

POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING No. 37, September 16, 1977

Present: Blackstock, Breitman, Garza, Jaquith, D. Jenness,
L. Jenness, LaMont, Lovell, Petrin, Seigle, Stapleton,
White

Guests: Brundy

Chair: Garza

AGENDA: 1. Iron Range Steel Strike
2. Circulation Drive
3. "Committee for a Revolutionary Socialist Party"
4. Blanco Visa
5. Membership

1. IRON RANGE STEEL STRIKE
(Rose invited for this point.)

Rose reported. Expansion of the iron ore industry has brought an influx of young workers with some militant attitudes. Many of the local union leaderships reflect this new generation of workers. They were active in the Sadlowski campaign and believe strongly in the right to strike and the right to vote on contracts. The union ranks and leaders appear determined to win gains on long-standing grievances, including health and safety as well as wages. The steel companies are taking a hard line against any significant concessions, and hope to demoralize and discourage the strikers.

The strike is seen as a test of strength between the union and the companies, as a test of whether gains can be won through strike action, and thereby as a test of the Experimental Negotiating Agreement. The strike is in fact the biggest challenge to the ENA since it was signed four years ago.

The Militant has gotten a favorable reception on the Iron Range. Sales last spring netted a number of subscribers, several of whom sent in renewals on their own. Since the strike began we have sold more subscriptions and made a few contacts for the party. We have also had good discussions with some of the local strike leaders. Bob Schwarz is now heading a one-and-a-half week subscription team to the range.

Around the country, we want to spread the facts about the strike through stepped-up sales at steel plants. Branches may also be able to hold forums on the strike. In the unions, especially the Steelworkers at this stage, we want to explain the significance of this strike and encourage solidarity actions: messages, contributions, food collections, and invitations to strikers to speak about the issues. Campus speaking engagements for strikers can also be explored.

(over)

Discussion

Motion: To approve the report.

Carried.

2. CIRCULATION DRIVE

Blackstock reported on preliminary results of first week of circulation drive.

Discussion

Motion: To approve the report.

Carried.

3. 'COMMITTEE FOR REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY'

D. Jenness reported. (See attached materials.)

Discussion

4. BLANCO VISA

Seigle reported on the State Department refusal so far to grant visa for Hugo Blanco and on projected campaign to have a visa approved. (See articles in September 23 Militant.)

Discussion

Motion: To approve the report.

Carried.

5. MEMBERSHIP

Seigle reported on the proposal to admit D.W. as a provisional member at-large in Easton, Pennsylvania.

Motion: To approve.

Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

"Dedicated to the Reconstitution of American Trotskyism" New National Tendency Launched

from the Freedom Socialist, Volume 3, Number 2, Summer 1977

by Ed Rader

A BOLD NEW REVOLUTIONARY TENDENCY committed to the revitalization of U.S. Trotskyism has just emerged on the regroupment front.

A conference of veteran Trotskyist leaders and youthful revolutionary socialists convened in Los Angeles during the weekend of July 22-24 and culminated in the formation of the Committee for a Revolutionary Socialist Party (CRSP), "dedicated to the reconstitution of American Trotskyism."

Drawn together by general agreement with the political program of the Fourth International and a common conviction that the Socialist Workers Party no longer represents authentic Trotskyism, the conference participants included representatives of the L.A.-based Socialist Union, the Progressive Workers Organizing Committee of Denver, the FSP, members of the former Internationalist Tendency of the SWP, and independent radicals from New York, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Los Angeles. Delegates included such well-known radicals as Myra Tanner Weiss, Murry Weiss, Edith Zaslow, Milt Zaslow and Clara Fraser.

After intense discussion and debate of many key issues facing the radical movement, the general line of a strong **Draft Statement of Purpose** was adopted. The **Draft** declares at the outset:

We adhere to the programmatic foundations of the early Communist International, the struggle of the **Left Opposition** against the degeneration of the **Soviet Union**, and the Fourth International which embodies these traditions and is building the world party of the socialist revolution.

Most of us have a common origin in the early SWP. Although we left the SWP at different times and apparently over different issues, we are all convinced that the SWP has degenerated into a monolithic centrist formation.

Together with other comrades who have recently embraced the general program of the Fourth International, we have undertaken the difficult, but unpostponable, task of recreating an organized expression of revolutionary Marxism in the U.S.*

Rejuvenation of Marxism

Myra Tanner Weiss of New York City presented the report on "Regroupment." She vividly summarized the contrast of the rich heritage of Trotskyism and the degeneration into centrism of the SWP.

According to Comrade Myra,

Revolutionary perspectives, especially in this country, have to be based on our capacity to reach out to those who are moving left, to those who are seeking or have already found solutions, even partial ones . . .

Regroupment is first of all a question of

**The Draft Statement is currently undergoing minor editorial and stylistic changes. When finalized, the full text will be published in the Freedom Socialist.*



MILTON ZASLOW, driving force behind the Socialist Union and former SWP organizer.

democracy. Bureaucracy is inherently opposed to revolution; a machine hates free debate! We don't want a monolithic relationship but the expression of many different views. Our discussions will excite and educate larger and larger layers of the radical movement who will be interested and inspired by the free and open manner in which we discuss our differences.

One of the chief differences that emerged during the conference centered around the nature of the current regroupment process.

A minority of four independents questioned or opposed the formation of an avowedly Trotskyist tendency on the grounds that it was "too narrow" and "premature," and would "exclude and alienate a large segment of the radical movement"—former New Left activists who associate Trotskyism with the transparent opportunism of the SWP or the simplistic ultra-leftism of the Spartacist League.

The minority felt that U.S. Marxism was yet to be developed and that regroupment could not be consummated until an extensive literary exchange produced a definitive theory of the U.S. revolution.

The conference overwhelmingly rejected the "closet" Trotskyist concept, insisting on forming a tendency now as the sole means of distinguishing genuine revolutionary internationalism from the SWP and SL.

Myra Weiss summarized the heroic traditions, accomplishments and theoretical contributions of American Trotskyism, promising that "those who adhere to Trotskyism will survive because we do have the great answers to the basic questions and together we will elaborate and enrich our theory."

The majority contended that only a cohesive ideological world-view could serve as a pole of attraction for principled radicals and the new militant forces developing in the mass movements, forces which bespeak a coming mass radicalization that will provide fresh energy and leadership for socialism. The majority affirmed the dialectic truth that theory grows out of practice and experience, as well as scholarly research, and that the emergence of a rounded and scientific doctrine of the American revolution would be a product, rather than a foundation, of the regroupment process.

While declining to initiate CRSP, the minority affirmed eagerness to continue the discussion and to cooperate with the new tendency.

Portugal: Acid Test for Marxists

The validity of any political program, said Murry Weiss, ultimately lies in its capacity to assimilate and build upon the lessons learned from international revolutionary experience. More than anything else, he said, this absorption of the lessons of history distinguishes Trotskyism from the historical amnesia with which all other leftist currents are stubbornly afflicted.

The Portuguese revolution and the Angolan civil war provided such a test of program—and the SWP's appalling failure to measure up to this living test was a central issue at the conference.

The CRSP Statement of Purpose succinctly addresses this critical matter:

The opportunist, Stalinophobic degeneration of the SWP clearly revealed itself in its all-out support—together with the U.S. State Department—of the Portuguese Socialist Party's offensive against the revolution, an assault conducted by Soares on behalf of Portuguese capitalism and world imperialism.

This class betrayal (by the SWP) was quickly compounded by the adoption of a neutral position in the Angolan civil war, a great social conflict between the neo-colonialists backed by the U.S. and South Africa, and the revolutionary masses led by the MPLA.

Differing estimates of the Portuguese Communist Party's capacity to be pressured by its proletarian ranks into an assumption of revolutionary state power were expressed by Weiss and Milton Zaslow of the Socialist Union.

Communist parties, Zaslow said, while capable under exceptional circumstances of leading peasant armies or guerilla forces to military victory, have never led the proletariat to power anywhere, cannot be pressured into it, and are inherently incapable of doing so. He contended that the PCP provided no revolutionary leadership, restrained and derailed the masses into reformist channels, and helped restabilize Portuguese capitalism. "The PCP assumed a leftist posture only in order to retain its hold

over a key segment of the proletarian vanguard," he said.

Zaslow called for building a Marxist party which would unite the divided proletarian vanguard by wresting the revolutionary-minded workers from the reformist and centrist leaderships through a combination of united front class actions and intensive political debate.*

Murry Weiss argued that it was necessary to keep open the possibility that the PCP could become transformed into a revolutionary instrument in the course of events. He advocated adherence to Trotsky's general policy of exposing mass reformist parties like the CP by demanding that they lead the masses and take state power. Weiss cited the PCP's breakaway from the Kremlin and European CPs as an example of the power of mass pressure to shatter the Stalinist world monolith. (See Spring 1977 *Freedom Socialist* for a fuller exposition of Weiss' position.)

Both sides agreed that the struggle itself would determine the answer to the question: Can a Stalinist party lead a revolution in an advanced country? And both sides agreed on the tactical steps currently indicated for Portuguese Trotskyists.

America's Road to Socialism

Clara Fraser reported on the American question, "We take the view of Trotsky," she said,

who maintained that the ultimate fate of the world revolution would be decided in America. Because of its tremendous productive capacity and resources, the U.S.A. constitutes the backbone of imperialism, and no revolution elsewhere can be stable or secure so long as Wall Street rules.

On the other hand, a socialist U.S. would share its great skills and technology with the rest of the world and encourage revolution in all other countries.

This is not a matter of great nation chauvinism or a messianic complex. It is the objective, material reality underlying the global relationship of forces.

The American question, Fraser noted, sorely needs theoretical development as a precondition for revolution. The conservatism of organized labor and the general absence of radicals from union leadership are roadblocks whose history, nature and causes must be enumerated if a realistic strategical perspective is to be attained.

She identified the entrenched racism, sexism and homophobia of large sections of the privileged labor aristocracy as the historic basis for the disunity, opportunism and retarded consciousness of organized labor.

She called on the conference to recognize the revolutionary centrality and vanguard status of feminism, minority freedom and the gay struggle. These issues, she said, and the workers who express them, will exert the most radicalizing impact on the rest of the class.

"What used to be irrelevant or 'secondary' issues to Marxists are now key components of the living class struggle. This is the Permanent Revolution at work," Myra Weiss said.

A semantic difference among the participants on the acceptability of the words "socialist feminism" was resolved in favor of the phrase, inasmuch as current usage no longer links "feminism" with an exclusively middle-class program but simply employs the term to describe a vast women's movement composed of many wings and varying class allegiances.

The Draft Statement of Purpose sharply poses the tendency's deep concern with these questions:

1. The struggle of racial/ethnic minorities against racist segregation and oppression is central to the American revolution, requiring constant analysis, unstinting support and a confident anticipation of the coming alliance of the race freedom movements with each other and with a revitalized working class.

2. Revolutionary socialist feminism—the movement for the total emancipation of women in every sphere of life—must be eagerly embraced, promoted, and demonstrated in practice by any movement that calls itself Marxist. The double oppression of women, like the double oppression of minorities, creates a special dynamic amongst them that has already begun to transform every other social movement and political process in this country. Women workers constitute an enormous reservoir of energy, consciousness and leadership for the forces of world revolution.

3. The resounding demands of gay people for dignity and civil rights are producing a polarization in the gay movement between right and left wings, and working-class gays, female and male, are increasingly looking toward socialism as the only guarantee of emancipation from bigotry and wage slavery. The intersection of the gay upsurge with the growing militancy of labor is providing yet another great mass movement whose historical drive is destined to link up with the revolutionary forces in this country.

4. Our tendency guarantees the right of any specially oppressed grouping in our midst—racial minorities, women, gays—to organize into caucuses for the purpose of promoting its rights and resisting any manifestation of racism, sexism or homophobia in the organization—should such reactionary outcroppings of prejudice emerge.

Praxis

In a warm invitation to all Marxists to join the tendency and engage in open, democratic and non-sectarian discussion, the Draft Statement of Purpose outlines the discussion procedure.

1. We will publish and disseminate a *Discussion Bulletin* . . . The proceedings, statements and papers of this conference will be published, and further studies, discussion, debate and proposed revisions on the topics initiated here will be printed . . .

We stand ready to collaborate with any group interested in the regroupment process in the establishment of similar discussion bulletins for the exchange of ideas.

2. We undertake to distribute *periodicals and documents* from all parts of the world expressing the ideas and considerations of the Fourth International.

3. We will develop communication and an exchange of information and experiences . . .

4. We will engage in joint and coordinated activities . . .

Backdrop: Zaslows Visit Seattle

The conference was a product of a year-long communication among Myra and Murry Weiss, Edith and Milton Zaslow, the Progressive Workers Organizing Com-

mittee in Denver, the FSP, and groupings and individuals in other cities.

The Seattle visit of the Zaslows, two long-time Trotskyists, like the previous visit of the Weisses (see Spring 1977 *Freedom Socialist*), helped pave the way for the enthusiastic L.A. conference.

Candid discussions, conducted with comradely respect, produced broad areas of general agreement on fundamental programmatic issues.

Edith Zaslow, a former labor leader and current Socialist Union activist, revealed that "not so long ago, I considered retiring from active politics. I told myself that I was too old, I was tired, I wanted to write a book or something. But then I started getting vibes about this regroupment thing, about Seattle and the FSP and your insistence that the woman question was a first-class political priority. I became very excited by what I heard and, now that I'm here, I am confident that as long as the FSP is involved in regroupment, the woman question will never again be put on the back burner."

Milton Zaslow, formerly an SWP leader who is a driving force in the 9-year-old Socialist Union, praised the "professionalism, effectiveness and high standards" of the FSP. "This has been a profound experience for me," he said. "Before we came here, we had little idea of what you were about, but your party is absolutely staggering to the imagination. You've got to be doing something right, and we strongly recognize that. Our differences are compatible with Trotskyist principle and I feel we could collaborate comfortably in a truly democratic centralist organization."

Felberbaum Tour

Arthur Felberbaum, a founder of the Young Socialist Alliance (an SWP affiliate), came to Seattle on the first leg of a national tour designed to probe prospects for regroupment.

The FSP's contact with Felberbaum, a member of the Marxist Education Collective in New York City and coordinator of the collective's School for Marxist Education, was welcomed as a potential step in the national regroupment process.

In an FSP-sponsored public lecture to a capacity audience, he discussed "Capital: What It Is and How to Read It." In private meetings, Felberbaum elaborated his views on Portugal, the need for expanding Marxist theory, significant political developments on the east coast, and

regroupment, which he said he was vitally interested in promoting.

Debates on the economics of female labor, the vanguard role of minority women, and the relationship of theory to practice highlighted the ideological exchanges between him and the FSP.

He next travelled to Oregon for a lively meeting organized by the FSP's Portland branch.

In a surprising move for someone who called himself a Trotskyist in Seattle, Felberbaum subsequently sent greetings to the L.A. conference, wishing it success but objecting to what he considered a precipitous tempo for regroupment. At a pre-conference meeting in New York, he claimed that he hadn't discovered any historic continuity to American Trotskyism and urged that regroupment "not take off from within Trotskyism" but from outside "objective circumstances." And he is currently trying to prevent Trotskyists in the MEC from affiliating with the new tendency.

The FSP hopes that Felberbaum, a socialist scholar, reverses his present confusing course in time to avoid becoming one of the skeptics whom Trotsky characterized in the *Transitional Program* as "desirous of reversing the whole course of revolutionary thought" because "instead of learning from the past, they 'reject' it." These skeptics wanted to delay the creation of the new International even though the "degeneration and perfidy of the old leadership" demanded such a course. "The class struggle does not tolerate an interruption," he wrote. "Who does not perceive this today, let him in the meantime stand aside."

And quietly, we would add.

On to Regroupment!

The Seattle meetings, the growing collaboration among like-minded revolutionists, and the success of the groundbreaking Los Angeles conference have placed regroupment at the head of the agenda for radicals.

As one speaker remarked during the conference, "What we are doing here is beginning a process of building

a party through ideological struggle, exchange of ideas and the experience of working together. The correct time for initiating regroupment is now. To hold off or stand aside would be a dereliction of our duty and a mockery of our responsibility to bring Marxism to life at every new turn of events. A great opportunity has presented itself, and the question now arises: Are we equal to the challenge?"

The record will show that the L.A. conference rose brilliantly to the occasion. ■



Arthur Felberbaum, coordinator of New York's School for Marxist Education, speaks to a Seattle audience.

X:PC+NFO,

Los Angeles Conference on Revolutionary Regroupment, July, 1977

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

A conference of revolutionary socialists from various sections of the United States, assembled in Los Angeles, Calif., on the weekend of July 22-24, 1977, announces the formation of a new political tendency dedicated to the reconstitution of American Trotskyism and the regroupment of radical forces in this country.

Our ultimate objective is the construction of a revolutionary socialist party based on proletarian internationalism, a rich internal democracy, and firm roots in the working class and the new mass movements that have emerged in the past several decades--the kind of party that will be capable of mobilizing the broad cadres needed to achieve a workers and farmers government in the United States.

We do not start from scratch. We adhere to the programmatic foundations and traditions of the early Communist International (C.I.) and the first workers state, the Soviet Union. We identify ourselves with the struggle of the Left Opposition against the Stalinist degeneration of the Soviet Union and the C.I. We consider ourselves a part of the movement to build a world party of socialist revolution--a part of the Fourth International which is dedicated to the application of Marxist principles to contemporary social reality.

The Degeneration of the Socialist Workers Party

Many of us have a common origin in the early Socialist Workers Party. Although we left the SWP at different times and apparently over different issues, we are all convinced that the SWP has degenerated into a bureaucratic, monolithic, and centrist formation moving in the direction of the Social Democracy. Together with other comrades who have embraced the general program of the 4th International, we undertake the difficult, but unpostponable, task of re-creating an organized expression of revolutionary Marxism in the United States.

The opportunistic and Stalinophobic degeneration of the SWP was clearly revealed in its reaction to the momentous upsurge of revolutionary struggles in Western Europe, i.e., the overthrow of the 48-year-old fascist dictatorship in Portugal. The SWP veered sharply to the right, toward support--in company with the U.S. State Department--of the Portuguese Socialist Party's offensive against the revolution, an assault led by Soares on behalf of Portuguese capitalism and world imperialism.

This class betrayal by the SWP was compounded by its adoption of a neutral position in the Angolan civil war, a great social conflict between neo-colonialists backed by the U.S. and South Africa, and the revolutionary masses led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of the Angolan People, the MPLA. So blinded was the SWP by Stalinophobia that it could not recognize the reality that was so clear to Washington and world reaction: that the outcome of this battle was decisive for the development of the revolution unfolding in all of southern Africa.

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The political betrayals of the SWP are further compounded by its bureaucratic regime which stifles all serious criticism and thereby eliminates any possibility of correction from the ranks. All opposition to its anti-revolutionary policies in Portugal and Angola was crushed in advance by a "preventive strike"; an entire opposition tendency was purged from the SWP without the elementary formalities of a trial, a hearing, formal charges, or even notification of expulsion (until after the fact).

Further evidence of the demise of the SWP as a revolutionary organization is the astonishing fact that in the face of all these political and organizational misdeeds--unprecedented in the Trotskyist movement--the severe internal and public criticism by the representatives of the overwhelming majority of the 4th International met with not a ripple of dissent inside the SWP.

We are forced to conclude that the regeneration of revolutionary Marxism in the U.S. must proceed outside of and apart from the SWP.

Support to the Fourth International

The building of a U.S. section of the world Trotskyist movement lies ahead of us. The principal responsibility for this tragic situation obviously lies with the leadership of the SWP. We must, however, reluctantly take note of the self-defeating policy of the International Majority Tendency (IMT) of the 4th International. In the interests of maintaining its worthless relations with the SWP, the IMT contributed to the liquidation of its own supporting tendency in the U.S.--the International Tendency (IT) of the SWP. We declare our strong opposition to the opportunistic line of conduct followed by the IMT leadership in relation to the destruction of a sympathizing section of the Fourth International in the United States.

We nevertheless reaffirm our support to the general political line of the 4th International and our commitment to working for a revolutionary program in the U.S. in struggle against the revisionist SWP which flagrantly suppresses the voice of the International in this country in an organizational expression of its political hostility to the International.

Race, Sex, and Sexuality

Our tendency will further distinguish itself from the SWP and all other non-revolutionary political formations in the U.S. by its firm and consistent adherence, from its inception, to the following principles:

1. The struggle of racial-ethnic minorities against segregation and oppression is central to the revolution in the United States and requires constant analysis and unstinting support. Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, Asian-Americans, etc., can win liberation only through the coming together of these movements with each other, with other mass struggles and with a revitalized working class. Therein lies the hope for the socialist revolution in the U.S.

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2. Revolutionary socialist feminism--the movement for the total emancipation of women in every sphere of life--must be vigorously embraced, promoted and demonstrated in practice by any movement that calls itself Marxist. The double oppression of women, like the double oppression of minorities, creates a special dynamic amongst them that has already begun to transform every other social movement and political process in this country. Women workers constitute an enormous reservoir of energy, consciousness and leadership for the forces of world revolution.

3. The resounding demands of lesbians and gay men for dignity and civil rights are producing a polarization in the gay movement between right and left wings; working-class gays, female and male, are increasingly looking toward militant unionism and socialism as the only guarantees of emancipation from bigotry and wage slavery. The gay upsurge has taken the form of a great mass movement whose historical destiny is to link up with the revolutionary forces in this country.

4. Our tendency guarantees the right of any specially oppressed grouping in our midst--racial/ethnic minorities, women, and gays--to organize into caucuses for the purpose of promoting its rights and resisting any manifestations of racism, sexism, or homophobia in the organization--should such reactionary outcroppings of social and cultural prejudice appear. No majority can prohibit such formations.

A Party of Workers and Scholars

5. Our tendency will work to build a party that represents and encompasses, at one and the same time, revolutionary workers and Marxist scholars and theorists, jointly seeking to interrelate socialist theory and revolutionary practice.

Workers' Democracy

6. We firmly believe that bureaucracy and revolution are antithetical social phenomena and that full and open discussion of all differences, major and minor, is a necessary precondition for assembling and educating a revolutionary cadre.

The revolutionary party of the future must guarantee to all not only the right of dissent but the concomitant right to promote a dissenting position by organizing a faction. And any minority that may appear in such a party must be accorded proportional representation on all leading bodies.

We draw upon the experience of the Bolshevik Party, which enjoyed the widest and most profound internal democracy even during the most severe social crises. Amidst revolution and civil war, great debates were conducted within the organization and in the public press of the party as a necessary vehicle for achieving solidly united action.

The struggle for socialist democracy is the struggle against all bureaucracy everywhere--in the capitalist industrial establishment, in the trade union movement, and in all the workers states where Stalinist bureaucracy stands as an obstacle to the progress of world revolution.

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And the practice of socialist democracy must begin with our own revolutionary socialist movement.

Break with the Social Democracy!

Finally, we must take note of a significant shift to the right that parallels but is different from the conservative course of the SWP--the regressive turn of a large segment of the former leadership of the tumultuous New Left of the sixties and early seventies into the morass of the Democratic Party.

In collaboration with the social-democratic labor bureaucracy, the old New Left has perpetrated a wholesale abandonment of independence from the twin parties of capitalism, creating thereby still another basis for the reconstitution of American radicalism: the necessity for a definitive break with the capitalist parties and with the liberals and labor bureaucrats who support them. The Democratic Party serves as the vehicle for class collaboration and for support to the domestic and foreign policies of imperialism. The formation of the new Committee for a Socialist Movement by Michael Harrington, Gloria Steinem, et al., illustrates this serious shift to the right by former and potential radicals.

But as former leaders of the left shift to the right, a contrary shift to the left is occurring in the labor, racial/ethnic, feminist and gay movements. And herein are gathering the sources for our new tendency and the future revolutionary socialist movement.

Projects and Activities

As initial steps toward the process of regroupment:

1. We will publish and disseminate a Discussion Bulletin for the consideration of the problems, analyses, and perspectives expressed in this Conference. The proceedings, statements, and papers of this Conference will be published, and further studies, discussions and debates on the topics initiated here as well as others that will arise will be printed in this ongoing bulletin.

We stand ready, moreover, to collaborate with any group interested in the regroupment process in the establishment of similar discussion bulletins for the exchange of ideas.

2. We undertake to distribute periodicals and documents from all parts of the world which disseminate information and express the ideas of the Fourth International.

3. We will develop communication and an exchange of information and experience among groups and individuals in the tendency.

4. We will engage in joint coordinated activities around such issues as international proletarian solidarity, defense of victims of capitalist injustice, independent anti-capitalist political

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action, support to the various liberation and civil rights movements in this country, and efforts to extend trade union protections to all American workers. And finally we will assist in the formation of Marxist study groups and schools wherever possible to stimulate the ideological offensive against U.S. capitalism and its allies everywhere.

In conclusion we extend a warm and comradely invitation to all revolutionaries to work with us toward a regroupment of the forces on the left into a new party of socialist revolution. The party that can win victory for the American working class and an end to wars, poverty, prejudice, and class divisions in humanity is yet to be built. The job will not be done by skeptics, bureaucrats, nor those overcome by despair. It will be done by those who understand the urgent tasks ahead and have the courage to fight to win a new world.

(We got this from some members of the
Marxist Education Collective here in N.Y.)