

KILLER COP GOES FREE



Family of Clifford Glover outside their South Jamaica home shortly after the acquittal of killer cop Thomas Shea. Glover's stepfather, Add Armstead is second from left. Louise Glover, Clifford's mother, is fourth from left.

BY DAVID NORTH
JAMAICA, NY—The acquittal of cop Thomas Shea, who murdered nine-year-old Clifford Glover in April 1973, means that police have been given a license to kill and terrorize workers and youth.

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This criminal verdict, carefully prepared in a courtroom atmosphere of open racism, is the culmination of an unprecedented wave of police repression against the working class.

The announcement of the verdict has sent tremors of outrage and anger throughout the South Jamaica community where Clifford Glover once lived. Hundreds of police in patrol cars and larger vans cruised along New York Boulevard Wednesday night like an occupation army.

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for my son," Mrs. Louise Glover told the Bulletin. "That cop killed my son and he has blood on his hands. He can't wash that away until he dies."

"I can't see how a man who killed a kid running away from him can be allowed to go free. How can they be allowed to kill the kids who are the future, the men of tomorrow?"

Nettie Dobson, Clifford's elder sister, said she was disgusted by the trial.

"There was nothing but a whole bunch of lies. Thomas Shea told nothing but lies. That jury stinks. A lot of people are in jail who never did anything, but people who did things are out free."

"There was something backing Shea up. I feel this way and I'm not biting my tongue for no one. Everyone is lying about the shooting of my brother like they're lying about Watergate."

"They're asking for it. There's going to be a war here and a lot of people are going to get killed. People are not going to take this."

"The police, Nixon—all of them are guilty. All these people are crooked."

The courtroom proceedings expose the real face of capitalist justice. The case was tried before a predominately middle-class jury composed of eleven whites and one Black woman.

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Ford Firings Begin

BY
FRANK DENISON
CLEVELAND — Angry workers are calling for a walkout at Ford's giant casting plant at Brook Park.

Rumors are spreading that 1000 production workers were laid off, some hired only three weeks ago, just one week before they would have worked the required 26 weeks to be eligible for Ohio unem-

ployment insurance.

Since the January layoff of 2500 workers, the company has carried out plans to get the same production out of the remaining workers. As Ford speeds up the line and demands more overtime, any move by the company to lay off could spark an explosion here.

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"We are already short of manpower and they are laying off."

(Continued On Page 12)

Bulletin 10th Anniversary Fund

Push Fund Over The Top

We received a terrific \$5034.04 this week towards our goal of \$50,000 by June 15. This brings our grand total to \$47,962.27.

We would like to thank all the branches that reached their fund goals a week early: Lower East Side, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Queens, Boston, Baltimore, Minneapolis South, and Bethlehem.

We have one more week to go, and with a continued campaign by all the branches, we can go over the top.

Our election campaign has brought forward a tremendous response from workers and youth, especially at plants and in communities where people know the Bulletin. As workers turn towards the political issues now, it is essential that we build a daily paper, to mobilize the strength of workers independently, to build a labor party. We know we can get tremendous support for this fight.

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In the Midweek
Edition

•Detroit Trailblazers Break All Records—a special photo feature.

•Part Four of "The American Revolution" by Tim Wohlforth. The Constitution as Thermidor and the Whiskey Rebellion.

Bulletin

NOW
TWICE A
WEEK!

Twice-Weekly Organ of the Central Committee of the Workers League

VOLUME TEN NUMBER FORTY SEVEN 383

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FIFTEEN CENTS

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Jaworski Lets Nixon Off Hook

BY MELODY FARROW

Nixon's departure for a nine day trip to the Middle East is a calculated attempt to restore confidence to this administration by building up an image as a great "peacemaker" in foreign policy.

Only days after Nixon left with hopes of distracting attention from the Watergate exposures, evidence has been published to link Kissinger directly with an order to wiretap high officials in the first term of the Nixon administration.

Kissinger's declaration that he would resign if his name was not cleared is a demagogic trick to intimidate the Congressmen into whitewashing the investigation.

FBI documents show that in February 1971, General Alexander Haig, then a Kissinger deputy, telephoned an order to the FBI to terminate 17 wiretaps. One document specifically quotes Haig using Kissinger's name in an order to keep wiretapping the phone of Morton Hal-

perin, one of his aides.

This could make Kissinger liable to a perjury charge for his testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September when he said he never "explicitly" dealt with wiretaps.

Already, however, the Senators and Congressmen are pledging their support to Kissinger and will cover up his actions just as they cover for Nixon.

It is no accident that Nixon leaves the country just after formally rejecting a subpoena from the House Judiciary Committee for 45 additional tape recordings, and just at the point when more proof of his crimes is being revealed.

REFUSAL

The Committee's refusal to force any showdown with Nixon, despite the mounting pile of evidence has encouraged Nixon to arrogantly defy Congress to the point where his lawyer, James St. Clair, openly stated that Congress would not impeach him.

It is now clear that special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski was placed in his position in order to protect Nixon and to sabotage the investigations.

Judge John Sirica has lifted the protective order on the sealed Watergate grand jury report, after it was revealed that it did name Nixon as a co-conspirator in the coverup.

INDICT

At the same time, it is now known that the grand jury voted on March 1 to indict Nixon, but was prevented by Jaworski who told them it was not legally feasible.

The fact that Jaworski and St. Clair jointly requested that Sirica lift the protective order only confirms that there is a common agreement not to reveal its contents to the public, and to let the other Watergate defendants facing trial off the hook.

Nixon has also told Judge Gerhard Gesell, presiding in the trial of the four accused of the breakin at Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, that only he can determine what documents can be released from John Ehrlichman's file in Washington.

Ehrlichman, one of the four defendants on trial for the "plumbers" operation has requested the documents to prepare his defense.

Gesell called Nixon's refusal "bordering on obstruction" and has threatened to prepare a ruling citing Nixon for contempt of court.

The very reason cited by Nixon for withholding the papers, "national security," has now been revealed as a lie. The New York Times reports that the tapes in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee involves a meeting on July 24, 1971, between Nixon, Egil Krogh, and Ehrlichman.

LEAK

Nixon, discussing the source of a leak on the SALT talks with the Soviet Union (Strategic Arms Limitations) remarks: "This is really national security, not like the Ellsberg thing."

In a third action before departing for Austria, Nixon turned down Sirica's request for part of a tape recording that involves the use of the Internal Revenue Service as a tool to persecute political opponents of the administration.

Lawrence Higby, a former aide to Haldeman, told the Sen-



Richard Kleindienst, former Attorney General.

ate Watergate Committee that Nixon did know of the secret \$400,000 fund to help finance the defense of Haldeman and Ehrlichman. Higby said Haldeman had mentioned the fund and informed Nixon of its existence on April 30, 1973.

Jaworski is now seeking to steamroll through the Watergate trials of all of Nixon's former officials and get them off with as light a sentence as possible.

Even the minimum one month sentence and \$100 fine of former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst has been suspended and replaced with a month unsupervised probation.

The deal was set up on May 16 when a perjury charge was dropped and Kleindienst was allowed to plead guilty on a misdemeanor for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

What really happened is that Kleindienst, a big law and order advocate, did not tell the Committee that he received a call from Nixon to drop the appeal of the ITT antitrust suit. He also did not report a \$200,000 offer from Robert Carson, a former Senatorial aide accused in a Federal indictment because Kleindienst claims he did not consider it a bribe.

In suspending his sentence, the judge expressed his open sympathy with Kleindienst by saying his actions "were not based on deception, but on a heart too

loyal and considerate of the feeling of others."

It was Jaworski's action in dropping the criminal investigation of the ITT case that forced three lawyers on his staff to quit in protest.

FEAR

The courts, the judges, and Congress all fear to take action against Nixon because their major concern is to keep the working class down, to prevent the development of an independent party of labor. They stand with Nixon in defense of capitalism and seek a way to resolve the crisis of the capitalist system by cutting the living standards of the working class.

Only the working class through its independent strength can throw this government out. What is now needed is the launching of a national campaign of action by the trade unions to demand Nixon's resignation and to fight for new elections.

The labor leaders have not said a word since they formally advocated Nixon's impeachment. The AFL-CIO bureaucracy has no intention of taking any action outside of Congress and are content to allow Nixon to remain in power.

A new leadership must be fought for in the unions against this bureaucracy to unite the working class in a fight for a labor party, pledged to a socialist program, against the Democrats and Republicans.

Congress Funds US War Plans

BY DAVID NORTH

The Senate voted overwhelmingly on Tuesday to give the \$21.9 billion budget requested by the Pentagon for the development of new weapons.

Most of the money will be spent on perfecting the accuracy and yield of offensive nuclear missiles and submarines.

Throughout the week-long debate, Senate liberals voted consistently with Republicans and Southern conservatives to reject various amendments to slightly trim the military budget.

They vigorously supported a \$77 million program to develop nuclear missiles to strengthen the United States' ability to launch a surprise attack against the Soviet Union.

The Democratic Party leadership also rejected all suggestions that US troop levels in Europe be reduced. An amendment to trim funds for the Thieu regime in South Vietnam was quickly shelved.

The votes expose the preparation of the American imperialists for world war. In an

atmosphere of conspiracy, the Senators cleared the public and reporters out of the gallery and invited Pentagon brass to discuss the need for missiles that could hit sites in Moscow and Leningrad with pinpoint accuracy.

This session lasted 2 hours and 48 minutes. No text of the discussion will be released.

The frantic buildup in American armaments shows that the Stalinist policy of "detente" pursued by the Kremlin opens the Soviet Union up to tremendous dangers. As Nixon prepares to visit Moscow later this month, the government and the Senate give the Pentagon a greenlight to develop the weapons for world war.

Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko was forced to note recently that detente has in no way stopped the US from planning for war.

The economic crisis will intensify these preparations as the imperialists seek to reconquer the Soviet Union and China which have been closed to major capitalist investment since the revolutions of 1917 and 1949.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat conferring with Arafat in Cairo.

Palestinian Leaders Join Geneva Talks

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The Palestine National Council, after eight days of stormy debate, has voted to participate in the Geneva Convention on the Middle East.

The resolution opposed by only 5 out of over 150 members of the Council, will be met with tremendous opposition within the guerrilla movement, and among the Palestinian refugees.

It abandons the struggle against Zionism and accepts the establishment of a Palestinian state of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza strip, now controlled by Israel.

It is a betrayal of the basic right of the Palestinian people to return to their native land.

The resolution creates a national Palestinian authority in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

MILITARY

In a separate resolution, the PLO leadership calls for stepping up military operations in the occupied territories. Armed struggle is seen now only

as a means to win some concessions and guerrilla attacks from Arab countries like Syria and Lebanon will be curbed.

It is not known if the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine of George Habash, who declared that he would fight for the overthrow of the PLO leadership if they agreed to go to Geneva, participated in the vote.

The resolution was jointly proposed by Yasser Arafat, leader of Al Fatah; Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Popular Front; and Saiqa, a guerrilla group close to the Syrian government.

A bitter struggle erupted over Arafat's move to add three West Bank Palestinians from the Palestine National Front to the PLO executive council, to strengthen the conservative faction. Abu Tariq, a member of Al Fatah, angrily demanded to know why representatives of the Gaza strip were excluded.

The Palestine National Front is a recently formed organization on the West Bank backed by the Palestinian Communist Party, as well as local trade and professional organizations.

The PLO leadership is seeking to impose a West Bank government on the Palestinian people, in cooperation with the Zionist regime in Israel.

Israel, however, is opposed to a West Bank state and refuses to even recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres arrogantly commented: "Palestine is not a burning issue."

The United States has no intention of convening a Geneva Convention. While Syria and the Soviet Union want it to start this summer, it will not be convened, if at all, until next December.

The Convention is a cover for the plans of the US government to gain economic and military domination of the entire Middle East area.

The revolutionary movement of the Arab masses against Zionism and imperialism can only go forward in struggle against the PLO leadership, with the construction of a revolutionary party as part of the International Committee of the Fourth International.

SWP And The Portuguese Revolution

The editorial in the June 14 *Militant*, weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, is an attempt to use the revolutionary upsurge in Portugal as a justification for opportunism and the liquidation of the revolutionary party.

In the past, revisionism denied the capitalist crisis and turned away from the struggle to build a party in the working class. This editorial demonstrates that they are today unable to learn anything from this new period in which the working class can take power.

In fact, precisely because of this international upsurge of the working class, the revisionists drop any vestige of principle and rush into alliance with all the enemies of the workers movement.

What We Think

The *Militant* editorial makes an artificial and mechanical comparison between the 1917 Russian Revolution and the events in Portugal, reducing the Russian Revolution to a series of

organizational tactics.

The similarities between the Russian Revolution and Portugal today are important from the standpoint of the struggle to build revolutionary leadership.

In February 1917, the first spontaneous revolutionary uprising overthrew the czar and led to the formation of a provisional government, which like the Spínola regime in Portugal, was capitalist and rapidly came into collision with the working class.

During the period prior to the insurrection in Russia, between April and September 1917, the Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Trotsky conducted a struggle to break the masses from the provisional government and posed the need for workers to take power with the slogan "All Power to the Soviets" (workers councils).

The Bolsheviks called on the Mensheviks, a centrist party, who had joined the Kerensky government, to resign only in order to expose their inability to break with the capitalists.

But the SWP turns this policy into its opposite.

"Against the Mensheviks' coalition with the capitalist forces, the Bolsheviks called for a united front of workers parties. Even when they were a minority in the workers councils, the Bolsheviks called on the Mensheviks ... to form a government excluding all capitalist parties. In this way, they exposed the treacherous policies of the Mensheviks and won the political confidence of the workers.

"A parallel approach obviously holds for Portugal today. The logic of the popular upsurge itself can generate sentiment in favor of the CP and SP ending their support to the Spínola government and taking the road to socialism."

The editorial refers to the soviets as an "effective organizational form" that "centralized" the struggle of Russian workers, and continues:

"Through such councils for example, the workers could press for greater and greater control over production and distribution where the capitalist proved unwilling or unable both to continue organized production and provide a living wage.

The soviets were not an organizational form imposed by the Bolsheviks, but developed spontaneously in the initial phase of the revolution. As Trotsky explains in *Lessons of October*, the soviets had a dual contradictory character, in that they posed the question of workers power, but acted as a means of pressure on the provisional government.

The soviets could only fight for power, Trotsky emphasized, by breaking with coalition politics, under the leadership of the revolutionary party.

Between September and October 1917, Lenin first proposed to prepare the insurrection outside the soviets, and later shifted his position. Lenin and Trotsky approached work in the soviets as a tactical question, and warned against turning them into a "fetish" to be applied to every revolution.

In every revolution, some form of broad workers committees inevitably springs up out of the mass movement. But the basic principle of building a revolutionary party was central to the Bolsheviks and is central today in Portugal.

The SWP turns factory committees and councils, which workers form spontaneously out of their own experience, into an end in itself. They see such committees not as arenas in which the party must battle for leadership against all the centrists, but as coalitions to put pressure on the Stalinists.

It is absolutely necessary to raise the demand in Portugal that the Communist Party break with the Spínola regime and form a workers government in order to expose Stalinism. But if this demand is isolated from building the Trotskyist movement as the only party that will lead the fight for power, it turns into opportunist tailing of the Stalinists.

The SWP spreads the most dangerous illusions that some period of reform is still possible in Portugal and fails to grasp that the crisis today is far deeper and revolutionary developments far swifter than even in 1917.

Ernest Mandel of the United Secretariat, with which the SWP is in political solidarity, has put forward the same theories of dissolving the Trotskyist movement into no more than appendages to the mass Stalinist and social democratic parties.

This was the perspective of Michel Pablo who attempted to liquidate the entire Trotskyist movement in the 1950s. This was the issue raised by the SWP leadership itself when it broke with Pabloism in 1953, only to reunify ten years later.

Today the SWP can no longer escape these issues and is forced to look back on the 1953 split.

The *Militant* editorial barely mentions the role of the party which is relegated to two sentences near the end.

We refer the SWP to *Lessons of October*:

"Without a party, apart from a party, over the head of a party, the proletarian revolution cannot conquer.... We have paid far too dearly for this conclusion—with regard to the role and importance of a party in proletarian revolution—to renounce it so lightly or even to minimize its significance."

Italy- A Nation Goes Bankrupt

BY FRANK MARTIN

The Italian government of Premier Mariano Rumor resigned on June 10 after remaining in power for only four months as the nation stood on the brink of bankruptcy.

The economic crisis has driven Italy to the breaking point. Inflation is now running at over 20 percent a year. The central bank is now spending \$1 billion a month to support the lira. The quadrupling of oil prices has sent the trade deficit skyrocketing to \$8.5 billion in the last year.

The government has already borrowed \$10.5 billion in the last two years. The latest crisis was brought about by the government's request for a further \$1 billion loan on the Eurodollar money market.

This crisis is not isolated to Italy, but will soon hit every European country and the United States with even greater force. Oil prices and inflation have created a huge balance of trade deficit in Britain which has had to borrow from the International Monetary Fund. France is not far behind.

The payments deficit has broken up Common Market agreements, as each European country seeks ways to restrict imports and increase exports. As *The New York Times* noted on June 10:

"But if all countries are reducing their internal demand together then...who will buy the exports?"

The central bankers, meeting in Basel, Switzerland, laid down two conditions on a loan to Italy: First, that the government "repress" domestic demand and reduce imports.

Second, that the loan be backed by Italy's gold reserves, worth \$3.5 billion at the official price of \$42.22 an ounce.

The terms laid down by the bankers are a virtual ultimatum to the Italian capitalists to impose dictatorship on the working class.

Whole industries, like construction, are collapsing, with 3 workers out of 10 unemployed.

But the bankers and industrialists felt these measures were totally inadequate. The Bank of Italy demanded a further 5 percent cut in living standards.

The Rumor government was incapable of confronting or defeating the Italian working class. The depth of the crisis makes any coalition government, based on reforms, impossible.

"This isn't just a government crisis. The real danger is the discredit and breakdown of our democratic institutions," stated Minister of Transport Luigi Preti.

Increasing sections of wealthy capitalists have been withdrawing their support from Rumor's Christian Democrats and have backed the fascist MSI. At the same time, fascist gangs have sprung up throughout the country and have launched a

campaign of bombings and terror against the trade unions and working class parties.

Many of these groups—National Vanguard, New Order, Black Order, and Mussolini Action Squadrons—are based in the north of Italy, in the industrial heartland. Although the MSI has officially repudiated the terrorist gangs, they are often backed by the same people.

The Mussolini Action Squadrons were responsible for the recent bombing of an antifascist rally in the town of Brescia, outside of Milan, in which six people were killed.

The aim of these terrorist actions is clear: to provoke a dictatorship modeled after Chile and Greece.

"Who will sign the order to impose a state of siege if large-scale rioting breaks out later this year when this country may suddenly find itself with millions of unemployed?" asked a foreign diplomat.

The one thing that stands in the way of these fascist conspiracies is the enormous strength of the Italian working class. Over one-half a million workers demonstrated at the funeral of

the six victims of the Brescia bombing.

Yet the Stalinist leaders of the Communist Party, which commands tremendous support in the working class, has refused to mobilize this strength in a fight for power.

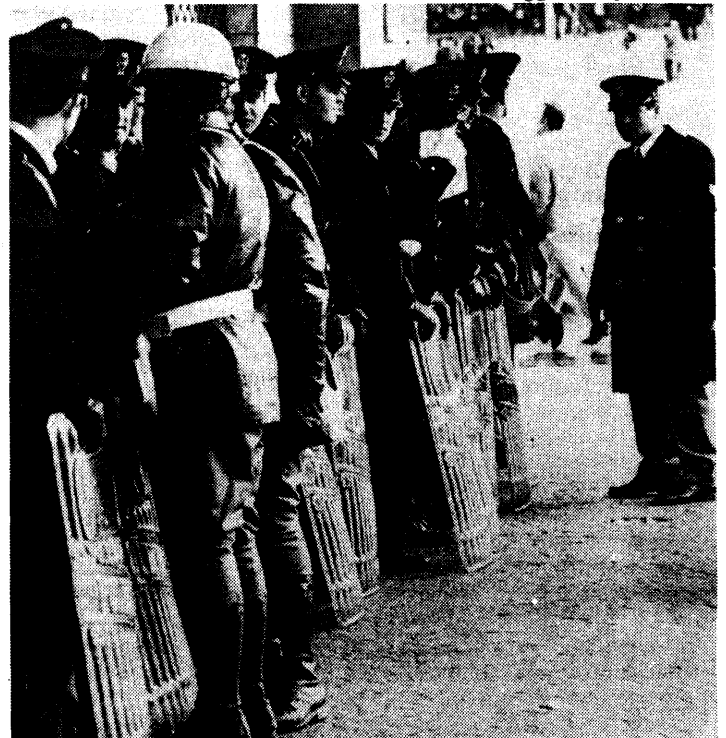
Instead, they seek to answer the fascists by tying the working class to the capitalist state. They call for the formation of a "popular, democratic" coalition. Following the Brescia bombing, the CP called on Rumor to clear out the fascist gangs.

The crisis in Italy starkly exposes the depth of the capitalist crisis today. This crisis involves not just the bankruptcy and collapse of individual companies, but the bankruptcy of an entire nation.

The American capitalists can no longer push the burden of the crisis off on the European nations.

It is the loss of the value of the dollar and the inability of capitalism to expand production that lies at the heart of this crisis.

This poses the urgent need to construct a revolutionary leadership now in the working class to lead the struggle for power.



Police guard conference of fascist MSI in Rome last year.

Moscow Endorses Spínola

BY A REPORTER

The Soviet Union has reopened diplomatic relations with Portugal for the first time since ties were broken by the Bolshevik party after the 1917 Russian Revolution.

The Soviet bureaucracy justifies this by claiming the new Spínola government is "democratic" and that the Armed Forces Movement carried out the April 25 overthrow of the Caetano dictatorship to defend the rights of the working class.

At the same time, the Portuguese government announced it will remain a member of NATO, the anticommunist military alliance, a policy firmly endorsed by Foreign Minister Mario Soares, the general secretary of the Socialist Party.

Two leading members of the Portuguese Communist Party hold prominent posts in Spínola's Cabinet.

NATO is watching Portugal closely because of its strategic

importance. Lajes, an island in the Azores off Portugal's coast has been a US military base.

The Soviet Union plans to send representatives to the trade fair in Lisbon.

Like the opening of talks with the liberation armies in the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Angola, the Portuguese capitalists seek economic and political ties with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as an outlet for investments to stimulate the stagnating economy.

What matters to the Soviet Stalinists is not the interests of the Portuguese working class, but the deals it can secure to preserve its privileges and bureaucratic power.

Following the arrest of a left-wing editor in Portugal last week, workers at *Diário Notícias*, the major daily paper, have demanded the ouster of their management for being nothing more than "window dressing for fascism."

CNL Calls For Strike Against Citywide Layoffs

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
NEW YORK, NY—Members of the Social Service Employees Union have begun voting for citywide delegates to the Central Labor Council and District Council 37 of AFSCME, in the midst of a wave of layoffs affecting all city employees.

Lee Erickson, candidate of the Committee for New Leadership, is the only candidate pledged to fight for strike action against the layoffs.

In his election statement, Erickson said: "We are witnessing a conscious attempt by both the Democrats and Republicans to bust up the city unions, to destroy all the rights and conditions workers have won since the 1930s.

UNEMPLOYMENT

"To resolve their financial crisis to insure that interest can be paid to all the bankers and corporations who hold city bonds, they are creating mass unemployment.

"These policies are dictated to Beame by the bankers, just as they are dictating policies of mass unemployment and recession to Nixon and to nations throughout the world.

"The Committee for New Leadership has fought continuously since 1967 to bring politics consciously into the trade unions, and fights today for a general strike and a break with Beame to defend city workers, and the mobilization of the trade union movement to build a labor

party in defense of all the basic rights of the working class."

Hundreds of workers are angered by the Knight leadership's support to Beame in breaking up the union. Erickson said: "Beame is only able to lay off workers in the Model Cities titles right in the midst of the contract negotiations because of Knight's role.

HATRED

"The walkout of Model Cities workers at the last local meeting expressed the hatred and contempt of the ranks for Knight.

"He is consciously using racism and bureaucratic rule against these workers, to separate them from the rest of the titles and to cover up his refusal to defend their jobs.

"The Communist Party deliberately turned these workers away from a real fight against Knight by leading the walkout, just when their demand to raise the question of the layoffs could have won. The CNL seeks to turn this hatred into a conscious fight to replace Knight, based on the determination throughout the ranks to defend jobs and programs.

COALITION

"The Knox slate in the reelection was no opposition to Knight. It was a conscious coalition of radical groups with right-wing supporters of Cohn. It was cemented together by the CP, with Progressive Labor acting as a left cover.

"Like Knight, they all refuse to fight for the certification of all workers, for a break with Beame, and the construction of an independent labor party. That

is why they've all gone back and joined Knight.

"They all stand opposed to the independent mobilization of the working class. They hate and fear the movement of the ranks toward a labor party, and toward the Committee for New Leadership."

An Accountability Team worker who supports Erickson's campaign said that the struggle in SSEU exposes that the unions are in a political fight. "It seems like when a union's up against the government, the leadership hands everything back. They get a few small things, and give up everything important."

TERMINATION

In spite of all the last minute negotiations and agreements, the SSEU supposedly worked out with the city, letters of termination went out June 7 as scheduled.

One worker reported to the Bulletin that 16 workers on the Housing Development Agency repair crews who are certified Civil Service workers were sent pink slips and told that they had never been officially certified because of various technicalities. Nearly 200 workers in HDA alone received letters by last week.

Edward Fields, who is assistant manager of the Central Complaints Office of HDA's maintenance and repair service, told the Bulletin: "Friday, I thought I'd die! They just called up and said I was out.

"Then I got a letter at home Saturday thanking me for my devoted service to the city.

"I was a per diem worker in this office for 18 years; last year I made provisional. My director is pulling strings and I think I'm safe for now, but they say I need a masters to be certified and I can't afford to go to school with prices so high.

"There were only two provisionals in this office. The other one is already gone."

BLAMES

Queenie, a certified worker in an HDA workshop, blames Beame for the layoffs, and says the union is "a little Johnny-come-lately about taking a stand. The provisionals are the only people he can put his hands on and say get out.

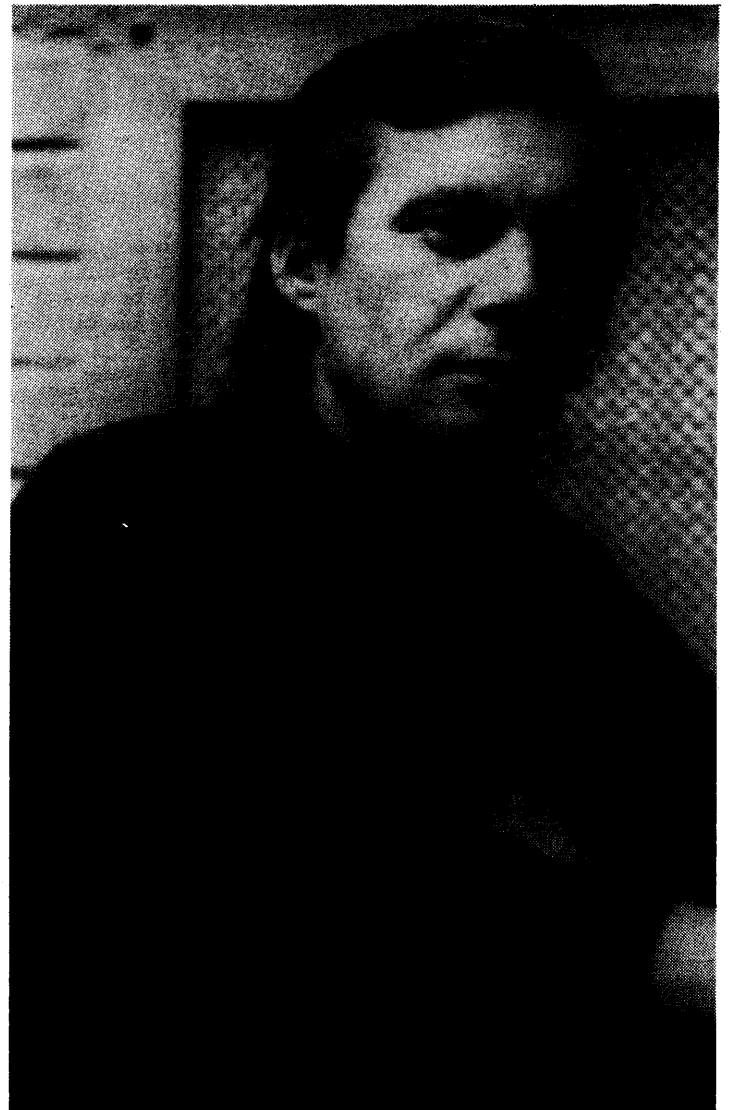
"I would support a new party. We didn't have much choice with Nixon or with Beame.

"They arrange it that way. Nobody runs that's on our side."

Joseph, a certified worker in an Emergency Services office said: "They're trying to get rid of us, the workers, because they're trying to get rid of the whole program.

"I would hate to lose my job. I know that. And it worries me what will happen. If they break this program up, there's going to be a lot of trouble in the neighborhoods. There will be a lot of people out of work. But they don't care about that."

We urge every SSEU member to vote for Lee Erickson as citywide delegate. For more information about campaigning in your center and joining the CNL, call 924-0852.



Lee Erickson, candidate of the Committee for New Leadership for SSEU delegate calls for strike action against layoffs.

'Liberal' Evers Supports Wallace

BY A REPORTER
JACKSON, Miss.—Charles Evers, Democratic mayor of Fayette, Mississippi, has joined the list of liberals who are helping George Wallace win the Democratic presidential nomination.

Evers, one of the first Black mayors, built a political career out of the civil rights movement of the 1960s, after the assassination of his brother Medgar Evers in 1963.

He told reporters: "I think if we hooked George Wallace up with Ted Kennedy or Mondale, we'd have a winner." Walter Mondale is Democratic Senator from Minnesota.

Evers bases his support on the demagogic lies of Wallace that he speaks for the white working class. "...he represents at least one-third of the country's thinking," Evers said. "That's what we're trying to bring together, the poor whites and Blacks, and George Wallace represents

the same folks I do—those who have been left out."

Wallace represents the most reactionary section of the ruling class who uses racism as a weapon to maintain Alabama as an open shop state, where wages are still lower than in the North, and employers are encouraged to deny workers the right to organize unions.

The rights that have been won in the South were only gained by bitter struggles against Wallace. It is not Wallace who has changed, as Evers and Kennedy try to pretend, but the liberals who are now moving to openly embrace Wallace's politics.

This is what Evers means when he says: "I have a lot of respect for the man because he's tough. I like tough men."

This new support for Wallace underlines the urgency of a break from the Democrats with the formation of an independent labor party, based on the trade unions.

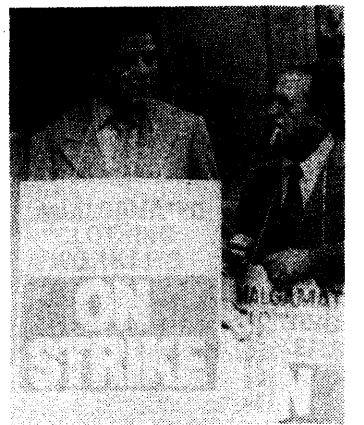
ACWA Pact A Sellout

NEW YORK, NY—Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have rammed through a settlement of the union's first nationwide strike in half a century.

The pact provides these workers, among the lowest paid in the union movement, with just \$1 in wage hikes, spread over three years. The union called the strike with a demand for \$1.10.

The cost of living clause, which was the central strike issue for most of the ranks, will not take effect until June 2, 1975 and has a cap of 10 cents an hour. There has been no official announcement of the formulas for increases in the piecework rates.

Workers from the huge garment district in New York City voted unanimously to accept the



pact in a mass meeting June 10, and officials told the Bulletin that the nationwide vote totals are being reported at almost 95 percent acceptance.

The strike against 750 men's and boys' clothing manufacturers was officially called Saturday, June 1.

Klein's Shuts Six Stores

BY
A REPORTER

NEW YORK, NY—S. Klein, one of the first "discount store" chains in the country, is closing at least six stores in an effort to stay in business.

In spite of sales over \$200 million, the stores in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania showed a loss of \$9.6 million in 1973. The store also showed heavy operating losses for 1972.

Company officials were forced to act on these losses when Rapid American Corp., the \$2 billion a year conglomerate that owns Klein's, attempted to sell the chain. Banks and insurance companies refused to grant new credit for the deal because of the high deficits in 1972 and 1973.

According to Nicholas Carnes, spokesman for Local 1125 Retail Store and Department Workers Union (RSDWU) which organizes Klein's 3000 workers, no date has been set for the closings. "We have known that some stores would close for

some time now, but we don't yet have any formal notification of which stores. We expect it to be the Long Island and New Jersey stores.

"We have represented these workers for 40 years, and are actively defending our members' rights. We are negotiating with S. Klein now to assure that every phase of our collective bargaining contract is upheld."

Carnes said the main issue will be pension protection and seniority rights for workers who wish to transfer to other stores.

There can be no doubt that the "consolidation," as the company called it, is just a preparation for a complete shutdown of the huge retailing firm. Under the impact of skyrocketing prices in the clothing industry, Klein's sales will fall drastically in the next period, while inflation pushes operating costs even higher.

This is the pattern now being set for every industry, as outlined May 26 by Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns.

Bank credit to bail out marginally profitable companies is to be abruptly cut off, leading to their collapse and the collapse of other industries they supported.



Election Drive Off To Smash Start

The first election campaign of the Workers League got off to a magnificent start with the highly successful Bar-b-que Nixon party held in Brooklyn, New York on June 8.

Over 250 workers and youth made the kickoff party the most successful affair in our history.

The tremendous response of subscribers to the Bulletin and by the youth shows the support that this campaign will win in the communities.

A lively record disco was held inside, while the MacDonald Gang band entertained a crowd in the backyard where barbecued chicken was served.

Terry Delgado, Workers League candidate for the 12th Congressional District in Brooklyn, and organizer for the Bushwick branch of the Workers League, thanked everyone for coming and said:

"We don't have any illusions that the problems facing working people can be solved in the election. The heart of this campaign is to build a revolutionary leadership to demand that the trade unions act against

Nixon and build a labor party, pledged to socialist policies.

"Through this campaign, we will build strong branches of the Workers League and the Young Socialists in Bushwick and Bedford Stuyvesant and other areas. The Young Socialists pledges to play a big part in getting the signatures to get on the ballot and in the campaign."

Terry Delgado's district includes Brownsville, Bushwick, and parts of Bedford-Stuyvesant, East New York and Greenpoint.

Helen Halyard, the candidate in the 14th Congressional District, urged everyone to build

support for the campaign in their neighborhood:

"Democrats like Shirley Chisholm talk about reforms at a time when they are mobilizing hundreds of cops in Los Angeles and Cleveland to terrorize workers and youth.

"We have no illusions that we can reform the capitalist system. We are not going to wait for the trade union leadership to construct a labor party. We're getting out into the communities to construct a new leadership."

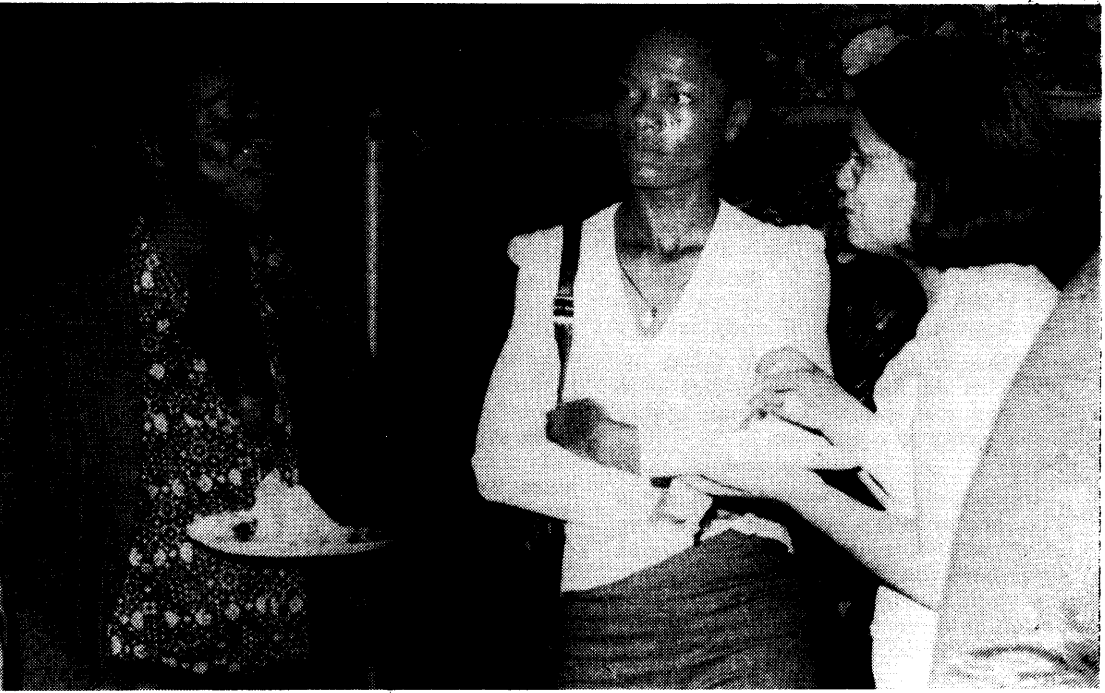
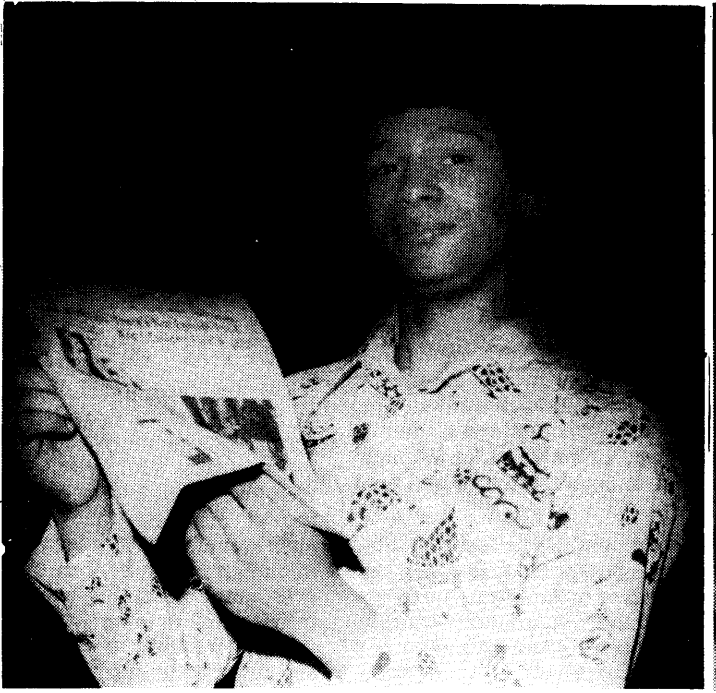
Helen Halyard, the National Secretary of the Young Socialists and organizer of the East

NY branch, will be campaigning in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Fort Greene, Williamsburgh, Gowanus-South Brooklyn, and Greenpoint.

The party raised \$476.75 for the Bulletin Fund Drive to help prepare for the daily Bulletin.

We urge all our supporters to build the campaign which will include rallies, street meetings, and marches in all the neighborhoods and to help get the 14,000 signatures needed to get on the ballot in August.

A special drive will be launched to sell thousands of copies of the election manifesto, to be published this week.



Helen Halyard, candidate for the 14th Congressional District addresses crowd at the barbecue party (top right). Terry Delgado, candidate in the 12th District is at her right. At center left, Esther tends to barbecued chicken. Lower right, Terry speaks with supporters. Lower left, Ruben Rodriguez from the Lower East Side, Manhattan.

The Sons Of Liberty And The Mobility

The American Revolution had another extremely important characteristic—the speed with which it was prepared. The first concerted organized resistance to the British began in 1765 around the question of the Stamp Act.

At this point, hardly a soul in any of the colonies considered independence from England. Even resistance to the British was sporadic before this date. Ten years later, the first shots had been fired at Lexington and Concord and the revolution itself was around the corner.

Here we have a central characteristic of American development. We have noted that the country was settled through a brutal, uncompromising war against the indigenous Indian population which stood in the way of the development of private property.

In the nineteenth century, we would see a similar development. Prior to 1850, virtually everyone, North and South was committed to compromise with slavery. In only ten years, a new party was born and the irreconcilable conflict began. The American Civil War was launched under the conservative banner of the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. But proceeding step by step to fulfill these goals, the North went over to emancipation, a revolutionary change.

The American working class moved as swiftly and explosively in the 1930s, establishing industrial unions almost overnight.

The history of America is the history of revolutionary convulsions. Compromise and slow movement have always been in America surface phenomena covering a volcano underneath. In America, the closest connection has always existed between thought and action. At times, this has created great problems for the development of the American working class, because questions of theory are not approached with the proper seriousness.

But there is a revolutionary side to this. It is through the activity of man that change takes place. From an understanding that one's rights are threatened, that one's interests are being suppressed, the American masses have always moved immediately to action, arms in hand, in defense of those rights and interests.

There is, of course, a materialist explanation for this common characteristic of the American. It lies in the explosive development of the productive forces on the virgin lands of America. Continuous great changes in productive forces have constantly undermined any stability to the relations between classes and within sections of classes.

We have shown how the growth of these productive forces on an international scale spelled the doom to the whole structure of mercantilism during this period. The very source for this growth lay in the colonies, beginning with the slave trade, and it was in the colonies that the great explosions occurred as these productive forces collided with the mercantilist form of capitalist relations.

Who is it that organized the American Revolution? How did they do it? What class forces did they represent? The heart of the organized resistance to Britain emerged in reaction to the Stamp Act. Groups were organized in the main towns known as the Sons of Liberty. These organizations sprang up independent of the official representative bodies of the colonies. This was because these bodies tended to be dominated by more conservative forces, including the rich merchants who were still dragging their feet. Only in the last two years before the revolution, did these assemblies play more of a role, and even then, through smaller bodies known as committees of correspondence.

The Sons of Liberty, while formed only to stop, by any means necessary, the stamp men from issuing stamps, began to take on dual power characteristics. They began to represent, through no design of those involved, an alternative government to the legally constituted colonial government. In some areas for periods of time, they had more authority than the official government.

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"The better sort are for defending English liberties ... by all lawful means in their power and the most abandoned say they will do it *putas aut nefas* (at any cost)."

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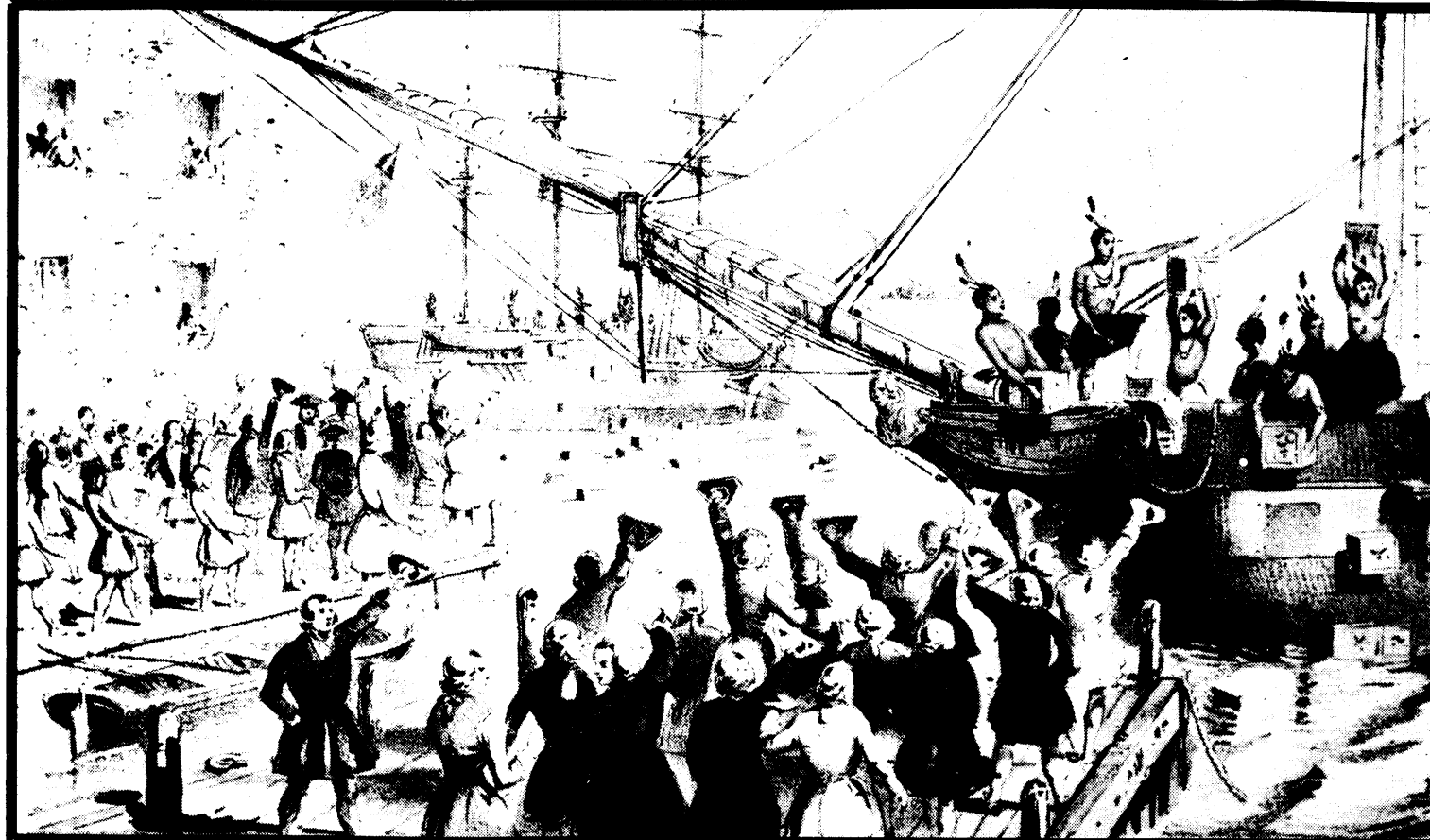
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The American revolution was prepared in the cities. In that period, there were only five cities with a population bigger than 8000—Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston.

The mass of the people lived in the countryside. But the struggle of the urban class is always critical to the fate of revolution.

As the revolution approached, particularly beginning in 1774 with the convoking of the Continental Congress, the radicals were largely pushed aside and the big capitalists and planters took over. The official representative bodies of the colonies assumed rule and through them, the dominant class forces.



Important features of the American Revolution were the speed with which it developed and its character as a civil war. Resistance to British rule burst out in 1765, as the Sons of Liberty emerged to fight the Stamp Act. Led by the middle class of the towns, the Sons of Liberty were

supported by the masses. But they also sought to limit their power. They constantly went beyond their control, in such events as burning down the houses of British tax collectors.

the existing order in the course of the struggle against the British.

As the Sons of Liberty organized resistance to the Stamp Act, they continuously found the masses wishing to go beyond them. In many instances, the masses did succeed. For instance, in Boston, the Sons of Liberty wished only to parade with an effigy of the stamp man and force his resignation. The masses surged beyond their control and proceeded to "pull down" the house of the stamp man. This technique of physically dismantling a whole house or warehouse was a common occurrence in this period.

In Newport, the demonstrations went completely out of the control of the original organizers and were led by a transient, John Webber, who the "respectable" people were unable to buy off. The "mob" destroyed several houses and controlled the city for several days. As a contemporary noted:

themselves in maintaining Order and a due and regular Execution of the Laws of the Land."

The Annapolis Sons promised to "suppress all Riots or unlawful Assemblies, tending to the Disturbance of the Public Tranquility, or the Injury of any Individual in his Person or Property."

And the Newport Sons, who knew of what they spoke, declared their determination to: "discourage and discountenance all tumultuary and riotous Proceedings, to maintain the Laws, and to preserve Peace and good Order."

While the Sons of Liberty formally dissolved with the repeal of the Stamp Act, the main forces involved in the group shortly re-emerged to lead the revolutionary struggle in other forms. Most important were the committees of correspondence, authorized by various colonial legislative bodies, and even set up where such bodies would not

The American Revolution As Civil War

The American Revolution was conducted by the Continental Congress under the leadership of George Washington. This Congress in turn was dependent for its funds upon the various state governments of the former colonies. The war, which lasted eight years, was conducted with only the minimum of funds. Very few troops were ever available at any one point and those troops were in tatters.

While Washington's efforts received the support of the mass of the people, there was nevertheless great resistance, particularly on the part of the farming class, to the taxa-

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tion necessary to fund the war. The masses were still suspicious of the merchant and slave owner element which dominated the state and continental governments.

Masses of poor American farmers and workers participated in the war. Many died, most unnecessarily from influenza and disease, not from British bullets.

Visit any cemetery in any small town in Northern New England, Western New York State, Western Pennsylvania, and you will see tombstone after tombstone of the dead of the revolutionary war, Almost every family in the nation made such a sacrifice.

As they gave their lives, but held back what money they could—the average pioneer was lucky to lay his hands on \$20 in a year—the rich made superprofits off of the new war industries set up. The merchants did not risk their lives and insisted that the state cover any risk in capital as they began to develop America's first manufacturing industries.

The role of the Negro in the war was ex-

element, composed primarily of those with close association and economic relations with the crown. There was also an important element of large landowners who clung to British rule. Some were simply middle-sized farmers with a deep attachment for England.

The policy of the patriots is of some significance, considering the hue and cry the American capitalists raised against the Russian Revolution because counterrevolutionary elements were suppressed.

The policy of the patriots was precisely one of suppression. No Tory newspapers were allowed to be printed. Most Tories were simply hounded out of their communities, some tarred and feathered, and driven into exile, largely to Canada. Many of the English-speaking population of eastern Canada are descendants of American Tories. Tory land was in almost all cases confiscated and sold, this being a major source of income for the financially hard-pressed patriot army.

very policy they were instructed to carry out and were not overly anxious to push things.

In the end, the Americans won because of the important support they were able to get from the traditional enemies of Britain, France and Spain, and also because of the deep differences within the ruling class of England.

Interestingly enough, after having used France and Spain to beat England, the Americans turned right around and signed a treaty secretly with England which restored much of the former economic relations between the two countries.

Was The American Revolution A Social Revolution?

Looking at the American Revolution in the light of the French Revolution, one sees

doms were already established in America at least to the extent that they were in England. The feudal element was a very minor factor within the colonies.

The American revolution produced its Jacobins as well as its Thermidorians. The Jacobin Sons of Liberty were necessary in the first stages of resistance. But they were supplanted in the course of the revolution itself which never took the radical turn that the French Revolution took. Even Tom Paine, the most outspoken of the American equivalent of the Jacobins, when in France, sided with the more conservative Girondists.

Most important, the thinking of the American Revolutionists was different than that of the bourgeois revolutionists of Europe, contributing to the distinctive character of American bourgeois thought—pragmatism.

As we have noted, the Americans prepared their revolution in a swift ten years, considering independence only for the last two. Their theoretical preparation for this revolution was therefore adaptive. They borrowed thinking from Europe just as they borrowed technique from Europe to be made to work in the rich virgin lands of America. It is characteristic that the leading ideologue of the American revolution, Tom Paine, had been in the country only two years prior to the revolution.

Herbert Aptheker refuses to recognize this characteristic. He sees in Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence an original "American" document which expresses America's "national essence."

It certainly does express this essence—a neglect of theoretical matters and a tendency to borrow thought from abroad appropriate to American practical purposes. He states that the document is "intensely democratic and profoundly revolutionary." It "signaled the revolutionizing of political science by discarding the medieval concept of the qualitative inferiority of earthly life as compared with heavenly bliss."

Actually, the Declaration of Independence is based upon the revolutionary conquests of the English bourgeois revolution enriched by the first revolutionary stirrings of the bourgeoisie in France. These were the men who pioneered the break with medievalism. The American leaders were deeply imbued in this tradition, particularly as put forward by John Locke and contemporary Whig politicians in England.

Aptheker found Jefferson's phrase "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" a "magnificent, timeless generalization" with an "intensely Democratic content."

In actuality, the phrase, common to the period, was quite specifically rooted in the bourgeois revolution. The "pursuit of happiness" under capitalism could only mean the pursuit of profit. Liberty could only be the liberty to accumulate private property. That slave owners, and Jefferson was one, were among the signers of this document should not go unnoticed.

However, while America, without a feudal past, carried over all kinds of superstition and backwardness from Europe, when the moment of revolution came, the American bourgeoisie had to turn to the most advanced, materialist thought of their age. They turned to this thought by using it, borrowing it, not developing it themselves.

It was, however, an important conquest of the revolution which in turn contributed to the French revolution and the development of mankind in that period. This development could only flow through bourgeois channels until the historic mission of the bourgeois property relations was completed.

The American thinkers of the next period were not the direct descendants of the Franklins and Jeffersons, who were at least inclined towards materialism. Idealism would sweep the nation in the first years of the nineteenth century, producing not only a massive revival wave among the masses, but forcing deism and agnosticism out of the universities.

The leading American thinker of that day, Ralph Waldo Emerson, was an open idealist. American pragmatic philosophy was based on that tradition.

Men like C.S. Pierce and John Dewey began as students of Hegel and remained idealists who separated out the activity of man from the objective material world that it was a part of. Herbert Aptheker as a historian stands in this pragmatic idealist tradition.

immediately sharp differences. In France, there was a social revolution whose task it was to completely eradicate the old property relations of feudalism. For that, the most advanced radical thought of the day was necessary and the most decisive classes had to take over the leadership of the revolution.

The French Revolution was prepared ideologically through the development of French rationalism and materialism. Out of these trends, developed the most advanced thinking of the age. French materialism and utopian socialism were two of the sources of Marxism. At the decisive moment, the radical petty bourgeoisie took over, supported by the embryonic working class. These were the Jacobins, who not only prepared the revolution, but actually led it at the decisive moment, sweeping away the feudalists with the guillotine.

The Americans based themselves on the conquests of the great Cromwellian English bourgeois revolution. Democratic free-

Part III The American Revolution

By Tim Wohlforth



so sought to limit the struggle of the mobility which con- such events as the Boston Tea Party (top) and in the h tax collectors (right). During the revolution, the poorly

financed army of George Washington (bottom left) had to involve the masses in a struggle not only against the British, but in a civil war against the Empire's Tory supporters in America. Without this civil war struggle, the War of Independence could not have been won.

tremely important. Free Blacks were among the best soldiers in the revolutionary army, forming whole regiments in some places and some rising in the military as officers.

Slavery, on the other hand, almost meant the loss of the war. Some 100,000 slaves fled across British lines in hope of freedom. In most cases, they were simply enslaved again and sent to the West Indies. After all, the British were protecting an investment in 750,000 slaves in the West Indies, more than in the whole South.

Had they been in a position to seriously promise emancipation, they would have won the war. As it was, the slave states were most continuously occupied by the British armies.

Another important feature of the American Revolution was its character as a civil war. By every estimate currently available, some one-third of the population supported the British. The war thus took on the character of a civil war against this Tory

In this civil war against the Tories, the Washington government rested upon the local patriot organizations, descendants of the old Sons of Liberty. It was this fighting force of the petty bourgeoisie, supported by the workers, which was the sharp edge of the revolution.

That the Revolutionary War was won was surprising. After all, a poor country of three and one-half million was fighting a nation of some eight million with great wealth and which dominated the entire world.

Washington was never able to secure the cities against the superior British army. All he could do was use the great size of America to wear down his opponent, thinning out his supply lines to the coast which was dominated by the British navy, taking guerrilla actions against the army.

The war was never conclusive militarily. In part, this was due to the American tactics which avoided a conclusive showdown. In part, it was due to the hesitancy of the British. Generals, like Howe, opposed the

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Bulletin

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very policy they were instructed to carry out and were not overly anxious to push things.

In the end, the Americans won because of the important support they were able to get from the traditional enemies of Britain, France and Spain, and also because of the deep differences within the ruling class of England.

Interestingly enough, after having used France and Spain to beat England, the Americans turned right around and signed a treaty secretly with England which restored much of the former economic relations between the two countries.

Was The American Revolution A Social Revolution?

Looking at the American Revolution in the light of the French Revolution, one sees

doms were already established in America at least to the extent that they were in England. The feudal element was a very minor factor within the colonies.

The American revolution produced its Jacobins as well as its Thermidorians. The Jacobin Sons of Liberty were necessary in the first stages of resistance. But they were supplanted in the course of the revolution itself which never took the radical turn that the French Revolution took. Even Tom Paine, the most outspoken of the American equivalent of the Jacobins, when in France, sided with the more conservative Girondists.

Most important, the thinking of the American Revolutionists was different than that of the bourgeois revolutionists of Europe, contributing to the distinctive character of American bourgeois thought—pragmatism.

As we have noted, the Americans prepared their revolution in a swift ten years, considering independence only for the last two. Their theoretical preparation for this revolution was therefore adaptive. They borrowed thinking from Europe just as they borrowed technique from Europe to be made to work in the rich virgin lands of America. It is characteristic of the leading ideologue of the American revolution, Tom Paine, had been in the country only two years prior to the revolution.

Herbert Aptheker refuses to recognize this characteristic. He sees in Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence an original "American" document which expresses America's "national essence."

It certainly does express this essence—a neglect of theoretical matters and a tendency to borrow thought from abroad appropriate to American practical purposes. He states that the document is "intensely democratic and profoundly revolutionary." It "signaled the revolutionizing of political science by discarding the medieval concept of the qualitative inferiority of earthly life as compared with heavenly bliss."

Actually, the Declaration of Independence is based upon the revolutionary conquests of the English bourgeois revolution enriched by the first revolutionary stirrings of the bourgeoisie in France. These were the men who pioneered the break with medievalism. The American leaders were deeply imbued in this tradition, particularly as put forward by John Locke and contemporary Whig politicians in England.

Aptheker found Jefferson's phrase "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" a "magnificent, timeless generalization" with an "intensely Democratic content."

In actuality, the phrase, common to the period, was quite specifically rooted in the bourgeois revolution. The "pursuit of happiness" under capitalism could only mean the pursuit of profit. Liberty could only be the liberty to accumulate private property. That slave owners, and Jefferson was one, were among the signers of this document should not go unnoticed.

However, while America, without a feudal past, carried over all kinds of superstition and backwardness from Europe, when the moment of revolution came, the American bourgeoisie had to turn to the most advanced, materialist thought of their age. They turned to this thought by using it, borrowing it, not developing it themselves.

It was, however, an important conquest of the revolution which in turn contributed to the French revolution and the development of mankind in that period. This development could only flow through bourgeois channels until the historic mission of the bourgeois property relations was completed.

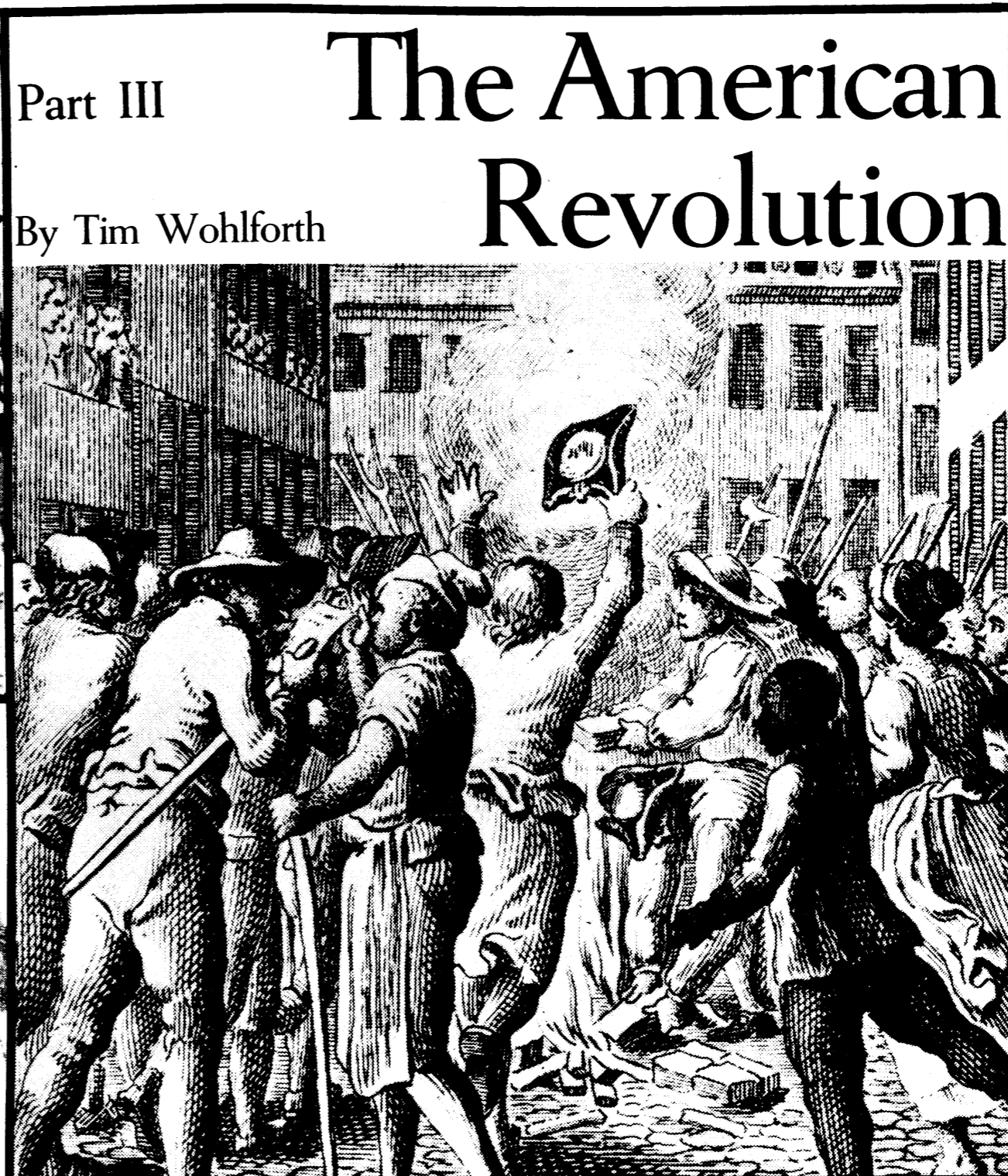
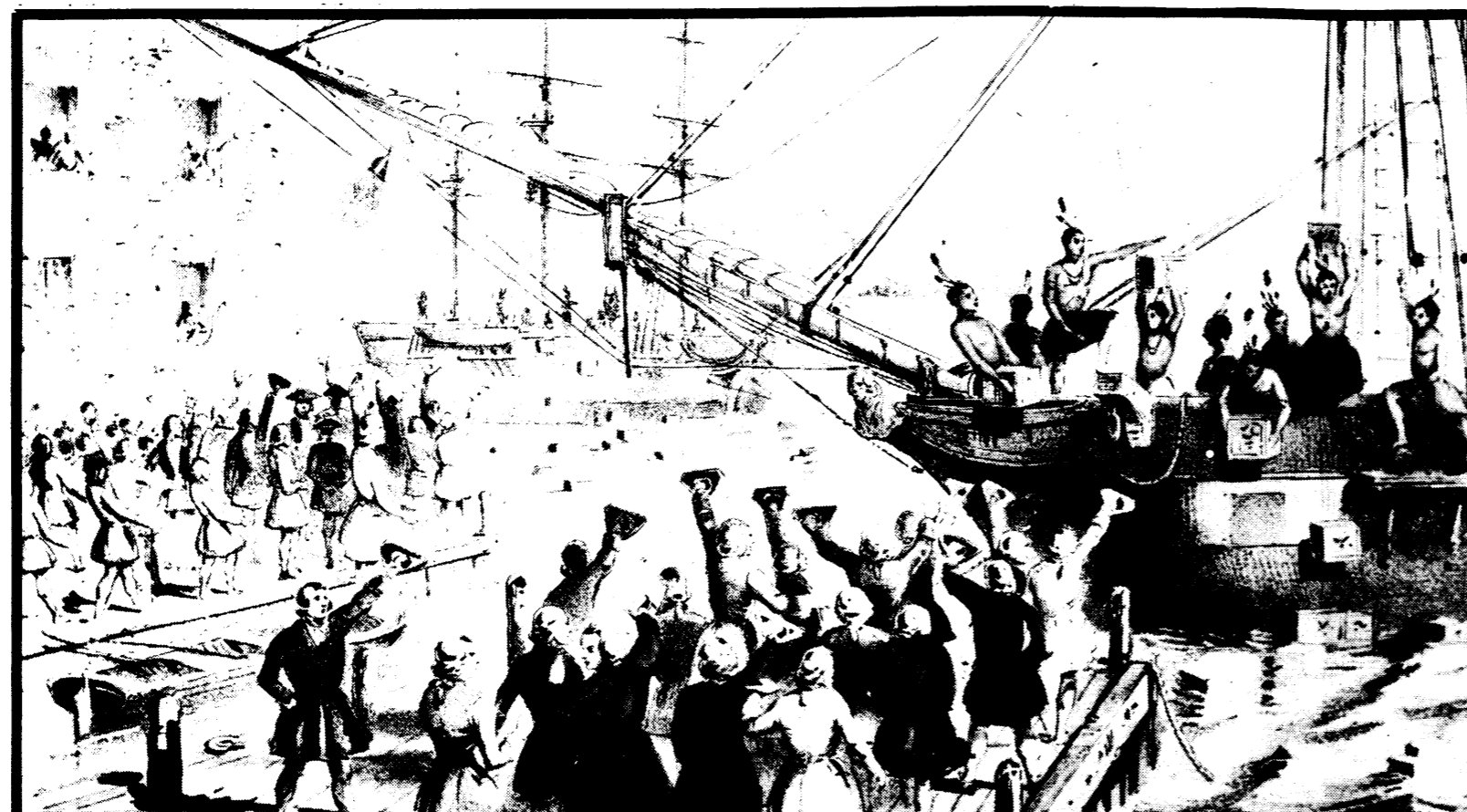
The American thinkers of the next period were not the direct descendants of the Franklins and Jeffersons, who were at least inclined towards materialism. Idealism would sweep the nation in the first years of the nineteenth century, producing not only a massive revival wave among the masses, but forcing deism and agnosticism out of the universities.

The leading American thinker of that day, Ralph Waldo Emerson, was an open idealist. American pragmatic philosophy was based on that tradition.

Men like C.S. Pierce and John Dewey began as students of Hegel and remained idealists who separated out the activity of man from the objective material world that it was a part of. Herbert Aptheker as a historian stands in this pragmatic idealist tradition.

The Americans based themselves on the conquests of the great Cromwellian English bourgeois revolution. Democratic free-

TO BE CONTINUED



Important features of the American Revolution were the speed with which it developed and its character as a civil war. Resistance to British rule burst out in 1765, as the Sons of Liberty emerged to fight the Stamp Act. Led by the middle class of the towns, the Sons of Liberty

supported by the masses. But they also sought to limit the struggle of the mobility which constantly went beyond their control, in such events as the Boston Tea Party (top) and in the burning down of the houses of British tax collectors (right). During the revolution, the poorly

financed army of George Washington (bottom left) had to involve the masses in a struggle not only against the British, but in a civil war against the Empire's Tory supporters in America. Without this civil war struggle, the War of Independence could not have been won.

the existing order in the course of the struggle against the British.

As the Sons of Liberty organized resistance to the Stamp Act, they continuously found the masses wishing to go beyond them. In many instances, the masses did succeed. For instance, in Boston, the Sons of Liberty wished only to parade with an effigy of the stamp man and force his resignation. The masses surged beyond their control and proceeded to "pull down" the house of the stamp man. This technique of physically dismantling a whole house or warehouse was a common occurrence in this period.

In Newport, the demonstrations went completely out of the control of the original organizers and were led by a transcient, John Webber, who the "respectable" people were unable to buy off. The "mob" destroyed several houses and controlled the city for several days. As a contemporary noted:

themselves in maintaining Order and a due and regular Execution of the Laws of the Land."

The Annapolis Sons promised to "suppress all Riots or unlawful Assemblies, tending to the Disturbance of the Public Tranquility, or the Injury of any Individual in his Person or Property."

And the Newport Sons, who knew of what they spoke, declared their determination to: "discourage and discountenance all tumultuary and riotous Proceedings, to maintain the Laws, and to preserve Peace and good Order."

While the Sons of Liberty formally dissolved with the repeal of the Stamp Act, the main forces involved in the group shortly re-emerged to lead the revolutionary struggle in other forms. Most important were the committees of correspondence, authorized by various colonial legislative bodies, and even set up where such bodies would not

The American Revolution As Civil War

The American Revolution was conducted by the Continental Congress under the leadership of George Washington. This Congress in turn was dependent for its funds upon the various state governments of the former colonies. The war, which lasted eight years, was conducted with only the minimum of funds. Very few troops were ever available at any one point and those troops were in tatters.

While Washington's efforts received the support of the mass of the people, there was nevertheless great resistance, particularly on the part of the farming class, to the tax-

truly important. Free Blacks were among the best soldiers in the revolutionary army, forming whole regiments in some places and some rising in the military as officers.

Slavery, on the other hand, almost meant the loss of the war. Some 100,000 slaves fled across British lines in hope of freedom. In most cases, they were simply enslaved again and sent to the West Indies. After all, the British were protecting an investment in 750,000 slaves in the West Indies, more than in the whole South.

Had they been in a position to seriously promise emancipation, they would have won the war. As it was, the slave states were most continuously occupied by the British armies.

Another important feature of the American Revolution was its character as a civil war. By every estimate currently available, some one-third of the population supported the British. The war thus took on the character of a civil war against this Tory

In this civil war against the Tories, the Washington government rested upon the local patriot organizations, descendants of the old Sons of Liberty. It was this fighting force of the petty bourgeoisie, supported by the workers, which was the sharp edge of the revolution.

That the Revolutionary War was won was surprising. After all, a poor country of three and one-half million was fighting a nation of some eight million with great wealth and which dominated the entire world.

Washington was never able to secure the cities against the superior British army. All he could do was use the great size of America to wear down his opponent, thinning out his supply lines to the coast which was dominated by the British navy, taking guerrilla actions against the army.

The war was never conclusive militarily. In part, this was due to the American tactics which avoided a conclusive showdown. In part, it was due to the hesitancy of the British. Generals, like Howe, opposed the

books

Karl Marx And Friedrich Engels

Part 4

by David North

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: An Introduction to Their Lives and Work. By David Riazanov, Monthly Review Press, \$8.95.

Combined with the industrial revolution, the great social upheavals forced philosophers to grapple with the problems of motion and change and man's role in bringing it about.

The German philosopher Fichte, who led a very stormy life, was particularly concerned with emphasizing that the heart of all knowledge is the activity of man.

He was an idealist, but in this period, it was the idealist philosophers who emphasized the active side of man's thinking and practice. On the other hand, the mechanical materialists of the eighteenth century and later Feuerbach in the early nineteenth century presented man as a passive element merely reflecting nature.

The highest point in idealist philosophy was attained by Hegel, who insisted that matter and thinking could not be held separated from one another. Hegel brought man and nature together and said that they are interconnected with one another. Their connection is the unity and conflict of opposites.

Hegel was an idealist who held that the Absolute Idea alienated itself into nature. For an entire decade following his death, the idealism of Hegel dominated German thinking. However, it was dealt a powerful blow by Ludwig Feuerbach who raised the banner of materialism by writing *Essence of Christianity*.

While there is little doubt that Engels, who came from a deeply pious Protestant family, was profoundly influenced by Feuerbach, it is likely that Marx welcomed *Essence of Christianity* as a work which confirmed his own philosophical position as a materialist. Riazanov noted that the intellectual milieu of Marx's childhood was one shaped by the old French materialism which Karl's father, Heinrich Marx, greatly admired.

Thus, Marx's apparent agreement with materialism on the primacy of being over consciousness and his mastery of Hegelian dialectics while still a student prepared him to take up the fight against the passive materialism of Feuerbach, that led to the development of dialectical materialism.

Changes

In the materialism of Feuerbach, man contemplated the world. Left out of Feuerbach was how man actually changes the world of which he is a part and through that fight changes himself. He tore man out of history and thus created an abstract human being living apart from a social system and its relationships.

By adhering to the position of the old French materialists, that man's thought is a mirror of nature, Feuerbach saw the world as an object outside of man. He did not understand that the circumstances which shape man's thinking are themselves transformed by man's practice.

It was this old materialism which shaped the thinking of the utopian socialists. They saw themselves as the observers from outside society who came to educate the masses as to how

mankind was to be properly organized.

However, what these middle class reformers never confronted was that they themselves are the product of class society, and that the educator does not emerge from outside the struggle of classes, but is formed in this struggle.

Riazanov repeatedly stressed Marx's insistence that knowledge is derived not simply from the action of nature upon man, but also from the actions of man upon nature.

Marx, who was as a young man a revolutionary opponent of the existing order in Germany, sought to uncover the contradictions, the opposing forces, out of which change would come.

In capitalist society, this is the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The working class is an objective force created by the development of capitalism. Unlike the utopian socialists, who saw it as a downtrodden mass, Marx realized that it constituted the only revolutionary force within society.

However, Marx recognized that the working class by itself cannot become conscious of its historic role. Its spontaneous thinking is the product of capitalist society.

Marx thus saw that the struggle of the conscious element within the working class—the revolutionary party—is absolutely essential for the working class to take power. Socialism is not the product of one class, but comes out of the struggle of the two opposing classes.

It is the revolutionary party which grasps the whole of the crisis and the two classes in conflict, and as the conscious part of the working class yet in conflict with its spontaneous thinking, brings this understanding into the working class.

In order to be able to grasp the laws of capitalist society which bring the two classes into conflict, Marx turned in 1844 to a study of political economy and within the next four years developed the foundations of scientific socialism.

He did this in order to carry forward the building of a revolutionary leadership.

By 1845, Marx was utterly engrossed in important organizational work which had as its aim the building of the first real communist movement. It was Marx who put forward the proposal for a congress to build the first all-communist organization.

After a stay in France which came to an abrupt end when he was forced out by the police, Marx established the "Correspondence Committees" which were to give direction to communist work in Europe.

Marx's position on the necessity of the revolutionary party came out of a bitter struggle against the passive materialism of Feuerbach.

Riazanov deliberately devoted considerable space to the evolution of Marx's position to answer the Mensheviks who attacked the Bolshevik Party by maintaining that Lenin's conception of the Party was not rooted in Marxism, but represented an "elitist" conception of his own.

TO BE CONTINUED

letters to the bulletin

'No One Cares About Our Kids'

To the Editor:

I read the Bulletin in Columbus, Ohio and on reading the past few issues I feel that your paper has really hit home on the way the Board of Education is treating its teachers. Well, I have one that tops that and I do hope it will be of enough interest to you to print in the Bulletin.

I have three kids of elementary school age and this problem concerns their school, Thurber Elementary School at 655 Thurber Drive East. It also concerns a very good percentage of the parents and students.

Our school is under a program that is called a Behavior Modification Program, which used properly is to reward the children more for what they do. Also being that it is 80 percent low income, the school receives federal money for free lunches except for working parents who pay 25 cents per lunch.

As I stated, the lunches are given to our kids to ensure a proper lunch for them. At our school, however, the lunches are dumped or kept until the last 5 minutes of the period when they are cold, for talking in the lunchroom. Yes talking, not hollering. They are only permitted to whisper and they have signs which state this on the walls. On several occasions, the children are grabbed by the neck or arm to be removed from their seats with such force as they have had scratches and bruises on them. When you call to complain, you only get a denial.

The union workers ought to stop and think about this. It is every working person's money that is being thrown away every time a lunch is thrown away, as it is our taxes that gives the government their funds.

Also, our principal, Mrs. Nettie McAllister, was seen by 200 kids when she threw down a microphone she was using in the lunchroom and walked over to this retarded boy (he is one of a few bused to our school), and hit him hard in the face for yelling. This shook up the children because most of them have been taught that these children are to be treated more gently as they have special problems, so how do you explain a principal's actions to a child?

Also with the program I mentioned, the teachers give coupons as a reward for good work. These are to be used for extra free time, room visits, etc. Well, at our school, some of the teachers insist that the child have the right amount of coupons to even go to the BATHROOM or to LUNCH. Now, if this isn't unconstitutional, nothing ever was.

At our school the teachers, principal and the school practice medicine on their own. Last Spring, a 6 year old boy fell from the top of a 7 foot slide and put an awful place on his head, but because he had his memory, they did not even bother to phone the boy's parents. They were not notified until the end of the school day at 3 pm and this happened at morning recess.

My little boy was hit in the back of the head in December of '73 and the school was told at that time that if he received any type of head injury, we were to know, since due to the earlier incident, he had a hairline fracture. About a month ago he was hit in the face with a belt buckle. It left an awful place. They did not notify us, but at 1:30 they called his older sister down to the office and said he had been BUMPED. We found out he was

deliberately hit with the buckle by another student. This I found out from one of his classmates when I picked him up at 3 pm.

Here is one that tops everything else. A fourth grade teacher (male) pulled a girl from her seat and he did it with such force that she stumbled and hit her back on the door frame. The girl left the school and went on home. Her mother took her over to the hospital. They diagnosed her injury as a sprained neck and right shoulder. The mother took the girl and went back to the school. They even had the area principal there and because the teacher stated that he would put his reputation on the line, the girl was told that she was making it up. They did not want to hear from any other kids in the class.

This is not the first incident with this teacher but the only thing they would say was that the teacher or the principal has such a good reputation. To them all good teachers and all lying children make up the school body.

These are only a few of the ways our children are mistreated and we have had reports from other schools as well. We want to stop this brutality in all schools and yet this is what we have run into.

The State board of education has no control over the city at all. The superintendent's office for city schools says each teacher is supervised by the principal and that no one really has control over the school principals. This was told to us by a Mr. McCormick of our supts. office (Dr. John Ellis). The only person they even let you talk to is the area principal which is low man on the totem-pole.

Our deputy superintendent of schools says: "If you're not happy, transfer your children." This solves nothing. The educational department of the attorney generals office has no control either. Neither does our Mayor Tom Moody or our governor John Gilligan. Our con-

gressman Chalmers P. Wylie told us to call our school board president and still no reaction. The child abuse center won't interfere as it is a school matter. The city prosecutors office did not let the mother of the injured girl file charges against the teacher. The PTA won't interfere either, even though we were not permitted to go to our PTA meetings last fall or all year because the principal refused to let us. The area principal refused to hear the parents or the children at all. Finally, he agreed to a meeting between himself, the principal of our school, and the parent, but he would allow us to bring no one with us at all for any reason.

I went in front of the school board and asked that they stop this brutality and harassment at once, but was only answered with we will send you our answer in 10 days. No one cares what has been happening to our kids and they feel that since school is out for the summer, we will let the matter drop. I assure you we will not let it drop, but push the matter even harder to see that it does not repeat itself in summer school or in the fall.

If this letter is important enough for you to print, please print my name and address so that people can write to me if they have similar problems in other schools no matter where in the country they live. We will fight for all the kids in the USA to get a fair education and fair discipline. Also, we would like to hear from those who feel as we do.

If these kids are ignored now then we better start to worry about our future, because these kids are our future. If enough people care, we can make things better. But if everyone has the attitude that they don't want to get involved, then they can just crawl in a hole and let the world rot.

Sincerely,
Patricia Lanthron
1012 Pennsylvania Ave.
Columbus, Ohio, 43201



Workers at Ford's Brook Park plant near Cleveland, Ohio, nearly walked out over reports that 1000 were laid off. See cover story.

Utility Workers Strike

CHICAGO—Employees of the Northern Indiana Public Service Co. (NIPSCO) rejected their proposed contract and struck at midnight Monday.

The 3300 strikers are members of Local 12775 of the United Steel Workers.

The union's contract expired last Friday. On Saturday, the union leadership and company management reached an agreement calling for a 22.5 percent wage increase over three years,

and pension and insurance benefit increases.

However, union members rejected the deal with a vote of 1451 to 1334, despite their leaders proposal to accept it. The company will go to court today to seek an injunction against any mass picketing.

NIPSCO is the gas and electric utility serving almost 300,000 customers in northern Indiana.

A new leadership based on the fight for a labor party must be built in the union in order to carry out and win the strike.

Banks: "No Worker Can Get A Fair Trial"

BY JEAN BRUST

ST. PAUL, Mn.—"It has been certainly proved that the judicial system is geared to protect the corporate interests of the state and of the US government, and it is certainly hard for Indians to fight that.

"I certainly think that no worker, no poor man, can ever get a fair trial. When fighting the judicial system, the poor man loses all the time," Dennis Banks declared in an interview with the Bulletin. He was talking about the five-month old trial in which he and Russell Means face an 11 count indictment on charges growing out of the 71 day occupation of Wounded Knee in the spring of 1973.

Throughout the long trial, the defense has been trying unsuccessfully to introduce the treaty of 1968 between the Aglala Sioux Indians and the United States government. Under this, the US

government has no right to try Indians on the reservations. Any trial must be conducted by the Indians themselves. In addition, the defense has tried unsuccessfully to discuss the years of repression of the Indian people that brought about the occupation, the tremendous poverty, and the almost 99 percent rate of unemployment.

Banks and Russell Means face 85 years imprisonment each, and 100 others are on trial for the same charges.

At several points during the long trial, the illegal acts of the government itself have been proven. A five week hearing during March and April established illegal government wire-tapping, suppression and distortion of evidence, and violation of the court orders of Judge Fred Nichols. Yet despite this, Judge Nichols has repeatedly refused to dismiss the charges.

The defense has backed off from any confrontation and so far the trial has proceeded relatively quietly. At this point, the defense has absolutely ceased arguing with Nichols about his rulings, and has concentrated instead on showing the many contradictions in the testimony of

the government witnesses, mainly FBI and BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) agents.

This policy of the defense actually follows from the position taken by Kunstler at a recent rally before the courthouse on behalf of the defendants.

"It is time for Judge Nichols to realize he is oppressed too," Kunstler stated. "Only when the Judge Nichols of this world wake up and realize they are part of the oppressed will they begin to do something about it."

This liberal faith in the court system expressed by Kunstler dominates the politics of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Committee. In its University of Minnesota branch, the Young Socialist Alliance plays a leading role. It follows that if the defense depends on Nixon's court system, the judicial arm of the federal state, then everything possible must be done to pressure Nichols.

Above all, the committee has made no attempt to mobilize the strength of the working class and the unions.

"Lawyers, by their being attorneys and swearing to uphold the constitution, indicate that somewhere in the court system are built in safety devices to protect individual rights," Banks said.

"But I feel and AIM feels that we can't get a fair trial in this judicial system. What is going on in this courtroom is a clear example that the judges in South Dakota could never take a fair trial.

"This shows why the judges in South Dakota have put a lot of Indians in jail—a lot of people, Indians and non-Indians—because they aren't prepared to deal with a real defense.

"This is of course common in other states too, but the rabid and rampant racism found in



Dennis Banks with Attorney William Kunstler at left.

South Dakota indicates a hardened position of the courts that the Indians belong in jail just because they are Indians.

"Judge Nichols is scared to make a decision. He's afraid the court of appeals might come down on him. His true feelings aren't with us, but with what the court of appeals and Supreme Court might do.

"But I don't agree that we have to rely totally on the courts. We have the lawyers, Kunstler most of all, at the rallies because he's our defense attorney and represents our feelings to the court.

"But the lawyers aren't with us when we plan policies of strategy of the American Indian Movement and when we make important decisions."

The danger to the defendants in the Wounded Knee trial now is that it is the protest strategy of the lawyers that dominates the entire defense. This is supported and reinforced by the Stalinists around the WDL/OC and the YSA on the university. For example, a recent issue of the Trial Newsletter issued by the defense committee called for support committees and con-

cerned organizations to begin organizing picket lines and other demonstrative actions at facilities of the national news media to bring pressure on the policy makers to provide space and air time to present the facts to the people of the US.

At the very moment when the courts and Congress cover for Nixon and refuse to remove him, the revisionists and Stalinists use the Wounded Knee case to bolster illusions of youth and workers in the judiciary system. This is an especially bitter betrayal of the Indian people, who since the settling of this country have been hounded down, driven from their land, and massacred.

The only way to defend the Indians is through turning to the power of the American working class which now faces the same oppression and attacks as the minorities have in the past. Youth must build a movement to unite workers in a political struggle to force this government out and to build a labor party.

All trade unionists should demand that the Minnesota AFL-CIO throw its support behind the AIM defendants.

Foundry Ranks Rebel Against UE Stalling

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT

DAYTON, Ohio—The leadership of the United Electrical Workers has given GH&R foundries a 30 day extension on the contract.

This extension was given against the overwhelming opposition of the membership. This extension will work to the advantage of the company which is ruthlessly wage-cutting with four day weeks and intensifying intolerable working conditions.

Almost all of the 1000 workers attended the meeting of the UE Local 765 on June 2, to initiate an immediate strike.

International representative Mel Womack said: "We're making good progress, so let's give the company another 30 days to see if we can settle it." The company has offered only 15 cents an hour while the union is asking for 75 cents.

After a vote was taken, they were stunned to hear Womack announce there would be a 30 day extension, with the company operating on a four day week during June.

A worker told the Bulletin: "We lost by only 17 votes and it was an illegal vote—just slips of paper were passed out. There was no official ballot."

SETTLE

One worker said: "The company has had three years to settle this. They haven't offered anything, not one thing we were asking for, and now we'll get absolutely nothing.

"They're going to use this time to stock up on iron parts. They're working overtime in the crucial molding department on line 5.

"That's the automatic line. They only pay laborer's rate there.

"They're hiring new workers

too, even though they cut us all to four days. They've turned us down on everything: the dental plan, 25 and out, the wages, the cost of living clause, and any improvements in the conditions.

"The working conditions are terrible. In the iron pouring department, a team of workers have to turn the mold with their hands when the machines break down.

"The people on piece rates are barely making \$5 an hour and the laborers, mostly young workers, take home less than \$80 a week.

"If you are a laborer, they can put you on a classified job and still pay you laborer's rate."

BEHIND

Although GH&R makes castings for General Motors and Ford, the wages are behind the auto industry. Laborers make only \$3.07 an hour, and many classified jobs pay little more.

Workers on piece rate have had their pay cut by a computer called the telecontrol, which is attached to the machine and counts the parts.

Another worker said: "The foremen are given pep talks by management to get that production out.

"Every week they are called into a meeting lasting 45 minutes. The company has them pressed tight so they press on the men."

Last night a steward was threatened with being written up by a foreman when he was off his job writing a grievance.

Workers reported that President Jack Johnson who ran against Womack's supporter Robert Birshfield on a "time for a change" slate last year, went along with the extension, saying nothing at the meeting.

This is the man who was supported by the Maoist Revolutionary Union and their newspaper, The Dayton Workers Voice, who they claimed would fight harder on grievances and "make the company live up to the contract."

Court OK's Reserve Mining Pollution

BY MIKE ROTH
MINNEAPOLIS, Mn.—The Eighth District Court of Appeals ruled last week that Reserve Mining Company could continue dumping cancer causing asbestos into the drinking water of northern Minnesota.

The decision, handed down June 4 in St. Louis, gives Reserve a 70 day extension on a lower court ruling that ordered the company's Silver Bay plant to close down. This would have ended the discharge of taconite waste into Lake Superior, the reservoir for Duluth and other towns.

Reserve Mining is owned by Armco and Republic Steel Corporations and extracts iron ore for their mills from taconite mined in northern Minnesota. The waste products which remain after refining contain amosite asbestos, known to cause cancer in human beings.

One year ago, the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, under great public pressure, brought Reserve into Federal Court in Minneapolis to get Armco and Republic to build an on-land disposal system for the taconite waste, or "tailings." It was revealed that Reserve had evidence that they were poisoning the lake, but refused to invest

the \$100 million to construct an on-land disposal system.

The company declared that if they were forced to do so, they would close Silver Bay down and lay off all 3500 workers. In April, Judge Miles Lord ordered the plant closed.

HAZARD

Now, the US Court of Appeals has ruled that "asbestos fibres do not constitute an immediate

health hazard." The judges decided that the connection between asbestos and cancer is "uncertain."

By staying the order, the Federal Court is hoping to pave the way for a massive injection of tax money into Reserve in the same manner as Nixon bailed out the bankrupt Lockheed. Humphrey supports this measure.

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4400 Nurses Strike For More Staff, More Pay

BY TIM WARREN
OAKLAND — Over 4400 nurses of the California Nurses Association (CNA) have struck 41 hospitals, including Kaiser facilities, from Santa Clara to Sacramento.

Nurses are demanding a new contract. "The key issues," said Mary Daugherty, picket captain at Children's Hospital in Oakland, "are that nurses be able to make decisions on patients' care and that we have an input on staffing."

The critical care unit at the hospital is understaffed. The administration claims they have not been able to fill the positions. Specialty units like neonatal and coronary care require special training.

"It is part of a hospital's responsibility to put added personnel in these units and to put them through in-service training. They are not meeting that responsibility," said a nurse.

Nurses make between \$675 and \$1000 a month before taxes. They are demanding 5 percent increases, a dental plan, and increased retirement. In 1973, the contract provided half the retirement benefits of an average Bay Area trade unionist.

SALARIES

Mary Daugherty said: "Our salaries are barely on par with

nonprofessional salaries. We're trying to get a cost of living clause.

"Today, hospitals are buying much sophisticated equipment. Each machine costs \$1000 to \$5000.

"Each hospital has to buy all this equipment because of competition. Then they don't staff the specialty units or they just bring in untrained people."

A LVN (licensed vocational nurse) leaving the hospital cheered the pickets, saying: "They've got so many green people in there. One I saw hasn't worked since 1966 so she doesn't know what she's doing."

The CNA continues to staff es-

sential services. Nevertheless, almost all hospitals have been forced to close units and reduce their number of patients by one-third.

Local 250 SEIU, which organizes most hospital workers, is not honoring the nurses picket lines. Many hospital workers forced to cross picket lines were on strike last December against Kaiser.

Negotiations began today under the auspices of the state conciliation service. CNA leaders say it will be a long, slow process, and that nurses will stay out until they get what they want.



Nurses on strike at St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco.

Arrest 159 In Berkeley Protest

BY TED BAKER

BERKELEY— Thousands of students occupied buildings and staged rallies last week to protest the proposed closure of the School of Criminology at the university here.

They were met by hun-

dreds of police armed with shotguns, clubs, and tear gas.

During the week, 159 students were arrested and many were injured. One student was thrown down two flights of stairs.

The occupations of Haviland and Wheeler Hall were the first by students at Berkeley since 1968, when students protested the banning of a course by El-dridge Cleaver.

Administrators said the protest will have "no influence on UC decisions."

These demonstrations are the first movement of students against the massive budget cuts in the ethnic studies program and inadequate wages for UC employees.

WORRY

One UC student said: "What most people are worried about is that they'll be next."

"Everything has already been cut, like library hours, but this is the first time they have completely closed down a whole school. Everyone, even in science and engineering, is worried."

University administrators decided to eliminate all criminology courses which are not directly related to professional police training.

Teachers Strike One Day

BY A REPORTER

SAN MATEO—Six hundred members of the San Mateo Elementary Teachers Association struck Monday morning for a 12 percent salary increase next year.

At a 6 am meeting, 80 percent of the more than 530 teachers voted to reject the school board's offer of 3.9 percent and walked out.

The board had asked what the teachers' response might be to a 5.1 percent increase, but refused to actually offer the money.

One teacher said: "We need at least a cost of living. If we don't get that, we're taking a cut."

Striking teachers told the Bulletin that the walkout was completely solid, with only administrators and a handful of teachers crossing picket lines, and the vast majority of children staying home.

However, the union leadership is calling the strike a "day of dignity" and limiting it to a one day protest.

This follows the pattern of a

wave of teachers strikes throughout the Bay Area in the last two weeks: 1200 teachers in Hayward struck for one day, and 600 more in Marin County.

The leaders of Oakland teachers and Santa Clara County teachers, which includes San Jose, have threatened similar action.

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Mass Police Raids Jail 100 Chicanos After Bomb Blast

BY
A REPORTER
BOULDER, Colo.—
Over 100 leaders and members of the Chicano movement have been arrested on frame-up charges in the past two weeks.

This took place after four Chicano militants and two friends described as "non-political" were brutally murdered here in car bombings May 27 and 29.

Virtually every case that has come to trial has led to acquittal.

The May 27 blast killed Reyes Martinez, a lawyer with the Colorado Rural Legal Services; Neva Romero, a member of the United Mexican-American Students (UMAS) who led a fight to win bilingual education in elementary schools; and Una Jaakola, a friend of hers.

Killed in the May 29 explosion were Florencio Granada who was a Raza Unida Party candidate in 1972; Heriberto Teran, active in a program for Chicano ex-prisoners; and a friend of Teran's.

The police have won a court order suppressing all evidence in the bombings, which has all the earmarks of a police or fascist provocation. Right wingers have been emboldened by the recent widescale police attacks on working class communities.

Workers throughout Boulder and Denver now face constant

harassment as the courts have issued a flood of search warrants in the case.

Police claim that the deaths were caused by the premature explosion of bombs being assembled in the cars. There is evidence that the bomb was planted between the floorboards and front seat, rather than in the engine, in order to set up this story.

Corky Gonzales, leader of the Crusade for Justice in Denver, said that they believe the bombings were a conspiracy. "We have reason to suspect that we are dealing with highly skilled killers who have access to the most technical and sophisticated resources and materials.

"Their methods have been used in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Cambodia, Africa, Asia, Chile, and across South America."

VIOLENCE

The massive police violence aimed at breaking up the Farm Workers Union lies behind the continuous attack on Colorado's Chicano movement. The same accusation of terrorist explosives was used by police in March, 1973, when police, attacking the Escuela Tlatelolco, a school run by the Crusade for Justice, set off an explosion that wrecked a dormitory and killed Luis "Junior" Martinez.

These attacks are not aimed at the Chicano movement itself, but at the growing struggle of all workers against the government's attacks on living standards and basic rights.

period for no reason and accumulate a full dossier on him.

INFORMER

The bulk of the secret testimony just released is from Anthony Harris, the mental patient and police informer who is the only source of Mayor Alioto's charges about the existence of a Death Angels cult. Harris makes fantastic claims, such as that the Death Angels have 2000 members nationwide.

Harris claims he went down to the ocean more than 40 times with the alleged killers to dump in packages of parts of dismembered bodies.

He says he never took part in the murders, but that the Death Angels permitted him to observe in the hopes he would eventually join in.

This is even more far-fetched than the police stories which claim the Zebra killers committed 12 murders and 6 assaults.

PATROLS

The whole press campaign is in order for police to continue their patrols. As the secret testimony was released, the police revealed that the Zebra sweeps are "still continuing in an abbreviated form to prevent crimes from happening."



600 San Mateo County teachers went on strike June 10 for a 12 percent wage increase.

Protest Teacher Firings

BY SHEILA BREHM
PASADENA, Cal.—Teachers here staged a one day walkout to protest the firing of 171 teachers.

The teachers being fired are mainly from the city's three high schools. Over 1000 students walked out of the high schools to support the teachers.

Saul Glickman, president of the Pasadena Federation of Teachers told the Bulletin: "The firings were the last straw. We have put up with a lot from the newly elected school board which is very right wing, but these firings were the limit.

"We called the walkout to appeal to the community to understand our grievances."

Glickman said the Pasadena School Board violated the procedures of the teachers due process by carrying out the firings.

WHIPPED

Before the teachers were actually fired, members of the school board whipped up a campaign at public meetings to try to gain support for the cutbacks, claiming: "We have to get rid of the communists and infiltrators."

The school board has banned several books including, *Voices of Man*, and several books by

William Faulkner. In addition, the school board is attempting to modify the city's integration plan in order to return to segregated schools.

Glickman said that no future strike action is planned to defend the jobs. He said that further

action would take place through the courts.

He said there is a good possibility of a strike when school opens in the fall, since teachers will not accept the 5 percent pay increase offered by the board.

Machinists Shut Zidell

BY DENNIS FULLER
PORTLAND, Ore.—"The company 'offered' to cut the wages of half the employees," a striking picketer told the Bulletin at Zidell Explorations.

Last week, 251 members of Machinists Local 1432, voted 180 to 3 to strike Zidell scrapyard, ship dismantling, and barge construction sites near downtown Portland. Over 150 boiler-makers and laborers also employed by Zidell have refused to cross the picket lines.

Zidell wants to reclassify "burners," nearly one-half the work force, from skilled journeyman machinists who now receive \$4.92 per hour to unskilled laborers who receive \$3.50.

"That's nothing even worth talking about," said one striker. "You have to live."

School Meals Scrapped

BY BOB GEHRIG
SAN JOSE—Last Thursday, the board of trustees for the Berryessa Elementary School District voted to eliminate all cafeteria services for most of its 11 schools on June 14, and the rest by September 1.

This cutback will mean the immediate layoff of 40 food service workers, members of the California State Employees Association.

More than 2000 school children will have to bring lunch from home or else go without it.

Board members said that the budget must be balanced by September and the only way is to make the cuts.

One food service worker said:

"We weren't even notified until later. After the revenue increase election failed to pass on Tuesday, the board made its decision on Thursday, and on Friday they told us we better start looking for a job."

Three of the board members have said that the parents must accept their own responsibilities.

"There was no bulletin notifying the public," stated one woman server. "The parents are up in arms.

"I think this was a political move against the public for not passing the tax revenue measure. The ballot just said that if it was not passed, then only things like field trips would be cut out. But food is more important."

SF Press Revives Zebra Hysteria

BY MARTY MORAN
SAN FRANCISCO—
The Zebra witch-hunt has been revived by the press and the police here.

The press is playing up secret testimony recently released by the grand jury in the trial of four young Black men charged with being the Zebra killers. Policemen testified of seven different incidents in which the defendants were stopped routinely in the area, about the time when a Zebra killing took place.

The newspapers hint strongly that with a little more police action or less restraint, the murders could have been prevented.

TERRIFY

The whole purpose of this is to terrify people and whip up support for the police to get unlimited powers. What is remarkable about the testimony is what it reveals about normal police practice in the Fillmore.

ROUTINE

It was perfectly routine for the police to stop someone seven different times in a four month

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lucha obrera

lucía rivera

Proyecto De Ley Inmigracion

Ataca Derechos De Trabajadores

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Si esta ley es aprobada, las autoridades de inmigración tienen el derecho de allanar las casas y lugares de trabajo de aquellos que ellos crean que viven o trabajan personas sin documentación debida. Estos pueden ser deportados de inmediato. Una ley similar fue aprobada en Los Angeles, California, donde residen un gran porcentaje de chicanos.

El patrón que emplee un trabajador sin documentación debida esta sujeto a una multa. Ha sido en la Costa Este, Nueva York, y en la Costa Oeste, Los Angeles donde estos proyectos de ley han sido presentados, donde viven la gran mayoría de los trabajadores hispanos.

Al este de los Angeles, tiene la población más numerosa, luego de la ciudad de Mejico, de chicanos. En Nueva York, hay cerca de dos millones de puertorriqueños, cerca de medio millón de dominicanos y cientos de miles de latinoamericanos y caribeños.

En la Costa del Oeste esta ley fue utilizada primordialmente en contra de la Unión de Trabajadores Agrícolas (UFW) cuya membresía consiste mayormente de chicanos. Las casas de los trabajadores chicanos son constantemente allanadas a toda hora de la noche, aterrorizando a los familiares. Esto toma lugar especialmente durante las huelgas en los campos agrícolas con el propósito de debilitar a la unión.

El papel de César Chávez, presidente de la UFW fue el de apoyar en un principio esta campaña de deportación a los trabajadores sin documentación.

Durante los cinco años de duración de la lucha en las industrias Farah, (fábrica de costura) en el estado de Texas, quienes luchaban por el derecho de tener a la Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America como su representante, hubo una viciosa campaña en contra de los trabajadores chicanos siendo varios deportados durante la huelga. Al este de Los Angeles cerca de 200,000 chicanos fueron arrestados y muchos deportados en el lapso de varios meses.

Este proyecto de ley es presentado en esta época cuando la clase capitalista esta tratando de destruir cada derecho básico de la clase obrera. Ellos utilizaran esta ley con el propósito de atemorizar a los trabajadores y de crear divisiones entre trabajadores de diferentes nacionalidades.

Los trabajadores inmigrantes que no tienen la aprobación del departamento de inmigración es utilizado por los patrones como rompe-huelgas bajo la amenaza de ser deportados. Ellos no tienen el derecho de pertenecer a una unión y laboran en los trabajos de peor paga.

Herman Badillo, un congresista democrata del estado de Nueva York, ha enviado un telegrama al gobernador Wilson rogandole que no apruebe la ley, debido a que sería "irresponsable y detrimental para los trabajadores de habla hispana y de otros grupos étnicos."

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La Liga Obrera defiende el derecho de los trabajadores inmigrantes de vivir y trabajar, de pertenecer a una unión al igual que todo trabajador norteamericano. Nosotros entendemos que las condiciones de miseria que los trabajadores y campesinos se enfrentan en sus respectivos países son creadas por la intervención de los Estados Unidos que saquea estos países de sus riquezas.

En la Segunda Conferencia Nacional de la Juventud Socialista, una resolución fue aprobada unánimemente, la cual lee "Nosotros demandamos: que el movimiento laboral defienda a los trabajadores agrícolas en contra de la deportación. Todo trabajador tiene el derecho de vivir y trabajar donde le plazca."

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KILLER COP. . .

(Continued From Page 1)

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Shea, a violent racist, told the court that Armstead and Glover fitted the description as far as he was concerned because "I was just looking at their skin."

Armstead recounted for the Bulletin how his stepson was murdered.

"I heard a car pull up. I was on the right side of the street. I turned to my left and saw someone getting out of the car. He said: 'You Black son of a bitch.' I whirled to my right and I heard a gun shot. No shield was shown."

When he killed Glover, Shea was in plainclothes working on the so-called "anticrime" patrol of the hated 103rd Precinct.

Armstead said that he kept running and he heard another shot fired just as he entered a lot.

"I fell in the bush and the boy fell on my leg. I dragged up and started running again."

Believing that he was being attacked by a robber, Armstead fled behind a church and then came around the other side to the front.

"I stopped a patrol car and told the police that someone was shooting at me. Another patrol car came around. They searched me.

"I got in the back of the car and they drove to around to 112th road. I pointed to where my son was.

"When they raised him up, he was bleeding in the chest. I knew he was shot, but I didn't know how serious it was.

"It was cold-blooded murder. I didn't have a gun and the boy didn't have a gun. I've been on my job for 28 years and haven't caused any trouble. I don't feel I got justice."

In the courtroom, Shea's lawyer Jacob Evseroff subjected Armstead to hysterical racist abuse, calling him "a hoodlum, a gangster, a man who keeps a gun at his place of business and takes it home occasionally."

Shouting at the top of his lungs, Evseroff declared that Armstead "is not a sad, pathetic 51-year-old worker. He is a clever, clever man who takes 10-year-olds out on the street at 5 am to do whatever he does."

Armstead was going to work. Evseroff, virtually screaming, asked the jury if "the testimony of a man of this type and of this ilk is to convict a policeman of murder? In South Jamaica? At 5 am?"

J.C. Armstead, Add's brother: "You have all these people on top doing crooked things and going free, including the president. But if a man steals a loaf of bread, he'll be crucified. A cop shoots a kid in the back and gets

away with it.

"A whole lot of things are coming. It's time for America to wake up. People's eyes are opening. They see things and they understand."

Behind the systematic police violence against the working class—Operation Zebra in San Francisco, the murder of six SLA members in Los Angeles, the use of a tank against workers in East Cleveland—are the preparations of the government and big business for civil war.

Ruchell MaGee is kept behind bars and chained in a courtroom without any evidence to convict him for murder, while criminals like Shea are on the police force and Nixon is in the White House.

The repression of the police and government, who seek to drive down the living standards and destroy the basic rights of millions, must be answered through the building of the

Workers League and Young Socialists as the revolutionary leadership of workers and youth.

We call on all youth to join the Young Socialists which is leading the fight to rally the forces in the working class that will build a mass labor party pledged to socialist policies to throw Nixon out.

We call on all workers to support the Congressional campaign of Workers League candidates Helen Halyard and Terry Delgado in the 14th and 12th Districts of Brooklyn in order to answer Nixon and take forward the fight for a revolutionary leadership.

The Queens Young Socialists will be holding rallies in South Jamaica on Saturday, June 15, demanding that the trade unions act to stop the police repression, defend the jobs and rights of workers and youth, and take action to force Nixon out by building a labor party.

FORD. . .

(Continued From Page 1)

"What did they hire them for if they're going to turn around and fire them?"

Although this round of layoffs may involve only 100 workers, the calls for a strike reveal the tense situation in the plant. The recently announced model changeover has been moved up a month and workers with seniority are being asked to sign cards agreeing to work through the changeover.

The company has scheduled 10 to 12 hour shifts and is destroying working conditions. With the automation the company is bringing in, the general feeling is that thousands more will be laid off during changeover.

"The company is going to prolong the changeover six to nine weeks, like they did in the other auto plants last year to save money. They know guys with seniority will sign up because no one can afford to be out six weeks," Gunn said.

"The heat is unbearable and oil is in puddles on the floor, two inches deep. You can slip and hurt yourself no matter what shoes you wear.

"If you complain, they don't even listen to you. I got a muscle attack from the heat, and the foremen wouldn't let me leave the line.

"We double up just to take a break. But with these layoffs, I don't think the men will do it anymore. They'll just let the job go down the line unfinished. The men want a national strike, but the union is just like the company.

"They want the new guys out, especially the Black men. McCracken (local UAW president) fought against minority hiring and he and the Ku Klux Klan are running around together."

Last week, local union officials threatened to beat up Bulletin newspaper salesmen if they attempted to sell at the plant again. One official said: "Do you know that the grand dragon of the KKK works in Engine Plant No. 1? You better watch your step."

The very methods of dividing workers with racism which the UAW had to fight to organize the auto plants in the 1930s, is now being consciously reintroduced by the auto companies to pit workers against each other for the shrinking number of jobs. The leadership of the UAW is complicit in this.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, industrial arm of the Workers League, must be built in every auto plant, to lead the fight for a national auto strike against layoffs and to throw out the entire 1973 contract.

The Workers League-Young Socialists Invites You To:

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For information call: 212-924-0852
Make all checks payable to the Workers League.
135 W. 14th St., New York, NY 10011



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lucha obrera

— lucía rivera —

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"I fell in the bush and the boy fell on my leg. I dragged up and started running again."

Believing that he was being attacked by a robber, Armstead fled behind a church and then came around the other side to the front.

"I stopped a patrol car and told the police that someone was shooting at me. Another patrol car came around. They searched me.

"I got in the back of the car and they drove to around to 112th road. I pointed to where my son was.

"When they raised him up, he was bleeding in the chest. I knew he was shot, but I didn't know how serious it was.

"It was cold-blooded murder. I didn't have a gun and the boy didn't have a gun. I've been on my job for 28 years and haven't caused any trouble. I don't feel I got justice."

In the courtroom, Shea's lawyer Jacob Evseroff subjected Armstead to hysterical racist abuse, calling him "a hoodlum, a gangster, a man who keeps a gun at his place of business and takes it home occasionally."

Shouting at the top of his lungs, Evseroff declared that Armstead "is not a sad, pathetic 51-year-old worker. He is a clever, clever man who takes 10-year-olds out on the street at 5 am to do whatever he does."

Armstead was going to work. Evseroff, virtually screaming, asked the jury if "the testimony of a man of this type and of this ilk is to convict a policeman of murder? In South Jamaica? At 5 am?"

J.C. Armstead, Add's brother: "You have all these people on top doing crooked things and going free, including the president. But if a man steals a loaf of bread, he'll be crucified. A cop shoots a kid in the back and gets

away with it.

"A whole lot of things are coming. It's time for America to wake up. People's eyes are opening. They see things and they understand."

Behind the systematic police violence against the working class—Operation Zebra in San Francisco, the murder of six SLA members in Los Angeles, the use of a tank against workers in East Cleveland—are the preparations of the government and big business for civil war.

Ruchell MaGee is kept behind bars and chained in a courtroom without any evidence to convict him for murder, while criminals like Shea are on the police force and Nixon is in the White House.

The repression of the police and government, who seek to drive down the living standards and destroy the basic rights of millions, must be answered through the building of the

FORD. . .

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"What did they hire them for if they're going to turn around and fire them?"

Although this round of layoffs may involve only 100 workers, the calls for a strike reveal the tense situation in the plant. The recently announced model changeover has been moved up a month and workers with seniority are being asked to sign cards agreeing to work through the changeover.

The company has scheduled 10 to 12 hour shifts and is destroying working conditions. With the automation the company is bringing in, the general feeling is that thousands more will be laid off during changeover.

"The company is going to prolong the changeover six to nine weeks, like they did in the other auto plants last year to save money. They know guys with seniority will sign up because no one can afford to be out six weeks," Gunn said.

"The heat is unbearable and oil is in puddles on the floor, two inches deep. You can slip and hurt yourself no matter what shoes you wear.

"If you complain, they don't even listen to you. I got a muscle attack from the heat, and the foremen wouldn't let me leave the line.

Workers League and Young Socialists as the revolutionary leadership of workers and youth.

We call on all youth to join the Young Socialists which is leading the fight to rally the forces in the working class that will build a mass labor party pledged to socialist policies to throw Nixon out.

We call on all workers to support the Congressional campaign of Workers League candidates Helen Halyard and Terry Delgado in the 14th and 12th Districts of Brooklyn in order to answer Nixon and take forward the fight for a revolutionary leadership.

The Queens Young Socialists will be holding rallies in South Jamaica on Saturday, June 15, demanding that the trade unions act to stop the police repression, defend the jobs and rights of workers and youth, and take action to force Nixon out by building a labor party.

"We double up just to take a break. But with these layoffs, I don't think the men will do it anymore. They'll just let the job go down the line unfinished. The men want a national strike, but the union is just like the company.

"They want the new guys out, especially the Black men. McCracken (local UAW president) fought against minority hiring and he and the Ku Klux Klan are running around together."

Last week, local union officials threatened to beat up Bulletin newspaper salesmen if they attempted to sell at the plant again. One official said: "Do you know that the grand dragon of the KKK works in Engine Plant No. 1? You better watch your step."

The very methods of dividing workers with racism which the UAW had to fight to organize the auto plants in the 1930s, is now being consciously reintroduced by the auto companies to pit workers against each other for the shrinking number of jobs. The leadership of the UAW is complicit in this.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, industrial arm of the Workers League, must be built in every auto plant, to lead the fight for a national auto strike against layoffs and to throw out the entire 1973 contract.

The Workers League-Young Socialists Invites You To:

Arrow Park Outing Saturday June 29

Swimming and boating at private lake, sports, picnic facilities, near Bear Mountain.

Educational Program

Watergate — The Ugly Face Of Capitalism

Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary, Workers League

Cost: \$5 (includes transportation.)

Buses leave 135 W. 14th St., 8:30 AM Sharp

Transportation also available from Connecticut, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, DC.

For information call: 212-924-0852

Make all checks payable to the Workers League,
135 W. 14th St., New York, NY 10011

