
defendants are charged with
spending to a Securities and
Exchange Commission inves-
tigation to terminate the
operations of financier Robert Vesco in
return for a $300,000 Vesco contribution
to the Nixon reelection campaign.

In addition, the government
intends to prove that they
covered up the relationship
between Vesco and Stans.

On Wednesday, Mitchell, Stans,
and the former chairman of the
New York State Board of Tax
Commissioners, were charged
with mail fraud and
obstructing justice.

VICE President Powers issued a
telegram Sunday in which he
warned that the “ITU will be
free to take appropriate action
to seek the release of
Mitchell, Stans, and the
Vesco defendants.”

Mitchell has been indicted
by the Watergate Grand Jury.

The prosecution is expected
to call more than 20 witnesses,
including Mitchell’s former
attorney, Robert Bowers.

The trial is expected to last
several months.

CHEAPER
On Friday, Friday, Friday.

In a development that should
be of interest to the taxpayers
nationwide, Stans was found
liable for $320,000.

Stans was convicted of
obstructing justice by
trying to help his former
counselman, Mitchell.

Mitchell’s lawyer said that
the jury’s verdict “is a
warning to all public
officials to be careful.

We must all work together
towards a better future for
our country.”

Leonard Woodcock, the
president of one of the
strongest unions in the
world, stated before the
conference that “the
massive Union is better,
and the people are
stronger.”

PSTA Stabs Baltimore Teachers

BY LARRY SYMONS
BALTIMORE, Md.—The city’s striking
teachers returned to work after a surprise
breakdown by their leadership.

At a mass strike meeting on Monday, March 4, called by the
Public School Teachers’ Association, teachers had
voted by a narrow margin to reject the contract recom-
ended by PSTA leaders.

Five hours after the meeting,
PSTA President Karl Boone an-
nounced that the teachers should
return to work on Tuesday. A
teacher told the Bulletin: “Now I
know what it means to be sold out.”

The rival Baltimore Teachers
Union, which had recommended
rejection of the contract, said it had to comply with the PSTA’s decision.

The month-long strike was over 40 percent sold.

Teachers yelled “sellout” and
“you called us down here for this!” Some teachers expressed increase, but the contract was essentially the same as it was in the first two weeks ago.

Boone claimed after the meeting that teachers were present at the meeting approved

4000 At Model Cities Rally

BY MITCH PATTerson
NEW YORK, Mar. 5—Over
4000 Model Cities workers at-
tended a mass demonstra-
tion in front of City Hall to
demonstrate against the
state’s election plans for March 30.

The workers employed by Model Cities have come largely from the
communities of Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and the
South Bronx. They will all be thrown on to the unemployment
lines at the end of this month.

On an American Indian
Marching Band went around City Hall shouting “If
Model Cities goes, Mayor Beame
must go!”

Ronell Carruthers, working in
the Fire Safety Education divi-
sion of Model Cities in the
South Bronx, told the Bulletin that the
workers, facing 30 percent
reductions, were not scheduled to be cut until June 31.

BEAME
He said he had to. The Bulletin
accepted that Beame could extend the program if he
decided to. “I wish I would come out here right now,” he has a
lot to talk about.”

27-year-old Al Lewis said:
“Where do they think we go after
we lose this job. I will either try
to save some money or I will just go
right into the streets. I come from.
How do they expect us to stay away from
crime if every time I get a job
I lose it.”

“If Nixon is involved in Water-
point, then I will bet that he is in-
volved in all this. We need
Model Cities open.”

Woodcock In NY—
Begging For Attention

BY A REPORTER
NEW YORK, NY—This
year will be one of the
worst years of unem-
employment since World
War II, declared
United Auto Workers
President Leonard
Woodcock at the recent
National Conference of
Public Service Employ-
ment held here.

“The Nixon administration’s
forecast of 5.5 percent to 6
percent joblessness is much too
optimistic. We are the only
industrialized country in the
world which deliberately has a
policy of not full employ-
ment.”

Further, he stated: “We must
put together an ‘attention de-
manding group’ of 100 percent
Citizens to push away the
Congress and the public asking
over and over again why we
have unemployment. We
must work against the
Congress.”

Leonard Woodcock, the
president of one of the
strongest unions in the
world, stated before the
over-quarter million auto workers already on the
unemployment lines and states that he has virtually no
program to fight unemployment, but to accept it.

Bankruptcy
The UAW launched a
bankruptcy petition to
prevent the company from
paying the workers. The
UAW has sent out to all union
unit in any way.

As Woodcock refuses to fight, the
conditions in the auto industry
have continued to deteriorate.

The sales of foreign and domes-
tic cars have been

Nationalization
In a press conference held last
month, Woodcock was asked if he
would call for the national-
ization of the oil industry as a
way to supply jobs. He re-
sponded: “No, absolutely not. We
would be the first of a huge
public bureaucracy as we are
ministrual of the private
bureaucracy. We want public
involvement in our economy, not
developed on a competitive
basis.”

“Instead of using the strength of
the UAW to build a political
weapon, a labor party, that
would be the strongest
and nationalize all industry under
workers control, Woodcock
wants the capitalist system to
work better “on a competitive
basis.”
BY MELODY FARROW

With this issue of the Bulletin, we are launching a special fund drive of $100,000 that will lay the financial basis for the publication of the Bulletin as a daily paper in 1975.

This September, the Bulletin will mark its tenth anniversary of publication. Since the launching of the Bulletin as a mimeographed newsletter in 1964, we have continued to fashion a paper for a daily newspaper and to build the revolutionary party around a fight to expand and develop the press.

The daily Bulletin will be the first daily Trotskyist paper in the history of the United States and will carry forward the original traditions of the Daily Worker, which was established by the American Communist Party.

It will follow in the traditions of Marx, Lenin, and Trotsky who saw the newspaper as the essential weapon to bring the program of the revolutionary party into the life of the working class.

The Bulletin was founded in 1964 in order to prepare for the period we are now in, a period of revolutionary struggle international when the construction of revolutionary parties to lead a fight for power is the immediate and concrete task before us.

The Bulletin from its origins has fought to maintain the basic principles developed by Marx, Lenin, and Trotsky, in a bitter struggle against the degeneration of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Bulletin’s founding document, “The Crisis of American Socialism,” stated: “The new world conditions provide both an objective situation within which a new working class vanguard can be built, as well as bring forcibly forward the deep necessity of creating such a vanguard.”

“The impresarios and revisionists are bypassed by events. They are the product of the sick past of the socialist movement of the 1930s. The task of building a new movement that understands their ideas be totally expunged from the movement of the future.”

The Bulletin fought at all times for the principle of internationalism. Our movement, although barred from international affiliations by the Vouches Act, has always affirmed its political solidarity with internationalism. The Vouches Act connected it to the Fourth International.

Our perspectives have continuously been developed with an understanding of the international character of the crisis of capitalism and how this was expressed in each particular period.

We based our movement on Trotsky’s principled struggle against Stalinism and for the construction of a revolutionary combat party to lead the working class to power, as Lenin’s Bolshevik Party did in 1917 in the Soviet Union.

We rejected the revisionist “theories” of Michel Pablo within the international movement that independent revolutionary parties were not needed for the coming international party to power.

The founding members of the Bulletin, who were expelled from the Socialist Workers Party simply for demanding a revolutionary party, were expelled from the Socialist Workers Party simply for demanding a revolutionary party.

In Ceylon, the leadership of the Ceylonese Trotskyist party, the ESP, voted to join a coalition with the capitalist parties after being encouraged in this direction by Pablo and Ernest Mandel, leaders of the international movement, and by SWP leader Joseph Hansen. The ESP to this day refuses to make an account for this historical betrayal.

The revisionists abandoned the dialectical method and a scientific understanding of how the capitalist crisis was developing and substituted surface impressions. They responded to the “boom” prosperity of the early and middle 1960s by declaring that a new era of stability, of “normalism” was beginning.

The Bulletin based its perspectives at all times on the understanding that this “boom,” because it was only made possible through inflation, would only deepen the contradictions within capitalism and would create conditions for a new explosion of the crisis.

Thus, from the beginning, the Bulletin fought to carry forward the fight for a labor party, for the need for workers to have their own independent political party.

This was the central strategy for the construction of the revolutionary party that Trotsky argued in his pamphlet, Workers Fight Back Against U.S. Capitalism. The National Executive Committee voted in April 1966 to launch a national movement for a labor party to lead the working class to power.

The period from 1967 to 1967 was a period of a sharp upsurge in the civil rights movement in the South.

The Bulletin, while campaigning to defend these struggles, was the only paper which stressed the need to link the fight for civil rights to a political struggle for the leadership of the black masses by a revolutionary party against the Democrats and Republicans.

As the revisionists, we did not tail and adapt to the nationalists and pacifists in the civil rights movement, but we opposed every attempt to use nationalism to divide workers or to limit the struggle to a liberal protest, for some token reforms.

We consistently supported the election campaigns of the Southern Labor Leagues despite our disagreements in order to help bring Socialists into a labor party to as many workers as possible.

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We warned that the 1972 election was no ordinary election, but would be the beginning of an attempt by Nixon to violate and destroy democratic rights under conditions of a sharpening economic situation.

The Bulletin led a campaign against the presidential bid of George Wallace calling on the trade unions to mobilize against him and warning of the dangers of having Multz’s movement supported by funding encouraged by Nixon himself for capital’s working class hope.

During the election campaign, we intensified our fight for the March 1st United Labor Party which was the only program to be fought in the campaign, as a revolutionary party.

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The weekly Bulletin led the way in developing our fight against growing unemployment, especially among youth and which led to the founding conference of the Young Socialists in December 1971.

Nixon’s decision to end the war in Vietnam sent gold to, freeze wages, marked a new stage in the capitalist crisis with the beginning of the first capitalist depression in the Bulletin and the Workers League.

The August 1971 decisions were the end of any attempts to patch up the capitalist crisis by selling off gold from the dollar to the world, the wild inflation, a basic collapse of production, and a massive unemployment that we are seeing now.

It opened up a period in which the capitalists in every country were forced to fight to confront the working class head on. They attacked both our struggle for internationism and living standards.

At our Third National Conference in November 1968, we planned the expansion of the Bulletin to 12 pages and the triplet of its circulation. The National Executive Committee voted in April 1966 to launch a national movement for a labor party to lead the working class to power.

The Bulletin in the fall of 1969, young workers, was elected to his first term of office in 1968, we warned that his administration would open a period of new attacks on workers living conditions and on the anti-war movement.

We have entered a new period in which conditions for socialist revolution are rapidly developing and it is up to the Bulletin to the responsibility to build the Fourth International, and the revolutionary party within the working class.

PRINCIPLES:

The principles which the Bulletin has defended since 1964 will now live in the struggle to build this party and prepare to lead the working class to power.

When Trotsky founded the Fourth International, he declared that the major crisis of the world is the crisis of leadership.

The National Political Committee of the Fourth International can resolve this crisis if it helps to form an alternative revolutionary leadership out of the many workers and unite workers around a program for political power.

To prepare for this, we need the daily Bulletin. It is only through the Bulletin that we can build this movement and expand it across the country.

In the past, we have often been unable to fulfill all our goals because of the split among our readers, from trade unionists, and youth.

We now ask all our supporters to make a special effort to help us to take the most important step yet, the launching of the daily Bulletin.

This is the paper of every worker, every youth and every household that wants to defend basic rights and wants to fight to throw this government out.

Our Daily Fund Drive begins this month and will raise $20,000.00. On June 1, 1974, the daily Bulletin will begin. $50,000 will be raised between June 1 and December 1.

We call on all our readers to contribute generously to this drive to help raise these funds. We ask, and to not only subscribe to the Bulletin, to become the wing of the Workers League.
In the period following Haymarket, the trade union movement around the New York paper Volkszeitung took over leadership of the Socialist Labor Party, predecessor to the Socialist Party. This group was also quite conservative, and while in the past it had blocked with the social revolutionaries factionally against union members, it was certainly not connected with them in spirit. Their main orientation was to capture control of the AFL.

In the course of this work, they did achieve certain successes. They gained control of the New York City Central Labor Council. They then admitted the AFL as a member of the Council. Gompers promptly lifted the charter of the Central Labor Council on the grounds that the AFL was not a trade union and thus could not be a member of the council. It was this position, which the AFL and its supporters such as Gompers appealed to Engels. Engels felt that Gompers had a point and that the tactic reflected the factional blindness of the new leading circle of the SLP. However, he refused to intervene for the SLP at least formally adhered to Marxism and Gompers was an open opportunist and sworn enemy of Marxism.

Soon after this dispute, Daniel DeLeon joined the SLP and quickly rose to leadership. He converted the current leadership of the party, Lucien Samoil, Hugo Vogt, and Henry Kahn to his views and to administrators for him within the SLP. He built a strong base of support between the political wing and the trade union wing by insisting that what was needed was a political wing and unions closely aligned to the political party. It would prove to be too weak to resolve the relation of the Marxist party to the trade unions in doctrine and quite another in real life. After all, the central problem of the American working class then as now lies around this question. Then it was even more sharply posed because there did not exist a mass industrial union movement. What DeLeon's position actually amounted to, after unsuccessful fishing operations outside, was an abandonment of a struggle in the trade unions in favor of the construction of a doctrinal front.

The form this took was the establishment of a rival trade union emitted by the SLP and competing with the AFL. This body evolved into nothing more than an organization of SLP members. DeLeon's capture of the leadership of the SLP led to the revolt of the bulk of the supporters of the trade union position within the party. In this process, actually, the bulk of the members of the SLP bolted. Out of this split, the main forces of the new Socialist Party were to emerge. Therefore, an important question that must be raised in order to understand the nature of the Socialist Party is: what was the nature of this opposition.

This opposition did not emerge all at once. There were three distinct groups in different parts of the country that first broke away. There was Victor Berger's group in Milwaukee. It was based primarily on the German speaking section of the city with some following in the English speaking and Polish sections. It was deeply entrenched in the AFL and would soon control both the AFL of Milwaukee and of the state. At the same time, it was in the process of building a political machine which would dominate the city for many years. Then there was the Workers' Forward group in New York which was deeply involved in trade union work in the garment trades and had considerable strength in the Lower East Side. And finally, there was James Carey's political machine in Haverhill, Mass., which was also trade union based, but which produced the first socialist mayor in any city of significance.

These three groups combined with Eugene V. Debs, the remnants of the American Railway Union, and a group of utopians to launch a new party called the Socialist Labor Party.

Quite separate from this development, they emerged as a new opposition within the SLP headed by Morris Hillquit. He was supported by the remaining trade union forces in New York, New York, Max Hayes in Indiana, and many others.

This group, which may have held the majority within the SLP, set up a rival SLP whose convention was held in Rochester, New York. It was now known as the Rochester SLP. After considerable factionalism and activity, these two groups finally merged in 1887 at the Indianapolis in 1887 founding convention of the party.

There are two important aspects of this process which must be noted. First is that these trade union forces from the old SLP were not the major ingredient in this split. These forces were not substantially different than those from Gompers. They disagreed on the question of socialism. But they were enmeshed in a trade union existence primarily among the more skilled workers. Many of the leaders of this force—its members were ordinary workers making up the bulk of the working class forces of the new party—were trade union officers and officials. They controlled trade union locals and even internationals, local labor councils, union papers, and the like. They administered the day-to-day functioning of these unions. They wished only to utilize this labor base to develop a socialist political machine to run and capture elections.

They were as distant as Gompers was from the American working class and the immigrant and native, who suffered under brutal conditions across the country. The Hillquists, Bergers, and Max Hayes were not Albert Parsons, August Spies, and not even Bill Haywood or Eugene V. Debs. Clearly, they were not unlike their cousins in the German Social Democratic Party.

The split in the SLP was thus a split primarily of right-wing, reform-oriented trade union operators from a doctrinaire centrist party. It was very different from the split led by Parsons, for all its confusion, a decade earlier. This layer was to continue these practices and deepen its positions with the Socialist Party as time passed. The right wing of the SLP thus predicated even the formal establishment of that party. It reflected trends existent in the international movement as well as feedback from social forces—the skilled trades unions—very much a part of American life. The second aspect of this process is also quite important. As the Social Democracy group evolved in the direction of unity with the Rochestor SLP which would create the Socialist Party, it had its own internal struggle.

A whole section of this party were firm believers in colonization. Their aim was to set up utopian communist communities in some western state. In time, these communities would be numerous enough to seize control of the state government. Then they would establish socialism in one state. This would prove to other Americans that socialism works and other states would capitulate, etc.

This was really a final throwback to the old middle-class radicalism the First International had broken from in 1871. There could be no further development toward a fusion of the movement because a complete break was made with these forces.

Debs at first was sympathetic to them, but he was forced to come to this conclusion. In the course of this bitter struggle, the colonist group launched attacks on Marxism as a false European idea. "We are Americans," they proclaimed, "and we shall adopt methods commensurate with American habits of thought and action, and with the genius of American institutions." "We proclaim no class war," they claimed.

The American socialist movement took its powerful step forward in the formation of the Socialist Party precisely by basking itself on the long struggle for Marxism, largely championed by German Americans, since the 1860s. Just as when it took its first step under the auspices of Marx, Engels, and the First International, now that it took this decisive second step, it had to confront and break with middle-class radicalism, to stand upon the international ground of Marxism. All the various books written on the Socialist Party share one common feature. None of them attempt to assess the development of that party in a materialist way. They do not place its development in the context of the great changes taking place at the time in the United States and in the relationship between the United States Socialist Party. In this period America went through a tremendous industrial development. Particularly starting in the 1890s, this produced great monopolies with a struggle on every aspect of the American economy. All the power of the families, like Rockefeller, Mellon, Carnegie have their origins in this period.

Accompanying the development of the monopolies, the industrial giants, themselves now dominated by great banking houses, reached out into the world for markets, places for investment and sources for raw materials. By 1900, manufactured goods predominated over agricultural goods in American exports, and American financial investments permeated Latin America and reached other areas. America for the first time launched imperialist adventures not determined by the needs of an agricultural society as was the case with the Mexican-American War. The Spanish-American War was marked this turning point.

Needless to say, this brought fantastic changes within the country. Masses of farmers were driven off the land and millions of those who remained on the land were reduced to tenant farming and sharecropping.

This occurred at the same time as the final collapse of the peasant-population in many countries.

The United States from its origins to the Civil War was a predominantly agricultural country. It exported agricultural products to industrial Europe. The wealth thus obtained created a home market for its industry. It was this characteristic of the American economy which gave the country its appearance of austerity, of having a self-sufficient economy. This in turn contributed to the provincial thinking of Americans, an important constituent of its pragmatic outlook. Great changes in America took place in the quarter century following by language, own, political institutions, and the like. This was a time an
Eugene V. Debs

And The Birth Of

The Socialist Party

by Tim Wohlforth

This series is a reply to The Decline Of

The American Socialist Party was very much a product of this particular period—the end of America’s “exceptionalism” and the beginning of America’s quick ascendency to world imperialist master. I represented a sharp break with what had come before, but was unable to muster what he believed.

It is important in this respect to understand the Populist movement. The Populists were not just another radical agrarian movement. They represented a desperate and futile struggle of farmers who were being wiped out by the tremendous economic changes taking place in the country. The Populists derived their most powerful support from the tenant farmer and sharecropper. For example, Tom Watson brought together Black and white farmers in the South.

The tremendous economic changes in the country led to the complete collapse of the Populists before the Democratic Party in 1998. By supporting Bryan in that election, the Populist movement was virtually liquidated following the election. While this support to Bryan contributed to the demise, and economic conditions contributed to create a bit better situation on the farms, more

Pullman Strike

Debs

was the final closing of the frontier. Farming still accounted for more than 10 percent of the population, compared to less than 10 percent today, but the weight of the farmers in the country was greatly reduced and his condition the most miserable in a bleak history.

The situation of the working class was even worse. Large industrial cities had been constructed, made up primarily of immigrant workers living in the worst conditions. The conditions facing the miners of the East and West, the lumberjacks, the migratory workers, and seamen were even worse.

The American working class, unlike the European, was largely unorganized, divided by language, without a political party of its own, preyed upon by completely corrupt political parties that faced fantastic brutality every time an attempt was made to fight back important were the changes in the country which placed the center of political gravity in the cities and forced farmers to look to the working class for a lead in their struggles.

To say, as some authors do, that the Socialist Party simply captured the agrarian radical vote for a period only to lose it is to miss the whole point. Agrarian radicalism never again emerged as a national tendency after the demise of the Populists.

The Socialist Party not only won the support of a section of farmers, particularly tenant farmers, but it held this support against the denigration of both Wilson and Teddy Roosevelt in the 1912 and the 1916 elections.

The turn of a section of poor farmers to the Socialists was a decisive victory on the part of these farmers of the with troops and Debs himself was jailed.

Debs says that it was in Woonsocket, R.I. that he decided to become a socialist. There he read some of the Marxist classics and popular pamphlets written by Karl Kautsky. Victor Berger visited Debs in jail and left him Marx’s Das Kapital.

Whether or not Debs became a socialist at that moment—it was a gradual process of thought over several years including when he was an active Populist—there is no doubt that the breakup of the American Railway Union was the final straw and that from that moment on he fought for socialism with his every breath to begin.

The evolution of Debs was typical, not unusual. He had been a former Democratic member of the Indiana Assembly, a strong supporter of populism, and then of Bryan in 1896, after the conversion of the Populists.

He was a native American of foreign born parents. He was of the Middle West. He was a trade union fighter.

Debs’s road was not only the road for the labor of thousands of workers of his day, but will be followed by millions of American workers in fighting capitalism. He fought as long and as far as he could within the limits of trade union thinking.

But the trade unions were an inadequate weapon against the powerful trusts and the monopoly capitalism. He was forced to go beyond the limits of trade union consciousness to defend the rights of his day. He turned to socialism.

Socialism did not come to him spontaneously. The recognition of the limits of trade unionism came this way. He had to turn to the already existent socialist movement of his day, a product of the much maligned German-American, E.J. Weber, and others.

Socialism was brought to Debs from the “outside,” as Lenin explained it. From that day forward, Debs fought to realize socialism in the very course of the struggles of his fellow workers.

Debs’s road was followed by that other giant of the American workers struggle of that period, Big Bill Haywood. Haywood also started out as a worker fighting to build unions.

His bitter experiences under the virtual civil war conditions which prevailed in the mining towns of the West convinced him of the limits of trade unionism. He also turned to socialism and fought for his life for socialism and for industrial unionism.

There was very little difference between Debs and Haywood. Both took to public speaking and became a tremendously powerful revolutionist politician while Haywood continued in the field of union organizing in which both he and Debs found their classes of struggle.

At times they had differences on tactics, but both were very much the products of their period. They expressed a whole movement of the American working class, immigrant and native born, which joined in support the American Socialist Party.

Both Debs and Haywood were products of the civil war relations between classes which prevailed in that period, itself an expression of the rise of monopoly capital. The Rockefeller’s stood behind the mining bosses in the bowels of West Virginia and the mountain valleys of Colorado, not just local

businessmen. The power of the capitalist state as well as the private armies of the corporations came, bayonets in hand, against the working class who breaks into your home at the end of the day, towards the end of your life.

Eugene V. Debs responded to this situation in the spirit of the German-American Social revolutionaries of 1848 who organized gun clubs. He wrote in 1914: “The time has come for the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners to levy a special monthly assessement to purchase and equip and man enough Gatlings and machine guns to match the equipment of the government. The amount of money needed is just a trifle.”

"This fund should be sufficient to provide each member with the latest high-power rifle, the same as used by the corporation gunmen, and 500 rounds of cartridges.

In addition to this, every district should purchase and equip and man enough Gatlings and machine guns to match the equipment of the government. The amount of money needed is just a trifle.

"This suggestion is made advisedly and I told myself responsible for every word of it. “If the corporations have the right to recruit and maintain private armies of armed men to protect them and exterminate strikers, workmen, their wives, and roast their babies, then labor unions not only have the right, but it is their solemn duty, to arm themselves to resist these lawless attacks and defend their homes and loved ones.

"Rockefeller’s gunmen are simply murderers and criminals, and if you can kill them when they attack you that you save to yourself or your son or daughter or your community."

In addition to Debs, W. L. Haywood, a revolutionary. He was a man of little theoretical education. He made many mistakes. He was unclear most of the time. But he represented a revolutionary enemy, a class enemy, a revolutionary tendency to appear within the American working class in the form of the Socialists.

Masses of American workers answered the call of monopoly capital by turning to revolution. This is the meaning of the widely supported Debs received. This is the source of the bulk of Socialist votes in the elections, whether they came from immigrant Jews in the Lower East Side, working class blacks in the South, poor farmers in Colorado, or tenant farmers in Oklahoma.

This is why it would be a great mistake to underestimate the revolutionary tendency within the Socialist Party. Why is it that the reform element within the party could never replace Debs as president candidate? Why did they do on so many occasions, as we shall see, to what extent to which Debs stand for his reform party, but for his revolution party?

This can only be explained by the fact that he was the overwhelming desire of the Socialist party membership and supporters, even in the most remote parts of the United States, such as New York, and Cleveland, was for socialist revolution.

TO BE CONTINUED
In the period following Haymarket, the trade union movement in the United States grew, with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) becoming the dominant voice. The Chicago Federation of Labor was a trade union and labor federation that could not be a member of the AFL. It was an organization that was independent of the AFL and led by John Hay. The AFL's influence was growing, especially in the manufacturing industries. The AFL was a more centralized organization than the Chicago Federation of Labor. The Chicago Federation of Labor had a larger membership and more local unions.

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At the time of the Haymarket Riot, the American Federation of Labor was the largest labor organization in the United States. It was founded in 1886 by Samuel Gompers, who was also its first president. The AFL was a federation of craft unions, which meant that its members were skilled workers in specific trades. The AFL was also a member of the International Confederation of Trades and Labor Unions (ICTLU), which was a federation of labor organizations from around the world.

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Just Out!
We have just received a new shipment of books from England, which are available in the USA exclusively from Labor Publications, Inc.

From N.E.P. to Socialism
By E. A. Preobrazhensky

Available for the first time in English, this book was written by one of the leading Soviet economists of the 1920s who joined the Left Opposition and was murdered on Stalin's orders. Preobrazhensky's views on planned industrialization in a backward country are contained in the book, which remains banned in the Soviet Union. Of great interest to all those concerned with Marxist theory.

$3.00

Flinkote Workers Get Restraining Order

BY L. A. MARTIN
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio
-A restraining order has been issued, limiting pickets at the striking Flinkote flooring plant here to three men per entrance.
The order was prompted after the pickets attempted to protect their jobs, by not allowing company officials to remove equipment.

"The company started hauling out machinery as soon as the strike started," said Floyd Edler, president of Local 666, United Rubber Workers.

"We were following the rules of strikes, and not keeping people from entering. But some of the fellows blocked the way when the company started to take out all the machinery in the building," Edler said the men were not violent, but were angry at the possibility of the plant's shutting down. "You can't blame them for that," he said.
The entire 186-man hourly work force walked out at the contract end deadline on February 19.

Edler told the Bulletin the prime concerns of Local 666 were maintaining the incentive plan, and obtaining a more adequate pension plan.

INCENTIVE
Flinkote has done away with a piece-work incentive plan, which amounts to as much as a 50 percent pay cut for some workers. Edler said the union has asked for a substantial pay increase, but the company refused to talk about any of the monetary demands.
The incentive plan now offered by Flinkote provides a pro-rated payment schedule based on years worked, and old contracts covering past years. A 45-year old worker who retired with 13 years service, under the present plan, receives 42 dollars per month.

NOTHING
"Fellows who hired in lately don't have to worry so much about pensions, but men with 14 or 15 years, thinking of retiring, have nothing," said Edler.
The previous contract also provided a cost of living increase, based on the Cost of Living Index. Management has refused to continue this practice, beyond an eight cent cap.

COST OF LIVING
"In the last two years, the cost of living increase has amounted to a 31 cent increase in our hourly wages," said a worker.

"The company figures the cost of living increase from before should be enough that they don't have to give us a raise. The cost of living goes up more than eight cents per hour in one month," he said.

"It's bad enough being on strike," another worker told the Bulletin, "but the company was taking equipment out, too."

BENEFITS
Workers will receive $25 per week in strike benefits when the required time limit is up, but presently receive nothing. Many tried to obtain food stamps or aid from the Ross County Welfare Department, but were refused.

"They told us we'd just have to starve to death," said a worker. He had told him he was ineligible for food stamps because he owned a car.

"I worked to raise my children, and I feel I should have something now that my children are grown," another worker said. He too was denied assistance because of "luxury" items he owned.

"They told me I had too much money in the bank," said another. His savings, necessary because of the miniscule pension plan, has denied him assistance during the strike.

INSURANCE
The insurance plan offered by Flinkote, Blue Cross, is agreeable to most of the workers, but the company is trying to change the policy-type plan to a contract plan. This would deep workers some insurance benefits.

Negotiations began Thursday, but workers are doubtful of any settlement.

"I don't think anything will come of it; the people from the company don't have any power. All the real decisions are made in Rutherford, N.J." Workers are worried about the effects of a long-term strike. "Before, during the previous strike, jobs were plentiful, but now it's not the same," said a worker.

Flinkote, aware of the unemployment situation in the Midwest, and especially in the conservative, southeastern Ohio area, is attempting to starve the workers back into the plant, at slave conditions.

"We have to stick together, and help each other," said one worker. "All working people have to get together."

National Auto Conference
Of The
Trade Union Alliance
For A Labor Party
DAYTON MARCH 31
noon
Mall Motor Inn
21 So. Jefferson (Carillon Room)

Registration: $2.50 For information call (212) 924-0652

"That the UAW international follow the lead of truckers in the fight against inflation and unemployment by calling together the representatives of the trade union movement for the purpose of forcing Nixon out through national strike action and the building of a labor party as an alternative to Nixon."

This motion, put forward by the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, passed in Local 1112, Lordstown.
Miners Defy Miller Order To End Strike

BY DAVID NORTH

McDOwELL COUNTY, W. Va., Mar. 6—Thousands of miners are continuing their strike against Nixon's energy policies, defying numerous back-to-work orders issued by United Mine Workers President Arnold Miller.

In the small town of Welch, where the first walkout began nearly two weeks ago, miners rejected Governor Albert W. Moore's "comparative compromise" in his original fuel rationing plan in which the sale of coal was prohibited to consumers with more than a quarter of a tank.

Miners declared that they were not satisfied with his offer to lift that restriction on miners traveling more than 250 miles per week. They charged that it was an attempt to strangle the strike and repealed its demand for a total rescinding of the order.

The vicious tactics being employed by the government to force the men back was exposed Tuesday when Moore's orders were told that they would not be eligible for food stamps because their strike violates contract agreements and has not been authorized by the UMW International.

FOOD STAMPS

"We were pretty tough when we heard that," miner Ayron Blankenship, 23, who was told just that nobody will get food stamps.

In Welch, the UMW International was demanding that West Virginia authorities were telling miners that they would have to give special stickers to the police just to get the exemption allowed by Moore.

Pickets have been set up outside the mine in Welch. There is growing bitterness among the miners against the Miller administration which refuses to give either leadership or support to the strike. Miller's treacherous role in this strike is the sharpest ex-ample of the right-wing policies he is pursuing in relation to the struggle of miners throughout the state.

He has announced his support for the operator of the state-run mines on March 30 which will cost about 6000 unorganized miners in eastern Kentucky their jobs.

The government has suddenly decided to enforce the provisions of the 1969 Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act as an excuse to shut the mines. Nixon and the coal operators have never shown the slightest interest in improving conditions in the mines.

Of course, the government demands that the miners and coal operators be made the expenditures necessary to place the mines in working order.

Miller lines up with Nixon to support these shutdowns in order to ease his commitment to fight to unionize eastern Kentucky.

Miners are resisting this at- tempt to destroy their jobs. The government is preparing viol-ence against the miners in order to enforce the shutdown.

Jack M. Day, head of the Interdepartmental Mine En-forcement and Safety Ad- ministration, has asked the Justice Department to escort safety inspectors certifying the shut-downs with armed federal mar-shall.

Miller's decision to drop the coal organizing campaign in eastern Kentucky is reflected in his handling of the eight-month old Harlan strike of the Brookside and Bailey Creek miners.

SUBSTITUTE

The $100 per week payments to the striking miners is being used as a substitute for the mobiliza-tion of the full strength of the UMW behind the Harlan miners through a national strike aimed against the strike-breaking Nixon government.

The courts have once again im-posed restrictions on picketing and 12 workers, including union organizer Houston Ellifemore, must appear in court to answer the charge why they should not be cited in contempt for违at-ing the order.

Miners in McDowell County, who are familiar with the Har- lan strike like most UMW mem-bers, accuse Miller of preparing a "民心-all-out." "I would call the $100 a week nothing but hush money," said Welch miner John Bark.

"Miller's getting ready to let them down.

UMW members must demand that Miller act now in support of all miners fighting Nixon and the coal bosses by calling a Con-gress of Labor to force Nixon's resignation by uniting all work-ers in a labor party pledged to socialist policies.


cops told: "gun them down"

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT

DAYTON, Ohio—Black politicians, po-licemen, Black capitalist- ists and nationalists are trying to whip up a law and order hysteria in the wake of the recent rob-bery-shooting of a former civil rights lead-er and the killing of a po-lice officer in a shootout that took place after the robbery.

W. McIntosh, a store owner, who was preparing to go from a gift shop in the town area, tried to stop flee-ing robbers from an adjacent jewelry store when they shot and killed a police of po-lice calling riot guns and detectors followed the sus-
spects into a working class housing project and con-ducted a shootout with the suspects, endangering the lives of neighbors and children.

Leading the law and order campaign is C.J. McLin, reac-tionary Black state representa-tive and Democratic party whip for the Gilligan machine.

McLlin is a big business sup-porter, a large slum real estate operator and funeral home director, and had been bitterly opposed at one time by Mac-Comb. McLin declared after the shoot-ings: "Some of the neigh-bors out there said they're coming in to gun people. I was just telling those neigh-bors, we need to gun them down if they're lawbreakers ... no longer are we going to pro-tect lawbreakers wherever they are."

At a public meeting McLin brazenly called for "shake-downs" in the schools and in the factories, in addition to a gun control law. Black policemen who spoke at the meeting made it clear they intended to follow this lead and shoot down sus-pects.

Police Major Tyrre Broom-field tried to blame the crime on the people themselves who came to the meeting to find out what they could do. He arrogantly declared: "We know who the hoodlums are in our community. We know who are the cut-throats and the law breakers. We know each of us here has one in his family, and if you say you don't like what I'm doing, you're lying. And so I challenge you tonight, to get your groove, get your cutthroat, and keep him in his place."

Nationalist leaders at the meeting, who refused to take up a fight for jobs, could only im-possibly call for the people to vote themselves tax increases to fund rehabilitation programs and more police.


cops told: "gun them down"

BY A REPORTER

CHICAGO, I11.

In a move openly calcu-lated to head off an-other nationwide shut-down by independent truckers, members of some 27 truckers groups met here to launch the National Independent Truckers Unity Com-mittee.

In its first statement, the NITUC called on truckers to ignore the May 13 strike date set by Michael Parkhurst in Overdrive magazine.

The NITUC is claiming to "give a unified voice" to the na tion's 150,000 independent truckers. Among the organiza tions which are founding mem bers are the Fraternal Associa tion of Steel Haulers, the Ken tucky and Indiana Independent Truckers Association, the Coun cil "of Independent Trucker" and the Ohio Owners and Drivers Club of Ohio.

The conference was con ducted by five-man commit tee that negotiated the sel ion deal with William Simon and ended the 12 day shut down last month. William J. Hill, president of FASH, was elected temporary chairman. He centered the committee's discus sions on an attack on Park hurst, who had denounced the Washington agreement and Hill, who had led the negotiations.

The battle lines in the re gional organizations were very much a part of the conference this weekend, which began with an extended credentials fight. George Kym, who was as president of the Council of Independent Truckers for sup port of Mr. Hill's government, was denied credentials, and then stripped of his Ohio Owners and Drivers Club. In spite of the split in the CIT, the new organization of the Ohio Owners and Drivers Club did lead the group into the new organization.

Los Angeles

Sundav, Mar. 21

Melind Williams

103rd & Wilmington

7:30 pm

San Francisco

Friday, Mar. 22

Labor Book Store

3327 24th Street

7:30 pm

The case for a new election

BRONX

Saturday, Mar. 9

St. Ann's Church

Ann St. & 140 St.

South Bronx

4 pm

Dance

9 pm - 2 am

The Hidden Star

286 Broal Ave.

Bronx 139-140 Sts.

Tickets $1.75

(Includes meeting & dance)

Simulcast tickets available

1.50

in community centers

in the Bronx

in churches

in labor bookstores

in A.F. of L.

in C.I.O.

in W.W.P.

in U.I.O.

in C.C.T.

in the U.S.W.P.

in the I.W.W.

in the C.P.

in theSocialist Workers

in the I.W.W.

in the C.P.

in the I.W.W.

in the C.P.

in the I.W.W.
Southgate GM Faces Two Week Closure

BY DENNIS BREHM

SOUTHGATE—The General Motors plant here is shut down for another two weeks again.

Last week, another 80 workers were laid off for an "indefinite" period. This brings the total number of layoffs to over 2000. Some of the recently laid off had as many as 10 years seniority.

Miners Shut Down Sunshine Silver Mine

BY A REPORTER

KELLOGG, Idaho—Miners have shut down the Sunshine Silver Mine near here in a wildcat strike over wages and jobs.

The strike of 400 members of Local 5096 of the United Steel Workers of America was spearheaded by 100 contract miners (men who work on piece-rate) who walked out Monday morning, February 28.

In May, 1972, 95 miners were killed in a flash fire caused by company negligence. According to strikers, the mine is still in violation of a federal order which allowed it to reopen after the fire.

LEADERSHIP

The union leadership was the San Francisco office of the contract last year after the workers were improperly rejected a compromise offer. Now the bureaucracy is refusing to sanction any strike at all.

FBI Hints Campaign To Question Youth

It has been two weeks since the FBI last communicated with Hearst. At that time, they threatened to break off all communications unless Hearst added four million dollars more to the free food program.

PLEDGED

Hearst pledged to add the money, provided his daughter was released unharmed.

Lawyers for Russell Little and Joseph Remiro, who are being held in San Quentin charged with the murder of Ouk School Superintendent Marcus Foster, have filed habeas corpus briefs charging that the alleged SLA members are being systematically mistreated by prison officials.

"All it takes is one guy pushing buttons. It could cut the 100 men doing manual welding now down to a dozen."

FINISHERS

"They can say the 25 metal finishers will be eliminated altogether. These guys are line workers who will get their jobs back."

A report given on unemployment payments at the union meeting revealed that 150 to 300 workers had been disqualified from their unemployment insurance and Supplementary Unemployment Benefits.

The state is intimidating laid off workers by sending them for jobs which pay their way when they face refusal to these jobs, they are disqualified from the unemployment office.

One worker whose friend was cut off from benefits said: "I won't take a job at $3.50 an hour either. It's just another way Reagan and Nixon are cutting down our paychecks."

The Socialists Workers' Party, which broke from the Trotskyist movement in 1963, turning its back on Marxism in favor of middle class protest movements of the 1960s, now enters the labor movement through the bureaucracy in order to break up class prejudices in the working class.

Protest politics is a means of breaking the forward momentum of the working class, diverting it from the struggle against the government and the capitalist class into pressuring the ruling class for reforms. Today, reformers are longer perceived and protest politics from the working class and pave the way for defeats.

Sections of the trade union bureaucracy, thrown up against the breakdown of the old relations of compromise with the employers and the state and under tremendous pressure from the turns, turn to the methods of protest taken from the movements of the 1960s to cover their refusal to fight the capitalist class. They turn to the SWP revisionists and the Stalinists, who have a left cover, and these forces, in the name of Marxism, serve the bureaucracy willingly.

Nowhere has the SWP so openly come to the support of the bureaucracy than in the bitter six month strike by retail clerks against Sears in San Francisco.

The SWP has opened up the pages of The Militant to glorify the protests organized by Walter Johnson, president of striking Local 1100.

The SWP has not only called on members to picket against the strike at Sears, but has also failed to support the strikers at the point of production.

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Gas Diverted From LA

BY SHEILA BREHIM

LOS ANGELES—"It’s bad. It wasn’t this bad during World War II and I went through that."

“We had rationing on everything—sugar, salt, and so on. But it wasn’t this way,” said Sidney Scott, a cement mason from San Pedro, while waiting in line for gasoline.

“There are millions of gallons of fuel stored, so why should we have to go through this, when we are supposed to be the richest country in the world? A depression is on its way.”

Tens of thousands of car owners in California have long lobbied to order this week that tankers containing fuel were diverted from the LA harbor because all the storage facilities here are full.

At the few gas stations that are open, the lines stretch for many blocks, forcing many to wait as long as three hours for a few dollars of gas.

In this city, where virtually no mass transit exists, lines begin forming as early as five in the morning, before the work day begins.

Shirley Patrick, a housewife and arm said, “It’s strange that this just came up from nowhere. If Nixon is impeached, it would take the rest of his term to get him out.

Why not just remove him? I think the House of Representatives should do it. If they would nationalize the oil, that would solve the problems.”

Nixon is moving into a dissectin d for the poor people.

WAGES

“The food prices go up, but he won’t raise the wages. We know that the US is supposed to be one of the richest countries, so why would we have to go to another country to get oil when we have more than enough here!”

James Hayes, a Los Angeles County supervisor told the Bulletin that the matter of the diverted oil tanks was being referred to the Atomic Energy Commission because, “under emergency conditions the DA has the authority to investigate.”

Most Californians are unaware that they are living under a state of emergency which began when the California State Emergency Act was implemented in order to impose the odd-even gas plan which began last week.

The act given Governor Ronald Reagan broad power to “conserve fuel” and requires no approval from the voters.

Cops Rally To Nazis At Board Of Ed Fight

BY ANN LORE

SAN FRANCISCO—Police defended the fascists of the Nazi Party when they showed up at a Board of Education meeting Tuesday night.

It was the last meeting on integration, so a decision could be made to implement a policy for next year.

The four members of the National Socialist White People’s Party entered quietly, three men and one woman, all is uniform, by their special side entrance with the police having cleared a whole section of the audience for their protection. They were immediately greeted by the boogaloons prow, who hovered over them like cackling hens.

Within a few minutes, an older worker stood up and started shouting about the Nazis and then he and his wife ran out.

Mr. Korn spoke briefly to the press saying, “If they show up, we should have no right to speak.

“They represent genocide. They are enemies of my family.”

At 10 pm, Norm Vincent, representing the Nazis, was called to speak. While he was addressing the Board, three of whose members left the stage, a member of the Jewish Defense League jumped up shouting “never again” and grabbed Vin- cent and tried to drag him down. Immediately, over 20 police jumped on the JDL member. The tactic squad also charged in from the side door where they were waiting in hiding for the opportunity to move. The JDL member was dragged out.

Even after this near riot, Vincent was allowed to finish speaking. He called integration “madness” and said that “segregation of the species is the natural way to fly.”

The board has repeatedly on four separate occasions used police and done everything possible to side with the Nazis and their racist propaganda, while they have violated every federal law and court order for integration in the schools.

Mr. Mitchell, who spoke early in the evening, said the female Nazi member worked for the San Francisco Police Department.

ELECTRICAL

After the explosion, Mike Schneider, who is vice-president of the Electrical Workers Union, spoke against the Nazis. “It is revolting to see these Nazis here,” he said. However, he did not, however, speak in his union capacity or say what should be done about it.

In past history, the labor movement has rallied to smash the fascists wherever they put their swastikas in the open. The labor movement must immediately to mobilize its ranks whenever the Nazis appear again. They are traveling throughout the country now speaking to Governors on the energy crisis.

Meanwhile, the final integration plan which the board is considering, President Ropy’s “compromise solution,” is a compromise to all those who oppose busing for integration.

The plan assigns children by race and puts almost the total burden of travel on minority youth. For the tenth grade, only Blacks and Chinese would be bused.

Another worker added: "When we put this out on time, it's not going to be like 1970. This time, we're going to stay out until we get what we want out of Nixon.

Additional workers who had lined up to speak were cut off by Toomey who called for a vote to begin balloting and cut off any further discussion.

SUPPORT

At a special closed meeting of 20 APLC union and Teamsters from the San Francisco Central Labor Council pledged full support to the strike unless the board supervisors enter serious negotiations to improve the workplace.

A meeting of the city workers strike committee Tuesday night voted to dispatch pickets to the docks, the airport, the schools, and the Muni bars. All of these unions, since the strike began, respect the city workers picket lines.

The SEIU bureaucracy is still seeking a compromise with the city workers, but the realization of Local 460, was interviewed by a TV reporter and said that they would accept a 7.5 percent and a dental plan.

John Crowley, head of the San Francisco Central Labor Council has asked Alioto to mediate.

EVACUATE

Already the city has begun a witch-hunt in anticipation of a strike. News reports on radio tell people to plan evacuations to cities in the event of a strike. This strike must be the first step in a general strike to rally the entire labor movement to force Nixon out.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is organizing a new leadership in the SEIU around a program to bring about the abolition of the city: for the full $80 a month across the board; no compen- sation; a dental plan; and no lay- offs or cuts, which have been an- nounced by the city.

A strategy to win this strike must begin with a complete re- formation of any national political party to the Al- ioto and for a campaign to con- struct a labor party to defend the rights of the entire labor move- ment.

China Today—America Tommorow

Contains Election Manifesto of the Workers Revolutionary Party. British section of the International Committee of the Fourth International, the only party which (1) does not pay dues to agents of the middle class in the recent elections, includes also a Workers Lea- gue (after the defunct committee on the new stage of the crisis as shown in Britain and the need for American workers to build a labor party here to force..."
Wilson Makes Deal To End Miners Strike

BY DAVID NORTH
With Tory leader Edward Heath defeated at the polls and unable to form a new government, Harold Wilson, the leader of the Labour Party, has assumed the office of Prime Minister.

Wilson has immediately offered the striking miners a 25 percent wage increase in order to end the work stoppage. The miners were offered as a concession to get them back to work.

But the real face of this government has been already revealed as it seeks to avoid re-establishing the crisis, the state of emergency declared by the Tories. The miners are still in the unions and anti-imperialism laws imposed since 1970.

Wilson has no policies to meet the crisis but at this point further attacks on the living standards of the workers. Heath is now depending upon a loan from the International Monetary Fund—the shock of government workers to shore up the British pound which now faces a collapse.

However, the IMF has made clear that it will grant this loan only if Wilson makes a deal to the IMF and prepared to carry out the policies outlined by Heath.

The IMF is trying to ram through the IMF's new stabilization plan for Britain. The IMF has also been attacking the Labour government's policies to deal with the inflation and unemployment.

These developments demonstrate that the general election held last week in Britain has not resolved any of the fundamental class issues posed by the intensifying crisis of British and world capitalism.

While the election of Labour and the result of the miners' strike, Wilson expressed the tremendous power of the working class, the election was the product of an international crisis and was the expression of the war against the workers and the right of the capitalists. The new Labour government will be one of treacherous and crisis. It fears and is alarmed above all the mining workers.

MAJORITY

At the same time, with no Parliamentary party having a majority to carry out its attacks on the working class, the capitalists now prepare to move the workers in the right wing movement set up by Enoch Powell through the revisionism of the Tory government and for socialist policies. The new Labour government will be one of treachery and crisis. It fears and is alarmed above all the mining workers.

NIXON

(Continued From Page 1)

n year, by the middle of the year, he vetoed a bill to roll back the powers of the AFL-CIO and the consumer union. Nixon has also given special benefits to workers laid off because of “energy crisis” and to the workers of the AFL-CIO.

Nixon has declared open solidarity with the miners and the mass of the working people. Nixon: “We will provide benefits to the miners and the mass of the working people.”

The workers unions must mobilize millions of workers in a campaign to force Nixon to implement the policies of the AFL-CIO. The workers unions must support their policies and fight against Nixon’s policies. The workers unions must support their policies and fight against Nixon’s policies. The workers unions must support their policies and fight against Nixon’s policies.

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Wilson Makes Deal To End Miners Strike

Workers Revolutionary Party in this campaign laid the basis for the new alliance of workers that is around the fight for socialist policies against the attacks planned by the new Labour government, Tories, and big business. At the same time, the new Labour government is in the process of selecting the new candidates of the WRP who ran for re-elected seats spoke before thousands of workers explaining the enormous dangers posed by the economic and political crisis.

EMERGENCE

The Workers Revolutionary Party also warned that the emergence of Enoch Powell as a right-wing force shows that the ruling class is now turning toward building a new movement to smash the working class. Powell did not support the Tories and voted Labour only to win over sections of the working class to his demagogic policies while preparing to build an ultra-right movement independent of the Tories.

Powell sees the breakup of the two-party system and the confusion of the political parties. The Workers Revolutionary Party is the only political party that has the chance to win the support of the working class in the coming elections.

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peating the same mistakes the state of emergency declared by the Tories in 1972.

Wilson has no policies to meet the crisis other than further attacks on the living standards of workers. He is now depending upon a loan from the Inter-

national Monetary Fund—the bulwark of world capitalism—to shore up the British pound which now faces imminent default.

However, the IMF has made clear that it will grant this loan only if Wilson is prepared to carry out the policies outlined by Heath:

1. Further cuts in the living standards of the working class.
2. The government will roll back any new nationalization plans so be-

come a "free market" economy.
3. The government will continue to impose general wage restrains. No one wants to lead to a spiraling inflation.

These developments demonstrate that the general election held last week in Britain has not resolved any of the fundamental class issues posed by the intens-

ifying crisis of British and

world capitalism.

While the election of Labour and the resulting defeat of the Tories expressed the tremendous power of the working class, the elec-

tion was the product of an inter-

national crisis and was the domes tic reflection of the capitalists' preparations for civil war against the working class.

The election itself was a moment in a struggle of classes that will cul-

tural process shifts the ground and changes the relation of polit-

ical forces under which revolu-

tionary struggles must now occur.

The most decisive task of the working class is the construction of a revolutionary leadership as the workers struggle to move through the struggle to the mass workers around the world for socialist policies.

The New Labour government will be one of treachery and crisis. It fears above all the New Labour workers movement.

MAJORITY

At the same time, no party in the British Parliament can ever gain a majority to carry out its attacks on the working class. The Tories and Wilson now propose to move through the struggle to the mass workers around the world for socialist policies.

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