Nixon Is Finished

BUILD A LABOR PARTY

Drive Out The Democrats And Republicans

STATEMENT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

The resignation of Richard Nixon is a tremendous victory for the working class and a powerful blow to the capitalist class all over the world.

This must be the signal for the working class to move into action, to demand in every union throughout the country the immediate formation of a labor party, to throw all the Democrats and Republicans out.

It was only the Workers League that has campaigned to force Nixon out, that marched in Washington, DC on March 16 and in all the major cities, to mobilize the power of the working class to bring this government down.

The labor movement must put a halt to the conspiracy between the Democrats and Republicans to impose a right-wing anti-labor government headed by Vice-President Gerald Ford.

The Democrats and Republicans desperately pressured Nixon to resign without trial because they know that Nixon's crimes expose the entire capitalist system and that Nixon's conviction would encourage millions of workers to deepen their struggle against both parties.

ELECTIONS

The Workers Party is running in the elections this year as the only alternative to the politicians of the Democrats and Republicans. We are the only movement that has led the fight for a labor party to defend the working class and to defeat the neo-conservative program.

The political crisis of the Nixon government has been brought to a head by the strength of the working class and its determination to struggle against every attack on living conditions and basic rights.

DECISIVE

The decisive force that finally led the politicians to vote impeachment after nearly two years of stalling was the new offensive launched by workers for wages all over the country, which has brought the capitalist economic crisis to the breaking point.

This offensive and the refusal of masses of workers to accept unemployment and inflation has created an enormous split in the ruling class.

This is the sharpest expression of the political and economic crisis of the capitalist system internationally.

In the past year, the governments of Germany, Italy, and Britain were forced to resign, only to be replaced with even more unstable regimes, with less and less popular support. The 50 year old dictatorship in Portugal and now the military junta in Greece have collapsed unleashing an explosion of revolutionary struggle.

In each country, the inability of the ruling classes to defeat the working class and force it to pay for the crisis through massive wage cuts and unemployment creates this crisis.

The downfall of Nixon—the leader of the most powerful capitalist nation in the world—means that the economic crisis, which is centered in the United States, must now lead to major battles between the two classes here.

The American rulers are in the position of having to force a confrontation with the working class who has built up powerful unions and will fight to defend every gain won in the past. The capitalists face this task saddled with a president who has been exposed as a criminal to masses of people.

Both the Democratic and Republican Parties wanted Nixon to resign only in order to replace him with a "strong" Ford government whose first task will be to tackle the job of preserving the capitalist system.

They know that Nixon's removal will strengthen the working class under conditions where the authority of both capitalist parties is shattered, and give a powerful impetus to the fight for a labor party.

The fact that the Congress and the Senate could draw out their investigations this long exposes the way in which the entire constitutional system was originally set up precisely to keep the representatives of big business as removed as possible from the democratic will of the masses of people.

The Constitution, from its origins, was a counterrevolutionary document, aimed at strengthening and consolidating the political powers of the wealthy industrialists and farmers in a period of rapid capitalist expansion and of revolutionary ferment among the people.

The Senate was designated as the body with the key power to convict a president in an impeachment trial because it was the least representative body and up until the early 20th century was appointed.

The framers of the Constitution modeled the president on the constitutional monarchs of Britain and invested the office of the presidency with enormous powers and authority, independent of the House or the Senate.

The Nixon administration from its beginning in 1968, sought to extend and strengthen the absolute powers inherent in the constitution, to turn the presidency into one man form (Continued On Page 2)

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In the Midweek Edition

*Build The Fourth International In Latin America." Editorial on the struggle for Trotskyism, reprinted from the first issue of the Spanish edition of the Fourth International magazine.
Spinola Opens New Attack On Freedom Of Press

"Those who act criminally in the name of progress and who use false charges to suppress democratic opposition, are increasing our den." By Liana Servadio.

Fascists Admit Train Bombing

Thousands of workers marched through the streets of Rome under anti-fascist banners after the fascist Ordine Nero (Black Order) group claimed responsibility for exploding a time bomb Sunday on a packed Italian tourist train.

The train, the train's fifth carriage and 49 alike, was derailed. Twelve people were killed and 48 injured. Only two months ago, another fascist group, the Mussolini Action Squad exploded a bomb in the middle of the country, an anti-fascist demonstration in the town of Brescia, killing six people.

In their statement, Ordine Nero stated that they carried out the bomb "to demonstrate that we are capable of placing bombs wherever and at any time, in any place, when and wherever we please."

The fascists can operate freely, are rarely caught or brought to trial because high government officials and the police collaborate with and encourage them.

Economic Crisis Squeezes Caribbean Countries

BY STEVE LIGHT

The economic crisis is creating an unprecedented political crisis throughout the Caribbean.

The Caribbean has been thrown into a deep economic depression, with little hope of recovery. The newly-elected governments of the area are facing a host of problems, including high unemployment, inflation, and debt. The Caribbean has been divided among itself, and the various governments have been forced to make difficult decisions in order to survive.

The CARICOM Common Market has been set up to bargain collectively with Britain, and to protect the infant industries of the member states. This has been seen as a move towards political unity, and has been welcomed by many in the region.

The ruling classes and their political representatives in the Caribbean have now turned to an all-out attack on the living standards of the workers, who have been jacked up to North American levels, geared to catching tourist dollars. Further strikes for pay raises, particularly in the banana industry, have been met with heavy government resistance.

Prime Minister Barrow has demanded emergency measures in response to a threat from the National Union of Public Workers to strike for a cost of living allowance.

Barrow's plans to change the constitution to assure the continued rule of his Democratic Labour Party have been openly denounced as a "move towards dictatorship" by the press and all the opposition parties.

In Barbados, Cheddi Jagan, leader of the reformist Peoples Progressive Party has been arrested by the Forbes burner regime.
Police Attack IBEW Pickets

BY DAVID NORTH
The strike of 80,000 workers at ten Western Electric plants, a unit of AT&T, on September 5th and 6th, and the Tele-Phone and Telegraph, threatens to blow the separate agreement of the Communications Workers sky high.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) struck Western Electric plants on September 5th. Three days later the CWA had called off a strike threatened for Monday by an agreement between the two unions to fight together. The CWA-Electric strike will now encourage the CWA members to reject the proposed settlement that includes only a seven percent increase the first year, 10.7 percent the second year, and 15.3 percent in the remaining years with a cost of living allowance.

SPREAD
On the morning of Tuesday, the IBEW strike spread to include the workers at the Newark, New Jersey plant and the same day service men, clerks, and operators in the Washington DC locals of the CWA walked out against the agreement.

On Wednesday, at stormy union meetings, local CWA officers, strikers back to work and threatened them with reprisals. One official of Local 292 told the Bulletin:

"This is an illegal walkout. I have told my people to return to work. I am trying to keep my people in control and I don’t want anything in the press."

Local 228, representing the manufacturing department, has now called the strike only after several workers had tried to return to work and were locked out by management.

"SELLOUT"
In New York, Anthony Canopolus, president of CWA Local 1156, representing 4000 workers in AT&T’s Long Island Department, accused CWA international president Glenn Watts of a "sellout" and of breaking his pledge to fight for 15 percent in wages the first year. Canopolus told him he didn’t think the CWA members would approve the contract because of strong opposition by local leaders across the country. The contract is voted on by mail ballot.

Terry Daly, treasurer of Local 1019 of the New York Telephone Company, said the agreement was "totally unacceptable" especially on the issue of working conditions.

ATTACKS
Brutal attacks have been organized by AT&T management and police against workers on picket lines outside Western Electric facilities in Kearny and Newark, New Jersey. Police have been numbered on horses broke up a picket line in Newark on Tuesday morning. One woman worker was kicked by a horse.

Maryland AFL-CIO Rejects Endorsement

BY A REPORTER
BALTIMORE—The Maryland AFL-CIO has voted to withhold its endorsement of Democratic Governor Marvin Mandel in the Democratic primary this September, because of his actions during the recent citywide strike.

The vote was taken by the delegates of the AFL-CIO’s Committee for Political Education, representing 73,000 workers in the state, almost all of whom said that no endorsement of either Democratic candidate will be made.

SLAP
But AFL-CIO president Dominic Forino made clear that the decision was only meant as a slap on Mandel’s wrist and said: "We just let him know how we feel."

Forino left open the possibility they will endorse Mandel after the primary is over.

Following the municipal workers strike, Mandel pledged no reprisals against striking police men.

But immediately after the settlement, Police Chief Pomerleau fired 91 police, and decerti ficied the union, a local of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers Union. Collective bargaining and dues check off were cancelled.

Mandel has recently come under scrutiny by federal investigators who have charged two of Mandel’s closest friends with political corruption.

The strike wave of workers all over the country has brought real change between the labor movement and the Democratic party to the breaking point. The labor movement is clashing with the Democrats despite their open strikebreaking and union-busting.

Baltimore trade unionists must demand a complete break with the Labour party as the alternative to both parties.

NYC Taxi Drivers Prepare Strike

Taxi drivers are prepared to strike Friday if the fleet owners go ahead with their threat to cancel their contract with Local 308.

The owners have decided they will terminate union contracts unless the city’s Taxi and Limousine Commission grants permission for a 20 percent fare hike.

Drivers have opposed the increase because it would mean a pay cut, the result of a cut in passengers and smaller tips. The Taxi Commission has denied the increase, not because it cares about the increased cost of riding a taxi but because the Beame administration is anxious to bring about a confrontation with the drivers and break up the union.

The attempt by the fleet owners to destroy the union has been helped by the Van Arsdale leadership of Local 308. There has been no new contract to replace the one which expires last November 16th. Van Arsdale has kept the drivers on the job with a day-to-day extension of the contract.

Now, the fleet owners’ decision to terminate the extension has caught the union by surprise.

A strike scheduled for Monday night was averted when Van Arsdale accepted a 72-hour extension of the contract.

This Camp Is A Must For Every Young Worker

John Austin

The following is an interview with John Austin, organizer of the Dayton branch of the Workers League and a member of the United Auto Workers Union at the Delco-Moraine plant.

"I’m looking forward to the Workers League-Young Socialists summer camp with much enthusiasm and great anticipation." he said.

"The idea of this camp offers unlimited sports activities from every variety imaginable but the lectures will provide a chance for those attending to take a theoretical leap in their knowledge of the development and the urgency of the tasks which confront it."

"Last year, returning to the camp as a fresh trade union recruit, brought to the Workers League I found the contrast almost staggering. On the one hand we had been working six and seven days per week, all year under conditions of depriving and constant harassment by foremen in a filthy unheated plant. On the other hand, the camp provided an atmosphere where I could relax and begin to discover the exact nature of the system that exploited me so ruthlessly and how it could be dealt with."

"The camp represented a leap in the growth of the Workers League for several reasons. It was the first camp ever to be held by the Workers League and it was a highly successful camp. Over 350 workers and youth came together on the basis of the need to confront the tremendous economic crisis which affected their daily lives."

"Workers who were related stories of similar rapidly deteriorating conditions in their plants and reinforced each other’s pledge to all-out fight to rid the Workers League and the rotten system we live under."

"Out of this came the perspectives which transformed the Workers League from a propaganda circle into a serious mass workers’ organization. The Young Socialists and the nature of the youth work as a militant unification of the knowledge obtained from the tremendous struggle to bring youth to the camp, the fight to get them to accept theory and the perspective to build a mass Young Socialists who will turn to the trade unionists with the program of the Workers League and to help train him for the revolutionary struggles that will bring the working class to power."

"The upcoming camp, August 24 to September 2, will take place on a new and higher level than last year. This year, youth and workers will be coming to the camp who have been exposed and trained in some extent in Marxist philosophy. This combined with the ever-increasing elaboration of the workers class promises to produce a highly developed group of fighters who will enable the Workers League to lead up to the serious work of constructing a leadership within the factories and the communities from which these youth and workers have come."

"This camp is a must, especially to the young worker and the trade unionist. None of his economic advisors have issued an open challenge to the workers by bluntly stating that workers will have to "pay the price" for inflation by having their jobs snatched away. Such mass unemployment will unleash massive struggles and explosions in labor and in unheard proportions. This is inevitable, so the time to build the leadership for these explosions is now."

"Labor must come together. Labor must have its own party. But this cannot and will not be done by itself."

"Sign up today. Come to the Workers League-Young Socialists summer camp, or contribute so that someone else might attend."
BY BARRY GREY

On the weekend of August 3-4, 28,879 workers and youth in Brooklyn, New York, signed the nominating petition to place the candidates of the Workers Party on the ballot in the congressional election this year.

This is nearly three times the legal requirement of 3500 signatures needed for each candidate.

In addition, a total of 10,682.80 was raised in donations by those who signed the petitions to help finance the campaign.

The tremendous response to this campaign shows the hatred of millions of workers not only for Nixon but for the entire capitalist class, both Democrats and Republicans.

The support for our candidates who are running on the basis of a fight for a labor party pledged to socialist policies shows that masses of workers are seeking an alternative and are turning towards the Workers League.

Workers lined up to sign our petitions despite the vote by the House Judiciary Committee to impeach Nixon because they have no confidence in the Democrats and see that both parties represent big business.

Terry Delgado will be running in the 21st Congressional District (Bushwick, Brownsville, and part of Bedford-Stuyvesant) and Helen Haliday is running in the 14th District (Fort Greene, Gowanus, and part of Bedford-Stuyvesant).

With Nixon on the brink of resigning, the Workers Party will expose Congress, its refusal to act against Nixon, and bring forward the central task facing the working class—the building of a labor party. In this campaign the Workers League will broaden and strengthen a movement in all the communities and lay the basis for becoming a mass revolutionary party.

Workers League and Young Socialist members from all over the East Coast and the Cleveland, Youngstown, and Detroit branches came to New York for the petition drive. Teams of petitioners campaigned in all the main shopping districts and in the electoral districts with the largest teams using loudspeakers for street rallies.

Everywhere workers, housewives and youth eagerly signed the petition. Many who said at first, "I'm not voting for anybody," signed the petition and contributed money when they were told that our campaign was to build a party of the working class as an alternative. The new campaign buttons saying "Force Nixon Out!" were an immediate success and were all sold out early in the day.

One girl signed a petition saying, "I'll do anything to fight Nixon." She was told about the barbecue that was being held that evening and showed up at the party two hours before it began, to buy tickets for herself and her husband. When she returned for the party she brought six other people from the community.

Hundreds of people contributed generously to the campaign, stuffing dollar bills, quarters, dimes and nickels into the soda cans carried by the petitioners. One petitioner alone raised $50 on the first day of the drive.

Out of this campaign a barbecue party was held on August 3 in Bushwick attended by 350 workers and youth, the largest such affair in the history of the Workers League and Young Socialists.

Duo dancing was combined with a delicious barbecue dinner of chicken, ribs, potato salad, corn and mango. Many families and trade unionists from many different industries came for the first time, including workers from the Navy Yard where the Bulletin trailblazers have campaigned out the plant gates.

The largest groups of the crowd got from the Bushwick and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas.

In the middle of the party everyone crowded into the living room to hear Tim Wohlford, national secretary of the Workers League and the candidates speak. The Workers League campaign was taken forward.

Terry Delgado thanked everyone for coming and for making party preparation to the point of organizing work. He explained how we were going to build a mass movement. He spoke of the massive problems of American workers who come to this country to find work and are forced to work for the lowest wages.

Eleven youth signed up to join the Workers League and Young Socialists at this meeting. 200 people came to the next meeting of the Workers League.

The petition campaign and barbecue in Brooklyn were the first in a series of successful series of sports tournaments, picnics and barbecues held across the country during the summer months, attended by thousands.

The campaign began in May with an Ohio-Michigan sports tournament attended by 100 youth. Last month 185 youth participated in an East Coast sports tournament held at Riis Beach in New York. All together, 2500 youth attended 13 sports events and another for the Ohio Michigan area will be held on August 7.

A series of picnics with a talk by Tim Wohlford on "Watergate, the Fbi and Fascism: What's next?" were attended by a total of 300 youth in Cleveland and was attended by 100 workers and youth from Cleveland, Youngstown, Dayton and Detroit.

The North Central branches, St. Louis and the Big Cities branches brought 100 people to a picnic in St. Louis. The Big Cities branches held a separate barbecue.

On the West Coast, the Bay Area branches held a picnic of 50 people early in June and just recently held a separate barbecue bringing 50. The Los Angeles branches held a picnic of 300 youth to a very successful outing two weeks ago. In addition to the youth, trade unionists attended from the docks.

At the end of June, the East Coast branches brought 325 people to an outing at Arrow Park, near Bear Mountain.

A series of extremely successful barbecues were held as well by the East Coast and Mid-West branches. In all 1300 people attended these events.

Previous to the Bushwick barbecue, branches held two barbecues attended by a total of 400 people. In the Midwest: Cleveland, 110, Youngstown, 110, Chicago, 150, St. Louis, 250, St. Louis 5, Dayton 50, and St. Louis 30.

These figures represent the growth of the Workers League and Young Socialists in the recent period as workers and youth hit by recession, inflation and government repression turn towards the revolutionary movement.

It shows that as this crisis deepens, and masses of workers are forced into struggle, the Workers League can be transformed into a mass movement of thousands of trade unionists and youth in the next period with a mass membership.

These changes pose a new responsibility. The most critical task now is the training of those who have come towards us, as Marxists and revolutionaries.

We must fight the bureaucratic layer of cadre who in turn will make possible the next leap in our development as a mass revolutionary party in the class a total of 2000 must now take place.

We urge all our supporters who have come to Workers League barbecues or outings to take this most important step and join the Workers League and prepare the leadership that will bring the American working class to power.
2,400 Rally To
Workers League Over Summer

Workers Party Begins Drive!

Top: Terry Delgado, Workers Party candidate from the 12th Congressional District, speaks to hundreds of supporters at the Bar-B-Que in New York on August 13. Above: Chicken, ribs and the latest Latin and soul sounds were enjoyed by everyone.
The Evolution of Ross LMD

Spector played an important role in this fight. For a number of years after his expulsion from the Communist Party, he fought to build the Trotskyist movement in Canada. Though the movement never grew substantially, Spector did succeed in winning over some forces and began publishing a periodical.

In the mid-1930s, Spector went to the United States and did some theoretical and journalistic work for the American movement.

1953 SPLIT

Throughout the 1950s and the early 1960s, a group continued to do work in Canada. Because of the support and advice it received from the Socialist Workers Party, it was able to develop some of its work and maintain its existence through some difficult circumstances. It was a principled relationship, in which the SWP, as the leading and most experienced section of the Fourth International, took responsibility for the development of the sections of the movement in other countries.

In 1953, a fundamental split took place inside the Fourth International. A revisionist tendency had developed around the leader of the Fourth International, Michel Pablo. Pablo had developed the theory that, in the past, the Stalinist parties could be pressured by the masses into leaving revolutionary struggles against imperialism. The implications of this theory were clear—the task of the Trotskyist movement was to no longer fight to build independent parties to lead the working class to power, but to become pressure groups on the Stalinists to push them to the left.

What was being posed here was a revision of every principle that Trotsky had ever fought for, and the very liquidation of the Fourth International. The SWP shared responsibility in this development because it had, in the period following World War Two, turned away from international questions and left the movement in control of a group of revisionist tendencies elsewhere.

1702

The recent split of Ross Dawson from the League Socialist Action marks a critical point in the disintegration of the Trotskyist movement in Canada.

Dawson's split follows the departure in October, 1973, of 70 members of the LSA with some others, to set up the Revolutionary Marxist Group, which claims allegiance to the Mandel faction of the United Secretariat.

The RMG claims to attack the LSA from the left. It is made up largely of people who came out of the middle class protest movement in the late 1960s. Although these people attack the LSA, it's their adaptation to the LSA's bureaucratic in the NDP and use revolutionary phrases and slogans, the aim of these radicals is to liquidate even the semblance of an independent revolutionary organization into the protest movement.

Following their mentors in the British Left, they have embraced most of Trotsky's theories and have set up the old Trotskyism and Lenin Trotsky without Leninism. Trotskyism. They turn on the history of Trotskyism because they are opposed to the building of Trotskyist parties to lead the working class to power, which can only proceed on the basis of the knowledge gained in this history.

In the early part of 1973, the RMG tendency began to emerge within the LSA. Dawson, organized his own faction on two main points: opposition to the split between the LSA and the Socialiste, and opposition to thesplit between the LSA and the Socialiste. Dawson's own group, the Socialist League, and printed the first issue of its newspaper, Forward.

Dawson is not just anyone in the LSA. For over 30 years, he was a member of the LSA and its predecessor organizations. For the past 20 years, he was its national secretary.

During that time, he was the closest and most loyal collaborator of the US Socialist Workers Party, particularly in questions affecting the international Trotskyist movement. More than any other individual, he is responsible for what the LSA is today.

This is the significance of Dawson's resignation—his resignation is merely the extension of Pablosion to its logical conclusion.

In the lead article of the first issue of Forward, written just prior to the July 8 federal election, NDP leader David Lewis is quoted extensively. The editors then add: "We subscribe to these words!"

They then go on to say: "Of course, it is not difficult to criticize the NDP." because of "certain shortcomings and gaps in it's program and its leadership's program."

But such criticisms, no matter how justified, take on new significance when the election debate that is dominating the mass media, and which everyone is caught up in.

"The NDP does pose a real alternative, as a labor party, to the twin political tools of the capitalist parties, the Liberals and Tories. A powerful vote behind the NDP will make it possible to break the absurdity of the system."

At the same time, the whole issue of the LSA appears to have been swept aside in the mass media.

The question of the LSA's position on the construction of a revolutionary socialist party is summarized by a writer in the Vancouver Sun: "That's the question."

In the election, Dawson, who has been behind the LSA's program, has been caught up in the mass media.

"This is the position of a man who has renounced every principle of Trotskyism; who now openly stands as a social democrat against the construction of the revolutionary movement. Dawson, from his own side, agrees with the slogans of the RMG—Lenin Trotskyism."

From all of this, one thing must be answered: How can a man who spent 15 years in a leading position in a movement that is claiming to be Trotskyist end up in such a right-wing position?

Dawson feels no need to explain his evolution. He says his split was caused by his differences with the LSA over the leadership and NDP question.

Neither has the LSA made any assemblage of its leaving, because this would involve an assessment of its own history, which the LSA fears most of all. It would reveal that the group's diametric division of the LSA is the result of its own unprincipled break with Trotskyism.

In order to avoid the LSA's evolution, it is necessary to go back to the origins of the Trotskyist Movement in North America. The founding of the Trotskyist movement on this continent was the result of the activity of two men—James Cannon, a leader of the American Communist Party, and Maurice Spector, chairman of the Canadian Communist Party and editor of its newspaper.

From the outset, the Canadian and American movements had the closest relationship. This was for objective reasons, because the close ties between the working classes of the two countries. Capitalism has tended to develop, not separately in the US and in Canada, but rather has tended to cross the border. Cities like Vancouver and Seattle, Toronto and Buffalo, Detroit and Windsor, have been tied together more closely than with other cities in their respective countries.

This development of capitalism has reflected itself in the working class through the development of the international unions, which is not at all a bureaucratic invention, but results from the fact that workers on both sides of the border often face the same employer and the same attacks.

The collaboration between Cannon and Spector was based, first of all, on international perspectives. Both men attended the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in 1928. By then, the Comintern was entirely under Stalin's control.

After managing to get hold of Trotsky's criticism of the Comintern's draft program, they decided together to stand with Trotsky against Stalin. They stood with Trotsky particularly in his opposition to Stalin's theory of socialism in one country.

Returning to North America after the congress, they took up the fight for Trotskyism against the Stalinist degeneration of the Communist Parties. They began to assemble cadres in the fight for their principles program. This work was critical, not simply for North America, but for the entire international movement, because it aided immeasurably Trotsky's fight to assemble the cadres to maintain the continuity of Leninism and to found the Fourth International.
thinking that everything can be solved with fancy endless maneuvers over the Gulf with 'deep' entry conceptions.

In conclusion, the Canadians will not get out of the woods fundamentally until they begin to publish a Marxist periodical of some kind and begin the fight for Trotskyism in Canada. Ross told me he had been thinking along these lines.

The all-white work in the CCP could be utterly wasted and turn into the opposite of what was intended without a drastic reorientation in the direction of building a Trotskyist cadre.

What Weiss makes clear is the "whole organization" including Dowson and the pro-SWP faction had gone over to "real Pabloism", as Weiss puts it, that is to the liquidationist persuasion of Pabloism.

What Weiss proposes is a fundamental reordering of the movement, a turn to the theoretical training of a cadre.

Weiss's assessment of the situation is absolutely correct. As long as this theoretical training of the movement, the problem of Pabloism to its roots, was not carried out, the Canadian organization's split with Pabloism would only remain superficial, more a result of their loyalty to the SWP than anything else.

1963: REUNIFICATION WITH THE PABLOITES

The SWP, as part of the International Committee, continued to carry on its political and theoretical fight against Pabloism right through 1964. Then, without any further assessment, it dropped the fight in its press and in its movement. It claimed that the question had been resolved, that it had no further reason to discuss it. This signalled a turn away by the SWP from its responsibilities as an international movement, back to a national perspective. Within three years, Cannon was dead and Leslie Groves was to abandon the Ceylonese LSP sounding out the possibility of a reunification with the Pabloites.

What Weiss had posed to Dobbs in his letter, in relation to the theoretical reordering of the movement was equally applicable to the SWP. The lesson of the struggles against Pabloism had to be as assimilated and the practice of the party changed to conform for the work of the movement to proceed.

This was not done. By dropping this weight of SWP's, Weiss laid the basis for a return to the Pabloites.

The effects this had on the relations between the American and the Canadian movement were important. Since 1928, the relations between the Canadian American movements had been based on a principled international perspective. As the SWP turned away from international perspectives and responsibilities, it sought to use the Canadian movement as a tool in its struggle against the Pabloites.

The SWP turned against the British Socialist Worker's Party (now the Revolutionary Party), which had been the SWP's closest collaborators in the 1933 split with the Pabloites.

The SSL insisted on a full discussion between the International Committee and the two parties of all the differences that had developed since 1933 before any reunification took place. The SWP refused to consider these issues and set out to poison the atmosphere against the SSL through factional activity. The SSL then led a walkout of the IC and turned around to support the Canadian movement and Ross Dowson, in particular, at the 1964 IC meeting, held in Montreal, national headquarters of the SSL, writing in 1962, refers to Dowson's walkout as a "tragic mistake on a trip to Canada". Unfortunately, the activity of the Pabloites has been to some extent successful in poisoning the factional atmosphere between ourselves and the majority. A good percentage of the activity of people like Dobbs, Weiss, and Weiss's gang here has been with the purpose of discrediting the whole organization. This is why the SSL's and the CI's efforts to continue to link the two movements.

The knowledge gained by the drive of the American comrades in the construction of the movement and the new developments in the development of the movement in Canada. Only through the Canadian Workers' Party and through the Workers' League has the broadest possible workers' movement been able to play a role in the broadest possible workers' movement in Canada.

The Canadian Workers' Party is firmly rooted on a principled, internationalist basis. This is shown in the development of the relationship between the movement in the US and Canada.

And even here in the American Trotskyist movement, the Workers' League, held a camp in Canada. This camp, attended by everyone, was a major political step forward for our movement. Attended by 50 workers and youth, this camp and the pamphlet which was produced and printed by the GSWP held at it, enabled the Workers' League to produce a weekly newspaper in America. This was a major step forward in building the movement.

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The Evolution of Ross Dawson from the League for Socialist Action marks a critical point in the disintegration of the Pabolite movement in Canada.

Dawson's split highlights the departure in October, 1938, of 121 members of the LSA, many of whom, with other elements, set up the Revolutionary Marxist Group, which became the Stalinist faction of the Internal Committee of the United Secretariat.

The RMLC claimed to have left the LSA, but it is made up of people who come out of the middle-class movement, and it has been an important factor in the disintegration of the LSA in the late 1940s. Although these people have, in the past, had some influence in the LSA, their influence is not the same. The RMLC, with its total of 121 members, includes people who are opposed to the building of Trotskyist parties in Korea, but their influence is much more limited. These people have been trying to organize a movement in the immediate present.

In 1937, they began organizing the LSA in the United States. Their campaign for the election in 1938 was directed against the building of Trotskyist parties in Korea. They have been trying to organize a movement in the immediate present and to do so in the United States. Their campaign for the election in 1938 was directed against the building of Trotskyist parties in Korea. They have been trying to organize a movement in the immediate present.

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A materialist assessment

Nancy Fields & Tim Wohlforth

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BY FRANK DENISON
CLEVELAND—"It's rough out there at Ford," said Johnny B. "They have ways of squeezing work out of you and there's nothing you can do about it."

Johnny began working at the huge Cleveland casting complex at Brook Park 21 years ago, just two years after it opened in 1951. Since then, Brook Park employs 10,000 and has become the largest key engine plant for Ford's entire North American operation.

It is at this plant where the most refined methods of speedup and cost-cutting are being developed to squeeze an ever-increasing profit off the backs of workers.

The recent announcement by Ford that they will cut capital spending by $200 million opens a new round of savage attacks on auto workers.

"For the last month there's been no overtime. Everyone knows they're going to cut back. You remember last month when a few men got laid off? The word got out that a thousand were going to get laid off. We almost walked out." "Speedup is the main problem. They are always speeding up the lines. They will work you just as fast as they can. When a committeeeman comes by, they slow it down until he turns his back. Then they speed it up again. They don't let you stand around even a minute. If the line goes down, they find something for you to do."

"The committeemen are supposed to be available at any time, but it takes hours to get one and then when he comes, he usually takes the side of the company. That's where the company gets the supervision from—union committeeemen. "It's not only tie speedup but dust and heat too. I operate a sand mixer and even with safety glasses there's so much sand flying that I have to keep my eyes half-closed."

"Ford is no safe place to work. My eyes were 20-20 when I started working here. Today, I can hardly read a newspaper. The only time they clean it up is when inspectors come."

The heat is unbearable in the engine plant as well as in the foundry. But if the foundry where the engine blocks are poured, there's sand and dust that can cause silicosis. "There are a lot of things the company doesn't like to talk about," Aaron, another worker, said. "I met a guy who got hit with 460 volts from one of the fans. Most of the equipment is 25 years old and is breaking down."

"The foremen yell at you to put on safety glasses but that doesn't mean you are good with the heat and dust. It can cause silicosis."

"When the guards came, they didn't even know how to set up the stretcher. The company doesn't care what happens to you, just as long as they can knock out more engines."

There's tremendous bitterness about the union leader- ship. Several union members said that the UAW officials con- sciously keep the plants divided through racism, and witch-hunts of militants.

In January, when the local contract was signed, everyone wanted to strike. At the last minute, an agreement was signed. Since then, no one has seen that agreement.

"We need big changes in the master agreement. We are not going to get that unless we get rid of Woodcock and his crew. It's the job of the leadership to unite the locals, not to keep them separate."

"If GM gets away with what they're doing at Lordstown, in three months they'll be doing it at Ford and Chrysler."

"It says in the contract you can refuse to do a job that is hazardous and dangerous. If you're assigned a piece of equipment that is damaged the foremen will tell you to use it anyway."

Last spring at a meeting of Local 1256, built up resentment exploded when President W.K. Metters was driven out of the meeting by angry workers. The Stalins have appeared behind the slogan "Fight the company, not the union." They do this in an attempt to clear the powerful rebellion against Leonard Woodcock and his faithful servant, Metters.

In the UAW, the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party (TUALP), is fighting for a national strike to reopen the national contract. TUALP, the industrial arm of the Workers League, is the only leadership that has fought against the attacks of the big corporations and the government.

There must be a 20 percent wage increase with reopeners every time inflation goes up, a shorter work week at 40 hours to provide jobs, an end to speedup, recall of all laid off workers, and a national agreement on all grievances.

The TUALP is fighting to build a new leadership around this program against Woodcock, in the fight for an independent party of labor, to throw out the parties of big business."
Telephone Men Strike Over Cost Of Living

BY JACQUI PETERS

CHICAGO — Over 14,000 workers at Western Electric Hawthorne Plant in Cicero went on strike at midnight August 4.

The strikers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the Bulletin that the main issue is the cost of living. An older worker said, "We had a cost of living clause in the last contract and it's not in this one. That's the primary reason why we're out on strike." A union official on the picket line said, "They want to pro-rate whatever increase we get with the cost of living. In the past, we got the cost of living increase according to the general increase plus the wages. To pro-rate it would be a reduction—that's losing money."

ASORB "They want to absorb the cost of living for last year like Nixon's "Fair Deal.""

Western Electric makes telephones and telephone equipment for the Bell Telephone System. They were scheduled to go out with all Bell Telephone workers last week as the leadership of the Communication Workers of America (CWA) made a last-minute settlement.

One Western Electric worker said, "We're kind of shocked they settled. We were supposed to act as a group. With the CWA going out yesterday—that put a little damper on our effectiveness."

John, a steward who has worked here for ten years, stated that "every communication worker available should be out. I feel the CWA should be in sympathy with us."

There are 80,000 Western Electric workers nationwide on strike. They belong to the CWA Local 110 at the Hawthorne Plant and organize the shop, the clerical, and the warehouse workers.

CLOSED SHOP

A modified union shop was won at Hawthorne in the last contract three years ago. This means that all new employees must join the union after 90 days. Those who were already working here before that contract do not have to join. One of the demands this year is a closed shop.

The workers are getting no strike benefits. A strike captain explained, "The strike fund we had was wiped out by the last strike in New York. At the last delegates conference it was voted out. If we lost, it would have cost each member $1.50 per month."

Another major issue is the pension. Under the last contract, retired workers got one percent of the best five years times the years they worked. One picket pointed out, "We have people with 30 years service going out of here with only $170 pension."

DEMANDING

The union is demanding 5 percent of the best five years. The company, however, wants it to set it at one percent.

"The company has over $7 billion in the pension funds. The interest alone is enough to pay for everyone on pension today. The average management person with 30 years service gets $100,000 pension. It's not a question that they can't afford it."

Meany Announces AFL-CIO Backing Ford

BY WILL ROEMER

CHICAGO—"I don't know if Nixon is conservative, radical, or what...he doesn't even know. Ford hasn't introduced a bill under his name in Congress in 23 years, but he is the only Vice President this country has."

"Ford is very conservative in his attitude but we've lived with conservatives before."

This was George Meany's response to Nixon's admission that the FBI had been ordered to cover up Watergate. These words show the true political loyalty of the AFL-CIO bureaucracy to the Nixon government.

This bootlicking praise of Ford comes one day after the same George Meany addressed the International Brotherhood of Carpenters' National Convention and assailed the Nixon administration for creating the "worst economic mess since the Great Depression."

On Friday, Meany told 500 cheering delegates, "So what is the logical conclusion as we are confronted by this economic mess?

"The conclusion is quite simple: Workers and their unions have no other alternative than to seek large wage increases and cost of living escalation protection for the sake of their families and living standards."

Meany vehemently denied that the labor movement wanted to "take over" Congress and the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here from August 5 to 6 will endorse Ford.

One may well ask how the leader of the 12.5 million member AFL-CIO, can one day say that Nixon is a scoundrel and the next say that he is a man known beyond a doubt to be equally rotten. Meany is forced to acknowledge the tremendous wage offensive which has gone forward despite against a 12.5 million member AFL-CIO bureaucracy which did everything in its power to prevent it.

At the most critical point, when Nixon has been stripped bare, and is on his way out, George Meany props up the administration.

Chrysler Workers Strike St. Louis Truck Plant

BY L. DANIELS

ST. LOUIS—Eighty percent of United Auto Workers Local 110 at the Chrysler Truck Line here voted to strike last week over 1,000 unresolved grievances.

The shut-down will begin in two weeks, in the midst of the eight percent payroll strike nationwide by the auto companies and Woodcock's 1973 contract. Local 110 will be joining workers at the St. Louis Chevrolet plant who went out earlier this summer.

"We got shafted on the last contract—there should have been a clause in there to renegotiate for more money," Lawrence Moore, in inspector, points out. "There has been a big speedup on the truck line—from 38 to 42 an hour. We make four extra trucks but they don't pay us extra.

The men on the line have been subjected to additional harassments. "My friend was an inspector and there was a truck off the track and he was trying to get it back on so the line wouldn't stop. Somebody told him to leave it alone, and there was an argument. The inspector got suspended and the union isn't going to get his job back."

"Everybody is waiting around for somebody to take the initiative. Two years ago a Black coalition organized a walkout."

They were having the same kind of problems white workers were having. Some of the leaders were harassed and fired.

"But the company was able to pick on those Black leaders because the walkout was organized around a racial basis, not on a basis of all workers. They try to divide the men."

"Sometimes a young worker would be given a more preferred job that a man with more seniority should have gotten. That makes the older worker resent the younger worker, when it's really the company's fault."

The strike will begin immediately after changeover. The St. Louis plant is the only plant making trucks for Chrysler.

St. Louis Bar-B-Que Sees "Workers TV"

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis West and Central branches held a spirited barbecue party on August 3, raising $100 for expenses for the annual summer camp in Canada, August 24.

Saturday afternoon, the day of the barbecue, the St. Louis Young Socialists campaigned in the neighborhoods and recorded the campaign and interviews with workers and youth on video tape.

The "Workers TV," later shown at the barbecue party included the interviews, an educational skill on class relationships at the market place, and a fast cutting sequence of the campaign and rallies at the shopping centers and at the Chevrolet plant, where auto workers are on strike.

The show was dubbed over with music, including the old song from the International Workers of the World movement, "Pie in the Sky."

One worker from Scullin Steel said "Scullin Steel—that's the most insane institution in the world. The union leaders do nothing for anybody."

"Scullin workers just joined the United Steel Workers Union as President T.W. Abel was pushing through the three percent wage deal and no strike agreement.

At the Chevrolet plant, a striker said, "The Republicans never did anything for the working man and never will. The Democrats and Republicans—kick them all out!"
Artists And The Social Revolution

The last article considered the problems of artists under capitalism and discussed the role of artists in the period of social revolution in which we live.

Art is not vital for man’s physical survival, in the way that bread, land and peace are. Artistic activity cannot and does not grow and develop easily if these very basic needs are threatened. Today the crisis of capitalist development no longer centers on the needs for the majority of people.

Artistic activity cannot and does not grow and develop easily if these very basic needs are threatened. Today the crisis of capitalist development no longer centers on the needs for the majority of people.

In 1940 Trotsky wrote:

"The artistic requirement of the proletarian revolution has already in general achieved the highest point of maturity which can be reached under capitalism. The active forces of the bourgeoisie have been overcome and the state has been taken over by the workers. The rise of the social crisis of the whole capitalist system in the economic crisis which is developing all over the world will be reflected in the struggle for power. Growing unemployment, in its turn, deepens the financial crisis of the workers and also the unstable monetary systems. Old and new forms of capitalism are unable to conquer that final crisis and they are beginning to explore new forms of organizing the workers."

Today we are living in a period of great change. The world has not been revolutionized in centuries but only decades, in which the collapsing capitalist system as a whole is being consciously transformed to a socialist society. This struggle will be a long one in order to make it a reality.

Under capitalism, the artists of today have a different role than those of yesterday. The struggle for socialism will be a long one, and the artists who are involved in this struggle will be required to serve the needs of the vast majority of people in their daily lives on the road to socialism.

Some artists will join the Revolutionary Party and help consciously and actively; others will join the Communist Party and become part of the historical movement of our time. But no artist will be able to avoid being involved in the reality of the tremendous class conflicts that will come.

However stand they will, artists will find it difficult to be creative in the midst of these struggles. Artists look at the world, applying their minds and feelings to art that leads skills to life in order to reflect or express it in some way.

Trotzky writes:

"The need for poetry is that like that of bird of wisdom, the owl, is heard only when it is silent. The day is a time for action, but at twilight feeling and reason come to the surface and the mind of what has been accomplished... all through history mind limps after reality."

Artists “limp” in this way, trying to contemplate on reality as it rises ahead. In the midst of the reality of civil wars and political struggles, it becomes harder and harder for them to contemplate.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that no artistic creation will appear in the transition years to socialism. It does mean that all the various forms of creation which will appear will be of a temporary nature, acting only as stepping stones to the real culture which will develop as a result of socialism.

As last week’s article pointed out, under capitalism only a few privileged people get a chance to get involved in the artistic creation.

Under socialism, all people will be able to find a chance to develop their instincts for art fully and freely.

But this situation lies in the future, and the task of artists in this period of revolution and change is to help lay foundations.

Trotzky writes:

"The new art, which will lay out new landmarks, and which will expand the channel of creation, will be created only by those who are at one with their epoch."

If a line were extended from present art to the socialist art of the future, one would say that we would have hardly passed halfway through the stage of even preparing for its preparation.

Artists of many different kinds can help this work in many new and different ways.

The small, intellectually and culturally advanced group of artists which has developed under capitalism can play an important role. From their privileged position, they can continue and develop the creative tradition of the past. They can be better qualified to express and reflect the revolution artistically, than the workers, who have to expand all their best forces and energies in the political struggle for power.

As the class structures are broken, which allow the fruits of art only to a small “intelligentsia,” then the creative energies of these people can be made available for the benefit of all the people. These artists, Trotzky writes, must be seen as “the real or potential helpers of the working class in the big work of reconstruction.”

Alongside the artists of the old system, new artists will emerge from the heart of the working class. The struggle for creative life will awaken in them a suppressed desire to be creative and to learn and discover.

BY MEL NISON

OAKLAND—In the sixth week of its_paratransit strike against the Alameda-Contra Costa County Transit Commission, the drivers in the Amalgamated Transit Workers Union have more than doubled their offer of 13¢ an hour and a cut in their cost of living escalator, by a vote of 284 to 1.

But union president Ed Cordeiro lambasted his members, "Negotiation and coercion" at the mass meeting last night. This meeting was the second time the union has rejected the offer 500-300.

On Monday and Tuesday, the union gave notice that it would hold a paper ballot in order to get it accepted. Most of the 1200 workers showed up for the all-day balloting and meetings where $5 strike benefit checks were distributed.

One worker, John, said to a Bay Region Reporter: “I think the first ballot was handled badly. But everybody voted as they wanted to. They got upset because everybody was voting it down.”

He explained that the new contract will not protect drivers from the "gong of the law."" We used to have up to six latecomers in 90 days—the first, no discipline, the second, one day, the third, 4 days, and so on. Under the new contract we can suspend you for as long as he wants.”

"It’s a stink,” another worker added. “I’m not staying out this long for aousy 13c.”

The new contract offers an immediate 13 cent raise to bring wages to $8.75, well below the $9.75 Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) operators presently receive, and 3¢ each year after. The new contract would also cut the cost of living provision to 13¢ this year, figured quarterly, none at all next year and 13¢ the last year.

Drivers were bitter also that no major gain had been made against AC Transit’s policy of split shifts. Men are often forced to work a nine-hour shift over 12 hours with no overtime.

San Jose—With the mood of strike expected to continue, lights out throughout San Jose will be turned off.

To cut out at 80 percent of the city’s lights in the residential areas was approved by the San Jose City Council as part of its “money-saving project.”

AC Transit

According to the Public Works Department, turning off the 8000 lights will save the city $375,000 a year.

Public Works Director A.R. Turturato has stated that he fears an avalanche of angry residents calling his office. But he added that if a major protest is going to develop, he’d rather have it in the open.

A woman who lives in the Garden Court area of San Jose said: “I’ve never lived in a city where anything like this has happened.”

"For seven years," she said, "we’ve been living in this area with lights out without lights.

"Finally the City Council put some sense in it. Now they’re telling us they’re going to turn them off. I have to wake a quarter of a mile from the bus stop to my house and I’d like to see what’s going on around me.

"The city council can always give money to the police department or give themselves a raise, but we’ve got to walk around in the dark."
FARMWORKERS STRIKE TOMATO FIELDS

BY MARTY Moran

STOCKTON, Calif.—A powerful strike by more than 500 farmworkers has crippled the tomato harvest here.

The strike began as a spontaneous walkout against wage cutting by unorganized tomato pickers on Monday, July 31. Since then the strikers have joined the United Farm Workers.

The strike was provoked by the growers when they ended the old piece rate payment of 30 cents for a bucket of tomatoes, and demanded that farmworkers pick at least 15 buckets an hour for a wage of $2.60. At the piece rate, 15 buckets would be worth $4.50.

Fresno, a young farmworker who spoke to the Bulletin, said: “We make triple the others who work by the hour. We have seven in the family, all my brothers. We can make $300 or $400 by the bucket, but if we work by the hour, only $100. I have a lot of babies who need food.”

Jose Calderon, a tomato picker with a family of five, said: “I went on strike nine days ago. At the Western Company they were working us for four hours. And the ones that were working for thirty cents, the bosses told them to stay there for hours. “Everything, groceries, and gasoline is too high. Last year they started at twenty cents a bucket and when it was going to finish they went up to thirty cents.”

Guadalupe Lopez agreed, “We fight for forty cents a bucket. They will not sign a contract. They don’t want to pay us. All the farmers are together. All the time they have meetings, then they stomp on us.” Hundreds of strikers assemble every morning at 3 to go out to picket the fields. Strikebreakers are being brought in from Mexico, but even a number of growers admit they will have to stop the harvest and let the tomatoes rot.

More than a hundred deputies and private guards, armed with shotguns, have been mobilized by the growers to attack strikers and prevent workers still in the fields from joining the strike. Fremont police are being arrested daily, while the growers and their goons freely assault pickets in front of the police. One grower’s son fired at farmworkers who entered a field to persuade the workers to join the strike.

Maria Simentas, a young farmworker from Tracy, was arrested Tuesday, July 30. “Many people tried to go into the fields. The police were hitting with the long sticks. We are not criminals, but they put us in the cars and put us in handcuffs. How come they took pictures!” They aren’t criminals, we don’t kill anybody.

Three days ago the owner drove up when we were striking and the pickup came and ran the line to kill all those people, and the police say they could not arrest him.

“The people who were picking wanted to come out and the police wouldn’t let them. Yesterday a farmer took a rifle and put it on the neck of a worker. “They want to put new machines in and they want to make less work for the people. We have to win this because if they bring in the machines some people will have to go on welfare. We don’t want welfare. We will just use three or two people to pick the tomatoes. If we lose this fight we will lose our future.”

Guadalupe Lopez, center, a striking farmworker from Excolon.

Guadalupe Lopez said, “Everybody is against us, nothing in our favor. Wherever we move, the highway patrol is over us. They stopped me twice yesterday for nothing. They bother us until we quit. But no one is going to stop me. It is not for me, it is for everybody. I work all my life in the fields. What I don’t like is the grower, he says if you don’t like it get out. But we are human people.”

The determination of farmworkers to defend their standard of living and win the right to have a union deepens the crisis of the United Farm Workers Leadership.

Chevrolet’s brother Manuel, who is leading the Stockton strike, publicly declared last week that no matter what the union did, a general strike of all California agriculture was inevitable next year because inflation was destroying the living standards of farmworkers.

Manual Chavez says more than 85 percent of tomato pickers have joined the strike, but the union leaders have not lifted a finger to use this strength to organize the defense of picket lines.

Besides the farmworkers themselves, hundreds of workers could be mobilized from the Stockton AFL-CIO to farm workers’ defense guards.

Mobilizing the strength of the labor movement independently would mean a final break with the Democratic and Republican politicians, and this above all Chavez refuses to do.

Instead, he has called on the Immigration Service, Nixon’s own Border Patrol thugs, to round up illegal aliens among the strikebreakers and deport them back to Mexico.

But there is no doubt on which side the federal government stands. Last week, for the first time, the Justice Department in Washington sent two agents into the fields.

The two agents, Edward Bowden and Fred Gray, were sent to Stockton to investigate complaints by San Joaquin County Sheriff Michael Canole that strikers were violating the civil rights of his deputy sheriffs.

Farmworkers can only carry forward their strike offensive by demanding that the UPWA immediately organize physical defense of all picket lines against grower violence.

The UPWA must lead a fight for the AFL-CIO to establish a labor party to remove the criminal Nixon government that stands behind the growers.

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Echo Of Depression

BY A REPORTER

The leading bankers have decided on a policy to slash the jobs of millions of American workers and bring back the conditions of the 1930s.

This is the real meaning behind the recent speech by Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns to a Congressional Committee.

In his speech, Burns called on the Federal government to establish a 4 billion program of public works to create 800,000 jobs, as soon as the unemployment figure goes over 6 percent.

Burns stated that this "would ease the pain of a necessarily prolonged program of budgetary and monetary restraint on the economy to cure inflation."

Burns speaks here as the leading representative of the Wall Street bankers. What he is saying, in the clearest terms, is that millions of American workers will be thrown on the streets to secure the profits of a handful of monopolists.

His proposal for public works is borrowed straight from the depression days. Roosevelt invented the term in the 1930s for government-funded job programs when millions were out of work.

PUBLIC WORKS

The purpose of "public works" is not to aid the unemployed but to force them into low paying jobs to use against the strike.

What Burns wants to do is to take a whole section of workers, put them to work in odd jobs like leaf-raking, or ditch-digging, make them totally dependent on government handouts and use them as a weapon to lower the wages of all workers and to break up the power of organized labor.

This policy is now dictated by the development of the recession. The latest revised economic figures, released by the Commerce Department, point out that for the first time since the end of the war, there will be a fall in the Gross National Product in 1974. A sharp drop in investments in inventories and plant equipment.

"The only question now is how much further the Great National Product will fall," stated one bank analyst.

Burns himself pointed out that profits this year were "dangerously low." He made it clear that the resignation of Nixon and the coming to power of Gerald Ford will make no fundamental difference in the economic policies pursued by the capitalist class.

There will be no "new spirit of cooperation" between business and labor. "There is a distinction between rhetoric and reality, and the rhetoric will improve more than the reality."

The capitalists must now and purses full-scale war against the jobs and living standards of the working class. This is the program that Ford will now be mandated to carry out.

That is why it is now more urgent than ever that the working class answer these plans with its own party pledged to socialist policies to defend jobs and nationalize the basic industries.

Fourth International In Spanish Sells 500—Sales Off To A Flying Start

The Spanish magazine of the International Committee of the Fourth International has received a great response in the Spanish-speaking community. In the first two weeks since the publishing of the magazine in English, nearly 500 copies were sold in Los Angeles. In Seattle, over 750 copies of the magazine were sold.

The publishing of the Spanish magazine is a fundamental step in the development of the International Committee for two related reasons. First, it is the first publication in Spanish in the Western States of the American continent, and second, to connect the struggles of the Spanish worker and youth who lives in the United States with the struggles of the American working class against capitalism.

The construction of a revolutionary leadership in Latin America and the United States requires a bitter struggle against all the tendencies represented by the Stalinita, Lora, Castro and Moreno, who have kept the working class and peasants in the hands of the bourgeois. The task of this magazine is to train a Trotskyist leadership against Stalinism and revisionism.
Echo of Depression

BY A REPORTER

The leading bankers have decided on a policy to slash the jobs of millions of American workers and bring back the conditions of the 1930s.

This is the real meaning behind the recent speech by Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns to a Congressional Committee.

In his speech, Burns called on the Federal government to establish a $4 billion program of public works to create 800,000 new jobs, as soon as the unemployment figure goes over 6 percent.

Burns stated that this "would ease the pain of a necessarily prolonged program of budgetary and monetary restraint on the economy to cure inflation."

Burns speaks here as the leading representative of the Wall Street bankers. What he is saying, in the clearest terms, is that millions of American workers will be thrown on the streets to secure the profits of a handful of monopolists.

His proposal for public works is borrowed straight from the depression days. Roosevelt invented the term in the 1930s for government-funded job programs when millions were out of work.

PUBLIC WORKS

The purpose of "public works" is not to aid the unemployed but to force them into low paying jobs to use against the unions.

What Burns wants to do is to take a whole section of workers, put them to work in odd jobs like leaf-raking, or ditch-digging, make them totally dependent on government handouts and use them as a weapon to lower the wages of all workers and to break up the power of organized labor.

This policy is now dictated by the development of the recession. The latest revised economic figures, released by the Commerce Department, point out that for the first time since the end of the war, there will be a fall in the Gross National Product in 1974 and a sharp drop in investments in inventories and plant equipment.

"The only question now is how much further the Great National Product will fall," stated one bank analyst.

Burns himself pointed out that profits this year were "dangerously low." He made it clear that the resignation of Nixon and the coming to power of Gerald Ford will make so fundamental a difference in the economic policies pursued by the capitalist class.

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The Spanish magazine of the International Committee of the Fourth International has received a great response in the Spanish-speaking community. In the first two weeks since the publishing of the magazine, demand has exceeded the supply, with orders for the Spanish edition in Bushwick, more than 750 copies of the magazine were sold.

The publishing of the Spanish magazine is a fundamental step in the development of the International Committee for two related reasons. First, it is the continuation of revolutionizing propaganda throughout Latin America and second, to connect the struggles of the Spanish worker and youth who live in the United States with the struggles of the American working class against capitalism.

The construction of a revolutionary leadership in Latin America and the United States requires a bitter struggle against all those tendencies represented by the Stainins, Lora, Castro and Moreno, who have kept the working class and the workers in the hands of the bourgeois. The task of this magazine is to train a Trotskyist leadership against Stalinism and revisionism.

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