

# Bulletin

weekly organ of the workers league

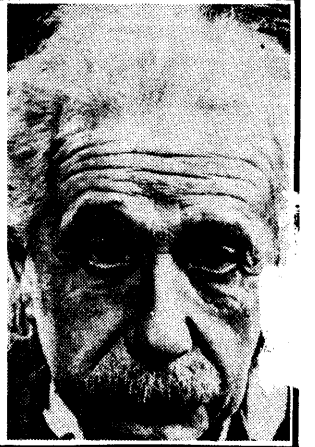
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*As Nixon Threatens Troops In Rail Strike-*

## UNION BUSTING COURT JAILS CESAR CHAVEZ



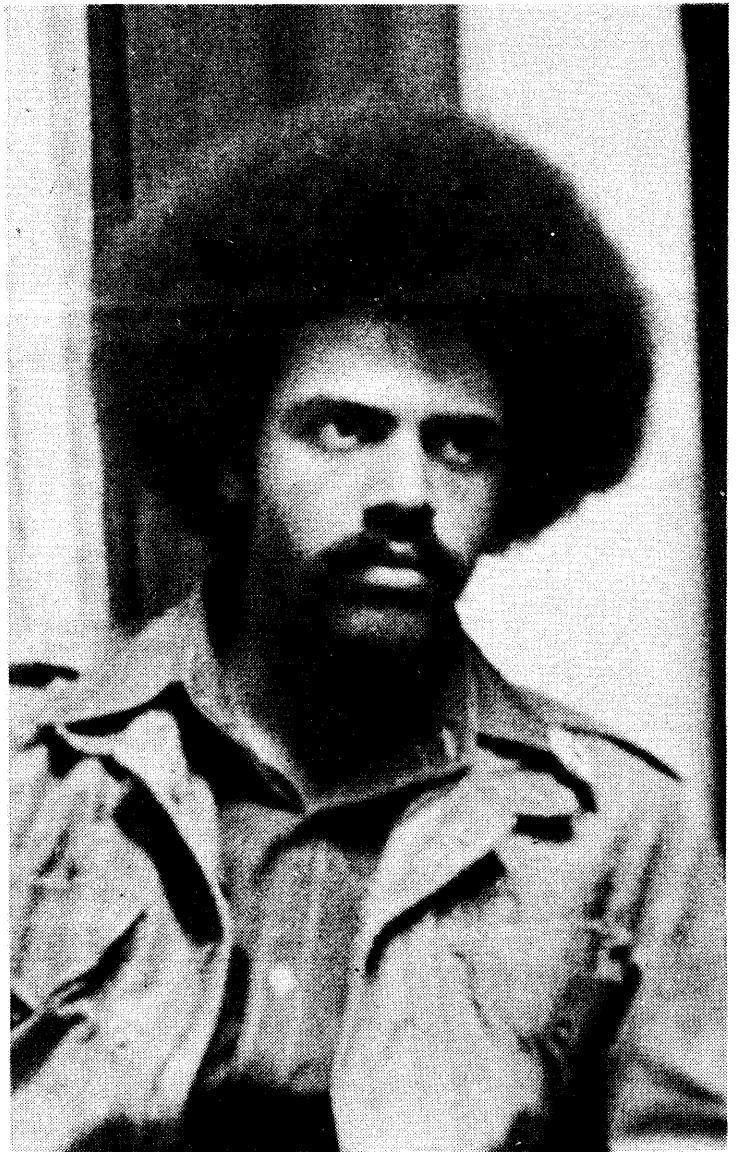
Lettuce strikers picket in Salinas in early period of strike which led to jailing of Cesar Chavez.

### Trotskyism Moves Forward In Canada

## WILDCAT SWEEPS NEW YORK PORT

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

### Prison Report Cover Up For New Murders



Gilbert Jiminez of Inmates Liberation Front answers Lindsay.

## What The Editors Think...

After close to a month of deliberation the Communist Party has informed the Juan Farinas Defense Committee that it will not be a sponsor of the Committee. Its reason is that the committee is "not broad enough."

The truth is that support for the committee has come from a very broad list of sponsors, all of which were willing to defend Farinas as a victim of a class attack for his opposition to the Vietnam War. Among the sponsors have been trade unionists like Stanley Hill, President SSEU-371, Al Evanoff, Vice-President, District 65, and Sam Pollock, Amalgamated Meat Cutters; in the Spanish community Corky Gonzolas, Young Lords Party and Puerto Rican Student Union; New York Regional SDS, 5th Avenue Peace Parade Committee, Student Mobilization Committee, Black Panther Party, American Servicemen's Union and even the Young Workers Liberation League.

Thus the Communist Party stands alone with the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance in refusing to sponsor the Farinas case.

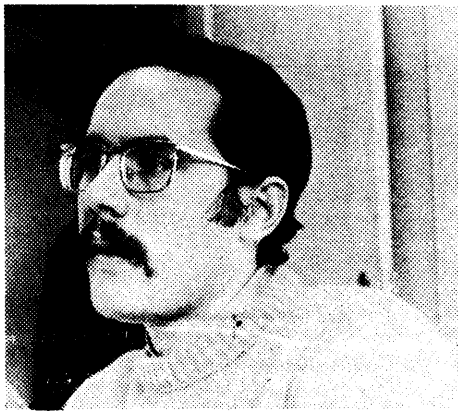
### REASONS

The reasons of the Communist Party are clear enough. They are motivated particularly by a hatred of Trotskyism. Let us remember that while 200 or so unions supported the Trotskyist Minneapolis 18, the first victims of the Smith Act, the Communist Party not only refused to support the case but actively endorsed the prosecution. Let us remember that when the government in the McCarthy period witchhunted and persecuted James Kutcher, a Trotskyist and a legless veteran, hundreds of unions offered support but again the Communist Party refused to support the campaign.

It is true that in later years they admitted their errors in this respect. But they never probed to the roots of the matter and thus to this day have never repudiated the Moscow Trials nor can they admit to the true facts of Trotsky's role in the Russian Revolution and Stalin's real character.

The other side of the Communist Party's hatred of Trotskyism is their support to capitalism. Internationally this takes the form of peaceful coexistence deals with American imperialism. Here they seek common activities and political fronts with the liberals on the basis of liberal programs. Through the liberals they stand in support of capitalism.

For instance they support liberal Democrat Shirley Chisholm in the elections. Then they propose to work with her and the Black Panthers in a common liberal, not class, front against repression. The results of such a policy can be clearly seen in the inmates case reported elsewhere in



CP joins SWP against Juan P. Farinas.

this issue. Here Chisholm, the great liberal intervenes and promises no reprisals. But once Lindsay starts instituting reprisals on the prison rebellion leaders, she is not to be reached!

**THE LIBERALS ARE BETRAYERS! THE ATTACKS UPON US ARE CLASS ATTACKS! THEY MUST BE FOUGHT BACK AGAINST IN A CLASS WAY!**

The Socialist Workers Party which claims to be Trotskyist agrees with the Stalinists on the essentials of the matter—that at all costs we must insist on the liberal character of the defense work. What then is their real position on Trotskyism itself which is after all nothing more than the development of the class struggle method, theory and program of the first three Internationals?

### SWP

The leadership of the SWP and YSA have refused to hold discussions with us on fundamentals. The leadership of the SWP and YSA have refused to hold common meetings with us commemorating Trotsky and against the Stalinists. The SWP and YSA has now come out attacking the Black Panthers precisely because they are groping towards a class position in opposition to petty bourgeois nationalism. Now the SWP and YSA stand together with the Communist Party in opposition to any class fight.

As the recent maneuvers in Chicago with Sidney Lens prove, conciliationism with Stalinism and liberalism will not stop the Stalinists from fighting even the SWP and YSA. But it will aid the Stalinists in developing a base among youth and in the trade unions. It will contribute to the miseducation of a new generation of revolutionaries. It will contribute to betrayals by the Chisholms and their class friends in the ruling class parties.

It will do all this unless it is fought. We will fight it out in a principled way and to the end.

## Juan Farinas Goes To Trial As Support Grows Nationwide

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

Juan Farinas, the young trade unionist who is charged with violating the Selective Service Act on five frameup counts, goes on



Corky Gonzales sponsors Farinas defense.

trial Thursday, December 10. A demonstration is being held in front of the courthouse from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. to support him.

Many of the organizations which have co-sponsored the Defense Committee are now actively building this demonstration, mass leafleting on the campuses and throughout the city, and urging people to come down to it. Some of the groups working most actively with the committee are the Young Lords Party, Puerto Rican Student Union, Student Mobilization Committee, American Servicemen's Union, Black Unity and Latin Alliance at New York City Community College, Young Workers Liberation League at City College, and the Labor Committee at Columbia University. WKCR, the Columbia College radio station, and WBAI are making announcements about the demonstration.

### DEMONSTRATION

Helena Farinas was interviewed on the New York University radio station. The committee is co-sponsoring a dance with the Young Lords on Saturday, December 12 in Philadelphia. The committee is bringing the case to a meeting of the Bridgeport Young Lords. A contingent from Connecticut will be coming to the demonstration. Juan will speak the day before the trial at Queensboro College. Students at Queensboro are helping to build the demonstration.

A successful meeting was held for Farinas at Stony Brook last week. The

### EDITORIAL

## Railway Workers Challenge Nixon's Union-busting

As we go to press a national rail strike threatens. Four AFL-CIO unions representing nearly 500,000 railroad workers are preparing to strike 12:01 a.m. December 10 regardless of what Nixon does.

Nixon for his part is proposing special Congressional action to impose further delays on a dispute which has been delayed, as have all rail disputes, for years under various special laws. Railroad workers are becoming more and more convinced the only way they can strike is to defy all the laws, injunctions and other government actions used by the ruling class to impose their will and their terms of work on the workers.

It is because these workers have faced such heavy government pressure that today they trail behind in wages other sectors of skilled workers. To boot they now face tremendous unemployment. This is why the railroad workers have rejected a three year pact said to be a 37 percent of \$1.32 an hour raise. They are determined to take the lead in the wage offensive of American workers.

President C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks explains his strike decision this way: "The chances are, regardless of what I did, that members of our union will strike."

### jail

There can be no doubt but that Dennis and other railroad union leaders will be thrown in jail if the strike takes place. It is even possible that the Armed Forces will be mobilized to run the trains as they did the Post Office last year. This is the threat all trade unionists now face.

Cesar Chavez faces life imprisonment unless he calls off his lettuce boycott in support of the lettuce strikers in Monterey County. As with rail there must be united trade union struggle against these attempts to use the courts and jails and possibly even troops to impose on the American worker conditions of work agreeable only to the employer but not freely agreed to by the workers themselves.

We said that the recent campaign of slander and attacks on students, youth, blacks and/or minorities was part of a general offensive against all working people and the first stage of a direct attack on the labor movement itself. We said that Trudeau's martial law in Canada, like the troops in Northern Ireland, were forebodings for similar moves here. With the Chavez jailing and now the threat of a rail strike and more jailings of union leaders this is becoming even clearer.

### action

What we propose is that all labor stand together against these attacks. United action through mass demonstrations of support to jailed labor leaders! A general strike of all labor if troops are used against any section of labor like the railroad workers! A break with the perpetrators of slave labor laws against workers who fight back against inflation and unemployment! Forward to a labor party based on the trade unions and representing all the working people, black and white, young and old, employed and unemployed!

meeting was co-sponsored by the Workers League Club and the Puerto Rican Students Organization.

Helena Farinas who is presently on a tour to gain support nationwide for the defense spoke this weekend in Chicago at the NPAC Conference.

### SPONSORS

New sponsors for the Juan Farinas Defense Committee include: Ed Cross, President, Local 147, Compressed Air and Tunnel Workers; Milton Tambor, President, Local 1640, AFSCME, Detroit; John T. Williams, Vice-President, Teamsters Local 208; Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, President, Denver Crusade for Justice; Lou Renfrow, State Chairman, New Party of Ohio; Latin Liberation Front, University of Minnesota; Gilberto Gerena-Valentin of the Culebra pro Rescate Committee; Jerry Gordon and James Lafferty, National Co-Chairman, National Peace Action Coalition; Peace and Freedom Movement of Long Island University; Westchester Peace Council; Columbia Presby-

terian Medical Center Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression; Chris Wiley of the Black Workers Council; Spark newspaper; Stony Brook SDS and the New York Regional SDS; and Wayne State University SMC; Carlos Heredia, President, O.L.A.S., Chicago; and Peter Baldino, Recording Secretary, IBT Local 522.

This open political attack by the United States government on trade unionists, minority groups and youth must be beaten, and it is crucial that all supporters of the Juan Farinas Defense Committee, all readers of the Bulletin, all youth, workers, and members of the Spanish-speaking and black communities show the witchhunters that these attacks will be stopped. The most concrete way that this can be done is by helping the fight to win this case. If an appeal is necessary, the committee will continue its work. If you are interested in working more closely with the committee the address is: Juan Farinas Defense Committee, 6th floor, 135 W. 14th Street, NYC 10011, and the telephone is (212) 924-0852.

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# SWP-YSA Maneuver With Stalinists At NPAC Meet

BY FRED MUELLER

CHICAGO—The Dec. 5-6 conference of the National Peace Action Coalition further revealed the bankruptcy of middle class protest in dealing with the war in Southeast Asia or any other aspect of the capitalist crisis.

The conference, held in Chicago, was attended by about 1,300. Dominating the proceedings were the Young Socialist Alliance and the anti-war group which it dominates, the Student Mobilization Committee. The conference exposed the more and more rightward turn on the SWP-YSA leadership.

Instead of posing a real program of struggle against the war, instead of going on the offensive against the Stalinists whose central role is to contain the struggle against the war within the confines of reformism, the leaders of the conference conducted behind the scenes negotiations with the Stalinists and their supporters.

The negotiations took place between the NPAC leaders and Sidney Lens of the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression (NCAWRR), which took place during the Chicago conference.

Lens had submitted a resolution which called for collaboration between NPAC and NCAWRR around NCAWRR's plans for spring activities. After protracted negotiations he withdrew his resolution, claiming no "irreconcilable" differences with the NPAC position. But no agreement was reached on any united action for the spring.

## LOGIC

The NPAC leaders, including the SWP and YSA, fear the logic of their popular front policies and hold back from the kind of collaboration which could subordinate their coalition to the NCAWRR, dominated by the Communist Party, and pacifists and others close to its reformist outlook. At the same time NPAC is completely unable to pose any principled

difference with the NCAWRR, and it moves closer and closer to the positions of the liberals and the Stalinists.

Thus in the negotiations the NPAC agreed to commemorate the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. on April 3 and 4 of next year. They still, after making this concession, were unable to get agreement with the NCAWRR on plans for activity.

The commemoration of King's assassination is a further political concession to liberalism. It was explained in terms of King's record as an anti-war fighter and leader of the fight for civil rights. King was the leading exponent of religious non-violence among the black masses and he tried as hard as he possibly could to prevent their going beyond pacifism and a break with the liberals and the Democratic Party. Will NPAC and the SWP now decide that it is necessary to commemorate the assassination of John and Robert Kennedy, with whom King worked so closely over the years?

At the very same time as the Black Panthers are under increasingly vicious government and police attack, the revisionists of the YSA and SWP build up illusions in King and attack the Panthers for their strengths, the beginnings of a break from nationalism and separatism. The class meaning of this is clear.

## LINES

The YSA and the SMC continue to put forward the perspective of the popular front in the fight against the war in Vietnam. This was expressed quite clearly in the Organizational Proposal adopted by the conference.

"The desire for peace cuts across political, racial, religious and national lines." This of course means class lines too. The NPAC ignores the critical question of the difference between a desire for peace and inevitability of war under capitalism. In its own sphere, the NPAC simply refuses to recognize the class struggle. The aversion of the middle class for war is enough. Everything is turned upside down and the working class is subordinated to the middle class, to



Helena Farinas addresses NPAC conference demanding that it sponsor Farinas defense.

liberalism and pacifism.

The Workers League fought at the NPAC conference for a class fight against the war. This was summed up in the resolution proposed by the Workers League which moved that the conference fight to mobilize students and workers in opposition to the war around a program of immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Southeast Asia, full support to the wage offensive, an end to discrimination and jobs for all, an end to repression of workers, youth and minority peoples, and a break with the Democrats and Republicans and the fight for an independent labor party.

The hostility to the working class was further expressed in NPAC's refusal to sponsor the Juan Farinas Defense Committee. The conference voted to support Farinas' rights but voted down a motion to sponsor the committee. Although asked several times to explain themselves, no serious explanation was forthcoming.

Three of the five coordinators of NPAC are sponsors of the Farinas Defense Committee. Many others at the NPAC

conference agreed to become sponsors, and over \$60 was raised for the defense. Jim Lafferty acknowledged that while he was a sponsor in his own personal capacity, NPAC claimed it could not sponsor the committee because it raised political issues.

The only political issue raised by the Defense Committee is that the attack on Farinas is an attack on workers, youth and minority peoples as well as an attack on democratic rights. It is a political attack. We would not be defending the rights of any pro-war or anti-working class tendency. In its very nature this attack must involve more than civil liberties. The fight back means mobilizing the largest possible numbers of workers and youth against the government's attacks upon them.

It is clear that just as the revisionism of the SWP betrays the fight against the war it prevents it from giving principled and full support to a working class fighter against the war.

## Strike Sentiment Grows Among Ford Workers In Natick, Mass.

BY DAVE CHAMBERS

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Latest reports from UAW Local 422 here continue to reflect the growing militancy of the rank and file and the tremendous discontent among auto workers.

At the ratification meeting in Framingham the UAW Service Representative received prolonged boos and hisses from the 2,200 auto workers.

When the vote on the national agreement was finally taken, it won by a slim margin of 100 votes (800 for and 700 against). The president of the local then declared that the 700 members who had already left the meeting by the time of the vote were also in favor of the national contract and proclaimed the contract passed by 800 votes.

However it was clear to this reporter that most of those who left the meeting early were anything but happy with the contract or the union leadership.

At the same time it appears that Ford Motor Company has learned something

from the developments at GM. Sensing that the Woodcock leadership might not be around much longer, Ford wants to take advantage of his sellout policies while they can. Not only is Ford refusing to accept the sellout contract as retroactive for Ford workers from the beginning of the strike but Ford is also backing down on its verbal agreements over local issues.

At the Ford depot in Natick, Mass. the company now wants to take back local gains made by the workers in earlier contracts. The feeling in Natick is that there will be a strike against Ford.

A strike at Ford can turn around the whole course of the fight in auto and throw out the rotten Woodcock sellout.

## Ford And Chrysler Ranks Join Fight Against Sellout In Detroit

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

DETROIT, Dec. 8—The tentative contract reached Monday, Dec. 7 between Ford and the Woodcock leadership is very similar to the GM sellout except that the 25¢ raise in new money the Ford workers get is only retroactive to November 2.

With the strike deadline just before Christmas, Woodcock knows that the workers cannot afford much time off. The bureaucracy obviously had it all figured out when the contract would come down the line.

Here in Detroit a week ago the TV news stations were saying that a tentative settlement was expected Sunday night. The Detroit Free Press said this was necessary "to conform to the complicated UAW timetable."

Taking advantage of the near depletion of the GM strike fund and the nearness of Christmas, Woodcock retreated even further than the GM strike. Ford wanted his pound of flesh and got it over retroactive pay.

The word is that Ford management will attempt a 10-20% increase in production following the contract. Already GM management is flagrantly disregarding seniority and preparing more speed-up at a number of plants following the settlement. Some people say that this contract is one of the best settlements that Ford workers have ever gotten, but the auto workers here know that it is far less than their needs.

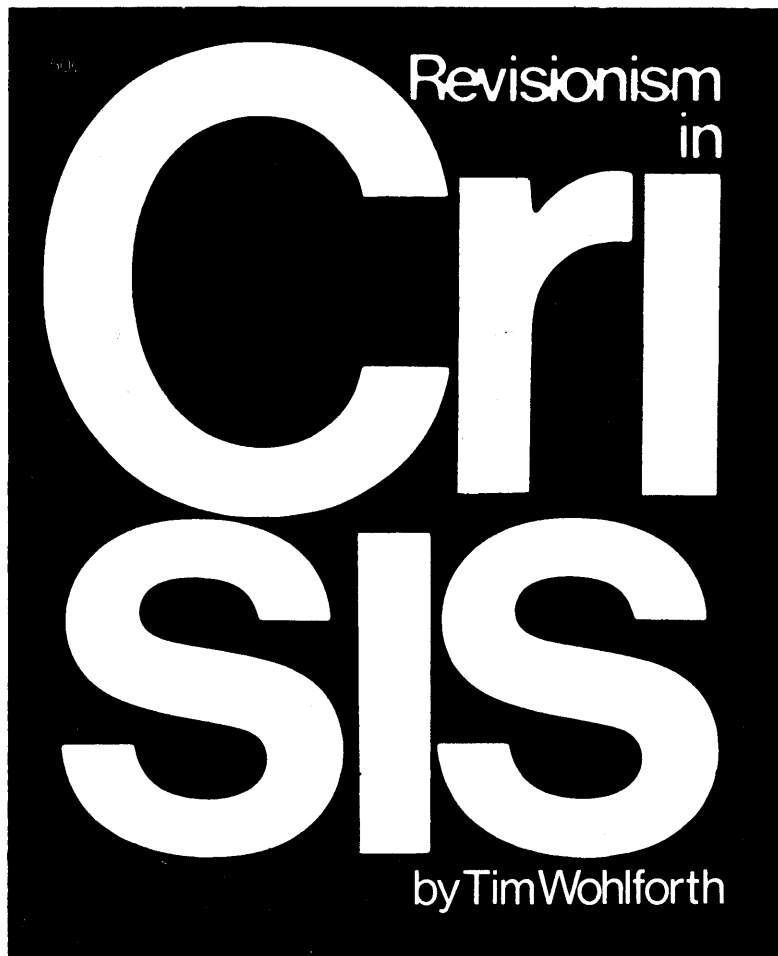
The 51¢ wage gain may look good on paper but 31¢ is old money. 30 and out is no good at all. The questions of speed-up, overtime and working conditions were not discussed at all.

The Workers League here in Detroit urged the Ford and Chrysler workers last week to reject the contract in spite of Woodcock. The Workers League here passed out a leaflet to Ford and Chrysler workers which was received very well.

## LEAFLETS

At Hamtramck Dodge Main two workers returned to help pass out these leaflets.

## Just Off The Press!



This booklet discusses the recent international congress of the Pabloites and relates the disputes to the origins of Pabloism and the Marxist method. 50¢.

Send to: LABOR PUBLICATIONS 135 West 14 Street, New York City, 10011.

One of them will be helping to sell the Bulletin in the future. At River Rouge Ford workers walked across the parking lot to get their leaflets and some returned for extras for their buddies. Many of the workers that read the leaflet on the spot expressed agreement with it and dissatisfaction with Woodcock.

The way to victory at Ford is for the rank and file to reject the sellout and build a rank and file committee which will fight for \$1.25 immediate raise retroactive September 15; full 30 and out now. no strings; full c.o.l. now; decent conditions; voluntary overtime and no speed-up.



# Strikes Paralyze Spain As Basque Trial Opens



Basques demonstrate in Burgos in front of courthouse where 16 Basques go on trial.

BY LOU BELKIN

The Franco regime has declared a three month state of emergency following strikes and demonstrations by tens of thousands of workers and students protesting the courtmartial of 16 Basques accused of murdering a fascist police official in 1968.

The province of Guipuzcoa, one of four Basque provinces, has seen strikes by workers in the heavily industrial section of San Sebastian, Bilbao and in smaller towns. On Tuesday, Dec. 1 a West German official was kidnapped from San Sebastian by a left section of the Basque guerrilla group. It is widely believed that Franco, eager to continue lucrative trade pacts with West Germany as preparation for even more extensive pacts with the Common Market, is out for bloody revenge.

The murder of Manzanos, an inspector of Franco's dreaded Military Police, after an extensive manhunt and press villification campaign, led to the arrest of sixteen Basque workers and students, alleged members of the ETA (Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna), a Basque nationalist group. The ETA has been battling against the Madrid government for autonomy for the Basque provinces. Leaflets distributed by

the ETA after the death of the despised Manzanos proclaimed the murder an act of revenge in reprisal for the killing of ETA activist Javier Echevarrieta by the civil guard.

#### MILITARY

The trial rejects the "normal" course for prisoners in Spain. The sixteen are being tried by a military tribunal, without a jury, and death sentences have been

sought for six, and a total of 728 years and one day for the others. Additionally, the trial will be, according to the *New York Times* of December 3, "... a modified form of summary proceeding, in Spanish, with limited rights for the defense and no appeal."

In Spain, trials such as these are becoming increasingly common. Franco's state of emergency, aimed at workers, peasants and students in the Basque country gives the police special powers to search without warrant and to hold suspects indefinitely without recourse to the courts. Such a decree in crisis torn Spain, follows on the heels of Trudeau's equally vicious legal repression and coincides with martial law being imposed in Ireland in the form of the "Internment Law."

The Spanish Church, the opposition Socialist Party, liberals, constitutional Democrats, and the Communist Party have issued press statements denouncing the trial. Massive support for the defendants is growing across the length and breadth of Spain by intellectuals, students, peasants, and workers, from Seville, Madrid, Barcelona to Catalonia.

#### STALINISTS

Despite pontifications from the Pope and pleas for clemency on the part of "moderate" military figures, despite the arrest of 14 Communist Party members in Madrid, not one word of protest has come from the Soviet regime. The governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary or Rumania have remained silent. Statements from the accused expose how confessions have been forced through "the ring torture." In this process six or seven guards form a ring and strike the prisoner with guns or clubs. In the

## Lynch Declares Martial Law In Irish Republic

BY MARTY JONAS

The government of the Republic of Ireland, on December 4, assumed emergency powers. Declaring that "a secret armed conspiracy exists in the country to kidnap one or more prominent persons," Prime Minister Jack Lynch reactivated the Special Powers Act of 1940.

This act allows the government to arrest and intern people without trial. The government has indicated that it is reopening the internment camp in Curragh, County Kildaire, where IRA members and other militants were kept during the 1940s and 50s.

Thus, Lynch has followed the course of Trudeau in Canada, without even waiting for an excuse.

What has been happening however, is that Lynch and his government have had their hands full with the working class in the

Republic. A bank strike which paralyzed all banking for six months has only just ended. Lynch's Prices and Incomes measures have proved ineffective against the mounting wage struggles of the working class. Further, the growing concern of the workers in the south for the plight of the workers in North Ireland, threatens Lynch with the spilling over of the Northern class struggle into the Republic.

The ruling class throughout the capitalist nations are faced with a wave of strikes that grows stronger each day.

"operating table torture" a prisoner is put on a table so that a part of the body hangs from it and then he is beaten with clubs. This is not enough for the bureaucrats of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Russia. Perhaps the fact that one prisoner Maria Arriti went mad, is not sufficient enough proof for the Stalinists to intercede.

The *Daily World*, organ of the American Communist Party, whitewashes the whole affair. It denounced the kidnapping of the West German official as the work of the fascists themselves.

#### THREATENS

It is precisely in this period of deepening international capitalist crisis that the struggles of heroic workers, peasants and students even in the fascist countries develop and grow. The young workers and peasants of Spain have shut down ports, factories and schools in defense of their comrades. It is precisely this tremendous movement, the most monumental in Spain since the civil war that threatens the regime of Franco.

The Stalinists eager to maintain the equilibrium between their ability to rule and world capitalist stability refrain from criticizing Franco with whom they have inaugurated extensive trade deals. They move closer to Franco as Spanish workers and students defy the regime. It has just been announced that trade agreements have been signed between Husak of Czechoslovakia and Franco, along with announcements that Rumanian and Polish embassies are expected to open shortly in Madrid. Marshall Tito is now surveying economic prospects in fascist Spain.

The elementary defense of the sixteen Basque nationalists must now be taken into the American labor movement.

In the Irish Republic, as in Canada and Northern Ireland, the capitalists have decided to "take off the gloves" and sharpen up the apparatus of repression for the working class.

What these new developments in the Republic show is that the ruling class is now becoming more nervous as their crisis increases, and they are prepared to rush in the repressive measures and the troops without even waiting for the excuse of a kidnapping.

Lynch has not even bothered to wait for anything to happen; he has reinstated the emergency laws and reopened the concentration camps on the basis of what Tomas Maceiolla, head of Sinn Fein, called "a cynical 'German plot' scare."

Workers will ignore the lessons of what is happening in Canada and the Irish Republic at their peril.

## British Workers Strike Against Government

BY ED SMITH

Workers shutdown the major industries in England in a strike on Tuesday, December 8, against the Conservative government's viciously anti-labor Industrial Relations Bill. The ruling class attack and the response to it in the labor movement provide serious lessons for all workers.

It is absolutely clear that the purpose of this Tory bill is to put the working class in a legal cage, to smash the organized working class.

The most important of all the vicious anti-union provisions of the bill is its outlawing of unauthorized, "unofficial" or wildcat strikes. Nearly all strikes in Britain at least start off as unofficial. Without them the British working class would never have made the wage gains over the past period. These gains have now brought the crisis of declining British capitalism to a head and forced the Tory government to bring forth this bill.

The government could level fines for involvement in such "unauthorized industrial actions" of up to \$60 a day on individual workers, and on unions and political groups involved of up to \$12,000 a day.

The British capitalist class will have the legal tools to destroy, through financial ruination, any worker, union, or political tendency that attempts to fight back against its plans to reduce the British working class to the poverty of the 1930s. It makes a mockery of the right to strike, of freedom of speech and of the press. It attempts to throw the workers legally back to the days of the Taff Vale Judgement at the turn of the century as part of an overall plan to smash the working class.

#### TEST

This vicious attack, and the opposition to it in the working class which is growing wider and more vociferous by the day, has put every tendency in the working class movement to the test.

As usual the "left" and right wing leaders of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party have failed miserably. These "leaders" hope to defeat the Tory government by distributing brochures showing how "unreasonable" the bill is, and through the oratory of Labour Party leader Harold Wilson.

Hundreds of thousands of workers have recognized that the bill, reflecting the capitalist class' fierce determination to protect its profits at the expense of the working class, can never be defeated in this fashion and that in fact the labor leaders have accepted a defeat even before the battle has begun.

A means to defuse this extremely dangerous leftward trend is needed by the employers, and of course the Stalinists are working overtime to fill the bill. As always these people put their friendly relations with the trade union bureaucracy, and through them to the bourgeoisie, higher than the objective need of the working class to break with these bureaucrats and throw back the deadly attacks of the employers and the government.

#### CP

Thus, the British Communist Party is using all its influence in the trade unions to confine the December 8 movement, which has been condemned by the TUC and the Labour Party, to basically a piece of propaganda, a protest strike. But as the British Trotskyists point out, the passing of the Industrial Relations Bill is precisely one of the essential things the Tory government was put into office to do. Thus, mere "protest" will have no effect on the determination of the Tories to push the law through.

The *Manchester Guardian*, writing on the December 8 strike expresses the capitalist view on such protest:

"Token strikes are not going to bring the country to its knees or deter Parliament from its purpose and there is no cause to exaggerate their sinister political significance. They are mere protests or demonstrations and, probably, counter-productive as such."

Against this dangerously bankrupt line of the Stalinists, the Socialist Labour League is waging a fierce struggle to take the movement beyond the protest stage to force the union leaders to fight for a general strike of the entire labor movement to not only defeat the bill but to force its Tory originators to resign.

The SLL campaign is meeting more and more success in the working class, and more and more hysterical attacks by the reformists and Stalinists, precisely because of the growing realization by workers that the Tory government has launched a political attack on the working class all along the line. The attack on social welfare programs, on nationalized indus-

try, and the proposed anti-union laws must be fought politically.

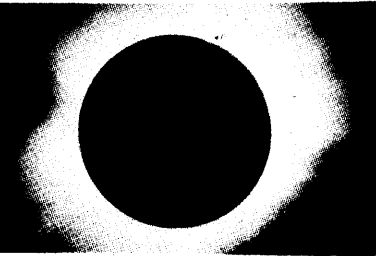
#### SLOGAN

This is the meaning of the spontaneous wildcat strikes that swept English post offices when the government fired the head of the Post Office, Lord Hall, for resisting its plans for turning the profitable services of the Post Office over to private ownership and attacking the Post Office workers. These workers along with thousands of others have begun to understand that whether the crisis will be resolved in favor of the capitalist class or the working class depends on which class is politically master in the house. This understanding of the necessity for a political struggle for workers' control was expressed in the slogan of thousands of striking Post Office workers: "Sack the Tories!"

Despite everything the trade union bureaucrats and the Stalinists can do to make December 8 a token protest against the bill, the movement for a political confrontation with the capitalist class will continue to grow. More and more the working class understands that the Industrial Relations Bill must be defeated, because it is part of a capitalist conspiracy to rob the working class of the rights it has fought for since its origin.

In the struggle against these ruling class attacks, the trade union bureaucrats and their Stalinist supporters must be forced to either stop playing around with words and take action against the capitalists and their political agents, or be replaced by a revolutionary leadership that will.

# SCIENTIFIC WORLD



## Materialism versus idealism: Einstein's relativity

BY MARTIN ZARROP

matter, space and time.

The purpose of mechanics is to describe how bodies change their position in space with time.

What is meant by the terms 'position', 'space' and 'time'?

By position we mean 'position relative to some rigid body of reference'; for example, we may fix the position of an aeroplane by a measurement of longitude, latitude and height. Here the reference frame is attached rigidly to the earth.

With the advent of space travel, it will become more convenient to use one attached to the sun or even the galaxy. In other words, we are dealing with the spatial relationships of real, material bodies.

For Newton, 'it is the non-material space between the bodies which is basic:

'Absolute space, in its own nature, without relation to anything external, remains always similar and immovable' ('Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy'—1687).

Absolute space is therefore conceived of as a canvass (reference frame) against which bodies move without interaction.

### Absolute time

Newton's view of absolute time is consistent with this:

'Absolute, true, and mathematical time, of itself, and from its own nature, flows equably without relation to anything external, and by another name is called duration.'

Time is related here to the ticking of some cosmic clock, rather than emerging as a quantitative measure of the development of material processes.

Until the end of the last century, the question: 'Where is the absolute frame of reference?' or, equivalently, 'How fast is the earth moving relative to absolute space?' was not decisive as far as scientific practice was concerned.

In the first place, the earth's rotation has a negligible effect

on most terrestrial scientific activity and therefore a reference frame, fixed to the earth, proved as adequate as the elusive absolute frame.

Secondly, no constant velocity of the earth relative to absolute space can be detected by any experiment.

This is embodied in the principle (not the theory) of relativity which can be stated as follows:

'The result of an experiment performed on a station platform is the same as the result obtained in a train moving along a straight track at constant speed.'

For example, an observer on the train who releases a stone from his hand sees it fall to the floor in a straight line, just as if he were standing on the platform.

Of course, an actual platform-observer would see the train-observer's stone travel in a curve, a parabola.

Coupled with the relativity principle is the theorem of Galileo concerning the addition of velocities. This simply states that a man walking at five miles per hour along the corridor of a train travelling at 60 mph appears to be moving at 65 mph to an outside, stationary observer. Such a 'commonsense' result could

hardly be questioned—or could it?

### Conflicted

After 200 years of Newtonian supremacy, the development of electromagnetism produced a law that conflicted with Newton and Galileo.

It was shown by Lorenz that the speed of light is always the same (in a vacuum), whether or not the light-emitting body is moving.

To see the significance of this, let us speed the train up to one mile per second and attach a lamp to the front. As the speed of light is 186,000 miles per second (mps), the outside observer should see the beam travelling at 186,001 mps.

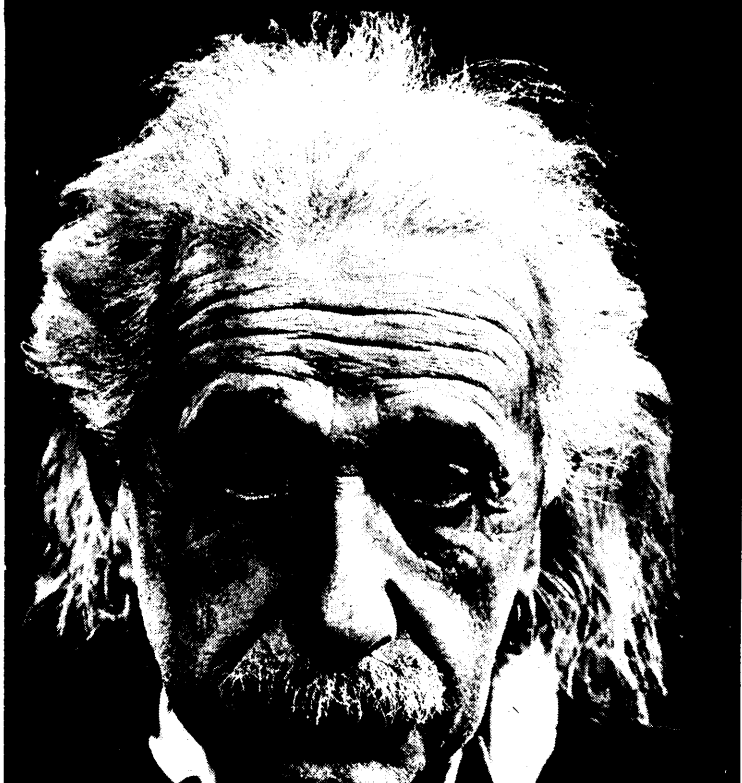
However, according to the new law, he actually measures a velocity of 186,000 mps! The impossibility of resolving this contradiction within the philosophical framework laid down by Newton constituted one of the 'small clouds' that marred the scientific horizon until 1905.

In overcoming this impasse, Einstein embarked on an examination of space and time measurements from a materialist standpoint.

Both absolute space and absolute time are rejected, together with the old law of addition of velocities. Einstein concludes that 'every reference-body has its own particular time'.

The nonsensical statement that 186,000 mps equals 186,001 mps is now made meaningful by rendering it concrete: 186,000 miles per train-second equals 186,001 miles per platform-second. Time as measured on the moving train moves more slowly than it does on the stationary platform.

Expressed in this way, the problem seems to have been resolved through sleight of hand. However, Einstein shows in a simple experiment how relative time-scales are linked to the relative motion of the observers.



Albert Einstein

AT THE END of the 19th century, many scientists considered that there was very little that could be added to their basic body of theoretical physics.

The fundamental theories of Newton in mechanics and gravitation had served the bourgeoisie well. The development of capitalism signified a huge step forward in mankind's productive forces and his knowledge of the world in which he lived.

The truth of Newton's theories—verified daily in a million ways within every factory machine—seemed unassailable. Surely here was unconditional and absolute truth—the divine word of God, revealed to man through his profits?

Even the development of the theories of electricity and magnetism by Faraday and Maxwell in the 19th century could scarcely disturb the calm.

The universe, including man, was conceived as a system of tiny, indivisible particles, moving under their mutual interactions—either gravitational or electromagnetic in nature—and subject to the laws of Newton and Faraday-Maxwell.

In other words, the universe was qualitatively finite at the atomic level.

As one eminent scientist of the day said—everything is perfect apart from 'two small clouds'.

The 'small' clouds to which he referred led in 1900 to Planck's quantum theory and in 1905 to the special relativity theory of Einstein!

The theoretical and practical implications of their work challenged everything that had been considered fixed and settled. Together they dealt a heavy blow against the old conceptions of the nature of



Isaac Newton

How do two observers, in motion relative to each other, synchronize their clocks?

Suppose that the stationary clock ticks once every second and with each tick emits a flash of light. An observer moving away at constant velocity adjusts the ticks of his clock to correspond to the arrival of the light signals.

### 'Discrepancy'

Because of the motion each consecutive signal has further to travel before being detected.

Therefore, a second for the moving observer is **greater** than a second for the stationary observer.

There is no way in which the 'discrepancy' can be detected, because such detection would presuppose the existence of a process transmitting faster than light.

Such a process has not as yet been discovered and certainly could not be described by the theory of relativity in its present form.

Einstein's theory led to a reformulation of the laws of mechanics—a more precise reflection of objective reality. However, this did not mean that Newton's laws were not 'true' and could be scrapped. The development of quantum theory and relativity revealed the conditional and limited nature of Newtonian theory and, in so doing, enriched our understanding of it.

Provided that we remain outside the atomic domains (distances of the order of a millionth of a centimetre) and deal with speeds which are small compared with the speed of light, then classical theory suffices.

For example, even for a train moving at 1 mps, that is, 3,600 miles per hour, the difference in the hour is only a fiftieth of a second.

Practically, relativistic effects only become important (on earth) in the realm of elementary particles, which can attain velocities comparable with that of light because of their infinitesimal masses.

The theory of relativity reveals time and space as a unity inextricably linked with material processes.

It not only embraces the gains made by Galileo and Newton, but reveals new qualities of matter.

Probably the most important is that mass and energy become interchangeable—mass can give rise to energy and vice versa.

This is the principle behind the creation of new fundamental particles and the possibility of nuclear oblivion.

We can understand this in the following way.

A force acting on a body produces an acceleration, which (according to Newton) will, after a time, give the body a speed greater than that of light.

Relativity theory rules this out by 'automatically' increasing the mass of the body with speed and, therefore, making it more and more difficult to accelerate.

It is in this way that there emerges the famous formula:  $E=mc^2$  (energy equals mass multiplied twice by the speed of light).

The attack on Einstein came mainly from those who praised his achievements. At all costs the materialist core of his theory had to be obscured,

along with Einstein's continuity with and break from Newton.

### No longer true

Dr Hermann Bondi, in his book 'The Universe at Large', has this to say:

'In spite of the enormous number of cases where Newton's theory has been correct, it is no longer regarded as true in any sense; but we know from its close agreement with Einstein's theory that, except for a few very small details, (!) Newton's theory will give the same answers as Einstein's. 'As Newton's theory is much simpler mathematically, we go on using it as a useful tool of astronomical work, not as something we believe true in any sense of the word' (pp. 19-20).

Here empiricism runs rife. Physical theories are collections of facts, devoid of all qualitative aspects or reducing them to 'a few small details'.

If it works, use it—if it doesn't, it isn't true.

On page 18, Dr Bondi is more explicit:

'It is never any good in science to cry for the fullest information. We have never got it. One always has to do with what we have and make the best of the job in hand at the moment.'

### Empirical

In admiring Einstein, Bondi renders him superfluous. Other physicists had approached some of Einstein's results in an empirical way, from the standpoint of adapting Newton to the new developments in science.

This can, of course, give 'the right answers' by continually avoiding theory and relying on 'rules of thumb'.

The present stage of the theory of elementary particles is now coming more and more to rely on such 'rules', albeit of a very sophisticated and mathematically complex nature.

As we have attempted to show, Einstein transcended Newton in developing physical theory from a materialist standpoint.

The implications of his general theory and Einstein's philosophical development will be dealt with in a further article.

### 'WHAT'S the time?'

We look at wrist watches and give the answer, confident that we are correct within an error of a few minutes. If we want to check this, we either switch on the radio, have a look at Big Ben or telephone the speaking clock.

We would then, in fact, be referring to time as measured out by an atomic clock, driven by the process of decay of a suitable radioactive element—a process relatively unaffected by external factors, such as traffic vibrations or temperature changes, which disturb our 'everyday' time-pieces.

Even Big Ben itself runs slightly fast (except on the

hour) because of the weight of its minute-hand!

It is the extremely weak interaction of the atomic clock with its environment that gives us confidence in its 'correctness'.

We seem to be approaching Newton's absolute time which, 'from its own nature, flows equably without relation to anything external'.

Such considerations make it all the more difficult to abandon the concept of absolute time and raise the question: 'Do moving clocks really slow down or is this an illusion suffered by the stationary observer?'

Firstly, time and process cannot be separated. In his 'The Meaning of Relativity' (1922), Einstein insists on this:

'In order to give physical significance to the concept of time, processes of some kind are required which enable relations to be established between different places. It is immaterial what kind of processes one chooses for such a definition of time. This holds for the propagation of light in vacuo in a higher degree than for any other process. . . . From all these considerations, space and time data have a physically real, and not merely a fictitious, significance.'

### MATERIAL

Einstein's relativity, therefore, deals not with abstract time-measurements but the effect of motion on physical processes.

We are obliged to drop the concept of the 'impartial' observer and to recognize that a real, material observer, moving



# Stalinism perverts science:

# THE CASE OF LYSENKO

by MARTIN ZARROP

**THE GROWING** crisis of world Stalinism is inextricably linked with the political and economic upheavals that are shaking imperialism.

The theories of 'de-Stalinization' and the 'self-liberalization' of the Soviet bureaucracy, so beloved by the revisionists after Stalin's death, are revealed as completely bankrupt by the events of 1968 and subsequent developments.

The Czech Communist Party has been purged from top to bottom and the attack on intellectuals within the Soviet Union itself gathers momentum.

Fearful of the developments taking place within the working class on an international scale, the Soviet bureaucracy lashes out viciously against those who criticize it.

There is to be no room for any development in art, literature or science independent of the needs of the counter-revolutionary caste in the Kremlin.

Last year, a two-day conference was held in Moscow and attended by more than 1,000 Soviet intellectuals.

At its closing session, Mr Pyotr Demichev, the Communist Party Central Committee secretary in charge of cultural affairs, spelt out their tasks in the period around the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

He called for an 'uncompromising struggle' against bourgeois ideology, i.e. against any attack on Stalinism.

Previously, Sergei Mikhailov, First Secretary of the Moscow writers' organization, had expressed 'sorrow' that Solz-

henitsyn had refused to acknowledge his role as 'special correspondent for various foreign agencies and organizations' and condemned 'tolerance toward the intolerable'.

The threat is hardly veiled and will not be lost on those who remember the purges of the 1930s and 1940s and their impact on both culture and science.

The impact of Stalinism on scientific research was revealed most sharply in the field of genetics during the Lysenko period.

This took the form of a struggle between Michurinism and neo-Mendelism as two

rival theoretical systems.

The struggle came to a head in 1948 when the Central Committee of the CPSU raised Michurinism to the status of an official 'state' theory, whose main proponent was T. D. Lysenko, President of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Neo-Mendelism encompasses genetic theory as is generally accepted today.

It is an extension of the work of Mendel in the light of subsequent research.

The isolation of a single gene, recently carried out in the United States, is the final proof that the hereditary units postulated by Mendel do exist.

Each kind of gene may exist in a number of different forms, called alleles, and these account, for example, for the difference between tallness and shortness in Mendel's pea plants.

The genes are arranged in a line within the chromosomes situated in each cell.

The laws of heredity are therefore laws concerning the distribution of different genes from one generation to the next and the mechanism of cell-division and reproduction is now fairly well understood.

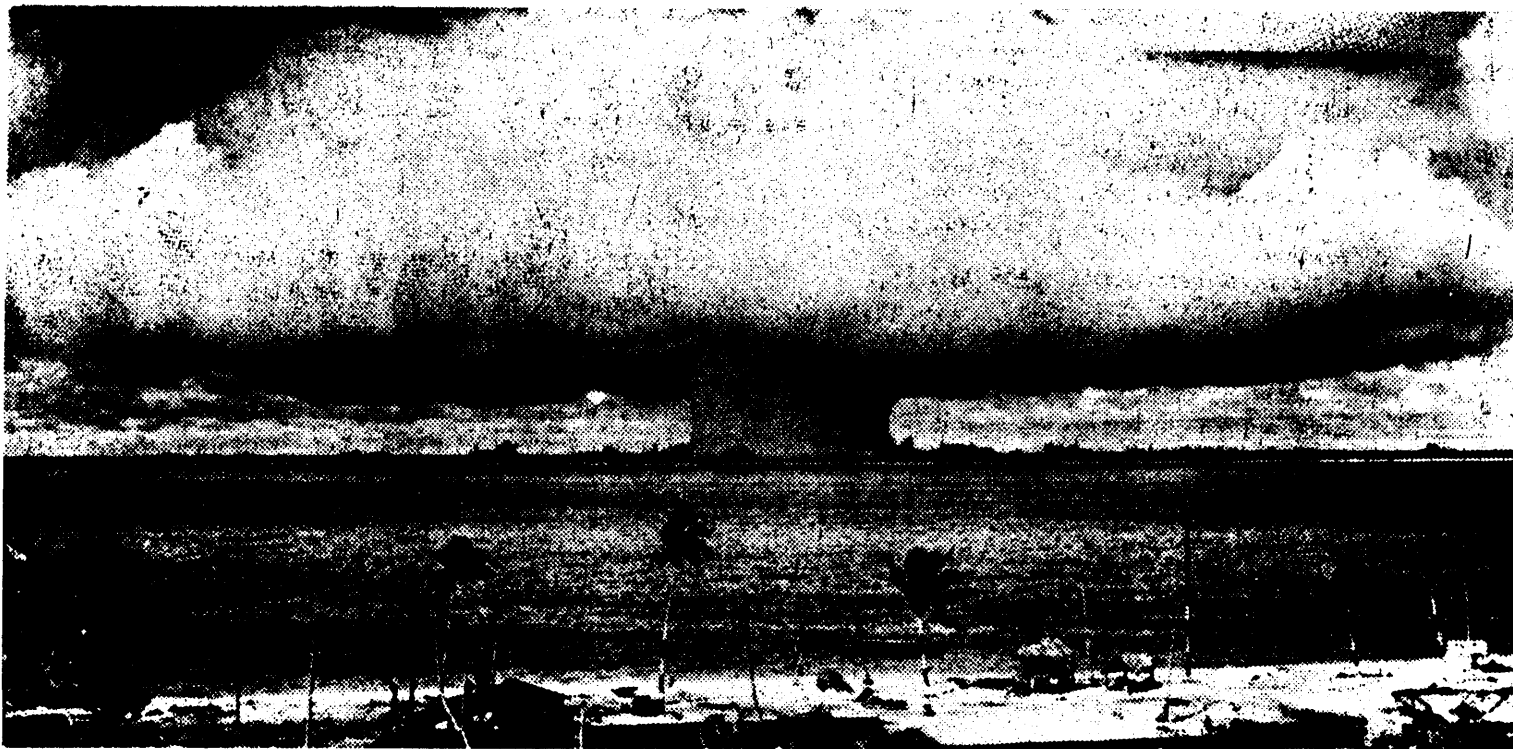
On this basis, we can begin to understand the visible variation of organisms (for instance variation in human skin-colour).

These variations can be separated into two components—those which are due to differences in the genes and modifications which are due to differences in environment (e.g. suntan) or differences in activity (e.g. muscular development).

Modifications therefore affect the individual body and its organs and not the reproductive cells.

Variations in the hereditary constitution are due to mutations.





**Bikini Island 1946:** The uncontrolled release of thermonuclear energy was a confirmation of Einstein's mass-energy prediction.

with a real, material clock, is subject to the same effect and cannot detect the relativistic changes.

However, light signals received by a stationary observer reveal the changes.

Although not strictly analogous, this situation arises even in classical physics.

If we stand near a railway track, the pitch of a train whistle drops as the train goes past, while for a passenger the pitch remains constant.

Returning to our atomic clock, experiments have shown

that the process of radioactive decay is also subject to the relativistic effect.

Such material emits charged particles which produce 'clicks' on a Geiger counter.

If the material is attached to the rim of a disc which is then rotated at high speed, the average time between clicks increases during motion away from the counter, in accordance with relativity.

So we can be confident that the launching of Big Ben into space from its Westminster pad—apart from chalking up a notable space first for Britain

would cause the clock to run slow (except for those MPs occupying the building at blast-off).

The introduction of a material observer must not therefore be interpreted as meaning that physicists are dealing with 'subjective' phenomena. Objective reality does not disappear with absolute space and time.

Einstein himself, while developing his theories from the most searching criticism of Newton's system, took up a Kantian position on physical theory.

On the first page of his 'The Meaning of Relativity' he explains his philosophical position:

'The object of all science . . . is to co-ordinate our experiences and to bring them into a logical system. How are our customary ideas of space and time related to the character of our experiences?'

After 1916, this outlook led him to a theoretical impasse, as we shall see later, both in the development of relativity and quantum theory.

An individual's experiences—sense data—are taken as the

main items of scientific research and the question: 'What is the relationship between sense data and the real world?' is never asked or is considered meaningless.

What is therefore placed in doubt is the existence of a material universe, independent of men and their thoughts.

Experiences become 'things-in-themselves', to be juggled about and fitted together in a plausible way.

The development of Marxism has taken place precisely in opposition to such conceptions.

In 'Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy', Engels explains the relationship between thought and the real world.

'In what relation do our thoughts about the world surrounding us stand to this world itself? Is our thinking capable of the cognition of the real world? Are we able in our ideas and notions of the real world to produce a correct reflection of reality? . . .

'There are those philosophers who question the possibility of any cognition, or at least any exhaustive cognition, of the world. To them, among the more modern ones, belong Hume and Kant. . . .

'The most telling refutation of this as of all other philosophical crotchets is practice, namely, experiment and industry.

'If we are able to prove the correctness of our conception of a natural process by making it ourselves, bringing it into being out of its conditions and making it serve our own purpose into the bargain, then there is the end to the Kantian ungraspable "thing-in-itself" . . .

Mutations may involve a change in quality of a single gene or even a whole set of chromosomes.

This accounts for the difference between a natural blonde and a natural brunette (even though intensive sun-bathing may modify the blonde to become as dark as the brunette).

Research has shown that modifications are not inherited. In particular, the black skin of Negroes is not due to the accumulated effects of sun-tanning over many generations.

However, this does not mean that environment plays no role in heredity.

The role is not direct and mechanical, as Lysenko and his followers insisted, but takes place in the evolutionary process, through natural selection.

Thus Negroes are dark-skinned because selection will favour mutations corresponding to the 'dark skin' gene.

Black pigment prevents the undue amount of ultra-violet in the tropical sunlight from penetrating the skin and damaging the underlying tissue. In other words, evolution is adaptive.

In this way, heredity and evolution tie up together—neo-Mendelism interlocks with neo-Darwinism.

The science of genetics is based on a mass of experimental evidence, carefully extracted from nature.

In contrast to this, Michurinism had no such foundation. This theory takes its name from Michurin (1855-1935), a Russian plant-breeder and horticulturalist, but as a theory was mainly elaborated by Lysenko and the philosopher I. I. Prezent.

In essence, they followed in the footsteps of Lamarck in asserting that modifications are inherited to a slight degree in each generation, and that they can accumulate and become fixed in the course of

generations so as to produce evolutionary change.

New conditions of environment, applied at certain critical phases of the organism's life-history, were supposed to produce a Lamarckian effect.

This would correspond to the 'sun tan' theory for Negroes.

Virtually no experimental evidence was forthcoming in defence of Lysenko's theories.

Certain effects, claimed to have been produced by Lysenko and his followers, did not appear when the experiments were repeated by scientists in the west.

As the scientist C. D. Darlington wrote in 1947: 'The evidence as a whole shows that Lysenko is making use of three classical precautions needed for the "success" of experiments designed to prove the inheritance of environmental effects: namely, beginning with mixed stock, omitting to use proper controls, and repudiating statistical tests.'

In other words, Michurinism was based on a small number of breeding experiments in which no precautions were taken to isolate the system under study from external contingencies and whose results could, for the most part, be explained by neo-Mendelism.

Yet, following the session of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences which took place from July 31 to August 7, 1948, neo-Mendelism was proscribed and Lysenko's fantasies given full reign.

Of course, this bureaucratic nonsense had nothing to do with the policies of the Soviet leadership in the first years after the October Revolution of 1917.

Scientific research in all fields received a tremendous boost in this period. Under the guidance of the Bolshevik Party, the development of the Communist International as

the weapon for the extension of the proletarian revolution to the advanced capitalist countries went hand in hand with the enormous task of shaking the Soviet Union free from centuries of economic and cultural backwardness.

There were many Soviet scientists who threw themselves wholeheartedly into this work, inspired by the perspectives opened up by the Revolution.

Others came from Europe and the United States to make important contributions to the strengthening of the young workers' state.

Arising out of the overall perspectives, funds had to be allocated to develop the practical applications of various lines of scientific research. However, it was completely alien to the party of Lenin to reduce Marxism to a set of formulae by disregarding scientific fact in the interests of some illusory aim.

In 1925, Trotsky had this to say:

'There is a difference in the degree of foresight and precision achieved in the various sciences.

'But it is through foresight—passive in some instances, as in astronomy, active, as in chemistry and chemical engineering—that science is able to verify itself and justify its social purpose.

'An individual scientist may not at all be concerned with the practical application of his research. The wider his scope, the bolder his flight, the greater his freedom in his mental operations from practical daily necessity, the better.

'But science is not a function of individual scientists; it is a social function.

'The social evaluation of science, its historical evaluation is determined by its capacity to increase man's power and arm him with the power to foresee events and

conquer nature.'

Such 'boldness of flight' was encouraged not least of all in genetics, with its implications for agriculture and the breeding of livestock. Most of this work was guided by the theories of neo-Mendelism.

Within the Bolshevik Party, the Stalinist faction, least of all, had the power to foresee events.

The year 1928 saw the launching of the 'Third Period' internationally and the forced collectivization of agriculture within the USSR. The effect in the countryside was catastrophic. Between 1930 and 1932, the total harvest of grain fell from 835 million hundred-weight to under 700 million, sugar production fell by half and over half the livestock was destroyed.

Stalinism spelt disaster for the international proletariat. Its passing over to the camp of the counter-revolution now meant the liquidation of all opposition, both real and imaginary, in all layers of Soviet society.

From 1932 Mendelian genetics came under attack.

Chetverikov, Ferry, Ephroimson, Levitky and Agol were among the neo-Mendelians who were either sent to labour camps or just disappeared in the first two years.

In 1936, the Medico-Genetical Institute, world famous for its research in human genetics, was attacked for placing 'heredity' before 'environment' and was dissolved.

Its founder and director, Solomon Levi, made a 'confession' of scientific guilt and then vanished.

The 7th International Congress of Genetics, scheduled to be held in Moscow in 1937, was called off, despite the fact that many geneticists had submitted papers attacking the Nazi race theories. The meeting was called off after the

Stalinists had considered allowing it to proceed, provided that all papers on evolution and human genetics were omitted!

This was the period of the rise of Lysenko to prominence.

In 1935 he published a book, in conjunction with the philosopher Prezent, attacking classical genetics and in 1936 was the main spokesman for Michurinism at the first of a number of special conferences staged to discredit neo-Mendelism.

At this conference, Lysenko was in a minority and consequently the published report was heavily expurgated and within a few months was banned.

In the period of the Moscow Trials, the attack was intensified and in 1939 a second conference was convened at which the Mendelians were publicly denounced and the Michurinists emerged 'victorious'.

Lysenko had already been elected to the post of President of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, a post previously held by N. I. Vavilov. Vavilov, an internationally famous geneticist, was denounced in 1938 for (among other things) 'showing a suspicious friendliness to genetical ideas emanating from fascist Germany' and died in Siberia in 1942.

Lysenko was a creature of the bureaucracy.

His theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics—if scientifically correct—would have provided the basis for enormous improvements in cereals and animals.

The devastation of agriculture after 1929 called for a 'miracle'.

The Stalinists therefore embraced Lysenko with open arms, with or without scientific evidence.

'If, nevertheless, the neo-Kantians are attempting to resurrect the Kantian conception . . . this is . . . scientifically a regression and practically merely a shamefaced way of surreptitiously accepting materialism, while denying it before the world.'

Einstein's mass-energy relationship, a qualitatively new aspect of matter predicted by his special theory of relativity, received its most spectacular confirmation in the **conscious** construction of the first atomic weapon.

Henceforth, no-one could disagree that Einstein's theory (at least the special theory) was talking about 'real things'.

Forty years separated the publication of Einstein's original paper and the destruction of Hiroshima in 1945.

In the intervening years, thousands of scientists and mathematicians worked on his theory, yet it was Einstein himself who made the next major step forward in 1916.

It was in this year that he published his General Theory of Relativity—a theory of gravitation.

Einstein's re-examination of space and time, which led to the special theory, had rejected Newton's conception of absolute space and time, yet he realized that in many ways it remained inadequate and as limited as Newtonian theory.

## SPECIAL

If 'the result of an experiment performed on a station platform is the same as the result obtained in a train moving along a straight track at constant speed'—the principle of relativity in both Newton's theory and Einstein's special theory—the question arises:

'Why are we restricted to a straight track or a constant speed? In other words, why are we restricted to special frames of reference?'

Conversely, if we are restricted in this way, what determines which frames are which?

Paraphrased, Einstein argues as follows:

'We can think of no cause for this preference for special observers, unless we say that this is a property of space-time. In which case, we have rejected Newton's absolute space and time for an absolute space-time

which determines material processes.'

Einstein, correctly, rejected this as unscientific and demanded that the principle of relativity be extended to **any** observer.

At first sight, this seems ridiculous. Surely, no-one is going to be convinced that they are still standing on solid ground when, in fact, they are riding on a roller-coaster?

In a way, Einstein does precisely this and in so doing developed a theory of gravitation, in which matter and motion became inseparably linked.

**THE CONCEPTS of 'mass' and 'energy' are basic to any system of mechanics . . . but what are they?**

In the first case, it used to be said that 'mass is quantity of matter'. Such a definition seems circular and makes sense only if all matter were made up of identical atoms and we could simply count their number in any given body.

One body would then have twice the mass of another if it contained twice the number of atoms.

## PHYSICAL

However, above all, this definition in no way indicates how the concept of mass arose from man's practice, from scientific experimentation, as a **quantitative measure of a real, physical quality.**

Mass emerged as a measure of **inertia**, that is the property of a body to resist changes in its motion.

It is easier to throw a pebble than to move a boulder; a lorry requires a large force to deflect it from its path, while a football changes direction hundreds of times during a soccer match.

This property of inertia, independent of other properties, such as temperature and shape, gave rise to the concept of inertial mass.

But if matter is essentially inert, what motivates matter—what is the 'impelling power'?

The reply of physics is—energy. This can take many forms—the thermal energy of a hot body in the process of melting or burning; the kinetic energy of a body in the process of motion; the potential energy of a wound spring driving a clock mechanism.

Energy is usually represented in physics as a non-material, 'something' whose endless transformations underlie all physical processes; a non-material entity whose association with inert matter is responsible for physical change.

Marxists seek no cause external to matter in accounting for its motion. Matter is self-motivated. Matter includes not only the quality of inertia, but also an **opposite quality**—'motivity' or 'impelling power'—measurements of which define quantities of energy.

In other words, energy is the quantitative aspect of matter's general and inherent tendency to be active.

The dialectical unity of motivity and inertia is expressed in the numerical equivalence of mass and energy, in accordance with Einstein's equation: energy equals mass multiplied twice by the velocity of light.

This does not mean that mass and energy are 'identical'.

Rather, motivity and inertia are dialectically opposed physical qualities, mutually transformable in accordance with Einstein's equation.

Transformations of inertia into motivity and vice versa take place in every chemical reaction (such as the burning process) but, in these cases, changes of mass are extremely small.

## 'ANNIHILATION'

However, within the modern particle-accelerators, the so-called 'annihilation' of matter and the 'materialization' of energy is commonplace and easily detectable.

The special theory of relativity was therefore a triumph for the dialectical materialist conception of matter in motion.

Einstein's equation (in mathematical form) expresses the equivalence of the physical quantities, mass and energy.

To the formalist and idealist, this exhausts the relationship—the form is taken for the content, the unity and opposition of qualities, motivity and inertia.

In Newton's world, particles moved in empty space acted on by forces external to them. Mass is divorced from (non-material) energy.

## IMMEDIATE

In particular, astronomical bodies influence each other at a distance through the force of gravity, **completely separated by empty space.**

This 'action at a distance' is instantaneous.

According to the Newtonian theory of gravitation, if I lift my little finger, I change the distribution of mass in this part of the universe and, **immediately**, the farthest stars

The transformation of 'energy' into 'mass' is shown in the tracks of high-speed particles. Left, cloud chamber photograph of disintegrated nitrogen nucleus. Right, tracks of accelerated elementary particles showing a collision at the top of the photograph.



Albert Einstein

change their courses in a predictable way.

Einstein's theory rules out instantaneous action at a distance.

If the maximum speed for signals is that of light, then lifting my little finger will not affect the sun for eight minutes, the time taken for light to travel 93 million miles.

During the eight minutes, 'something' is travelling between the earth and the sun—energy.

Empty space is therefore replaced by a real **gravitational field**, a region of energy. Inertia and motivity are reunited.

However, gravity has an unusual property. If we release two unequal stones from the same height, they hit the floor at the same time. The force of gravity will differ for the two stones (that is, they have different weights), yet their accelerations are the same.

This may be expressed by saying that the stones have different gravitational masses.

## KEY

What is surprising is that the most refined measuring techniques to date have failed to detect any difference between the gravitational mass of a body and its inertial mass.

Newton simply accepted this as a fact and talked about 'mass'.

For Einstein, this 'principle of equivalence' became the key to his general theory of relativity.

Just as the constancy of the speed of light led to the special theory and mass-energy law, so the principle of equivalence was to lead to a general theory of gravitation.

Einstein hoped that this would also resolve the problem of 'special observers', discussed in our last article.

Mach, at the later part of the 19th century had already put forward the proposition that such observers were naturally selected by the gravitational effects of the distribution of matter in the universe.

In other words, we got our inertial bearings from the stars in a very real sense and this neatly explains why the 'star sphere' which we see when we star-gaze is fixed.

If 'Mach's Principle' were correct, then the rotating heavens would automatically carry our 'fixed' frames round with it and no one would know the difference!

## MATERIAL

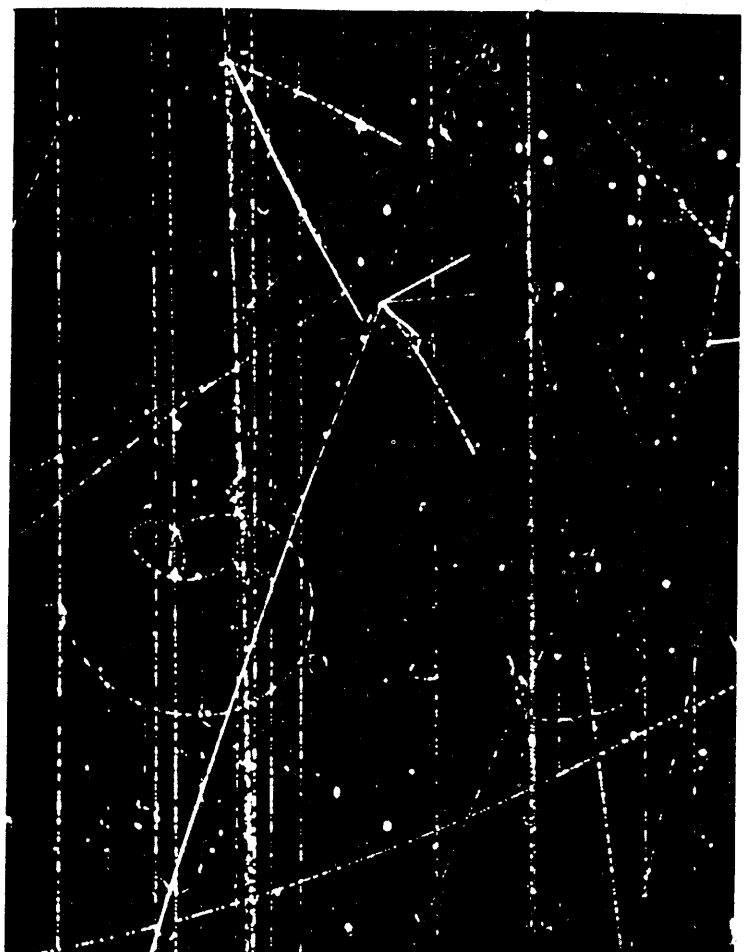
The main point about 'Mach's Principle' is that it proposes a **material** solution to the problem of the special observer rather than attribute the phenomenon to the properties of empty space.

This was the attraction of 'Mach's Principle' for Einstein himself, who saw it as a natural extension of his relativity.

Yet before he could return to the special observers, they had to be discarded. Which brings us back to the roller-coaster.

So shut your eyes, enjoy the ride and think of the principle of equivalence. Now, where are you?

To be continued.





# Rebirth Of Trotskyism In Canada

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

MONTREAL, Dec. 5—Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary of the Workers League, addressed a meeting here today at McGill University on "The Struggle for Marxism in Canada." The meeting marked an important new stage in the development of Trotskyism in Canada.

In the aftermath of the meeting a new Workers League branch was formed in Montreal with a perspective for work throughout Canada.

Comrade Wohlforth's talk centered on Trotsky's struggle against pragmatism and for dialectics in 1940. He emphasized that Canada has not only been penetrated by American industry and finance capital but even more dangerous has been the importation of the American pragmatic method of thought. "This could very well be the most dangerous import of all because unless fought it could hamstring the Canadian working class in conducting a united and revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalism—Canadian and American in Canada and throughout the continent and world."

## HYSTERIA

Wohlforth explained how the petty bourgeois opposition in the SWP in 1940 was swept along by its pragmatism to reflect the anti-Soviet hysteria among the middle classes whipped up by the imperialists on the eve of the war. "Today the capitalists are seeking to whip up a similar hysteria around this question of terrorism. We can see it here in Montreal with the martial law against the FLQ and we can see it in the United States with the Panthers and other groups."

He noted that the SWP today was seeking to avoid a head-on confrontation with his hysteria campaign by running its own "orthodox" parallel campaign against terrorism and by attacking the Panthers precisely for their break with black nationalism accusing them in the process of preaching terror.

## PABLOITES

In Canada, Wohlforth commented, the Pabloite LSA-LSO refused to confront the real meaning of the Martial Law by fighting it only on a civil liberties basis and feeding the illusion that all it involves is repression against the separatist movement. They refuse to see in it a class attack on the Canadian working class as a whole or to fight back against the attack in a class way.

"It would be a mistake to see these Pabloites as simply adapting to middle class currents, such as the peace movement and women's liberation, and French separatism, without recognizing that this sensitivity to the middle classes is a preparation for great class betrayals now and in the immediate future. These groups are moving fast to the right and preparing the most vicious kinds of betrayals of the working class. It will be the French-Canadian working class above all which will suffer if the Pabloites are allowed to get away with it."

In conclusion Comrade Wohlforth felt there was a great future for Marxism in Canada and explained the objective reasons for a rebirth of theory.

## THEORY

"Theory in Canada, like the United

States is a burning necessity and can develop precisely out of the necessary struggle against anti-theory pragmatic prejudices and political tendencies in a period when pragmatism like capitalism is bankrupt. But there is an additional reason why theory can develop in Canada.

"Lenin in his pamphlet 'What Is To Be Done?' outlines several arguments to support his famous statement that 'without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.' Only one of these arguments applied specifically to Russia. He emphasized the extremely

modern.

"At the same time as we see separatism growing in Quebec there is this general tendency for provincial and regional rivalries to increase with each region vying with the others for American capital. This has reached the point where Canada, a modern industrial nation, at times threatens to lose all coherence as a nation, to break into its constituent parts.

## UNITY

"Then we must note that the very population dispersion and the connected American industrial penetration is such that the fate of Canada is so intimately linked with that of the United States. Its population is almost sucked into the border areas of the United States with commerce, communication and travel easier between Montreal and New York, Toronto and Buffalo,



Workers stand in front of GM plant in St. Therese, Quebec. Some 26,000 General Motors workers are still on strike throughout Canada, most of them in English-speaking Ontario. General Motors has refused to grant Canadian workers the same settlement it granted workers in the United States. This strike illustrates the need for united struggle of all Canadian workers with American workers against the bosses.

complex national tasks faced in that country with its Czarism and its highly developed capitalist industry, its imperialism but still being penetrated by imperialist powers like England and France, and its complicated problem of many national minorities.

"Canada, while different from Russia in many of these details, shares with pre-1917 Russia the extreme complexity of its national tasks. Canada is a modern industrial power and an imperialist power in its own right holding great influence in Jamaica and in Africa. At the same time much of its economy has been penetrated by American finance and manufacturing capital to a degree beyond any other industrial country. Right in the heart of Canada there are peoples speaking two different languages with cultural traditions that go back to the very colonizing of the country. But French Canada, far from being a colony, is almost as industrialized as English speaking Ontario and much of its industry is even more

Windsor and Detroit, Vancouver and Seattle, than any of these cities with each other.

"It is under these conditions that Marxists are forced to develop theory which goes beyond surface impressions and shallow pragmatic adaptations. Otherwise so-called 'socialists' become immediately open agents of the Canadian bourgeoisie and actually facilitate the disunity of the Canadian working class strengthening the hands of the masters in Ottawa and Washington. The fight for the unity of the Canadian working class with itself, and with its American brothers as part of the international struggle of the working class becomes the task of the Marxists, of the revolutionary party alone.

"Right now we see a very different surface movement of the Canadian working class. Reflecting each in a different way a political turn and a determination to move forward in the class struggle the English and French-speaking working class appear to be moving in different directions and on occasion come into

sharp conflict. The English-speaking workers express their class understanding at this stage with a turn away from the bourgeois parties and a vote for the reformist labor party, the NDP. This trend has been noted in Ontario, in Manitoba and elsewhere. The movement is a class political movement but they move with their reformism.

## QUEBEC

"The French-speaking working class is most volatile and some of the sharpest, most determined class battles have been waged in the recent period in Quebec. As much of Quebec industry is new so is the working class. This gives this class a tremendous spirit and youthful vitality. But it lacks any class political traditions and at this stage there has been a sharp turn towards the openly bourgeois separatist *Partie Quebecois* in working class districts of Montreal in the recent municipal elections.

"What of course is needed is to take the revolutionary determination of the French Canadian workers and bring it forward on a class basis throughout all of Canada. This cannot be done by some compromise or amalgam between separatism and reformism. It can only be done through the fight of the revolutionary party which will take the working class of Canada as a whole through an experience with the NDP—but in a revolutionary way.

## VANGUARD

"Yes, it is true that the French Canadian workers are very much in the vanguard. But what is it they are in the vanguard of? We say we must fight for them to play a leading role in the revolutionary development of the working class of all Canada, English and French-speaking linking this struggle to the development of the working class of the United States in particular.

"The bitter price the American capitalists have had to pay for their penetration of Canada is that they have laid an objective basis for the unity of the working class on the whole North American continent. It was as a necessary first step in recognizing this that the unions were formed to cut across national barriers linking, for instance, Canadian and American auto workers—and French and English speaking ones at that—together in a common union to fight a common boss.

"This is the great importance of the GM strike where 26,000 Canadian workers still hold out for parity with the United States, a demand American workers must vigorously support.

## CHALLENGE

"No one is asking the French Canadian working class and youth to wait or to tolerate for a moment discrimination because of language. Equality of language is a fundamental principle which we stand for. We fight only for an understanding of the central necessity to pit class against class in Canada and develop a revolutionary party to lead the Canadian workers to power alongside their class brothers in the United States. This requires theory!

"The challenge of the specific difficulties facing the movement in Canada can act as a real impetus for a tremendous development, a leap in theory in Canada. This is what we pledge our movement to bring about while participating each day in the struggles of the working class."

## ILA Wildcat Strike Sweeps New York And Newark Ports

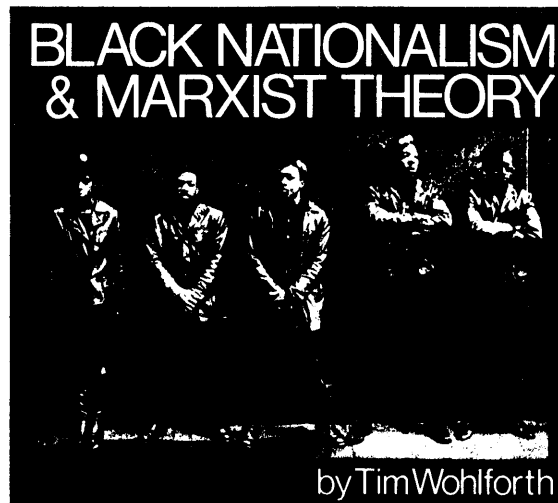
NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Longshoremen in the ports of New York and Newark have shut down the docks in a bitter struggle against the shipping bosses. The strike began as a wildcat when checkers walked out in New York on Monday. Only after it had been forced the ILA leadership on Tuesday backed the strike. Tonight the leadership moved to end the strike providing for a two week cooling off period to negotiate with the shippers.

The strike began when 200 checkers were sent from their regular Manhattan hiring hall to the Columbia St. hiring hall in Brooklyn for jobs. There together with the Brooklyn checkers they refused to "badge in" and began the wildcat which spread to Newark. The checkers were protesting the whole consolidation process going on with the hiring halls which is preparing to close down whole sections of the docks.

Underlying this protest however is the whole attack by the shipping bosses on the guaranteed annual income and retirement fund.

Four companies have now refused to pay this extra assessment. The leadership of the ILA has worked hand and hand with the shipping bosses against the dockers. First last year they held out until their very necks were threatened, until they paid the container bonus money owed to the workers and even then the workers were short changed. In addition they have collaborated with the bosses on the way in which jobs are dispatched. Now a docker must call a day in advance of the day he wants to shape up. If he does not call in he must go to the dock to which the dispatcher sends him. If he does not go there he is docked 2 days for every day missed towards his guaranteed income.

The bureaucracy is now trying to split the ranks by proposing that only the A, B and C be eligible for the guaranteed income. In addition they want to propose that only the A, B, C men get the available jobs. This of course would mean that little or no money would have to be paid on the guaranteed income since only A,



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by Tim Wohlforth

B, C would be eligible for it.

This is completely rotten. The rank and file of the ILA must mobilize against their corrupt leadership and beat back the arrogant attacks of the shipping bosses.

The ranks must continue their strike. The leadership will only use the two week period to cook up a deal which will destroy all the gains the dockers have won. The ranks must demand:

- Full and complete union benefits,

including the income guarantee for all longshoremen regardless of seniority.

- Jobs for all be guaranteed through the 30 hour week at forty hours pay.
- If the shipping bosses say they cannot pay the dockers must answer with the demand that their books be opened for inspection. If the bosses refuse to pay then the companies should be nationalized without compensation and put under workers' control.

# Colleges Cutback Education; Beef Up Funds For Repression

BY RICHARD PUSAR

The nation's colleges and universities, as all other educational and cultural institutions, are not escaping the crisis of the capitalist system.

A report released last week by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education exposed the financial difficulties that higher education facilities in the U.S. are undergoing.

In studying 41 public and private universities and colleges, representing a cross section of all types of institutions in the country, the commission found that 70 percent of the schools were either heading for or were in financial difficulty. To attempt to stem this crisis universities

and colleges are being forced to cut back heavily on expenditures including aid to students, money for new educational programs, and salaries to staff.

### CRISIS

As the report remarks the schools are being forced to re-examine "educational priorities." To understand the meaning of this it must be examined in the light of the crisis facing the entire capitalist system.

In this period the capitalist system is in no position to make any long term investments in the future, be it in higher education, scientific research, or the space program. Imperialism must pour all available resources into saving its murderous system NOW! Eighty billion dollars of the U.S. budget goes to finance war, war they must wage to save capitalism worldwide. There can be no more progress under capitalism; scientific, cultural, and intellectual development must be sacrificed to save the system that cares only for profits.

The university crisis and the crisis in the area of cultural and scientific development is bound up with the growing attacks upon the working class, the youth, as well as sections of the middle class. When the space program was all but eliminated thousands were thrown out into the streets including engineers, technicians, and skilled workers. Professors are leaving universities across the country as they are hit by job cutbacks, freezes, budget cuts, and increased student-faculty ratios.

### ATTACK

The right of youth to a decent education preparing them for useful activity in society is under basic attack and an onerous burden is falling on the working class and minority youth in this respect. Programs for working class youth entitling them to equality in education are under the gun. Budgets for these programs are being slashed and slanderous stories of "the rise of drugs and crime" on the campuses of schools with these programs are being spread by the press organs of the ruling class.

To be sure, there has been an increase in funds and programs in one area in the universities. A major source of costs in recent years, says the Carnegie Commission, is in dealing with student unrest. The administrations of schools are not finding it difficult to obtain funds to handle "campus disturbances."

### FEAR

All this means is that the government is at no loss to spare huge sums to crush another threatening force it must face. This force that the rulers fear so much is that of youth rebelling against the hated policies of a decaying system. As it fears the working class on the move, the government fears the youth and workers that could lead a movement to destroy the enemy of progress, capitalism, and replace it with a system based on progress, socialism.

The fight against these cutbacks must be part and parcel of the struggle to build a massive revolutionary youth movement to defeat capitalism.



# YOUTH NEWS

## Witchhunt Against AIM Students At Stony Brook

BY A STONY BROOK STUDENT

STONY BROOK, N.Y.—The prospects for working class and minority youth obtaining quality, free higher education grow dimmer as state and federal aid to education is continually found on the Nixon-Agnew chopping block.

At a time when unemployment is skyrocketing, many youths in college are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet despite tuition waivers and are being forced to take out loans to remain enrolled in schools with programs designed to alleviate these financial obstacles.

One such program called Advancement on Individual Merit (AIM), in the New York State university system, is clearly being threatened on the Stony Brook campus by the introduction and stricter application of "guidelines and regulations" governing the maintenance of the program.

### CUTBACKS

In recent months, statements by the Nixon Administration have expressed their clear cut intentions to institute massive cutbacks in funding for national and state programs like AIM, in efforts to narrow and eventually eliminate the presence of "undesirable and dissident" elements on the campuses.

Explicit statements have been made to the effect that student militants should be investigated as to the extent of any financial assistance they receive and that this assistance be stopped. It should be noted here, that in the wake of a two month rash of bomb scares, the FBI was recently allowed to make extensive investigations on this campus, supposedly justified by the bomb threats.

Days ago, the Carnegie Commission suggested a complete revamping of the university system, reducing a student's stay from four years to three, so as to limit the "experimentation with various life styles" and contact with "radical ideas." It is against this background of witchhunting and reprisal against unprecedented student upheaval that we must look at recent developments in the AIM program at Stony Brook.

### INTIMIDATION

Here, the demise of the program is being foreshadowed by incipient forms of intimidation directed against it supposedly because of a rising crime rate

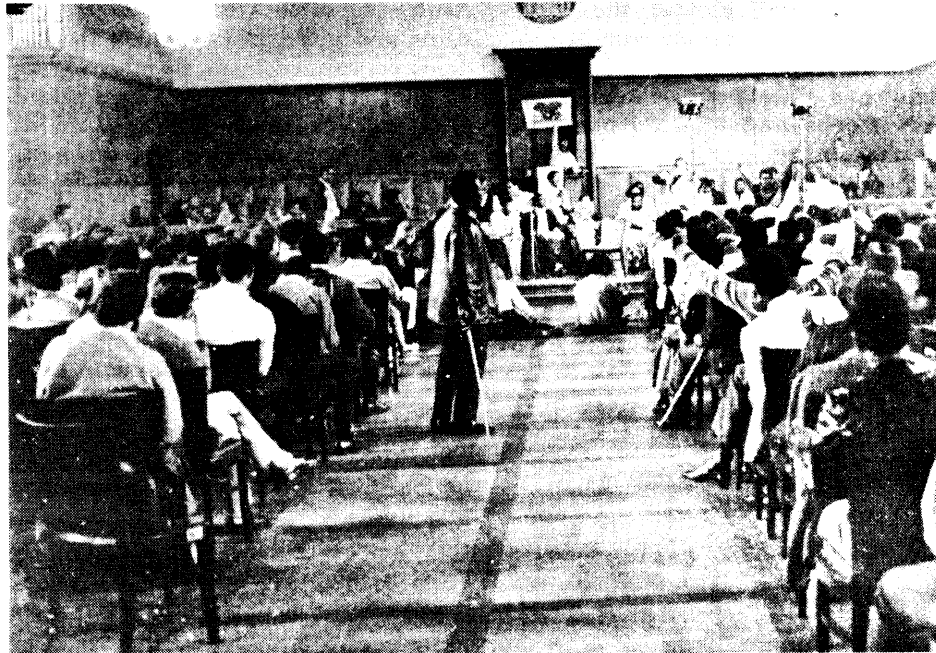
that is plaguing the campus. Some AIM students, all of whom are black and Puerto Rican, have been charged with committing crimes on campus. This is being used in a racist campaign by state administrators as the excuse to carry out repressive measures against these programs suggested by the Nixon Administration.

The alleged and trumped up boisterous or criminal conduct is being used to justify the annihilation of the program through the adherence to stricter guidelines governing conduct and grades, and tighter entrance requirements. But because these reprisals are only covers, "justifications," for the wider reprisals being taken up at this time against the working class and its youth, we know that it's just the beginning.

And while massive layoffs in the aerospace and defense industries on Long Island continue to swell the unemployment rolls, the children of these same workers face repression in the high schools, and if they are lucky enough to get into the university, face the bleakness of returning to the same ghettos and the same unemployment conditions, when the funding programs dissolve.

The threats surfacing against the AIM program at Stony Brook are a warning to working class youth everywhere, a warning that must be answered by a class-wide struggle for universal free higher education, an end to the attacks on funding programs, and an end to the repressive attacks.

## GIs Show Solidarity With Viet Cong, Class Hatred Of U.S. Imperialism



Above Black GIs meet in Heidelberg to oppose the war and fight back within the army.

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

Imperialism is finding it more and more difficult to hide the fact that its Army is in revolt and has virtually refused to defend its interests.

It has been reported that the only section of the Army in Vietnam that shows any discipline are new recruits. The new recruits coming to Vietnam are isolated from the rest of the GIs in camps under tight security and protected by barb wire fences.

But all the barb wire in the world will not stop the youth in the army from realizing and acting on their class interests against the interests of imperialism.

Last week a medical research associate at Harvard Medical School, Dr. Charles Levy, testified before the Senate that after interviews with 60 ex-Marines that had served in Vietnam, he found they were more hostile to the South Vietnamese Army and their own officers than toward the Viet Cong.

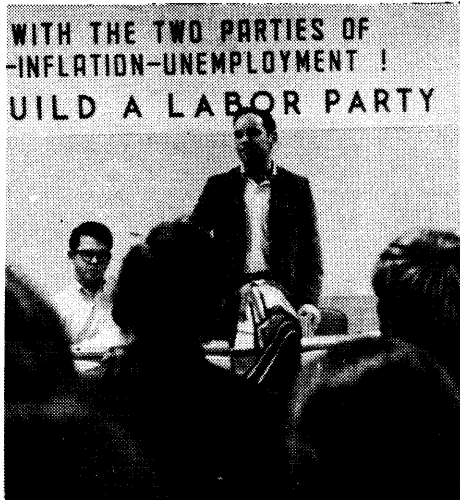
### CLASS

In his testimony Dr. Levy reported about his interviews: "They talked in terms of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army not being the primary focus of their hostility... Instead, references to them are invariably positive."

According to Levy, the problem should be resolved by a sort of "boot camp in reverse" to undo these "attitudes." For

the government and the psychologists these attitudes are the result of "emotional problems."

But what is actually being expressed by these youth is their very real class hatred of imperialism and the war and a feeling of class solidarity with the Viet Cong.



Fred Mueller of the Political Committee of the Workers League addresses largely student audience at the University of Minnesota on American labor struggles. He also spoke at the University of Wisconsin.

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**BY A BULLETIN REPORTER**  
NEW YORK—Last week the Board of Correction issued a report of the death of inmate Raymond Lavon Moore. While the report revealed that Moore had been beaten by prison guards two days before his death and was subjected to the most medieval conditions, it contended that his death was positively "a suicide."

The following is an interview with Gilbert Jiminez, a member of the Inmates Liberation Front, a section of the Young Lords Party, who participated in the prison rebellions.

**Q. What is your opinion of the report recently issued by the Board of Correction?**

A. First of all, you see the Board is actually a set up to keep everything covered up. It wasn't a board chosen by the people. The Board was chosen by the mayor himself and Commissioner McGrath. What possibility do we have of the actual facts coming out. It was hand picked by the mayor himself and McGrath when it should have been picked by the people.

I think the findings were a cover up for the murders and injustice to the inmates that have been committed by saying Moore's death was positively suicide.

They couldn't hide the fact of the beatings at all, but like in Julio Roldan's case they went into his whole background. They said that he was depressed and this was what caused the hanging. But if you read the press release that they wrote which I have a copy of, if you read that, you would know definitely that Julio Roldan was a true revolutionary and if anything he would do would be to try to destroy the system and not kill himself.

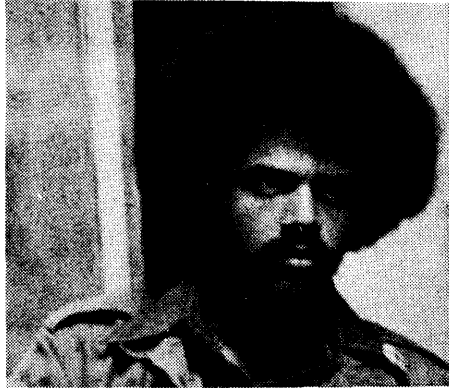
They are trying to say Moore's death was also a suicide but according to the findings and according to the testimony of some of the inmates this was not true, this was definitely murder. But they are hiding it.

**Q. What has been the testimony of the inmates who were witnesses?**

A. There have been two murders since the murder of Roldan—Raymond Lavon Moore and Annibal Davilla. Both were murdered on the 8th floor of the Tombs.

The inmates have spoken about the brutal beatings that Moore and Davilla received. Davilla asked for a doctor, because he was kicking a habit. He kept

## INTERVIEW WITH



GILBERT JIMINEZ

# Prison Report Cover Up For Murder

asking for a doctor and some of the staff just went up there and beat him. Davilla's witness came to us immediately upon his release. He is in jail again now. But he was willing to testify to Davilla's murder.

We also have a guy who wrote us a letter describing the prison perfectly and explaining exactly what happened to Red, that is Lavon Moore.

**Q. What did he say in the letter?**

A. He said something about he had not actually seen Lavon get beaten but he knew definitely he had been. He had just come from Bellevue Hospital and he was put in a cell right next door to Moore (to Red). He heard Red, who was constantly in pain. The other inmates always complained because Red was constantly complaining. Then one night during the middle of the night he heard Red gasping for air, like he was struggling. Then all of a sudden he didn't hear the door lock but he heard someone run away, like somebody going down the corridor. A few minutes before that he had heard kicking against the wall and then all of a sudden he saw the officer's shadow as he was walking down the corridor.

In relation to Davilla, prison officials say he hung himself with his shoe laces but he was wearing buckle shoes.

**Q. What happened at the press conference at which the Board released the statement?**

A. As you know Jerry Rivera who was the lawyer of the Young Lords Party and a member of that committee, resigned. He resigned because he felt that it should have been investigated further, that these

brothers were murdered and that the investigation wasn't thorough enough.

Vanden Heuvel, the chairman spoke for everybody. They had told Jerry Rivera at first they were going to make it sound like they can't come out with a positive answer of what it was. But then at the last minute Vanden Heuvel said that everybody felt that it was positively suicide. Vanden Heuvel was speaking for everyone on the commission. So Jerry Rivera resigned at that press conference. He got up and walked out. Dr. Spain, who did a second autopsy on Lavon which conflicted with the Medical Examiner, didn't want to make a comment. He was supposed to speak during their press conference. Spain felt that it should have been investigated further because he feels that there were many possibilities of murder and informed someone else about it.

**Q. What has been the response of Lindsay and McGrath?**

A. Nothing, as far as I know they haven't said anything about it. Like I said before the mayor set these people up (the Board), he hand picked them.

**Q. At the time of the whole prison rebellions Herman Badillo and Shirley Chisholm took part in negotiations. Have they done anything?**

A. We are getting ready to do an attack on them. They have done nothing. We have pleaded with them to contact us so we could arrange something so they could maybe do something to stop the indictments. But nothing, not a word, not even a statement.

**Q. Why do you think they are remaining silent?**

attacks on the unions.

The fight to free Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins must be taken to the labor movement, mobilizing the strength of the working class to defend the Panthers against Nixon's repression. Trade unionists must fight in the unions for resolutions to defend the Panthers against these attacks, demanding the release of the Panthers and an immediate end to these attacks.

## ROCKEFELLER RAMS THROUGH ANGELA'S EXTRADITION

**BY A BULLETIN REPORTER**

The fight to defend Angela Davis is reaching a critical stage as Rockefeller and the New York courts ram through her extradition with bloodthirsty haste. If returned to California and convicted of frame-up charges of having supplied the guns in the Marin County Courthouse escape attempt, she faces the death penalty.

On December 3 the State Supreme Court upheld a previous decision to extradite her and denied a writ of habeas corpus, submitted by her lawyer. As of December 3 she has five days to appeal the ruling.

The reason for the new decision is that the first request for extradition from the District Attorney's office in California was

so flimsy it was completely worthless. The latest request comes from a California Grand Jury but has been sealed and neither Angela Davis or her lawyer have been allowed to see it. Her lawyer has charged that it is being withheld because there is no evidence at all against her and the Grand Jury proceedings would expose this.

It becomes clearer every day that all the appeals for respect of Angela Davis' constitutional rights will fall on deaf ears in the courts. Her lawyers have gotten nowhere within the limits of the judicial system. The fight must be taken up to mobilize the labor movement who together with the youth can forge a movement that will free Angela Davis.

A. Well I think they are hiding their guilt. They went right in and made direct promises to the inmates that they would do everything within their power if any reprisals came down on the men. In other words they swore that there would be no reprisals.

**Q. Now they are just going along with Lindsay?**

A. Definitely, that's it, you know they are part of the system.

**Q. What does the Inmates Liberation Front plan to do now?**

A. Well, we had a press conference and we are having a meeting with a coalition of different groups. We are getting ready to attack the whole thing, the report, and make the people aware.

Well I'll tell you one thing, the trial is going to definitely expose things. It is going to be one of the best trials in the history of the U.S. because it is going to expose the whole prison system throughout the U.S. and it is going to bring a lot of things into light. A lot of officers will be exposed; a lot of officers should be arrested.

Funds for bail are urgently needed. We urge all our readers to send contributions to: Inmates Liberation Front, 1678 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10029.

## Angry Taxi Ranks Force Strike In N Y

**BY A LOCAL 3036 MEMBER**

NEW YORK—With a thunderous cry of "strike!" thousands of New York City taxi drivers rose as one last Friday morning, December 4, 1970, in Manhattan Center, declaring, "No work without a decent contract."

Having been kept in limbo for more than two weeks while Local 3036 President Harry Van Arsdale, taxi industry spokesmen, and representatives of the city played the "where's the money" game, rank and file members finally called a halt to the whole circus.

With clenched fists raised and growls of "no more lies," drivers poured onto 34th Street and 8th Avenue in an impromptu demonstration. Cries of "Pull in!" to passing taxis were immediately answered with the sound of horns, nodding heads, and the drivers raising the clenched fist. TV and radiomen were obviously shaken as usually quiet and calm middle aged drivers gave vent to their anger and frustration with some of the most scathing and vociferous interviews ever heard on New York City's streets.

Though the work stoppage was scheduled for Friday midnight, very few drivers went back to the day shift. Night drivers, in most cases, refused to report.

### PARITY

Cabbies are seeking parity with other transport workers, a wage falling somewhere between \$175-200 dollars per week. Current salaries for a 45 hour week average about \$150, including tips and the drivers' meter percentage.

Once again, as taxi drivers seek the most minimal advances in their wage demands, we see the sharpening of the class struggle. Caught in a poorly paid and dangerous occupation, one with long and difficult hours, the taxi driver is being held responsible for the city's financial crisis.

The drivers, however, see it differently. In return for carrying some 800,000 people a day, they are simply demanding a living wage and fringe benefits. There must be no retreat from this position, regardless of collusion by the city, management, or union leadership.

## Labor Must Stop Panther Lynchings In New Haven

**BY A BULLETIN REPORTER**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Under

conditions of armed security, jurors are still being selected for the trial of Bobby Seale, Black Panther Party Chairman and Ericka Huggins.

They are both charged with aiding and abetting murder and kidnapping and with conspiracy to murder and kidnap in the death of Alex Rackley in May, 1969. These charges carry the death penalty.

The case has all the makings of an elaborate and calculated frame-up. One of the primary prosecution witnesses will be George Sams, a police informer, whose testimony was key in obtaining the conviction on a conspiracy charge of Lonnie McClucas a few months ago. The real conspiracy is the conspiracy of the police, the courts, and the Nixon Administration to destroy all opposition to its rule. The use of police agents to testify in the trials of the Black Panthers is linked to the plans of Nixon and Hoover to expand the FBI in order to try to exterminate the BPP and to crush the tremendous militancy of the working class and the youth. Nixon and his class will stop at nothing

to smash this upsurge so that they can save the dying capitalist system.

The Coalition to Defend the Panthers, dominated by the Communist Party, puts forward a completely rotten campaign of liberalism to defend Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins. This retreat from a class fight ends up in legal knifepicking, and avoids a real fight in the labor movement for the understanding that the political attacks against the Panthers are the preparations for even more vicious



# Union-busting Court Gives Cesar Chavez Life Sentence

BY EARL OWENS

SALINAS, Dec. 4—Today Cesar Chavez was sentenced to life imprisonment without trial by Monterey County Court Judge Gordon Campbell. Chavez will remain in jail until he agrees to call off his boycott against lettuce. The initial sentence is for 10 days but it will be continued indefinitely until, if and when he gives in.

In this open union busting action by the government lies the real plans of the Nixon Administration for the unions. The attack on Chavez is a vicious attack on the entire labor movement. The unions must immediately take up the fight to free Chavez.

Chavez was charged and sentenced for violating an injunction prohibiting the boycott of lettuce. The injunction grew out of a dispute which began when the Teamsters broke an agreement with the Farm Workers and signed a sweetheart contract with the growers.

## STRIKE

Chavez and the United Farm Workers closed down the lettuce fields in a strike. On Sept. 16 the Superior Court issued an injunction against picketing. Chavez rather than fighting it out at this point called off the picketing and began the nationwide boycott.

Now it is clear that the big corporations such as Safeway together with the growers cannot even tolerate the boycott and are viciously moving to deny the workers even the basic right of union organization. What they and the government fear is the growing determination and militancy of these workers. The growers and the politicians find Chavez' unwillingness to take orders from the court intolerable.

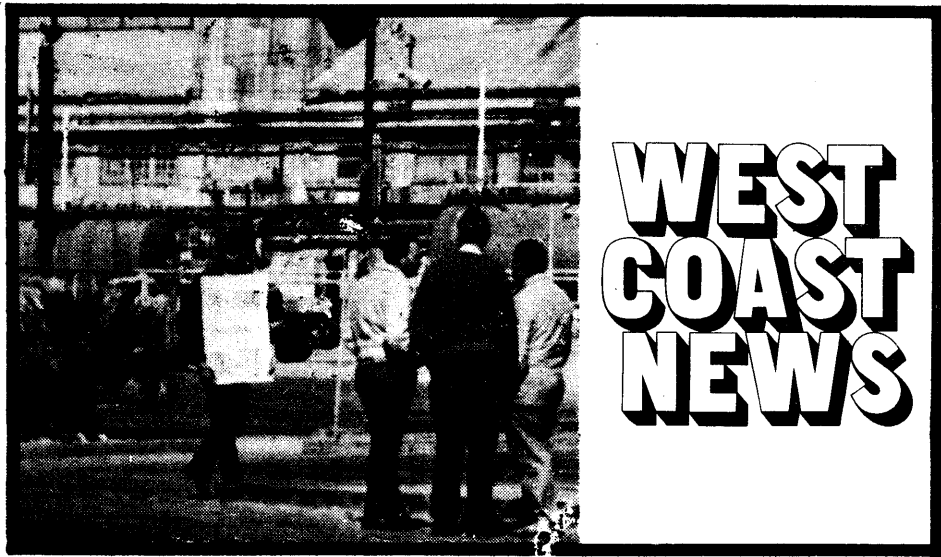
The growers are attempting to set up company unions to counter-act Chavez' United Farmworkers Organizing Committee. The magazine *California Farmer*, organ of the growers, briefly describes a new organization called "Federation of Agricultural Workers." Their article points out that this new group is not against children working in the fields. This new

group also opposes "another annoying practice...the union hiring hall."

The fight to free Cesar Chavez must be brought into every union local and central labor council meeting. Unless Chavez is freed many more union leaders will be imprisoned before long.



Cesar Chavez, seen here addressing a meeting, has now been arrested to crush union.



## Reagan Denies Tenure For Prof. Kurzweil

BY JESSIE CAHILL

A statewide grievance panel of the California State Colleges has unanimously approved an appeal by San Jose State assistant professor Jack Kurzweil that he be granted tenure. Kurzweil is the husband of Communist Party member Betina Aptheker.

However, new rules now govern the grievance procedure. Under these rules and against the strenuous objection of state college faculty members, the grievance committee's decision is no longer final. Reagan's hated creature, Chancellor Dumke has absolute dictatorial say of aye or nay on all questions.

Dumke and Reagan have already made their decision, Dumke has previously attacked Kurzweil for his politics and stated "tenure decision must be resolved in favor of the State College System." This means thumbs down for Kurzweil and a rubber stamp NO on the recommendation of the grievance committee.

Kurzweil is living in a cloud when he says, "Every level of grievance procedure in the state college system has determined unanimously that I am professionally and academically qualified for tenure and that I have no action which should prevent me from getting tenure...Therefore I fully expect that the chancellor will give me tenure. I cannot conceive that he would make any other decision which would be consistent with the letter and spirit of academic due process."

It must be made absolutely clear that the only spirit in California is that of redbaiting and witchhunting, the spirit of cutbacks and trim the budget, and the spirit of smash the unions and increase unemployment. Most of all the "spirit" of California is that of a vicious lynching party out to hang Angela Davis whose fight began over academic freedom and who now faces life or death charges of murder and kidnapping.

These attacks can and must be beaten back with a mass offensive of the working class, students and youth. There is no other way. The way forward is already being shown by the tremendous support of the trade unions, youth and socialists for a class defense of the Juan Farinas Defense Committee.

## Local 400 Caucus Calls For Fight On Jobs, Wages

BY A LOCAL 400 MEMBER

SAN FRANCISCO—California state workers and welfare clients are among the first to be forced to lie on the Procrustian bed of cutbacks in order to stave off what Reagan terms the "inevitable bankruptcy" of the state.

On November 30 Reagan ordered an immediate freeze on new hiring of state employees, a freeze on new construction and on the purchase of necessary office equipment.

Several days later Reagan disclosed impending cuts in the state's medical system which threatens to cut off medical insurance of all persons who earn more than current below-poverty-level welfare payments. All doctors and social services will have their fees cut 10% which is causing many doctors and agencies such as nursing homes to drop medical patients altogether.

In San Francisco, the Social Services Department will not survive until the end

of the fiscal year in March without an additional \$20 million. There is word that the already intolerably low cash grants will be further cut. At the same time many workers are threatened with layoffs. Because of the increasing numbers of people applying for welfare due to unemployment, caseloads are soaring with no relief in sight.

SSEU, a break away group from AFL-CIO Local 400, is engaged in a court suit to obtain status rights for social workers to become demoted to Eligibility Worker jobs at a pay cut! This position of a union supporting actual demotions only reflects their demoralization and their inability to wage an effective campaign to fight for social workers to keep their own jobs.

Local 400 has taken the position of fighting to retain the social work jobs and to prevent any demotions. Letters and telegrams have been sent to the mayor announcing this position, but what remains to be done is to mobilize city workers for a fight against layoffs and against attempts to cut real wages.

San Francisco city employees must see these attacks in the context of mas-

sive layoffs of thousands of city workers in Ohio, Philadelphia and New York. They must see the threats to their wages in terms of talk of "payless pay days" for California state employees and in New York, and the offer of a mere 2-5% "increase" for San Mateo workers. The latter is actually a decrease when the cost of living is considered.

The Rank and File Caucus of Local 400 is fighting for a program to beat back these attacks. The caucus will fight for the following motion at the next Local 400 meeting:

That Local 400 make the following demands:

1. A written contract.
2. Guarantee against layoffs.
3. 10% increase.
4. Dental and medical plan paid for by the city.

It calls upon the Executive Board to prepare for the necessary strike action if these demands are not met.

Further, that by the end of January, Local 400 call a meeting with all affected employee groups and unions to make plans for seeing that these demands are implemented.

## Hill Sabotages Fight Against City As Lindsay Closes Welfare Centers

BY AN SSEU-371 MEMBER

NEW YORK—Last week, Lindsay announced the closing of two welfare centers, Bushwick and Mott Haven, as well as three satellite centers. This is the latest follow-up to the layoff of 500 municipal workers and threats of payless paydays and no wage hikes.

The closing of these centers signifies a shrinking of the social services to be given in the city, at a time when the welfare rolls are growing and an increased workload for social service employees.

In response to this vicious move, Stan Hill, President of the Social Services Employees Union, has done next to nothing. Rather than really mobilizing the ranks for a showdown with the city, Hill has decided instead to bluff. He has called for a work action which amounts to no more than publicizing present policy in the department. The no-action work action calls for workers to do "emergency" work

on all cases over the contractual limits, and on uncovered caseloads. Furthermore, asking workers to carry out this so-called job action will mean the squelching of more militant actions already being carried out in some centers.

## GOTBAUM

Hill tried to justify his position by citing the fact that this was the first work action in the union in over a year which was sponsored by Victor Gotbaum, head of District Council 37. It is clear that the only reason that Gotbaum is supporting the action, is because it is a meaningless gesture which can only have the effect of demoralizing staff, and thus cooling off the situation for him, while allowing him to build a militant facade. Thus, Gotbaum's precious relationship with Lindsay will be saved, and the necessary confrontation with the city over these critical questions can be avoided.

## LAYOFFS

This was the reaction, not only in relation to the overwork situation, but also in regard to the fight against the layoffs. The CNL put a motion on the floor of the last meeting of the Delegates Assembly which would have meant that Hill's militant reaction in words to the layoffs (his call for a strike), would have had to be put into action. The motion called for the SSEU to take the fight for strike action against the firings directly to the rest of the ranks of the District Council through leaflets, radio, newspaper, and TV publicity.

The motion passed by a vote of 39-35,

with three of the four people counting, in agreement. The leadership refused to recognize passage of the motion, and refused a call for recount and a division of the house.

## STAND

In this period, with Lindsay dealing blow after blow to the city labor movement, and most of the major municipal contracts coming due at the end of the month, a real counter-offensive must be waged. The CNL is fighting citywide for a policy of "no-contract, no work" on January 1.

If this policy is not fought for by the rank and file, against the will of the union leadership, Lindsay will keep pounding away until he is able to deal the worst contractual defeats in labor's history in New York City. Labor must take a firm stand now, Lindsay must be put on notice that if he does not retreat, the city will be paralyzed this winter.