

# Bulletin

weekly organ of the workers league

VOL. 7, NO.8-168      OCTOBER 26, 1970      103      TEN CENTS

**Philadelphia Teachers  
Must Reject Sellout—  
Continue Strike Action**

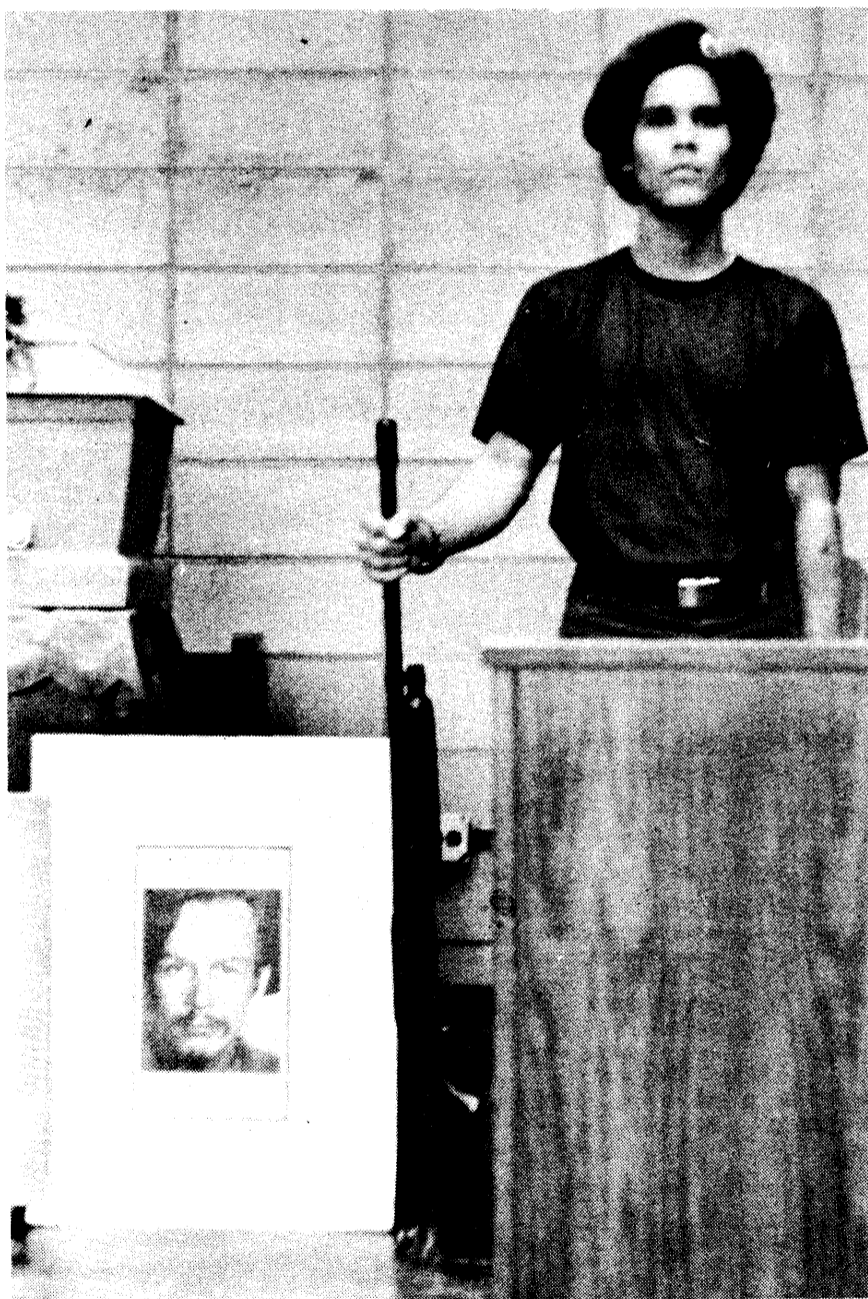
HOOPER

JUL 29 1976

INSTITUTION

## Eyewitness Report

# JAIL LABOR LEADERS, RADICALS IN CANADA



Young Lord stands guard over casket of Julio Roldan murdered in prison. See photo spread page 3. At right is Victor Martinez who was one of the leaders in prison revolt.

*Young Lord  
Brutally Murdered  
In New York Prison*

•  
*Interview With A Leader  
Of Prison Rebellion*



## **To All UAW Conference Delegates**

**DEMAND THAT THE OCTOBER 24th  
CONVENTION GO ON RECORD TO WIN:**

- \$1.25 an hour wage increase first year.
- \$1.65 an hour minimum in new money.
- FULL cost of living escalator, 30 and out, no deals on fringe benefits.
- No one back until ALL local issues are settled.

**MAKE THESE DEMANDS NON-NEGOTIABLE!  
LET GM AND WOODCOCK KNOW THAT THERE  
WILL BE NO DEALS  
AT THE AUTO WORKERS EXPENSE!**

## Labor Leaders Thrown In Jail As Martial Law Hits Canada

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, Oct. 18—Pierre LaPorte was killed by kidnappers last night. James Cross is still alive. He has sent a note urging the government to meet the kidnappers' demands. All civil liberties are suspended. Freedom of speech and of assembly and of the press are gone.

The Front for the Liberation of Quebec is outlawed, anyone who supports the FLQ, sympathizes with them, or opposes the police terror against them is liable to arrest. Anyone who advocates the violent overthrow of the government is liable to arrest, as are all communists.

No one is allowed to sell any political papers opposing the government's terror. Anyone handing out leaflets opposing the government's actions can be arrested. Anyone opposing the government action in a public speech or giving FLQ support in a public speech is liable to arrest. Anyone who harbors a terrorist or sympathizer is liable to arrest.

### ARRESTED

Up to now, of the 286 who are arrested, most of them are within the labor movement. These include Michel Chartrand, (Confederacion de Syndical Nationaux), largest trade union in Montreal, the members of the Ste. Henri workers committee, four candidates of Frappe, a local municipal labor group, militant trade unionists active in the CSN and on the political front.

The working class and student quarters of the city are full of police. Members of various left wing organizations and parties have been arrested, others detained and questioned. Two or three members of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere, the group affiliated with the United Secretariat, have been arrested. The Internationalists, a Maoist group, are liable to arrest and some of them have been picked up.

Just prior to the invoking of the War Measures Act on Thursday night there

was a rally of 3,000 people in support of the FLQ. There was also a rally of about 400-500 persons at McGill University. The cops were all there taking pictures and broke it up quickly.

### SEIGE

This war is war on the working class. Since LaPorte's death last night, the island of Montreal is in a seige, with all persons coming in and out of the city being checked and questioned. The War Measures Act is in effect until April 30, 1971. This long period of time will be used to completely incapacitate the working class. There are no workers defense councils, no united political front of the working class to oppose this police terror. The terrorism of the FLQ has shown itself to be impotent to protect the class from attack. Most of the FLQ are now in jail.

The army has moved into Montreal to take up positions around all public buildings. Two weeks ago army units took up positions in Ste. Therese at the big General Motors plant there, waiting to aid the bosses in breaking the strike. As police in Quebec attack workers, police violently busted up a fishermen's strike in Nova Scotia, where fishermen are making less than \$3,000 a year and where the unemployment rate is 14%, the highest in North America.

This severe attack, when the working class is just beginning to move toward independent action, is an attempt to crush the movement of the working class in the bud. Now more than ever the conscious fight to unite the working class, the fight for socialism must be taken up.

## Ranks Plan Fight On Wages At UAW Special Convention



Auto workers picketing GM headquarters in the rain take Workers League leaflets.

BY DAN FRIED

DETROIT, Oct. 19—Workers League crews began a week long campaign in the Michigan area here this morning, to bring a struggle against UAW President Woodcock's sellout into the UAW special convention being held this Saturday.

At the center of the campaign is the mass distribution of a leaflet which calls for an all out fight at the convention against Woodcock's sellout, around the demands: \$1.25 an hour wage increase first year; \$1.65 minimum in new money over three years; full cost of living escalator clause; 30 and out, no deals on fringe benefits, no one back till all local issues are settled.

The initial reaction of striking GM workers in Detroit to the leaflet was almost entirely in favor of a fight for \$1.25 an hour the first year. One of the workers we spoke to near the sprawling Chevrolet Gear and Axle Plant said that even though the convention was only supposed to discuss financial assistance to the strikers, many workers were looking toward the convention and were anxious to put pressure on the delegates for a struggle over wages. He said that he himself would definitely be there and expected many other rank and filers there also.

Passing by the Chrysler Mound Road Engine Plant, the Workers League crew

got a very good response from workers gathered outside the plant on their lunch break. Although not on strike, these men were really anxious for a fight. As one of them put it, "If you want to stay alive, you have to push for \$1.25 an hour now."

Small groups of pickets were clustered around the many gates of the vast GM Tech Center. They sat reading or talking quietly, huddled around fires to keep warm in the chill autumn air. At the Tech Center like everywhere else, the universal feeling of the men was that they would be out until Christmas and very likely until after New Years.

As one of the workers put it: "I hope it ends quickly, but after all, we don't want to be sold down the river either." He stressed the question of wages, explaining that one of the reasons the \$1.25 an hour now demand was raised originally by men at the Tech Center was because of the steady erosion of earning power. With practically no overtime, he said, he makes less than \$8000 a year, usually \$140 a week. As far as he was con-

### EDITORIAL

## Witchhunt In Canada Warning To US Workers

The imposition of martial law in Quebec represents a serious warning to all American workers. Less than 300 miles from New York City, the liberal government of Trudeau has wiped out all civil liberties, jailed almost 300 persons including key labor leaders, and stirred up a witchhunt against all radicals and militants.

This is precisely what capitalism has in store for American workers as well. It can happen here. Montreal today—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles tomorrow. While Trudeau moves his troops into Montreal a jury in Ohio jails the victims of the bullets of the National Guard and Nixon tells a Grand Forks, North Dakota crowd not to vote for anyone who is soft on "disrupters."

### international

Nixon himself states: "But the thing we have to bear in mind is that what happens in Canada is not limited to Canada. It is an international disease...."

Why did Trudeau, in the words of the New Democratic Party, "use a sledge hammer to crack a peanut?" Clearly the sledge hammer is aimed at the working class and the peanut is only an excuse. The action of Trudeau takes place under conditions of rising class struggle, particularly in Montreal, and deepening international capitalist crisis. The capitalists are being pushed to the wall by the offensive of the workers who have no intention of allowing their living standards to suffer because of the capitalists' problems.

A section of the middle class is thrown into despair and frenzy by the sharpening class struggle. In Canada it is the separatists while in the United States it is the Weathermen and similar groups. Their terrorist acts then become the excuse for the capitalists to do what they cannot do head-on—prepare the grounds for crushing the working class.

### political

Let us keep in mind that martial law is declared in Canada DURING the auto strike, an auto strike which spans both the United States and Canada. Let us keep in mind that the troops were FIRST called to Montreal before the terrorist action because of the auto strike.

We must base ourselves on this wage offensive of the working class in the struggle to beat back the attacks the capitalists have in store for us. What is required is a struggle to give a POLITICAL lead to this offensive of the working class. The Canadian events underline that this economic offensive is essentially political in its impact and the response of the capitalists is above all political. It must be fought politically.

This means the deepening of the rank and fill struggle we have launched in auto against any attempt of the Woodcock leadership to sell out this offensive. This means a fight IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT to defend the working class militants jailed in Montreal, Angela Davis who has just been arrested, the arrested Kent students, the Young Lords whose courageous militant has been murdered in prison, the Panthers who face continued juridical lynching.

This means taking forward the political struggle by demanding a sharp break from the two capitalist parties and the beginning of the fight for a new party of labor by a vote this November for the candidates of the Socialist Workers Party.

cerned, they absolutely needed the \$1.25.

Workers at the Tech Center told us about last Monday's Local 160 meeting of 4,000 workers at which Woodcock's right hand man, Bluestone, tried to persuade them to allow the return of twenty eight workers who were supposedly working on "pollution" and "smog control". The workers unanimously rejected the agreement between GM and the Woodcock bureaucracy, seeing it as a retreat before GM at a time when a real offensive was needed. As one of the men put it: "We should shut down the Tech Center lock stock and barrel."

Another worker agreed with us that the so-called settlement of local issues was an attempt to undercut rank and file militancy, which might overturn any national sellout agreement. He pointed out that these so-called settlements were already proving to be paper settlements and that there was growing talk about wildcat action at Detroit Diesel. The recent settlement at Detroit Diesel had been played up by Woodcock and his left wing errand boys of the Communist Party as a pattern for peace with General

Motors.

At another gate of the Tech Center, a worker pointed out that salaried personnel who were leaving the plant every day for a good meal and relaxation in front of a TV set should be kept inside the plant. He said that the whole retreat of Woodcock was wrong, that the union ought now to be going in the other direction. "The demands should go up now, not down. If we're out till after New Years even \$1.25 an hour won't mean anything." He agreed that the GM-Woodcock strategy to wear the workers down through a long strike in the hopes that the ranks would be happy to settle for less could easily backfire with rank and file rebellions against the ratification.

The Workers League crew raised the question of the need for a national rank and file caucus in discussion with the workers. A number of the strikers expressed interest in participating in a social and discussion following the convention on the formation of a national rank and file caucus in the UAW to fight the Woodcock sellout leadership.



Following protest march over death in prison of Young Lord Julio Roldan, the Young Lords took over the First Spanish Methodist Church in New York City. At left above Young Lords use loudspeaker to speak to large crowd of workers gathered outside urg-



ing their support. At right above a procession of mourners from the community pass by the body of Julio Roldan. Lord at left stands guard with his rifle. Casket is situated where altar normally is and is draped with the flag of Puerto Rico.

Last week a member of the Young Lords Party was killed while he was imprisoned in the Tombs. The YLP and its supporters have organized rallies and demonstrations at the Spanish Methodist Church to protest this brutal murder. The Bulletin interviewed Victor Martinez who was in the Queens House of Detention during the recent prison struggles and was a member of the committee of six who were elected to act as the prisoners' spokesmen, Gilbert Jiminez, who was also in prison during the insurrection, and Lulu Carreras, Captain of Defense, Young Lords Party, Newark Branch.

up the hostages. We gave up the hostages unharmed. As soon as we did, the pigs started threatening people, and as the inmates were walking out into the yard, they started beating them and selecting out the leaders. The pigs started, and made a general joke about it. They would kick a guy around and so forth and use their clubs, and say, "See, we're trying to make examples of the leaders." Three of the leaders of the original committee of 6 were out there in the yard and all three of them got massacred.

mates. If they bring down these indictments, we will use them to expose the sham trials and the conditions in the prisons.

Victor: We should get an indictment of Lindsay and McGrath and put them on trial for their brutality.

Bulletin: Do you see the possibility of a connection of your struggle with the working class, like in the upsurge that is going on now in the auto strike?

Victor: This whole system is controlled by a minority. I think there are about 50 families that control America. They make the decisions for America. The working class and everyone else behind them doesn't have any say. See this picture (Picture of the inmates negotiating committee). This is Kenny, a beautiful brother, I've got to say. The rebellion wasn't just a black and Puerto Rican thing, like the media says. One of the negotiating committee was Kenny, who's not black or Puerto Rican. It was all of us together.

Bulletin: You said that someone was killed in the Tombs. It hasn't yet been in the newspapers.

Victor: There have been a series of murders, not only in the Tombs but in all institutions, and what happens is that as soon as they kill someone they say it is suicide instead of actually saying they beat the guy up or hung the guy, they say he killed himself, or he cut his wrists, they take the weight off themselves. Actually we know the brutality of the pig and how he operates. People don't just take their own lives unless they are driven into a position where they have no alternative but to take their own lives.

Bulletin: We saw the whole uprising in the prisons of young workers or people who have never had a chance to work, as part of a whole upsurge, like in Asbury Park, Detroit and New Bedford this summer. The police labelled them "riots". But the problem is one of unemployment and racism. These youth drop out of school and can not find a job. They have no future.

Lulu: The whole thing is a vicious circle. It's like brothers and sisters start out going to schools that are unfit for animals. We found that the schools that the brothers and sisters have to go to have 2,000 seat capacity and they fit 4,000 people into them. They are crumbling and rat infested. The whole atmosphere in school is one that is just unpleasant. Our people are forced to drop out of school. If they graduate, three people maybe like out of Morris High School in the Bronx, graduate with an academic diploma. They are not even prepared to go into any kind of future learning. The few that do and go into college, are not even prepared once they are in college to survive in the capitalist society. They are thrown into a society where they can't get jobs and the only future is out on the streets. And once they are out there, they meet the repression of the pigs. Anybody off the block can tell you what's wrong. They just don't know necessarily how to fight it. What happens in the prisons is what happens out on the block. We don't call them riots, we call them insurrections.

A Young Lord was killed in prison. It just happened in the last day. Thousands of brothers are killed that way. We never hear about it. This is just one of the cases where we did.

We feel he could have been killed because he is one of the main organizers for the October 30th demonstration that we are going to have at the U.N. We're going to have it on October 30th because it is the anniversary of the revolution in Jayuta a town in Puerto Rico. In 1950 there were a series of revolutions on the island. We're going to demonstrate outside the U.N. for the end of U.S. imperialism and colonialism in Puerto Rico.

INTERVIEW

# Behind Revolt In New York Jails



Pat Connolly (left) interviews prison revolt leader Victor Martinez.

Bulletin: What touched off the prison rebellion?

Victor: The whole movement is called a revolutionary movement, and started about 400 years ago when the first slave came over and revolted against the institutions. It goes back a long time. Our conditions have been magnified to such an extent that it came to a climax when men realized they had to take an action, we had to take a stand.

Bulletin: At the Tombs itself, how did this last incident start?

Victor: The last instance at the Tombs was only in support of what we were doing in the Queens House of Detention. All the other institutions involved just followed suit, which goes to show you that it wasn't something specifically geared, it was a chain reaction. It was a call to arms of all people that are seeking justice.

Bulletin: Were you in the Tombs during the revolt?

Victor: I was in the Tombs during the original insurrections. Then we were shipped to different institutions. This was a perpetrated plot so that the Department of Corrections could say that they had everything under control and that all grievances were met. This is not so. They just shifted us from one place to another, trying to break us up.

Bulletin: How did the negotiations go?

Victor: The negotiations went very badly. Basically it was one sided. McGrath kept saying that he had promised, that he had done this and that, but that he could do nothing about the situation. Our primary concern in the negotiations was to bring a judge into the penitentiary and have him review the cases of the bails of the individuals. After they were forced into that position because of the negotiations, they ran a series of sham trials where they took all misdemeanor cases or individuals who were supposed to be in the streets and cut them loose. They try to paint the picture of—well we tried, we're doing all we can. But we know this is not true. They just did this for a couple of hours. They made such a mockery of it that we closed the hearings, and refused to go on and let them paint this kind of picture.

Bulletin: Could you go into what the situation actually is with bail? Men and women are stuck in prison sometimes a year without a trial.

Victor: That's not the bail issue. The bail issue per se is that if you are arrested, the rules for setting bail are to assure that you will return to court. What happens is that nine out of ten times the individual will have lived in a particular community all his life, in the same house, the same building and so forth. This individual is certainly going to

come back to court. But they set bail standards at \$15,000 or \$20,000 for someone whose been on welfare or whose mother and father maybe are on welfare. Now how can these people make bail? It's impossible. They've never seen, the whole generation has never seen \$10,000. And so how do they expect these people to produce this amount of money to get out on bail? But again, this is a plot to keep these people in jail. And this is what they are trying to do. They label them criminals and so forth, and the guy is ruined for the rest of his life.

Bulletin: What happened after the negotiations with the city?

Victor: After the negotiations, they proposed to us, or they decided, that they were going to give us hearings, after the sham hearings were closed off, and they gave their poetry to the people—they were doing the best they could and so on. About 4 O'clock in the morning Lindsay came on the air and warned the inmates that he'd give them 30 minutes to give up the hostages or take immediate action. So we held a democratic vote on whether to give up the hostages. Most of the inmates felt they had made a good stand and that they had made their point very clear to the public. Since there had been promises that there would be no reprisals and all that, the inmates decided to trust the word of this snake Lindsay and McGrath.

So we voted and it was decided to give

Brother Kenny, he got it the worst. For a while he was in critical condition, in a coma. He was ready to die. Carl, they broke his legs, and another brother who called himself "The Revolutionary" was badly beaten also. Only three of the original committee survived. We saw the action from the inside and refused to go outside. We went up to the annex and barricaded ourselves in and began exposing McGrath and Lindsay. After the beatings had taken place, Lindsay denied it. Fortunately a photographer who had sneaked up to the building had taken pictures. After we told the public about this, Lindsay still denied it. In fact, he said that at the time the beatings were taking place he was negotiating with us. This is a farce. There were no negotiations. He had no intention of holding negotiations. All he intended to do was to take reprisals on the inmates.

They didn't put it this way. They just said there were were "injuries on both sides". So they tried to make another issue out of that. But through the press we were able to obtain security for ourselves. Forty-one of us stayed up there until very late that night. We were escorted down the elevator and taken to Rikers Island where we were detained in segregation. Then the harassment started. They tried to provoke us so we would take some action and they would have a reason to retaliate against us. Fortunately we were thinking, and we did not act in the way they wanted us to act. But even though this did not happen, one of the brothers, Brother Ford, was beaten.

Gilbert: I would like to say that Mayor Lindsay and McGrath were stating that there were not going to be any physical reprisals and as you saw, there were physical reprisals. They also made a statement that they are planning to press charges against the so-called leaders who are actually representatives of the in-

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# Philadelphia Teachers Must Continue Strike



PFT President Sullivan, shown here, has led striking teachers back to work in sell out.

BY A PFT MEMBER

PHILADELPHIA—In an unprecedented demonstration of militancy and solidarity, 11,000 Philadelphia school teachers have gone on strike and have effectively closed down the public school system.

This action by the membership of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers is in defiance of an injunction prohibiting the strike, obtained by the Home and School Association with the approval of the city and state administrations.

The willingness of the membership to struggle against the attacks of the city and state governments was further demonstrated at a membership meeting last Friday on the first day of the strike. A standing ovation was given to the leadership of the union, John Ryan and Frank Sullivan, as they entered the meeting. This is to be seen as a clear mandate to the leadership to fight uncompromisingly for contract demands and for complete defense of the union.

However, instead of seeing this determination of the membership as a weapon to fight with, as a way to really advance

the struggle of the teachers, the Ryan-Sullivan leadership has again and again displayed the greatest willingness to compromise on every key contract demand. As John Ryan, the chief negotiator, said at this membership meeting, "We did all we should, and more than we should, to prevent a strike."

LENGTHEN

As the School Board sought to lengthen the teaching day of high school teachers by 1 1/2 hours each day, the leadership completely abandoned the fight for smaller class size and fewer instructional periods for teachers. Seeking to compromise this struggle, they proposed an alternative plan in which high school teachers would teach 12 additional minutes a day. In addition, the leadership has accepted

in principle the School Board's attempt to introduce accountability schemes. The Board will use this scheme as a means of disciplining teachers who in any way oppose the Board's intention to make the teachers carry the burden of the current financial crisis through lengthening school days, extra non-instructional duties, enlargement of class size. This discipline

- No Accountability!
- No extra duties for teachers

Many teachers see the danger of proceeding along the present demands. The Board will divide elementary and secondary teachers if there is no fight for every teacher in the city. John Ryan said that he had no intention of changing the demands in response to a teacher's question raised at the October 16 meeting. This is the road to demoralization and defeat! The overwhelming support of the strike and the need to broaden it make the taking up of a program for victory imperative.

## NMU RANKS REFUSE TO BACK GOLDBERG

BY TOM GORDON

NEW YORK—On Thursday, October 8, notices appeared on the NMU shipping board in the hiring hall here, stating that the hall would be closed and that "all must attend" the Goldberg for Governor rally being held at City Hall on Oct. 14. Shipping cards of all seamen in the hall were to be stamped to make sure they attended the rally.

The reaction of most of the men was highly critical. They began questioning officials about the notices. By Friday Oct. 9, the part of the sign requiring attendance and announcing the hall closed was erased.

One seaman expressed the sentiments of the ranks, saying, "They threatened to check your card if you didn't go to the rally. I wouldn't let them touch mine. Everyone was complaining about them trying to force us to go to this rally. There's going to be an explosion. The men realize more and more that even the law is corrupt. They are realizing that power is in the rich, that the forces of corruption are very strong. We have to have our own party and no more of this business of affiliating with the Democratic Party or the Republican Party."

The ranks of the NMU must take up the fight for a labor party. This call must be concretized by voting for the Socialist Workers Party as an alternative to all the Goldbergs and Rockefellers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20—In the middle of a growing, militant three day strike by Philadelphia teachers, faced with court injunctions limiting pickets to 5 at each school and fining the union \$75,000 a day, the PFT leadership has ended the strike, offering up the most rotten deal to cool off the strikers.

The leadership has accepted a contract in which all new money for the first year of the contract would be paid in November, 1971. High school teachers would be forced to work an extra 20 minutes a day and junior high school teachers an extra 15. The key questions of teachers accountability and extra duties would be left to further negotiations and then to fact finding.

This betrayal must be answered by the ranks with a firm no vote at the coming membership meeting, strike action must be continued, and city wide labor support fought for to take the teachers fight forward.

must in the end mean the total destruction of the union, if the Board is to have its way.

PROGRAM

The Committee for New Leadership in the PFT is fighting to throw out the contract compromises already made by the union leadership. The Board has declared war on the union; the ranks must now take up a program that will get for teachers what they really need and at the same time unite all sections of the Federation against the combined attacks of the Board, state and city governments. This program must be:

- \$8500 now and a full cost of living escalator clause.
- 20 pupil class size and 20 instructional periods per week.

## Union Ranks Must Mobilize To Win Schmidt Bakery Strike

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

BALTIMORE—This week the strike at Schmidts Bakery enters its fourth month. While the duration of this strike has clearly pointed out the willingness of the workers to struggle, it has also demonstrated the strength of the opposition which the workers face.

Labor Committee poses the "Baltimore Strike Support Coalition" as the organization to carry through the Schmidt strike to a victorious conclusion. This organization will consist of "an alliance of rank and file workers from different unions, organized and unemployed workers, and students, in struggles around their common interests."

While the Baltimore Strike Support

Coalition talks alot of "political intervention" in the Schmidt and GM strikes, in actuality, its program has been one of shameless obedience to the trade union bureaucrats. Labor Committee has consistently refused to take up any real fight for the intervention and full support of area labor in either the Schmidt or GM strikes, posing instead the building of their own strike support coalition.

The total bankruptcy of this perspective was demonstrated on October 15th, during the latest in a series of strike support demonstrations at Schmidts Bakery. Only 100 people—the majority of them students—showed up for the demonstration. Representatives from the teachers union and the NMU spoke at the rally following the demonstration. But there were no signs of any further participation by any unions.

ELECTION

On October 22 there will be a representation election at Schmidts. The owners of the bakery are insisting that only the scabs have the right to vote in the election. They maintain that the strikers are no longer employees of Schmidts. After the election has taken place, Schmidts will formally challenge the votes of the strikers, and the union will challenge the votes of the scabs. This means that there will be an NLRB hearing which could last from two to six months. After this, there are still "legal" ways that Schmidts could delay recognition of the union—perhaps for years.

There should be no doubt in the minds of the Schmidt strikers that this fight is far from over. The only way to win this strike is to shut down all production at the Schmidt plant.

To shut down Schmidts it is necessary for the ranks of Local 68 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers to take up the fight for the intervention of area labor in this struggle. The leadership of Local 68 must call for the active support of area labor in creating picket lines strong enough to stop all production at Schmidts.



Spokesman for NMU addresses support rally for Schmidt Bakery strikers.



Bureaucrat Maher (with glasses), flanked by cops, bans labor party banner of CNL.

## DC 37 Hacks Call Cops To Oust Labor Party Banner From Rally

BY A DC 37 MEMBER

NEW YORK—On October 14, District Council 37, along with AFSCME of New York State and numerous other unions whose leadership had withdrawn from the recent State AFL-CIO convention, after the Rockefeller forces gained control, called a rally of their own in support of Goldberg and Paterson. The rally was held across the street from City Hall.

The bankruptcy of their whole strategy was revealed in the inability of the bureaucracy to mobilize more than a few hundred union members for this event. But more to the point was the fact that as Gotbaum, head of DC 37, sang praise to Goldberg across the street from City Hall, inside City Hall, the same Mayor Lindsay whom Gotbaum had endorsed so lavishly a year before had just declared war on Gotbaum's members. Lindsay had just announced a "no pay hike" policy for city employees in their upcoming contracts.

EMBARRASSMENT

Thus we are not surprised that the organizers of this demonstration found the banner brought into the demonstration by the SSEU-371 Committee for New Leadership, proclaiming "Down With Goldberg and Rocky—Build a Labor Party", a big embarrassment.

The AFSCME bureaucracy, however, outdid themselves this time when they collaborated with police to remove the CNL banner.

When Ed Maher, Associate Director of DC 37, was challenged by CNL members in the presence of the police officer in charge at the demonstration to defend the right of the CNL to display their banner in this union rally, he refused.

What is displayed is the openly rightward drift of all sections of the labor bureaucracy, the fact that they are very much in the tow of Nixon and Agnew, as are both "Wage freeze" Goldberg and "Taylor Law" Rocky.

# THE 2 GERMANIES

SINCE WORLDWARTWO  
A SERIES BY V. BARAT



A SERIOUS STRUGGLE for Trotskyism can be said to have taken place in Germany after the Second World War only in 1965. Its founders were university students within or in the periphery of the Pabloite movement. Sensitive to the changes that had occurred in the class struggle in Europe, they became critical of Pabloism.

Not only because this revisionist theory had failed to note indeed, denied, the crisis that was rapidly unfolding in the advanced capitalist nations of the earth, but because Pabloism is essentially a movement that merely observes and comments. For that reason it inevitably adapts to the dominant petty-bourgeois ideology of the nation it finds itself in. In the BRD it meant adapting to the "left-wing" SPD and trade union bureaucracies as well as to the leadership of the middle class student movement.

Hence, the opening sentence of the very first number of *Internationale Arbeiterkorrespondenz* (IAK) in June, 1965, points the way to an entirely new approach to the working class of post-war Germany:

"The aim of this journal is to defend Marxism so as to make it useful as an instrument which permits an understanding of historical and current events, thereby enabling one to intervene consciously into events."

As its first literary project it planned to bring out in German Trotsky's *Transitional Program*. The unavailability in Germany of the founding document of the Fourth International is damning proof of the treachery of Pabloism and by itself warrants the assertion that there was really no serious fight for Trotskyism in Germany, after the fascist catastrophe, before 1965.

**IAK**

This first number of IAK also contained the notice of an intention to translate into

## Part Five- Fall Of SDS To Rise Of Trotskyism

German and publish such works of Trotsky as the *Lessons of Spain*, *Bolshevism and Stalinism*, *Trade Unions in the Epoch of Imperialist Decay*, and others. Works out of print by Rosa Luxemburg, A. Thalheimer, P. Froelich, etc. were also to be republished as means allowed.

An appeal was made to readers for support in building a Trotskyist cadre in Germany on the basis of the *Transitional Program* of the Fourth International.

In its second number of July, 1965, and continued and concluded in its next issue of August, 1965, was a thorough Marxist analysis of the historical significance of the June, 1953, East German uprising. It was a study that completely

refuted the slanderous assumptions peddled by the idealist philosophers of anarchism, Marcuse, Adorno, and others that the modern industrial proletariat, above all, the German, was congenitally incapable of leading a fight for socialism.

The responsibility for the division of the German workers in 1945 (as 1933) lay with the Stalinists and the SPD, both of whom acted as agents of imperialism in the working class movement. The German proletariat's willingness to struggle and sacrifice for socialism was proven with their very blood in the heroic demonstrations against Stalinist tanks in the largest cities of the DDR in that summer of 1953.



Mass demonstration against the war in Berlin in the fall of 1969. The youth will play a critical role in the construction of the revolutionary party in Germany as a whole.

A detailed tracing of the activities pursued by the German Trotskyists since their founding does not come within the scope of this series. Some highlights, however, can be sketched here.

**YOUTH MOVEMENT**

One of IAK's earliest concerns was the need to link the struggle of the youth, worker and student alike, to West Germany's large labor movement.

University students in West Germany, as elsewhere, were the first to note and react to the hypocrisy of capitalist democracy in the early sixties, its wars against colonial peoples, its racism. The split of the working class into two halves only strengthened the tendency of middle class youth in the initial stages to lead struggles previously won.

To maintain its competitive position in the world market, however, the German bourgeoisie required an industrial reserve army of unemployed to depress wages. But it also had to streamline its costly intellectual apparatus.

The broad strata of university-trained personnel (mostly sons and daughters of the middle class) occupied positions supported directly or indirectly by government funds. A drastically reduced staff of technicians, engineers, and specialists could best serve the present needs of capitalism. In any case, the day of the liberal arts major under capitalism was past.

Through enactment of a *numerus clausus* the state severely curtailed the numbers admitted to the universities. It simultaneously undermined the quality and length of the education of that elite fortunate enough to get in.

**SDS**

All youth organizations, including even those affiliated to churches, became alarmed at this assault on the education of the younger generation. Of the half a dozen socialist youth groups affiliated to or supported by the SPD, it was the SDS (German Socialist Student Federation) expelled from the SPD in 1960, which captured the imagination of the majority of the college youth, becoming their spokesman.

One reason for the spontaneous support won by SDS was the reputation achieved through its fight against the SPD betrayal in 1959 in Bad Godesberg and its exclusion from the party a year later for its opposition to German rearmament.

Accounting for the widespread support of SDS was an additional factor: its off-campus connections. Many students joined



SDS in the belief that the movement had powerful benefactors in the labor movement. In truth these ties were with certain "left" trade union bureaucrats with few followers.

By 1967, as SDS was reaching the height of its power and authority, the organization was held together by an uneasy bloc between two principal tendencies.

The older, traditional grouping around leaders like Lederer, Eisner, and Deppe was composed of pacifist elements. In the main they believed in peaceful co-existence and were either uncritical of the DDR and Stalinism or, for the sake of what they regarded as "world peace" (actually the status quo), wanted no confrontation with the policies of the Kremlin and its satellites.

Thus their differences with the leadership of the SPD in 1959-60 were not based on any belief in the class struggle and had nothing to do with any theory flowing from an understanding of the international contradiction between the proletariat on the one side and bourgeois imperialism on the other. Rather the "traditionalists" saw the world divided between those in favor of and those opposed to peace. Or they spoke abstractly about the conflict between the "capitalist and socialist camps." Equally abstract was their belief in the working class, whose leadership they naively assumed to be the "left" union bureaucrats.

**MARCUSE**

The newer and more dynamic elements in SDS, those supporting the policies of Dutschke and Krahl, took their "theories" from Marcuse, Sartre, Adorno, Debray, theories which Marx and Engels had already subjected to withering criticism a century earlier in their own struggles against petty-bourgeois individualism of anarchists like Proudhon and Bakunin. Unable to understand and develop Marxist theory, Lederer and Company were powerless to refute their pronouncements about anti-authoritarianism, politics of confrontation, and guerrilla tactics in the urban "jungles."

In addition both groups shared a belief in the myth that only the "third" world was revolutionary and that the working class in the metropolitan nations had become a pillar of the establishment.

Central to the thesis of these self-proclaimed humanists was the elevation of the news media as the decisive social force in modern society. It was made solely responsible for the passivity of the masses. And vigorously denied was any basic cleavage between the union ranks and the functionaries. If anything the bureaucrats were often depicted as more "progressive" than the shop workers.

This kind of reasoning amounted to objective support for the counterrevolutionary role of the bureaucracy in tying the working class hand and foot to capitalism.

**JUNE, 1967**

With the cold-blooded murder of the student Benno Ohnesorg by a West Berlin policeman during a peaceful protest march against the dictatorial Shah of Iran on June 2, 1967, the Dutschke faction was able to assume the main leadership of SDS. Outraged by the sadism of the police hundreds of thousands of previously inactive and uncommitted students took to the streets in protest. Later the murderer in uniform was declared innocent and given his freedom by the courts.



Now for the first time on any mass scale working class pupils, apprentices, and young workers also joined the demonstrations, looking hopefully to SDS for leadership. What the heads of SDS offered these proletarian youth, whose own education, training and working conditions had in the meantime come under savage attack, was illusory petty-bourgeois slogans ("Expropriate the Springer press!") and punch-ups.

It was inevitable that working class youth would quickly lose interest and become demoralized by such leadership.

At the same time the reactionary press fearful of the movement of the youth and the working class went on the offensive. With Springer in the lead (he owns 85.5% of all Sunday and 81.7% of all daily papers) an hysterical witchhunting campaign was launched, singling out Dutschke, the "red," as the number one target of hate.

**DUTSCHKE**

The anti-communist hysteria against Dutschke continued unabated for 10 months. Finally an avowed admirer of Adolph Hitler, Josef Bachmann, was worked into such a frenzy by the press that he fired a pistol directly at the brain of the SDS leader on April 11, 1968. The near-assassination of Dutschke (recently the target of the British Tories in England where he has been under medical treatment for his perilous wounds) brought new waves of protest throughout West Germany that lasted five days.

The German Trotskyists did all in their power to persuade the SDS leadership to go beyond the deadend politics of confrontation. Enjoying the fresh sympathy of millions of workers who recognized the criminal culpability of the Springer newspapers for inciting to murder, the SDS had an unprecedented opportunity to give a genuine political lead to these workers. A thousand times more correct and more effective than the futile campaigns to expropriate Springer was the absolute necessity of showing the link between the assault on Dutschke and the Emergency Laws aimed at the very heart of labor. Then on this basis mobilizing the entire working class against the bourgeoisie.

Instead the leaders of SDS turned their back on the workers as a class and plunged into more violent clashes with the well-armed, waiting and confident police. The

Herbert Marcuse's (top) anti-Marxist views influenced Rudi Dutschke (center). Springer (below) used his press for a witchhunt against Deutsche and the SDS.



end result of such a bankrupt policy led to ultimate dismay and complete demoralization within the ranks of SDS. The subsequent rapid decline in the fortunes of this once promising mass organization demonstrates anew the principle that in politics it is not only numbers but above all a correct program that is decisive.

**YOUNG REVOLUTIONARIES**

Basing themselves on the theoretical need of a revolutionary youth organization in Germany, the comrades of the IAK made a serious turn toward young workers in 1967. The launching of the Group of Young Revolutionaries (GJR) was in part made possible as a result of the experiences and theoretical understanding gained by the German Trotskyists in participating with the Young Socialists of Britain and Revoltes of France in the principled defense of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution at Liege, Belgium, in October, 1966. This struggle against both Stalinism and Pabloite revisionism was a necessary stage in the development of a viable Marxist youth movement in Germany.

Valuable experiences were gained by the new members of the GJR through a wide number of activities, including the struggles in SDS.

Important lessons were likewise learned



from the effort to prevent passage of the Emergency Laws from 1967 to the spring of 1968.

The continuing struggle against a rebirth of German fascism has likewise been a vital area of work for the GJR and the IAK. The NPD (National Party of Germany) came on the scene with the intensification of the economic crisis in the middle sixties.

That this Nazi organization has continued to lose votes in the last three elections has brought smiles back to the worried faces of the SPD chiefs and the Stalinists.

But this party is not banking on parliamentary victory to take power. The armed fascist gangs on the streets of Germany in the early thirties testify to that.

And so does the terror unleashed by this group on July 25, 1969, in Frankfurt. The bloody attacks by police against unarmed young workers protesting the



At left can be seen the water cannon and the massive mobilization of police used against the youth who were demonstrating after attempted assassination of Rudi Dutschke, Above is an earlier SDS demonstration and below is a police charge against demonstrators. It was hysteria whipped up over such events which led to fascist assassination attempt on Dutschke which almost cost him his life.



the city, the NPD took the cue as meaning they were free to organize their own members to demonstrate their hatred of socialism. Again as in the Weimar period the storm troop tactics of the pro-Nazis are intended to intimidate the workers' organizations while at the same time capturing the imagination of the economically suffering petty-bourgeoisie with "radical" action and bluster.

Of all the working class groups it was only Trotskyism that offered a revolutionary socialist alternative to the proletariat of divided Germany in Kassel on May 21. (See BULLETIN of June 8, 1970, p. 9, on the role of the IAK and Trotskyist youth.)

**YOUNG GUARD**

On the 4th and 5th of April, 1970, the Group of Young Revolutionaries fused with the Group of Young Socialists, another organization of youth also standing on the Transitional Program of the Fourth International. This conference of revolutionary youth meeting in Bochum, in the heart of the industrial Ruhr, issued a Manifesto in its new name, the Junge Garde (Young Guard).

The Manifesto calls upon all German youth oppressed by capitalism to aid in the construction of a revolutionary socialist organization of youth, to work side by side with adult Trotskyists who have made it their task to lead the proletariat to their class victory over the bourgeoisie.

Basing itself on Trotsky's Transitional Program, the JG collaborates fully with its sister organizations of the Young Socialists in England and the AJS (Alliance of Youth for Socialism) in France in the construction of a revolutionary youth international.

At a time when the capitalist class is attacking the working class and student youth by undermining the quality of their education and training, the JG is already meeting a favorable response to its program of concrete demands for the defense and improvement of its conditions.

The JG has already participated in and given leadership to actions on the universities, in the shops, especially among the most exploited layers of the laboring youth, the apprentices.

At the center of its agitation and work the JG has posed the need for a national General Assembly of Youth to be supported by the national trade union movement of West Germany (DGB) and the national organization of university students (ASTA). In their work to bring such an assembly into being, the comrades of the JG correctly point out that to be truly representative of the working class and student youth of Germany, their class brothers and sisters across the artificial boundary in the DDR also have to be represented. Such a demand brings the JG into direct conflict with all the revisionist currents from SPD Young Socialist bureaucrats to the Stalinist and Maoist youth groups.

**STORM**

That the German Trotskyists and their youth supporters have precious little time to prepare for the coming class battles can be grasped when one examines the current stage of the crisis in the BRD.

Just as the 1966-67 recession was first experienced in the Ruhr, so today the effects of that never-overcome slump are most painfully felt there too.

Some two-thirds of all mining and of all raw steel production takes place in the Ruhr. The breakneck speed with which rationalization of industry in the Ruhr occurred as a result of the capitalists' attempt to overcome the falling rate of profit during the 1966-67 recession years intensified rather than ameliorated the plight of the mining and steel industries.

Thus in this most crucial area of German heavy industry, the area that has formed the real basis of West Germany's prosperity so far, what we find is increasing unemployment.

appearance of the Nazis shows in whose service these bands operate.

**NAZI**

And how did the class organization of the workers react to this Nazi display of force? The DGB, which includes 16 unions in its mass of millions of workers, turned over the task of organizing a protest demonstration to whom? To the Stalinists. For they could be relied on to set up a small, peaceful people's front committee including clergy and cops to listen to moral preachings of why one ought to love and not hate his neighbor.

That is just what the Stalinists tried to do. But the DGB bureaucrats were finally compelled to put out a call for a mass meeting, though they did precious little to make it successful.

Nonetheless some seven hundred workers and students attended. But the union heads offered a program of pure popular

frontism. One of the speakers even called for the CDU, as a "democratic party," to enter the alliance of "anti-fascists."

Only the Trotskyists around IAK and the youth of the GJR intervened demanding that class action be taken against the fascists. In addition they pointed out that it was only due to the failure of the workers' organizations to mobilize the ranks around a political program in their own interests that allowed the reactionaries to become a threat once more.

How prophetic this warning was can be gauged by the shots from the pistol of a Nazi fired at two youths in Kassel protesting a meeting of Nazis. The boldness of such scum is explainable only by the refusal of the SPD and union chieftains to really wage a merciless struggle on behalf of their followers against capitalism.

Further Nazi impudence occurred in Kassel this last May when Brandt and Stoph met. In the face of the SPD's unwillingness to mobilize their ranks in



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**VARIES**  
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The recent period has also seen the rise of neo-fascism. Left is fascist leader Von Thadden while above youth demonstrate against fascists. Sign says: "Therefore no freedom for neo-fascists."



For every five vacancies in the Ruhr, there is one unemployed worker. This contrasts with the State of North Rhineland-West Phalia (the state in which the Ruhr basin is located) where for every ten vacancies, only one worker is unemployed.

Figures in some of the old established steel and mining cities are still more disturbing. In Gelsenkirchen, for example, the ratio is 4:1. In Recklinghausen, which has experienced a drastic migration resulting from the chronic sickness of industry, the ratio is even worse, 3:1.

The impact on families, children especially, who had become accustomed to an improved standard of living, can scarcely be grasped. In desperation the workers by thousands pull out stakes and foresake house and town.

Hence, for every 1,000 residents in the State of North Rhineland-West Phalia about eleven new residents were added. On the other hand, we find that in Gelsenkirchen for every 1,000 residents there was a loss of 10.7 residents.

While the SPD made great promises as they joined the Coalition in 1966 about the "new deal," that is the new industries that were to be introduced into the Ruhr, these promises have remained scraps of paper. The Ruhr's share in new industry in the BRD remains fractional as does its share in the so-called "growth" industries.

Politically the results have been translated into working class indifference or even hostility toward the SPD, who have so squandered the workers' trust in them. It certainly is no surprise that in the state elections this summer the SPD suffered its worse losses to the bourgeois parties in the Ruhr-Rhineland areas. The workers in significant numbers stayed away from the polls.

#### STRIKES

Their resignation has been only relative. If they are frustrated by the lack of a political alternative in the elections, they have not sunken into economic passivity.

Here their anger and disgust with their SPD and union leadership finds expression in wildcat strikes, most of which are never mentioned in the press.

For example, a strike against the Krupp works in Bochum never appeared in the newspapers because the SPD did not want to jeopardize its chances for "victory" in the state elections. Yet it is known throughout all Germany that the spontaneous strikes of September, 1969, actually mobilized the working class and created the kind of enthusiasm that gave the SPD its greatest postwar electoral victory. The IAK aided by the JG have intervened successfully in some of these wildcat strikes in the Ruhr.

However, not even the news media could suppress reports of the latest spontaneous strike wave of 100,000 metal workers in West Germany in the last week of September, 1970. Such action underscores all the more the unpostponable urgency of mobilizing the working class around a Marxist program.

It is beyond dispute that the class fury of these striking workers, members of the all powerful IG Metall union, was triggered by the insulting seven percent wage offer of the employers in answer to the already inadequate 15 percent increase officially asked for by union President Otto Brenner. Still their dissatisfaction has much deeper roots.

With real wages plummeting weekly because of inflation, with their own SPD and union misleaders teaming up along side the huge trusts to steal 10 percent of their take-home pay through the insidious payroll tax, with growing threats of unemployment and plant speed-ups, the workers are as angry at their leadership as at the companies. Moreover, the wildcat stoppages are a none too gentle reminder of the wage earners' insight into Brenner and Company's addiction to settling with the industrialists at the workers' expense.

#### STALINISM

The greatest danger and challenge now posed for the Trotskyist movement is the reemergence of Stalinism as a serious political factor in West Germany.

Precisely because of profound worker disenchantment with the SPD, the Stalinist DKP is offering itself as an alternative to the Social Democrats. To those familiar with the whole history of Stalinist treachery and betrayal the appearance of the major counterrevolutionary force in the working class will be viewed with justifiable alarm.

That such concern is well founded can be gauged by the gains of Stalinism made as a result of their intervention in the spontaneous strike wave of September, 1969.

Their direct involvement in these actions had a two fold objective. The first was to restrict the strikes at all costs to pure wage demands. While these wildcat eruptions had a certain political impact on the national parliamentary elections, they did not go beyond forcing the SPD bureaucrats to drop their CDU govern-

ment partners and, instead, form the Small Coalition with the lifeless FDP liberals. Thus the Stalinists were by and large successful in confining the strikes to economic issues.

The second goal of the DKP was to prevent a working class that was increasingly moving to the left from finding a revolutionary path. The West German agents of the Kremlin presented themselves as the natural successors to the discredited Social Democrats.

The proliferation of Stalinist-controlled factory newspapers (45 of them have sprung up in West Germany since the September, 1969 strikes) shown the extreme urgency of our tasks.

#### FOREIGN WORKERS

A factor of exceptional importance in the intensifying class struggles in the BRD is the presence of over two million foreign workers, an impressive number of them in industry and in the unions. They were recruited by German industry to fill labor shortages, especially after the construction of the Berlin Wall sealed off the flow of manpower from the DDR to West Germany.

Most of these "guest" workers (Gastarbeiter), as they are euphemistically called by the press—though uprooted from their homes, the implication is that they are only temporarily welcome—come from the Mediterranean nations: Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain and Portugal. The great bulk of them are employed as unskilled labor and severely exploited.

As the recession becomes more intense, it is certain that the industrialists and their right wing and nationalistic stooges will seek to cause friction and hatred between the native and foreign born workers. The requirements of big business for an industrial reserve army of unemployed is bound to make the situation

Recent strike of workers at Opel, one of largest plants in Europe with many immigrant workers, signifies revival of class struggle throughout Germany as a whole.



more complex.

An even greater difficulty is presented by the social origins of the foreign laborers. The great majority of these men and women do not come from the cities but from the villages in the countryside. They have consequently had no previous trade union experience. It can be seen that unless a real effort is made to raise the political consciousness of these workers, and to unite the working class as a whole, the capitalists will try to foment divisions between the German and foreign workers.

This danger has been carefully considered by the Trotskyists of the various nationalities on German soil. Objectively viewing both the threat of such a possibility as well as the exceptional opportunity presented by the presence of so many foreign workers, our co-thinkers have begun to erect an international revolutionary alliance embracing both native and non-native proletariat.

The aim of this alliance is to educate politically the working class of all nationalities by waging a determined struggle against both Stalinism and Social Democracy. This is to be accomplished by deliberately bringing the workers into direct confrontation with the trade union and political leaders of the two traditional parties of the proletariat. By exposing the contradiction between the real interests of the workers and their treasonable leadership, the political consciousness of both native and foreign workers as a single class will take a qualitative leap forward.

Only in this way can the maid-servants of imperialism (without whom capitalism could not survive) be exposed and their ideology and organization within the working class destroyed, clearing the path for the construction and consolidation of mass Trotskyist parties on the European continent.

#### WORKERS STATES

Greatly strengthening the political and strategic position of the German Trotskyists is the existence of functioning groups of Bolshevik-Leninists in several vital areas within the workers' states. Adhering to the International Committee of the Fourth International are Trotskyists in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. And recently the beginnings of a Trotskyist section within the DDR itself has become a distinct possibility.

The German proletariat is no longer politically or geographically isolated as it was in the twenties and thirties. The entire working class of eastern Europe beckons the West German proletariat to unite with its counterpart in the DDR on socialist foundations and to use this powerful base to smash capitalism and Stalinist tyranny for all times.

And in the western nations of Europe, specifically in France and England the Trotskyist movement is digging ever deeper roots into the working class in the process of developing mass Trotskyist parties as living alternatives to Stalinism and social democracy, so as to destroy imperialism.

No other proletariat in history has suffered as has the German from the twin evils of social democracy and Stalinism. And no other in history has been subjected to such mendacious and prolonged chauvinist slander as had this same German proletariat. Under the banner of Lenin, Trotsky and the Fourth International this proletariat will more than redeem the boundless confidence that had earlier been placed in them by Marx, Engels, Luxemburg, and Liebknecht.



Demonstrators in Reggio Calabria, Italy face armed police outside police headquarters.

## Italian Army And Police Sent Into Reggio Calabria To Break Strikes

BY MARTY JONAS

Forty-five hundred soldiers of the Italian Army have been sent into the city of Reggio Calabria. The city, located in the south of Italy on the tip of the "boot", has been torn by riots and general strikes since July, when the smaller city of Catanzaro was named capital of the Calabria region.

Thus far three people have died in the rioting and hundreds have been arrested.

Premier Colombo has called for an end to the "absurd violence" and has threatened the use of greater force by the central government in Rome, which would probably mean tanks and paratroopers. At present, besides the troops, 8,000 riot police from central and Northern Italy are concentrated in this city of 170,000.

### UPSURGE

Reggio Calabria is situated right in the heart of the poorest section of Italy. Extreme poverty and unemployment dominate the area. The fight to make

the city the capital of the region is a fight by the workers for more jobs, better housing and better schools. As such it is part of the general strikes currently shaking the Italian ruling class, and of the whole working class upsurge sweeping Europe.

That is why Colombo and the Italian bourgeoisie have decided to deal harshly with the working class in Reggio Calabria. They are using the attacks on the workers of that city as a warning to the working class of Italy that they will not stand for the offensive against them any longer. The use of troops in Reggio Calabria opens up the possibility of the takeover by a military junta-Greek style to solve the mounting problems of the ruling class.

It is no secret that large sections of the Italian capitalists and army officers have solid connections with the Greek colonels.

The Italian working class must answer this threat by demanding the immediate withdrawal of all troops and riot police from Reggio Calabria.

## SDS Conference Reveals Bankrupt Program For UAW And Elections

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

NEW YORK—The recent SDS regional conference held here Oct. 10-11 and attended by about 100 students underscored the tremendous crisis of this student power based organization.

The main activity of SDS which was taken up at the meeting centered around a demonstration to be held on Nov. 3 in Detroit and San Francisco around the theme "Elections are a Hoax!" and support the auto strike.

SDS calls for students to "support the auto strike, by fighting the lies about the strike," "collecting food and money for strikers," "throwing GM recruiters off the campus," and building "a really national boycott" of GM products.

The national demonstrations called for Nov. 3 are seen as a way to "raise the auto strike in a mass way."

The keynote speakers from Boston revealed the outlook that underlies this completely reformist program by saying that as time passes the workers grow disillusioned by the sellout policy of the Woodcock leadership and in fact they have adapted to bureaucratic defeatism of their leadership. The ranks saw no leadership, just the prospect of a long strike with nothing gained. With this perspective the speakers pointed out that while Detroit was picked for the national demonstration because of the opportunity provided by the auto strike, as students members of SDS should only show their support to the

pickets and point out to students the fraudulence of elections. While it was clear that students would not talk to pickets, it was hoped that pickets would see the demonstration and somehow "get the message."

This exposes the real bankruptcy of the politics of SDS and PL which begins with the defeat of the strike and essentially blames it on the workers. It consciously avoids putting forward a program for struggle in the union against Woodcock essentially leaving the workers to the bureaucracy. SDS's program of middle class reform centering on a consumer boycott is really no different than the policies of the bureaucracy itself. There is nothing in its program that Woodcock would disagree with.

### REFUSES

Politically PL-SDS does the same thing. This is obvious in its slogan "Elections are a Hoax." It refuses to pose an alternative to the capitalist parties, leaving labor in the grips politically of the trade union bureaucracy and capitalist politicians.

The Workers League intervened posing the necessity for a strategy in the auto strike and a program upon which a caucus could be built in this struggle against the Woodcock leadership. The WL pointed out that the students could play an important role in taking this program into the auto struggle.

## LETTER FROM CEYLON

# Coalition Exposed As Police Shoot Workers

COLOMBO—The illusions that the working class and the mass movement had about the coalition government of Madame Bandaranaike are breaking down very rapidly. The pro-imperialist and anti-working class nature of the government was revealed in its very first days in power. It denied that it had any intentions of nationalizing the foreign-owned estates and started negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank.

Within weeks of the coming to power of this government a series of strikes broke out in a number of firms in the private sector and everywhere the government intervened on the side of the employers. The workers were baton charged at Velona, a textile factory owned by a former UNP member of parliament, when they came out on strike for recognition of their union. This was the same place where workers underwent similar treatment in 1964 under the last coalition government.

### SHOT

Some weeks after that two workers were shot dead by the police when the government attempted to crush a strike at the Keenakale estate, an estate owned by a British company. This aroused widespread sympathy among all sections of the workers. Solidarity strikes involving hundreds of thousands of workers have taken place. Even the pro-government trade unions have had to come out for this type of action.

Mass dissatisfaction is growing while the government takes a more and more hostile and anti-working class stand. The whole strategy of the government is now revealed to be completely against the working class. The IMF and the World Bank are now dictating their terms. All the past talk about their being imperialist agents has been dropped. The head of the IMF is to visit Ceylon this month.

Great opportunities are opening up for the work of the Trotskyist movement, the Revolutionary Communist League, affiliate of the International Committee of the Fourth International. The RCL opposes the coalition government and demands that the working class parties break from the bourgeois nationalist SLFP of Bandaranaike.

The spontaneous movement of the working class objectively poses the question of power. All the leaderships are trying to cover this up. Bela Tampoe, supported by the United Secretariat, is spreading his usual syndicalist policies in this situation. His paper has adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the coalition. They even painted up in their paper Bandaranaike's decision to contribute her salary for three months to the so-called "Save the Nation" Fund. This fund has been lavishly contributed to by big capitalists including Lever Brothers.

The leaderships are maneuvering to contain the working class struggle on a purely trade union level, but the whole situation is with inexorable logic posing the need for a political alternative. Under these conditions the RCL is growing and its weekly press is expanding. A slander campaign has been whipped up against the RCL by the Maoists in particular.

The RCL is on the offensive not only in the unions and among the youth but on the theoretical front as well.



There was a sparse turnout at the recent regional meeting of PL's SDS in New York.

The WL speaker proceeded from the necessity to win the GM strike as a political blow against Nixon and the capitalist class. What was required together with a program for the auto strike was the fight for a political alternative to the capitalist parties—a labor party.

The Workers League speaker pointed out that the slogan of "Elections are a Hoax" was dangerous and reactionary, offering no alternatives to the bankrupt Democrats and Republicans and forces such as Buckley and Wallace.

When he pointed out that the struggle for the political independence of the working class in the U.S., the labor party, was

taken up by Marx, Engels and Lenin, the speaker was met with hoots, catcalls, and handclapping. It was pointed out by the chairlady that SDS is not the same as PL—that SDS is anti-imperialist, anti-racist but not socialist. Students are in the organization to struggle around their own demands, she said: "Therefore there should be no 'ideological' struggle just discussion of concrete work." A motion was passed in an attempt to prevent ideological discussion at the conference.

Underlying SDS's admittedly reformist program is its open hostility to theory, to Marxism. This is the kind of movement which PL is building among the students.

# WORKERS LEAGUE ELECTION RALLIES

NYC Community College Thursday, Oct. 29th

Namm 723

**MIGUEL PADILLA**

Socialist Workers Party

Candidate For Attorney General

7:30 PM

- Down with Buckley, Rockefeller, Goldberg and their parties of war, inflation, repression and unemployment!
- Support auto workers! Defend Angela Davis! End martial law in Canada! Defend Kent State students! Avenge YLP death!
- Vote Socialist! Build a labor party now!

New School  
Room 203

**JON ROTHSCHILD**

Socialist Workers Party

Candidate For Lt. Governor

8:10 PM

# First Trotsky Memorial Lecture Is Big Success



Fred Mueller addresses packed meeting on "Trotsky's Struggle Against Stalinism." Part of the crowd of 150 discuss the lecture after the formal meeting is over (below).

## BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

NEW YORK—An enthusiastic audience of nearly 150 trade unionists and youth jammed into Labor Hall October 16th to hear the first lecture in the Workers League Trotsky Memorial Series, "Trotsky's Struggle Against Stalinism" delivered by Fred Mueller.



The success of this meeting shows decisively the growing strength of Trotskyism in the United States and the turn on the part of many youth to Marxist theory and a serious working class alternative.

## TROTSKYISM

The Workers League has made tremendous strides forward in the struggle for Trotskyism since its expulsion from the Socialist Workers Party in 1964 and now has the possibility of building a truly mass movement. The spirit of the meeting was spelled out in the banner on the wall, "I am confident of the victory of the Fourth International. Go forward. . ." Trotsky's last words before he died after being attacked by a Stalinist agent in Mexico 30 years ago.

As Fred Mueller made clear throughout his talk, Stalinism is the main obstacle within the working class to socialist revolution in the world, and must be understood and destroyed. He emphasized that the cease fire deal recently engineered by the Stalinists and imperialists in the Middle East and the proposed deal for Vietnam are tremendous dangers to the working class. The construction of the Fourth International as the revolutionary alternative is urgently posed.

## BETRAYALS

He said that these questions of the history and role of Stalinism are not lifeless ideas or abstractions but must be understood to intervene in the working class and lead it to victory. The betrayals of the Stalinists have led millions of workers to bloody defeat.

Now in a period of unprecedented upsurge in the class struggle they are attempting to fasten their grip on the labor movement to prevent the clash between the unions and the government. They cover up for the union bureaucrats such as Woodcock of the UAW who is presently preparing a sellout of the auto workers. Only by understanding the material roots of Stalinism, only by con-

structing Marxist parties based on the class struggle can Stalinism be defeated.

## FARINAS

Following the lecture a presentation was made by Juan Farinas, a trade unionist and supporter of the Workers League who is facing trial for allegedly refusing to be inducted into the Army and for distributing anti-war literature in the draft center.

An announcement from the Young Lords was made on the demonstration the next day against the murder in prison of a YLP member. A number in the audience signed up to leaflet auto workers. Over \$200 was collected in cash and pledges toward the Trotsky Memorial Fund Drive.

The second lecture, "Trotsky's Struggle Against Revisionism" by Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary of the Workers League, will be held October 30th at the Labor Hall, 135 W. 14th Street. It will deal with Trotsky's struggle against pragmatism and revisionism within the Trotskyist movement.

## THE WORKERS LEAGUE PRESENTS: TROTSKY MEMORIAL LECTURES



IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 30th YEAR SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF L.D. TROTSKY

TROTSKY'S  
FIGHT AGAINST  
REVISIONISM  
LECTURER:  
TIM WOHLFORTH  
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## I.C. PROPOSAL FOR JOINT DISCUSSION REJECTED

The following is a statement on the state of the proposals made by the International Committee for joint discussions with the United Secretariat. It is reprinted from the October 9, 1970 **Workers Press**, daily organ of the Socialist Labour League, British section of the International Committee of the Fourth International.

A statement issued by the United Secretariat of the Fourth International on September 19 has rejected proposals for a joint discussion made recently by Socialist Labour League secretary G. Healy.

This is justified on the grounds that the way the Socialist Labour League has defined the political differences in the past is so sharp that it makes discussion impossible.

Our purpose in seeking discussion with the United Secretariat is based upon the fundamental changes which are taking place in the objective situation.

The class struggle is becoming more and more predominant in the major capitalist countries of W. Europe.

In every case the working class is coming on the scene and entering the arena of revolutionary politics in growing numbers. It is this independent move-

ment of the working class which is decisive for the building of mass Trotskyist parties.

## QUESTIONS

Because of these developments, growing numbers of young people are attracted to Trotskyism. Invariably they ask the same questions:

1) What are the political differences that keep the United Secretariat and the International Committee apart?

2) Since Trotskyism emerged in a period of defeat for the working class, is it not possible to re-discuss these differences in this fundamentally new situation in order to clarify these issues in a way that would help the new class forces to take into account the advantages of the situation?

No, no, says the United Secretariat. It is much more important that Healy and others should recant publicly and

confess they were wrong in earlier political confrontations.

It is, therefore, no accident that in their statement of September 19 they never once mention the objective political situation. For them it is a question of individuals (bad men) and evil ways. They turn their backs on the new forces coming towards Trotskyism.

## HISTORY

But all this has a history. In 1963 when the International Committee wanted to continue discussion it was the Unified Secretariat which broke it off.

In doing so they overlooked the earlier differences which existed between the International Secretariat (Pablo, Mandel, and Frank) and the SWP (Cannon and Hansen).

In their "Open Letter of 1953" the SWP accused the International Secretariat as follows:

"To sum up: The lines of cleavage between Pablo's revisionism and orthodox Trotskyism are so deep that no compromise is possible either politically or organizationally.

"Has the world Trotskyist movement ever before heard of such a scandal as officially denouncing Trotskyist mili-

tants to Stalinists and providing rationalizations to the workers for an abominable Stalinist betrayal?

"This (Pablo's) procedure is out of the foul tradition of the Comintern as it underwent degeneration under the influence of Stalinism.

"If there were no other issue than this, it would be necessary to fight Pabloism to a finish to save the Fourth International from internal corruption.

"The political issues have broken through the maneuvers and the fight is now a showdown."

And did not Joseph Hansen himself enter the fray with his article "Pablo answers the Open Letter", in which he said:

"The fact is that such stringent measures are simply the organizational reflection of Pablo's political line which is to liquidate the Fourth International as an independent organization."

The present ultimatum is a maneuver to avoid discussion.

Clearly, there can be no discussion along these lines. Unless there is agreement to organize a full and frank discussion with every comrade who participates, free to say what he or she believes necessary, the matter is closed.

# Juan Farinas Speaks On His Frameup Trial

The following is an interview with Juan Farinas, a worker at Columbia University and a supporter of the Workers League. He is being tried for violation of the Selective Service Act.

**Q: What are the charges against you?**

**A:** I am being charged with failure to cease and desist from distributing leaflets, from speaking and from unruly and boisterous behavior at the Armed Forces Induction Center, and also with failure to report and submit for induction and hindering and interfering with the Selective Service System. The trial date is December 10th.

**Q: What is the basis for these charges?**

**A:** On August 13, 1968 I reported for induction at the Whitehall Center here in New York. I was ready to go into the army. There was a demonstration outside the center on my behalf and I prepared to distribute a leaflet inside explaining what I thought of the war. The leaflet explained that it was a war against the interests of the workers in Vietnam and in the United States, and only for the benefit of the millionaires who rule this country. I also declared in the leaflet that we had the right to organize against the war not only outside but inside the army as well.

When I entered the induction center, I was approached by a sergeant who took me to an office on the second floor. He asked me if the demonstration was on my behalf and I said yes. Then he asked me if I planned to refuse to step forward. I answered no, that I was ready to go in if accepted. This upset him very much. He told me that there were young men who had the wrong idea, who thought they could disrupt the center by leafleting and making a lot of problems. I said that I had no intention of disrupting. Then he said he would do me a great favor by telling me what could happen to those who disrupted the selective service. He pulled out a book and read something so fast that I only heard "\$10,000 fine and three to five years in prison". He asked me again if I wanted to refuse induction, and I said no. He then told me that if I wanted to refuse, he would help me, he would inform me of my rights.

I left this office and went to the first room in the induction process. There were about twenty guys there. I began to give the leaflets out. There was no incident, until the sergeant stepped to the front of the room and told me to stop giving out the leaflet. He also told the draftees that it was "subversive literature" and that they could "throw it in the garbage where it belongs." I said they should not be intimidated, that no one could force them to throw it away, and I began to explain what the leaflet said. Only two of the leaflets were thrown away.

The sergeant returned shortly with an officer and asked me to go back to the office again. The sergeant was furious and tried to intimidate me. He asked me if I would continue to speak against the

war. I said yes, that neither he nor anyone else could stop me from saying what I thought. He said "shut up, or I will kick your ass out of here." I told him that he could not shut me up, he could not take my rights away. Then they took me out of the office, brought me down to the first floor and tossed me out of the building, saying, "Go to Hell." The whole incident from beginning to end took about 15 minutes at the most.

**Q: Would you comment on the charges themselves?**

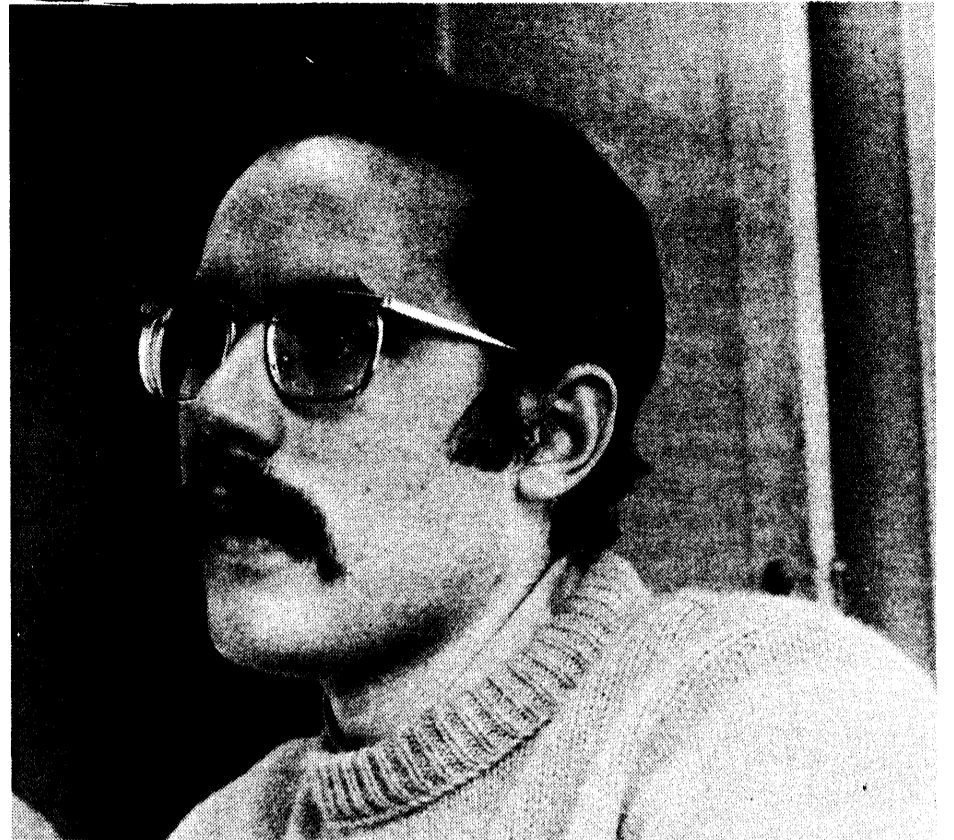
**A:** The charges are both false and unconstitutional. The Selective Service regulations are completely unconstitutional because they subject civilians to military orders which take away their right of free speech and free expression. The distributing of a leaflet can in no way be considered disruption of the induction process. But the government chooses to call this disruption in order to victimize opponents of the war. The charge of unruly and boisterous behavior is completely untrue.

After they disrupted the process by interfering with my rights, they accuse me of refusing to report and submit for induction and with disruption. Three times they asked me if I wanted to refuse. They wanted me to choose to go to jail rather than to fight within the army. They wanted me to give up my rights and they tried to urge me to do this, and when I refused they attempted to harrass me. This charge is the most serious charge and it is also completely false. It exposes this case as a complete political frame-up.

**Q: Can you tell us something about your background?**

**A:** I was born in Cuba 23 years ago. I have been living in the US for the last ten years. I graduated from George Washington High School in New York and I attended Bronx Community College and City College. I am now working as a janitor at Columbia University, and I am an active member of Local 241 of the Transport Workers Union.

About five or six years ago I became interested in politics, especially in the fight against the war in Vietnam and the



question of independence for Puerto Rico. At the time of the incident I was a supporter of the Progressive Labor Party. Later I became editor of *Desafio*, the Spanish-language newspaper of this group. About eight months ago, my wife and I were expelled from PL for raising the whole question of Trotskyism and Stalinism within this party. That is how I came to be a supporter of the Workers League.

I have been married for three years and I have a year-old daughter.

**Q: Would you comment on what you consider the significance of these charges against you and what you think can be done about them?**

**A:** The charges are a complete fraud. This is a political attack, an act of political repression. It stems from the same causes as all the other attacks on the working class, the youth and minority workers and militants. The capitalist system is in a tremendous crisis and can maintain itself only through more and more open attacks on all those who oppose it, from the workers fighting for higher wages, to the youth who are leading in the fight against the war, and the Black, Puerto Rican and Chicano militants who

resist racism and oppression.

This is not an isolated attack. It is part and parcel of the Nixon-Agnew policy of racism, anti-communist witchhunting, and superpatriotic hysteria to divide and soften up the working class in preparation for bigger and bigger attacks. Therefore I feel that we must answer this attack politically, by taking it to the trade unions, to the youth, to the entire working class.

Toward this end I have called for a meeting on October 23rd to which all individuals and representatives from labor, student and radical organizations are invited and should attend. At this meeting we will organize a committee to map out and carry out a defense campaign to bring this campaign on a class basis to the broadest sections of the population.

I urge you to attend this meeting or to contact me at the following address: Juan Farinas, c/o Labor Publications, 135 West 14th St. 6th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10011

I urge readers in particular to become sponsors of the defense committee and to send financial contributions to meet the legal expenses and the costs of the publicity necessary to win this fight.

## Ohio Jury Indicts Victims, Frees Murderers

BY LUCY ST. JOHN

Last week the head of the student government at Kent State University and a sociology professor were arrested following their indictment with 23 others by the Ohio state special grand jury investigating the events at Kent State last May. The indictments must be seen as a declaration of war against the working class, the youth and all militants.

The indictment has absolutely nothing to do with what actually happened at Kent State, but has everything to do with the

needs and the strategy of the capitalist class.

It completely condones the cold blooded murder of the four Kent students. The grand jury has made the students themselves responsible. The National Guard, says the report: "fired their weapons in the honest and sincere belief and under circumstances which would have logically caused them to believe that they would suffer serious bodily injury had they not done so. They are not, therefore, subject to criminal prosecution under the laws of this state for any death or injury resulting therefrom."

### JUSTIFY

The circumstances and justification for the murder according to the jury was the "verbal abuse" allegedly directed at the Guardsmen: "We fully understand and agree with the principle of law that words alone are never sufficient to justify the use of lethal force, the verbal abuse directed at the guardsmen by the students during the period in question represented a level of obscenity and vulgarity which we have never witnessed before!"

In other words, vulgarity on the part of students is sufficient justification for murder, but the slaying of four defenseless students is not "subject to prosecution." The only way to explain this reasoning is to see it as the justification of a class which is desperately trying to save itself and is trying to crush all opposition to its rotten and bloody rule.

Bernard Miller, father of one of the murdered Kent State students and a member of the ITU, said in response to the report: "You mean you can get away with murder in this country? It's ridiculous. They can't exonerate the National Guard after students are maimed for life and killed. These kids are dead. They are worthless. I live in an empty

house."

### PURPOSE

The real purpose of this report, however, is to let the real butchers of Kent State, of Song My, of Cambodia off the hook—that is Nixon and the capitalist class he rules for.

While the grand jury's statement contradicts both the report of the FBI and the President's Commission, which were critical of the Guard, it expresses what the Nixon Administration through Agnew has been saying since the Kent State events. The charges levelled against the students and the faculty reflect the whole witchhunt that Agnew has been whipping up against militants and "radic-libs".

It is no accident then that Nixon himself the same weekend the report was issued used much the same language in condemning student demonstrations. Nixon has finally taken his mask off and is looking more and more like Spiro Agnew. On his campaign tour Nixon condemned "terrorism" and said: "When people try to shout down speakers with obscene words, my friends it's time to draw the line and say we're not going to stand for that."

### CLASS

The lines have indeed been drawn. Class lines are drawn. The murder of the Kent State students is Nixon's real war against the working class. We have been warned! The arrests in Kent, martial law in Montreal show the future.

The labor movement must take the lead in throwing these attacks back at the Nixon Administration. After the events last spring, the unions took up the fight against the war and in defense of the students. The labor movement must now demand that those arrested in Kent be released and that the real criminals, from Nixon on down be charged.

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# WEST COAST NEWS

## UAW Panther Caucus Supports Bureaucracy's Redbaiting



Cops harass Panthers at Fremont plant.

FREMONT—The Black Panther Party has taken a dangerous step in an attempt to protect its caucus at the Fremont, California GM plant. This caucus along with other radical groups at Fremont has been subjected to considerable police harassment in its attempts to hand out leaflets to the striking workers at the company gates.

On September 18, members of the Black Panther Party, International Socialists, and the Workers League were ordered by the Fremont Tactical Squad to stop leafletting and leave the grounds or face immediate arrest. This incident followed a redbaiting campaign by the UAW leadership at Fremont which claimed that the violence that occurred at the plant on the opening night of the strike was "in-

stigated" by "long-haired rabble-rousers from Berkeley".

It must be emphasized that the expulsion of the Panthers and the other groups was at the specific request of the local UAW leadership, who only invoked the cops against those who were leafletting after the bureaucrats and their goons had failed to intimidate them with threats of physical violence. Such redbaiting is the result of the bureaucracy's fear of a rank and file fight against the bureaucrats and their sellouts.

For all the Panthers' militant talk about fighting "GM's goon squad", as they correctly refer to the police, they have never said a word about taking up a fight against the sellouts of the UAW bureaucracy, the same bureaucracy that called in the police to expel them from the picket line!

### WRONG

The Panthers are absolutely wrong if they think they can protect themselves from police and UAW goons just by refraining from criticizing the UAW bureaucrats. And they are disastrously wrong if they think that they will help themselves at all by siding with the bureaucracy in its redbaiting attacks on left groups. The Panthers' latest strike leaflet, *Auto Workers Newsletter*, states:

"Our position is that we agree with the union leadership on the point that no outsiders (Progressive Labor Party and others) are going to come here, to this plant and dictate to us, the workers, how to win our strike. The question is whether the union will take up those same baseball bats, clubs, and arms against all other outsiders like GM's goon squad."

The Panthers must know that the UAW leadership doesn't care whether the "agitators" are external or internal. The witchhunt is designed to suppress all rank and file militancy, to divide the workers, and to make examples of a few scapegoats, in order to enforce a compromise on its ranks with as little trouble as possible.

The Panthers have not gotten out of the line of fire with this maneuver. Success for all auto workers will only come through rank and file unity against General Motors and against the bureaucracy and the building of a leadership which can carry the strike forward to victory.

## S.F. City College Cracks Down With Heavy Political Censorship

BY FRANK O'NEIL

SAN FRANCISCO—The wave of repression unleashed by the administration against students and political tendencies at City College must be fought. The Guardsman and its editors are under fire, political groups like PL and YSA have been unjustly denied campus status, and students have been subjected to harassment by the beefed up campus police force. These attacks and harassments must not be allowed to go unmet.

Recently we interviewed Mark Kovacs, a former editor of the City College Guardsman, who currently faces expulsion from school because of his struggle against the rigid censorship imposed on the school newspaper.

Q: When did the Administration begin attacking the paper?

A: The faculty adviser to the paper last term was a liberal. She let us do whatever we wanted, although sometimes it seemed like she was discouraging our

efforts. The climax came on the 100th anniversary of Lenin's death. We wanted to do a two page spread commemorating it. The Administration told the printer not to print the paper. I resigned. Maybe it's only a coincidence, but then the Administration took over the paper, right on the eve of the student strike last spring. It's still in their hands. Before they took it over, it came out every week. Now it comes out every six months.

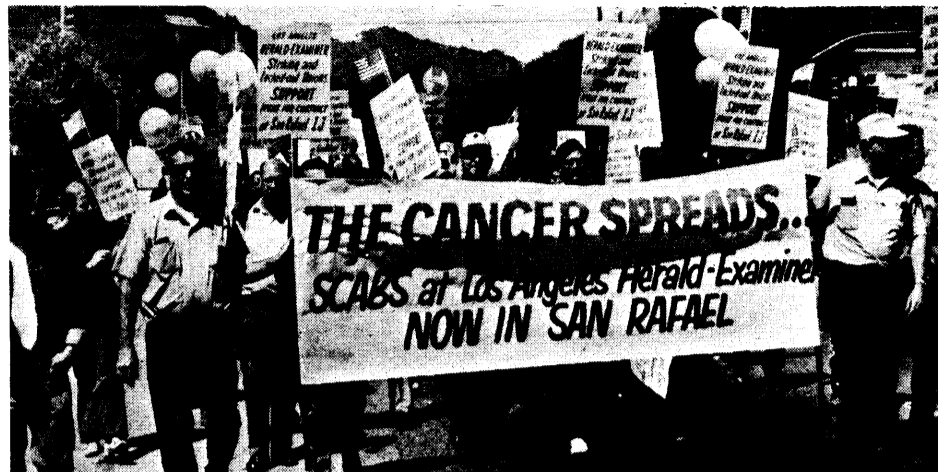
Q: And at that time the faculty adviser was replaced?

A: Yes. I don't know if she was fired or quit or whatever. I would imagine it was a combination of both, to put pressure on her to resign. The new adviser is a former director of information dissemination for N.A.T.O. The new adviser moved her office right into the room where the paper is composed.

Q: Was a first issue of this term's paper prepared?

A: We prepared it and presented it to

## Union Busting In San Rafael, Indict Leaders In Printers Strike



Workers march in support of striking San Rafael printers whose strike is now in danger.

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

SAN FRANCISCO—The strike at the Independent Journal in San Rafael is now entering its tenth month. That this scab infested rag has been able to operate all this time is an ominous warning to the Bay Area labor movement.

Throughout this struggle the labor bureaucracy has consistently opposed anything but the most carefully controlled actions, placing their full confidence in the courts and government arbitrators. On the few occasions when mass mobilizations were called the response was so militant that the bureaucrats buried any further action for months.

The upshot of all this is that today a number of labor leaders are under indictment in Marin for contempt stemming out of a St. Valentine's Day march on the Independent Journal. These include leaders of the ITU, teamster leaders and the heads of the labor councils in Marin and San Francisco. The major strategy of the ITU leadership, a call for federal mediators and the filing of an unfair labor practices suit with the NLRB, stands in ruins. The Independent Journal has rejected mediation and as Leon Olson, ITU head and one of those indicted, is forced to admit, "Richard Nixon has added a new member to the NLRB and they seem to be stalling."

### PICKETS

A big step forward in this fight was recently taken by longshoremen and Teamsters when a squad of guerrilla pickets hit a number of Independent Journal advertisers and succeeded in turning back many trucks from making deliveries. The biggest weakness in this sort of action is that it is unofficial. While demonstrating the potential for a real fight,

such sporadic actions can have no major impact.

The seriousness of this situation must be grasped. The Independent Journal strike is no isolated little incident. It is a wedge used by the employers to begin a campaign to break the unions. Imported scabs, injunctions, indictment of labor leaders and now, as Leon Olson is forced to admit, it is clear that an awareness of the importance of this struggle extends to the highest levels of the government. There also can be no doubt that the major newspapers in the Bay Area are looking very closely at this strike as they have taken a very strong stand on wages, leading to a breakdown in talks with the newspaper unions for the coming February contracts.

### TURN

There must be a major turn in the fighting strategy of the labor movement. A smashing defeat of the scab Independent Journal must be placed at the very center of the objectives of the unions. This means a fight in every local for an official policy to mobilize the unions to totally shut down all deliveries to the Independent Journal. To this very day deliveries of newsprint are still made by Teamster drivers and the trucks are then driven across the picket lines by armed Nor-Cal guards. Preparations must begin immediately to meet legal action against the union leadership with the most massive mobilization of workers in Bay Area history.

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her, and the first thing she did was say "I'm sorry, this can't go to the printer." The reason she gave was that we were running objectionable photographs of Dean Batmale and the Soledad Three. The editors agreed that the pictures could be replaced by copy. She rejected this. On the next Tuesday we had a staff conference where she started talking about the paper and how it should be used primarily to provide a "proper" orientation to incoming students. I brought up the question of censorship to find out her position on it. She said I was out of order and the meeting was adjourned. The next thing I knew was that she told me that I was violating her civil rights by talking about censorship. She said it was character assassination. She told

me to get out of the journalism department.

A few days later the dean called me up on the phone and ordered me to get out. So I left. Since then the same thing has happened to another editor. He was thrown out for being a "disruptive element". The paper hasn't come out for six weeks, except for one issue.

Q: Do you see any relation between what's happened to the Guardsman and the repression that is being thrown at students all across the country?

A: Yes, I think there's a conspiracy to remove all socialists and radicals from any position of influence on the campus. They're doing it because they don't want to see any changes in the structure of society as it exists now.