State Of Union Speech Reveals Move To Bonapartism

NIXON PLANS INFLATION FREEZE ON WAGES

Orrie Chambers, organizer of New Jersey State Federation of Teachers, speaking at Newark rally in defense of Juan Farina. Rally marked growth of support for Farina.

Labor Support Grows For Farinas

New Series In This Issue

CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

BY N. MAKANDA
New Deal Pushed in Middle East; Stalinists Back Attacks On PFLP

BY TIM WOHLFORTH

New movement is being made towards a deal in the Middle East, a deal paid for with the money of the Palestinian revolutionaries. Emboldened by Jordan’s armed defeat of the guerrilla movement, the Arab bourgeois regimes are moving toward a new deal with Israel, their movement being oil by U.S. imperialism.

The elements of the deal are now in the works. Israel’s latest proposal is so constructed as to concede that at least some of the territory it occupies will have to be returned to the Arabs. The Arabs, while formally insisting on a return of the true lines existing before the Israeli invasion have, particularly through Egypt’s cooperation in cease fire arrangements, been able to retreat in that direction. Jordan is the last of the Arab states to have agreed to a cease fire arrangement and presumably will try to protect its position. The deal that is in the works will no doubt leave under Israeli control— with a possible United Nations cover—the area contiguous to Israel, leave most of the desert area in Arab hands while some armistice is provisionally agreed upon between the UN and Jordan. The question is whether the deal will be a disarmed and decapitated.

This latest reactionary movement is openly endorsed by the Daily World, organ of the American Communist Party, in an article by Paul B. Johnson, Jr., entitled “Jordon, the Patrician to Africa Against the Arab.” This article goes so far as to state that “the Arab nations have only to return to the Arabs what the British have stolen from the Arabs to any body else.”

One significant fact of this development is that while it is being penetrated by U.S. imperialism and the Hussein regime, it then blaming the 30,000 casualties of the civil war in Jordan upon the U.S. and not Hussein and the imperialists. Need, to say, this like all “Daily World Foreign Report” articles are written in the interests of the counterrevolutionary policies of the American CP but of the whole Stalinist world.

The deal is also adanger to the masses and the guerrillas.

Suez is resonated with their influence even if but while the bourgeois regimes on both sides are strengthened against the masses.

DEAL

The main impediment to the deal so far has been the Arab mass. So long as Jordan in particular and Lebanon and other contiguous countries were vulnerable to revolutionary growth by the masses through guerrilla leadership then the deal could not be moved. It is the hope of the imperialists now that with the help of the Stalinists the Palestinian movement has been so weakened that such a deal can take place. It is their hope but so mass is it yet clear that this hope will be fulfilled.

It is important to remember at the moment the new Israel offer the Palestinian Liberation Organization, whose main ingredient is El Fatah and which is untrustworthily supported by the Communist Party and the terrorist Socialist Workers Party, announced that it would join with Jordan’s army in putting down Haddad’s Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine should it violate the cease fire agreement under which the Palestinian movement is being

The deal is also a

New Mid East deal of imperialists is threatened by the masses and the guerrillas.

PRICE

One would think under such circumstances that the solution for the imperialists would be to insist upon the realization of these reactionary leaders of oil producing countries in forcing through a deal which will open up the Suez as the price for a moderate percentage increase now for the producing countries. The United States government is deeply involved in this maneuvering as the Justice Department has personally assured the American oil companies that they will be protected under anti-trust laws for any joint deal they work out with the producer countries.

The entire situation is creating new conditions for revolutionary explosions in the Middle East. No deal will go through peaceably unless the needs of the imperialists for such a deal increase daily as does their desire to sell their oil on their lackeys in the Middle East. The revolutionary masses have learned much from their experiences with the American companies about the bourgeois nationalist leaders and their opportunist and Stalinist lackeys. The new oil price contract means a considerable change in the construction of sections of the Fourth International. This is now more than ever the urgent task.

EDITOR: Lucy St. John ART DIRECTOR: Marly Jonas


Nixon’s State of the Union Address
to Crush Working Class

Nixon’s State of the Union address can only be described as one of the most reactionary statements yet to come forth from the ruling class. It reflects the sharp turn of the capitalist class which is going to war against the powerful American working class.

With the claim that he was “returning power to the people”, Nixon used the semi-fascistic demogogy of the Huey Longs, the George Wallaces, the Goldwaters and the Barkleys. When he was asked about returning to 1776, he is talking about turning back all the gains the working class has won since its existence.

Behind Nixon’s preparation for dictatorship lies the tremendous victory of the working class in all the various struggles. Nixon has decided to meet it head on. Nixon’s State of the Union message is just the beginning. He has now made it clear that he intends to deliver a separate message on measures “to deal with strikes creating national emergencies.”

Only days before his message, Nixon gave an ultimatum to the trade union movement. Either the wage offensive is stopped or the government will institute a wage freeze and will pass what legislation is necessary to subdue the unions.

Three days ago Secretary of Labor Religion lashed out at the construction unions. He said that if there were a "union" the administration could push to stop the wage increase, they would push it.

They have pushed the button. In a private meeting last week with representatives of the construction industry and the unions, Nixon laid it on the line. He gave them thirty days to come up with a "system of self control."

In the past has been the number one opponent of controls has now changed his line. At this meeting he bluntly said that the administration was preparing to move towards a wage freeze.

Big tax credits are to be given to business, price increases are to be allowed as well, and American workers are going to pay for inflation with wage cuts.

In fact Nixon’s plans for “self control” are the first step in instituting a wage freeze. The administration has announced that they were setting up a stabilization board to control wage-price levels in the construction industry. This board will include the bosses, the government and the unions. The main purpose of the board is to freeze wages and to re-strict and deny the construction unions the right to strike.

While immediately these plans involve the construction unions, this is the strategy Nixon and the employers have for the entire labor movement. The unions are to be destroyed as instruments for carrying out the imperialist’s program.

So now we have a better look at the real face of the capitalist class. This is the meaning of Nixon’s “revolution.”

Nixon’s “revenue sharing” is not a dressed up version of the reactionary states rights program of the Southern bourgeoisie whom he is courting. The five billion dollars additional funds which Nixon is asking Congress to approve “to be used under the authority of the President in any manner necessary to stabilize the state and local authorities, investors, and citizens of any state or city governments throughout the country are on the verge of bankruptcy.”

Above all what this plan means is the preparation to dismantle all the federal programs from OEO, Medicare, welfare, down to Social Security. All the social reforms and rights won by the working class through years of struggle are to be eliminated. Instead he is consolidating the state as an instrument of oppression, restructuring the government to destroy the Constitution. This is the meaning of the consolidation of the Cabinet and the call for a “constitutional convention.” These are moves toward Bonapartism as Nixon relies more and more on the right wing forces of the ruling class toAppendix 1

In his program Nixon has the full support of the Democratic leaders. Recently the leading contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Muskie, called for the institution of wage-price controls. Maley, a severe opponent of the ruling class’ unemployment, repression and anti-union laws. This action mobilizing the power of the working class must be the first step in the building of a labor party to challenge the Democrats and Republicans in 1972.
FARINAS DEFENSE HOLDS NEWARK RALLY

BY FRED MUELLER

NEWARK, Jan 22—The Juan Farinas defense campaign was brought to Newark in a public meeting held here tonight by the Farinas Defense Committee of the Double Hit.

Close to 100 people attended the meeting including high school and community college students and trade unionists, particularly teachers, from the Newark area. Speakers at the meeting included Juan Farinas, Otto Chambers, organizer of the New Jersey State Federation of Teachers, and Jim McChesney, organizer of the Workers League.

Juan Farinas was the opening speaker. He said: "I am not a very appropriate and significant city," he said Farinas, "in which to hold a meeting because of the political repression. The situation facing the Newark Teachers Union and all of the labor expresses sharply and clearly the fascism, the Panzers and the other militants that are present.

DEFENSE

The repression can only be fought by deepening the offensive tactics, by mobilizing the workers and youth independent of the labor organizations to defend the defense of victims of repression on the part of the working class.

The Communist Party, in the campaign in defense of Angela Davis, was participating in the struggle in the opposite way, with the policy of the popular front, of tying the workers and youth to the liberals and the church.

The only way to defend Angela Davis, Juan Farinas said, is for all of the victims of repression to come together against the police. The struggle was for the release of Farinas in New York's Foley Square and also in Minneapolis, San Francisco and Los Angeles, all part of a class defense policy.

Otto Chambers of the State Federation of Teachers spoke about the meeting to the teachers and said: "We have been through the black power, the Panthers from government attack now began to re-convene. The teachers in Newark had been through the experience of black power, said Chambers.

JONES

Black separatists like Leroi Jones were out to break the working class, doing the bidding of the ruling class. Chambers said that at the time of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville sit-in over community control of schools in New York two years ago, he had asked himself, "Why is the Foundation fighting for the community control of education?" He said, "Mr. Ford want the study of black history? Why is the ruling class of any color?"

We have to take up the struggle, said farinas. The struggle is not for racism. We have to build up the defense of Juan Farinas, Bobby Seale, Angela Davis and all the workers.

The last speaker was Tim Woolf, National Secretary of the Workers League. He focused his attack on the working class. While the ruling class attacks the working class. When the ruling class attacks the working class. Its aim is to keep the working class from the masses.

They want to damp the struggle because it can establish a base in the working class, said Woolf. That is why they attack those who speak in the name of Marxism or are searching for Marxism. That is why they attack Juan Farinas, who fought against the war as a Marxist and joined the Workers League to fight against the struggle for Marxism.

Woolf recalled that Leroi Jones, who had been released from prison in the 1930's, had been released from prison in 1930's. In our culture, he said, we can have no revolutionary practice without revolutionary theory. This is posed today. If we say that what is posed is socialism or fascism, then we must learn the lessons of the 30's, of a previous period of struggle when this was posed, of the 30's in particular.

If we don't learn, fascism will triumph again. Fascism won because the leaders of the workers' movement, of Stalinism in particular. The Stalinists have come to terms with the capitalists. They presented the working class with a concept that we could fight fascism by allying with the liberal capitalists.

C.P.

Today the Communist Party refuses to support Ruchell Magee because he is guilty of "black crime." It refuses to support students along with Angela Davis because it wants to maintain its alliance with the liberals.

We must say no more popular fronts, no more betrayals. We must learn the lessons of history, do theory and develop the revolutionary party in struggle against the misleaders and betrayers.

The meeting of the attendance signed up for a class in Marxism which is being organized in Newark and the Farina contingent to the January 29 demonstration in defense of Juan Farinas.

CURRAN'S GOONS ATTACK NMU RANK & FILELS

BY TOM GORDON

NEWARK, Jan. 25—Goons apped on by the bureaucrats beat several rank and file members of the NMU port meeting here tonight when they protected Gaston Firmon-Guyon, leader of the Seamen's Defense Committee.

This Committee is demanding that the union strike to stop the layoff of passenger ships and the shutdown of marine hospitals, but would only to the hospital and several others beaten and kicked.

This vicious attack completely exposes the real stand of the Curran bureaucracy on the side of the shipowners. The meeting chairman Rich tried to beguile the ranks with a small delegation to go to Washington to beg that the Congress not allow the layoffs. But seamen after seamen returned and after the meeting expressed agreement with the Seamen's Defense Committee program of nationalization of the ships to prevent layoffs, guarantees of full pension and other union rights, a strike to save NMU jobs, and union democracy.

This is the program that Firmon-Guyon was trying to get the meeting to approve tonight, and it is in the program already passed by special meetings on four Grace Line ships.

The ranks will not be beaten back! Demonstrations held by the Seamen's Defense Committee drew 450 members of the local at the Santa Rosa last Thursday, and thirty members from the Santa Paula the week before.

These actions, a brief strike by the Masters, Markets and Pilots, and the threat of an NMU strike by the seamen, have convinced the Curran leadership that the fight is based on the sympathy of the workers.

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British Postal Workers Join Battle Against Tories

BY MELODY FAWRO

When Edward Heath, head of the Tory government in England, told the capitalist rulers that they must prepare for civil war, he was not talking about the distant future. It is precisely war that he has launched against the British workers and, in particular, against the postal workers who have been on strike since January 20. The deepest level of struggle among British workers is sharply expressed in the actions of these workers who have tra- tionally been held back by timid, spone- lous leaders. The struggle of British postal workers plays below that of those workers. The workers are demanding a 15% wage increase, while the Tories are determined to hold it down to a mere 5%. Despite the miserable wages of the post office, the Tory government, representing all the big business interests, refuses to balance the postal workers’ struggle for a decent living. They have been kept in the dark about the rise in the cost of living. The simmering real wage is below $7 a week for a 48 hour week and they only work 55 to 60 hours a week. Younger workers only reach the age of 30 at the age of 20 years of service. In addition, the Tories are planning to de-nationalize the post office. This will mean layoffs and an upsurge for the workers.

RIVER ROUGE HIT AS FORD LAYS OFF 5,000

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

DETROIT, Jan. 23—Over 5,000 Ford workers were laid off at River Rouge on Jan. 29th and February 1st and 2nd. Many of the Ford workers here know what strikes are. Two workers said that Ford may impose four-day, thirty-two-hour work weeks later in the year in an attempt to make the workers pay for their problems.

We say that these layoffs are the be- ginning of the end of the surplus of em- ployment with full-scale attacks on the workers in the form of wage freezes and re- structs.

The UAW leadership, both local and na- tional, is not doing a thing to fight these attacks. They are selling out the workers on the question of job security just as they sold them down the river with the new contract. The ranks must answer Ford’s schemes with the demand for a thirty-four hour week at forty hours pay.

Welfare Suspensions Force Showdown With City

BY AN SSEU 371 MEMBER

NEW YORK—On Wednesday, January 20 Mrs. Cleola Hains- water, a 72-year-old woman, was put out of her apartment after being denied an accommo- dation renting for $100 per week, were placed in the Waldorf-Astor Hotel by workers at De- kab Social Service Center in Brooklyn.

The action was taken on an emergency basis and for a two day period after which time it was hoped that other accommodations could be obtained. The director of the cen- ter, Silia Cincotta, ordered the money paid and the woman taken by staff in relation to the referral.

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BLAME

Lindsay and the City used this incident to blame the welfare recipients and workers for the situation. The truth of the mat- ter is that the city has been spending mil- lions of dollars a year to house over one thousand welfare families in ram-inhabited alm houses. The cost of these hotels in many cases is well over the cost of the apartments and the conditions are deplorable.

The responsibility for this lies with the highly paid officials who have allowed these apartment buildings to be abandoned by landlords who no longer find them profitable. It has refused to build new low hous-

The vicious slander against Mrs. Hains- water and the action taken against the three state and city workers provided an important example of the type of treatment the action at the Dekab Center following the meeting of the whole center had been demonstrated at the offices of the Human Resources Administration.

ACTION

At the demonstration, Herb Karakiski, caseworker delegate said: "Lindsay is guilty for this entire city and we are going to let him get away with it. If the workers aren’t fired, we’re not through with them.

As a result of the militant action at Dekab that day and threats by Victor Gotschum, head of DC 37 and Bass Hall, SSEU 371 presi- dent, the City agreed to lift suspensions on two of the three workers. However, hou-

London postal workers cheer during giant rally held during the strike. The Tories and Heath are out to smash the trade unions through industrial Relations Bill.

Mt. Sinai To Fire Doctor For Protest

BY AN 1129 MEMBER

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Almost a month ago Mrs. Marjorie Davis died in Misericordia Hospital. Dr. Helen Bhagta was working 30 hours a week in the hospital. She had three days off and then was back to work. The workers at Mt. Sinai are well aware of the inadequacies in Health and the crisis throughout the hospital. The resulting poor care and negligence is a direct result of the slasher atmosphere. The doctors deal with the crisis. If the senior doctors in the hospital are unanswerable and workers overworked.

LEAFLET

About a week ago several supporters of the Progressive Labor Party at Mount Sinai circulated a leaflet on the death of Mrs. Davis and made the following three demands: 1) Reparations for the family of Mrs. Davis 2) 24 hour health care arrangement with at least one or two doctors available at all times 3) Improvement of the emergency room for the benefit of the community, functioning 24 hours a day.

The same day, the Mount Sinai adminis- tration came out with their own leaflet. The Administration claimed that Mrs. Davis had not been to the Health Service, and had no right to do anything with negligence of the part of the hospital.

Dr. Jerry Gelkes, one of the signers of the original leaflet, has been threatened with dismissal by the administration.

VICIOUS

Incidents such as the one at Mount Si- nai can and happen all over the city. The trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital and others are responsible for this one and any other. Their only answer to it is vicious attacks on all those who fight back. On all workers who fight to uphold the union contract, to maintain and improve working conditions and fight for better health care. Hospital workers must demand not sim- ply improvements in one department but end to the job freeze, understaffing and attacks on working conditions. This fight must be taken up through the union. Local 190 must fight to establish a workers’ committee to the death of Mrs. Davis, absolutely no victimizations of any kind by the hospital, new hiring and an end to the job freeze.

SSEU members picked against the City’s suspension of workers at Dekab center. Singing worker Henderson remains suspend-

Bill has refused to mobilize the ranks in defense of this worker and has handed over his job to an arbitrator. At the same time he has done nothing in relation to the con- tract fight. Over 70 delegates and activists in the union signed a statement circulated by the SSEU 371 who were not demanding that the SSEU take up a fight against Lindsay with a work action to be- gin on February 1 unless agreement is reached on job security, wages and work- load.
CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA
by N. MAKANDA

MASSACRE AT SHARPEVILLE

STARTING with this issue we will be running a series of articles by N. Makanda which have appeared over the past year in the Workers’ Press, daily organ of the British Socialist Labour League. Future articles will include a history of the Communist Party of South Africa, imperialist interests in Nigeria, Nasser’s financial link with imperialism and a two part series on Ethiopia.

1960 was the 50th anniversary of the Act of Union, passed without dissent by the British parliament, which gave South Africa its fundamental apartheid constitution.

The same year the South African ruling class massacred African workers at Sharpeville and faced a mass protest which forced the government to declare a state of emergency and created a panic in the Johannesburg, London and New York stock exchanges.

The year of the 50th anniversary of white domination became a year of ‘the writing on the wall’.

Long series

Sharpeville was not an isolated murder of non-European workers, but one of a long series of such massacres.

To see it in its simplest context it is necessary to remember that after 150 years of sporadic wars of conquest by Holland (1625-1805), Britain waged war for 100 years, from 1896 to 1996, against the Batwa, Khoi-Khoi and Bantu inhabitants.

Hundreds of thousands were killed, the ancient communal economy was destroyed, and the people robbed of their land and their labour in a series of wars of racial laws unprecedented in human history.

During the last phase of this process, British finance capital made a colony of South Africa under Queen Victoria and politicians Disraeli, Gladstone and Rhodes.

It is necessary to remember, too, that these wars and laws formed the basis of the present-day South Africa, including the Sharpeville massacre.

The ‘Boer’ Nationalist Party government which carried out this brutal murder was but the agency of the giant British imperialist interests which continue to dominate South Africa to this very day.

The people who were killed ten years ago at Sharpeville, Langa and elsewhere were butchered by Verwoerd’s regime to protect enormous finance-capital interests. And these interests were, and remain, 90 per cent British.

British imperialism is basically, in a very real sense, responsible for the Sharpeville massacre.

No mention

The British Tories, Labour and Liberal spokesmen single out Sharpeville because it was the open work of a ‘Boer’ government.

They make little mention of the fact that this government was, at the same time, a member of the British Commonwealth.

The massacre certainly did nothing to disturb diplomatic or other relations between Britain and South Africa, with or whose economy Britain could not survive as a ‘democratic’ capitalist country for a week.

Nor do they mention the atrocities at Bulhoek, Bondelwarte, Marabastad, Witwater and elsewhere during the long reign of the British ally and hero General Smuts—leading apostle of segregation (apartheid).

This laying of the blame is not confined to the Tory, Labour or Liberal parties.

It is also the policy of the Communist Party of South Africa—which worked the apartheid National Representation Act of 1936 and the apartheid Industrial Conciliation Act—and the African National Congress and so-called Anti-Apartheid Committee centred in London.

It is for this reason that
these organizations are 'commemorating' Sharpeville to-morrow (March 21) at a cere-monious under the official leadersh ip and patronage of Ambrose Reeves, ex-Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

We must keep in mind that the Anglican Church remains one of the old-established and major segregatory, apartheid, racial discriminatory, land- robbing and investment insti-tutions of South Africa. It has operated a rigid colour bar in South African schools for more than 100 years and did so even when there was no law to this effect.

Thus the 'anti-apartheid' committee commemorates those who fell before the bullets of apartheid ten years ago.

Collaboration

The Anti-Apartheid Committee conference is yet another act of collaboration by the ANC/CPA cadre with the liberal wing of British imperial-ism.

According to the weekly 'Torch' of March 22 and March 29, 1960, Reeves lamented the fact that police had not first fired warning shots. He had asked the government why they had not used tear gas and fire hoses instead.

The third comment upon Sharpeville is that it was not an expression of the strength of the 'Herrenvolk' regime, but of its weakness, its dying, de-clining, diseased economy and its crisis in the state.

It was not a measure of the ruling class 'going forward', but of one desperately defend-ing itself against the rising revolution of the non-European exploited and oppressed people.

It was this weakness and fear experienced by the 'white' ruling class which made it un-leash a renewed reign of terror against the African people, starting with the Sharpeville massacre itself.

The rulers may appear strong, for they have the massive foundation of British finance capital beneath their feet, along with heavy US, French, West German, Italian, Swiss, Japanese, Canadian, Australian and other imperial-ist capital. They also have the secret backing of NATO.

They have the 99.9 per cent backing of the 'white' popu-lation, including the so-called 'white' workers and middle class, about two million of whom come from Britain itself and still continue to flow into the country.

But despite all this and more, 'white' South Africa lives in fear of the non-European liberatory struggle, led by the heavily-concen-trated proletarian-peasant.

This struggle is not only a continuation of the centuries-long resistance to conquest and dispossession, but is also the expression of an interna-tional class struggle against imperialism. Leaders which fully erupted in South Africa itself after the Russian Revolution.

It was further inspired by the Chinese Revolution, the uprising of Chinese imperial-ism from eastern Europe, and the North Korean, Vietnamese and Cuban Revolutions.

Simultaneously, the South African liberatory struggle be-came an increasingly conscious rising against the system of colonial oppression and its accumulative intensification.

This intensification of apar-thed was a defensive reaction of the 'Herrenvolk' against the rising liberation movement.

In its economic origin apar-thed was and remains a means to obtain and regiment cheap semi-colonial labour.

But apartheid also had a political motivation and this political purpose was to pre-vent the anti-apartheid revolu-tion by every means possible.

More and more laws were passed to curb political move-
ments, to ban them, to de-capitate them. And where laws failed, the police and military were called in to close every loophole through which the mass movement for democracy and land could make its way.

The Sharpeville massacre was the forcible closing of such a loophole.

It was part of the back-to-the-wall struggle for survival of the 'Herrenvolk'.

The fact that still more laws have been passed since Sharpeville is an indication that the massacre and subsequent reign of terror failed in its purpose—namely to destroy the liber-atory movement.

Ferocity

The actual events them-selves revealed the ferocity with which the regime tried to carry out these defensive measures. This ferocity was a measure of the desperate sit-uation of a class in the closing throes of its struggle for survival.

Whether the Sharpeville attack was planned or due to trigger-happy police is irrele vant; it was part of the overall plan to crush the political movement of the oppressed.

The blow was struck on Monday, 21, 1960, when an ac-counting attack by 2,000 African inhabitants of the segregated location town of Sharpeville gathered to pro-
test against the pass laws.

These laws were introduced into South Africa by the British Governors Caledon and Groot Bloed in the early 19th century and were intensified by the British imperialists Cecil Rhodes and Theophilia Shepstone in the second half of the 19th century.

This particular anti-pass campaign had been organized by the Pan African Congress (PAC), a group which had arisen out of the African National Congress (ANC) at a time (1951) when the ANC's adventurist one-day strikes, days of mourning, pass burn-ing and similar campaigns had progressively failed to rally mass support.

In this one-day strike workers turned their backs on a one-day strike called by the ANC.

In response, and in this position of weakness, the ANC had lost much of its power and influence and 'The Herrenvolk' for apartheid concessions for its aspirant small, middle-class nationalist leaders and sup-porters.

The PAC was simply a much earlier and more openly nationalist continuation of the reformist and collaborationist ANC.

Its first mass action was fully in line with ANC tradi-
tion—the pass-burning cam-paign utterly divorced from the central political struggle of the full franchise and, moreover, with an communist slant that intrigued certain liberal elements who, early on, began to direct PAC's activities.

These 'white' liberals were to play an important part in the march from Langa, near Cape Town, and in the sub-
sequent 'mopping-up opera-
tions' carried out by the 'Herrenvolk' after the dust had settled.

The fact that the PAC was only anti-'white' meant no more than that it was the more resignant to 'white' in-
terests, for it was long known in South Africa that the anti-
'whites' among the aspirant middle class were, by their own definition, pro-apartheid (like all Black Power move-
ments), and hence easy agen-
dies of the 'whites' who con-trolled the apartheid system.

This was, as yet, not known to the oppressed people, so often betrayed by the ANC.

The PAC appeared as a new, more militant leadership to whom sections of the oppressed responded, whilst the majority simply responded to the anti-
pass call as a reaction to their intensified oppression, or out of hope that a new leadership was coming forward.

They were to be as bitterly disillusioned by the PAC as they had been previously by the ANC—only this time they learned the lesson in a very much shorter time.

So much shorter that, by 1970, the PAC was at an even lower ebb in South Africa than the ANC had been when the PAC arose out of its ruins.

THE ORIGINAL 2,000 gathered at Sharpeville for an anti-pass demon-
stration was reported by the government later to have grown to 20,000.

All were unarmed.

The demonstration was a peaceful one, partly because the demonstrators were not armed, and partly because Sibukwe, PAC leader, had issued clear directives for a Gandhiist, non-violent, pass-
ive resistance campaign, along traditional ANC re-
formist lines.

The police at the meeting received steady reinforce-
ments. Some of those present claim
Emergency

Whether the Anti-Apartheid ceremony conducted by Bishop Ambrose Reeves at Treasury Square will reveal this 'potted Alibon' is hardly a matter of conjecture.

In the South African parliament the pro-British Liberal National Representatives rallied behind a motion for emergency action for the sake of security. The three National Representatives put into the all-white parliament by the ANC and other components of the present Anti-Apartheid Committee.

So urgent was the situation for the General Commission introduced a state of emergency, which began with 23 arrests by March 31 covered 80 magisterial districts.

Meetings of more than 12 were banned. Eighteen units of the Citizens' Force were called up.

Three thousand army and navy troops sealed off Langa and Nyanga. Saracens came out at Cape Town and Durban.

Police baton-charged strikers at Langa and Nyanga. 234 persons were seized in dawn raids on 11 organizations.

On March 27, General Rademayer, Union Defence Commissioneer, said that Africans would have to be forced to produce their passes. The time for short trick to burn political activities was finished. The police said it was time for civil war.

Erasmus, Defence Minister, said that the 23 arrested would be released later. A three-week ban on public meetings in 'riot areas' was extended by him to Natal and Transvaal towns. Police Commissioner was removed on April 4 on charges of failure to prevent the revulsion of the pass laws.

A Bill was drafted to outlaw 'anarchist' activities and was readily covered by the 1952 law.

At Langa the police and army raked the African quarters, trying to find the strikers back to work.

Resistance

Although the workers' resistance to the police reign of terror had, in fact, not yet reached its maximum effort, the London, New York, and Paris Stock Exchanges panicked.

The week following 'Bloody Monday', 80 gold stamps in the London Exchange dropped £600 million in value. British imperialism's main money market sent out a call to Verwoerd for urgent action.

The Nationalist Party government hastened to reassure the British monopoly capitalist interests on which it rested.

In particular the workers' attacks on the National Affairs Department, the vast 'state within a state' which was tied to British capital, shook monopoly capital severely. Its security plans of the British government was not slow to act.

What it did was to direct the financial pressure of British capital in particular.

British imperialism was not only immediately but also immoderately responsible for the movement was containing upon the non-European working class by Verwoerd and company.

The Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga, Retreat and other areas were very much in-debt for the British Imperialism and, as such, are matters of deep concern for the British working class itself.

The same day, Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga, Retreat and other areas were very much in-debt for the British Imperialism and, as such, are matters of deep concern for the British working class itself.

The police chief at the police station arrested several of the victims of the massacre of the previous Mendi demonstration took place at Stellenbosch, South Africa's largest airport in the Western Cape, with all of which the police attacked the upturned with batons or bullets.

At a demonstration at Orlando, Johannesburg, Saracens were caused to be arrested. Other demonstrations took place at Meadowdale and Moroka--where police stations were attacked by the strikers and at Dowerglen where the police used machine guns against the demonstrators.

Not only did the oppressed attempt to pull down the NTR and police stations—they showed their class consciousness by burning down some of the hated Roman Catholic and Dutch Reformed Churches, (report by Major T. J. Cross, March 28, 1960) and at Durban a mission church was fired.

By this time the shares of the huge British mining company, De Beers, had fallen by £3 million, Anglo-American by £1 million and Western Holdings by £5 million.

Still tougher measures were called for by the South African regime.

De Wet Nel, the Minister for Bantu Administration, the most important national organ of the British and other monopolies, announced a new type of reference book, a consolidated pass book.

On the Thursday the emergency was made general: groups and organisations were prohibited. 34 more members of the ANC were arrested and the second Bantu law and the unlawful Organizations Bill was rushed through Parliament.

In terms of the Unlawful Organizations Act the ANC and PAC were banned. The neo-liberal weekly 'New Age' was banned as well as the unity Movement weekly 'Torch'.

In the following six weeks, up to May 16, more than 16,000 people were arrested. Erasmus declared that penalties for 'agitators' would be imposed on all offenders.

On April 1 a further 31 districts were covered by the emergency and 40 army auxiliary units and 18 commandos volunteer units (white police vigilantes) were ordered to stand by for mobilisation. The previous day South African War Minister told the House of Commons that Britain had not sent its forces to South Africa 'during the last three years'. Which was not entirely true and was, however, sufficient for the British government.

Despite these measures non-European resistance continued, especially at Nyanga. At the same time their strategy and tactics were changing. The problem of the 'terrorists' was not yet at an end.

Terror

The assassination attempt intensified the reign of terror against the non-Europeans.

On April 19, 200 were arrested during an abortive, belated and adventurous 'Jama- week strike' called by the banned ANC. By this time banned persons like Dr Dadoo had arrived in London via Nairobi, and Oliver Tambo, of the ANC, had reached Bechuanaland.

This was a continuation of the escape abroad of politically-active opponents of the
The blow was struck on Monday, 21, 1960, when an officially estimated crowd of 2,000 African inhabitants of the segregated location town of Sharpeville gathered to protest against the pass laws. These laws were introduced into South Africa by the British Governors Caledon and Cradock in the early 19th century and were intensified by the British imperialists Cecil Rhodes and Theophilus Shepstone in the second half of the same century.

This particular anti-pass campaign had been organized by the Pan African Congress (PAC), a body which had arisen out of the African National Congress (ANC) at a time in 1950 when the ANC’s adventurist one-day strikes, days of mourning, pass burning and similar campaigns had progressively failed to rally mass support. In consequence, workers turned their backs on a one-day strike called by the ANC.

In consequence of this position the ANC had lost much of its power to bargain with the "Herrenvolk" for apartheid concessions for its aspirant middle class, small-middle class nationalists and supporters.

The PAC was simply a much bolder, more openly nationalistic continuation of the reformist and collaborationist ANC. Its first mass action was fully in line with ANC tradition: the pass-burning campaign utterly divorced from the central political struggle of the full franchise and, moreover, with an anti-colonial slant that intrigued certain liberal elements who, early on, began to direct PAC's activities.

These 'white' liberals were to play an important part in the march from Langa, near Cape Town, and in the subsequent 'mopping-up operations' carried out by the 'Herrenvolk' after the dust had settled.

The fact that the PAC was openly anti-'white' meant no more than that it was the more subversive to 'white' interests, for it was long known in South Africa that the anti-'whites' among the aspirant middle class were, by their own definition, pro-apartheid (like all Black Power movements), and hence easy agencies of the 'whites' who controlled the apartheid system. This was, as yet, not known to the oppressed people, so often betrayed by the ANC.

The PAC appeared as a new, more militant leadership to whom sections of the oppressed responded, whilst the majority simply responded to the anti-pass call as a reaction to their intensified oppression, or out of hope that a new leadership was coming forward. They were to be as bitterly disillusioned by the PAC as they had been previously by the ANC — only this time they learned the lesson in a very much shorter time.

So much shorter that, by 1970, the PAC is at an even lower ebb in South Africa than the ANC had been when the PAC arose out of its ruins.

The ORIGINAL 2,000 gathered at Sharpeville for an anti-pass demonstration was reported by the government later to have grown to 20,000. All were unarmed. The demonstration was a peaceful one, partly because the demonstrators were not armed, and partly because Sobukwe, PAC leader, had issued clear directives for a Gandhi-like, non-violent, passive resistance campaign, along traditional ANC reformist lines.

The police at the meeting received steady reinforcements. Some of those present claim that some of the (unarmed) African police suddenly warned the crowd that the "white" police were about to fire. The police opened fire without warning.

Official figures of the number killed rose rapidly from 63 to 71, with 182 officially listed as wounded.

On the same 'Bloody Monday' a PAC prayer meeting — for this was the sort of 'militant' campaign the 'new' leaders were waging — was held at Langa, near Cape Town. The meeting was reportedly given three minutes to disperse.

The police charged with stun guns before the expiry of the time limit.

That night the police terrorized Langa, Windermere and Nyanga, non-European locations in 'liberal', British-dominated Cape Town. The police used spotter helicopters and British Saracens, hunting down refugees in the small forests and sand-stretches of the Cape Flats in outer Cape Town.

In the midst of this police terror the leader of the openly pro-British 'opposition' United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff, asked the Prime Minister, in a vote of thanks to the police, praising them for their "restraint".

On Tuesday (March 22) the workers of Langa, virtually surrounded by the police, staged a 'stay-at-home' strike. Police and military units invaded the compound bachelor quarters for men forcibly separated from their families in the Transkei, some 600 miles away, in order to be cheap labour for the main British businesses in Cape Town.

The police and army armed the bachelor quarters with rifles and fired to drive the workers into the streets, where they were worked on trains with pick-handies, rifles and knuckledusters.

Machine-gunners pursued fleeing workers through the scrub around the location. In self-defence, the Nyanga workers threw up road-blocks.

At Langa the Native Affairs Department, Administrative and Labour Bureau offices were fired by the strikers. Azania Retreat, a Native Affairs Department 'transit labour camp' office and government store were likewise fired by workers. At Nyanga workers barricaded themselves in as the 'stay-at-home' strike spread.

Resistance

Although the workers' resistance to the police reign of terror had, in fact, not yet reached its maximum effort, the London Stock Exchange dropped £400 million in value. British imperialism's main money market sent out a call to Verswoud for urgent action.

The Nationalist Party government hastened to reassure the British monopoly capitalist interests on which it rested. In particular the workers' attacks on the Native Affairs Department, the vast 'state within a state' which was tied to British capital, shook monopoly capital severely. Its servant, the South African government, was not slow to act.

What it did was a clear result of the financial pressure of British capital in particular. British imperialism was not only ultimately but also immediately responsible for the murderous onslaught upon the working class by Verswoud and company.

The Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga, Retreat and other demonstrations were very much indeed the doings of British imperialism and, as such, are very much indeed a matter of deep concern for the British working class itself.
THE CLASS struggle in Africa is a matter of life and death. The death rate is high and the average expectancy of life low.

United Nations Demographic Statistical Year Books show that the life-span of 99 per cent of Africans is below 35 almost everywhere, as low as 27 in some countries. The 1964 Tanzanian Five-Year Plan had as one of its objectives to be the raising the average age of death from 35 in 1964 to 50 by 1980.

Africans have had as little success as the twin aim of raising average income and raising the standard of living. The average life-span of a 'European' in Africa is from different that from one British, western European or United States—about 70 years, or double the life-span of the African.

The average yearly income of a 'European' in Southern Rhodesia and East Africa (Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania) is about £500, according to United Nations Statistical Year Books. This is from 50 to 20 times higher than Africans' average annual income.

The Tanzanian figure quoted is abnormally low, compared with average incomes in European countries (USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., and even in the southern African 'African' countries).

But even this figure is deceptive, because it includes the incomes of Europeans in Tanzania. It does not take into account that in the British settler's 'settlement' in Tanzania, admitted by the industrialists, there are far more than British settlers in Tanzania.

Apart from the 'Africans', most of whom are poor, there are nearly five million so-called 'whites' or 'Europeans' in Africa.

The life-span of a 'European' in Africa is not in particular, as low as is common in Africa. Is it due to lower productivity? The answer to this question, which is so often given in the affirmative by bourgeois and 'socialist' economists, has many times been given by anti-imperialist Marxists.

A study of Chilean and United States copper miners' wages, for example, showed, in the 1950s, that the productivity was the same in the mines of both countries, but that US workers earned some 12 times more than the Latin American workers. At the same time, because of this, profits were incomparably higher in Chile than in the USA. Similar studies have been made, for some time, by anti-apartheid and anti-imperialist (not a usual combination) economists for the coal mines of South Africa.

These mines are not less modern, to say the least, than the coal mines in Britain. The output per African miner is higher than that of the British miner, in fact. But the proof of this is a twofold of the wage of his fellow-worker in Britain.

Here is a case where higher productivity goes together with lower wages and lower productivity with higher wages.

The case of the National Coal Board in Britain knows well enough, profits are much higher in the Transvaal and Natal than in the British coalfields. In the major case of gold-mining, South Africa is scarcely more than it is in South Africa.

Yet the 400,000 African miners earn in wages, food and 'accommodation' (in virtual concentration camps) a twofold of that earned in the advanced capitalist countries, quite apart from and in addition to their Nazi-type regimentation and lack of freedom and rights under apartheid.

The story of productivity related to wages is further, from mining to the giant plantations which cover much of the economy of Africa producing coffee, tea, cotton, sisal, cocoa and other raw materials from the land.

The answer given by these and a mass of correlated facts is always the same: the cause of sub-wage in Africa is not labor.

The cause, as we shall repeat, is the system of exploitation and that is basis of this lies in the property relations in Africa.
As Unemployment Jumps To 8.8%, Quebec Workers Face New Attacks

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER
MONTREAL—Quebec workers received a preview of the harsh winter months facing them last week as the release of official government statistics on unemployment provoked a storm of reaction from all segments of Canadian society.

The record-high unemployment rate of 8.8% in December marked the highest level of unemployment in any month of December for any year with the exception of two years since 1950. The previous high was recorded in 1954.

Rail Workers Prepare Strike In Canada

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER
MONTREAL, P.Q.—Railway workers here have issued a warning that there may only be two strikes in the history of the railway industry in Canada if the government intervenes.

According to the National Railways Employees' Union, a survey of railway employees—long with the 10,000 other shopcraft employees, the 14,000 conductors, treatment and service employees, with a total work force of 2,500 firemen are holding out for a 25 per cent increase in their wages since last December the wage cuts of the 12 years ago, when the shopcraft employees' union was settled. Their organization, however, that their undertaking was not to be once was sold by the union leaders who settled for a 15 per cent in an overwhelming majority of the voters.

Another big question which did not affect the men but which affects the less skilled members of the non-operating union, is that on or just secures. The other important issue is pensions.

SAIL

The workers are demanding equal representation of the railway's pension plan and administration board with a right to organize a new pension plan.

The final point which is being fought by the union is that the present railway employees are demanding 18 days of cumulative sick leave. The union has already stated that there is no way the workers will be able to get 18 days of sick leave.

The rank and file are becoming very concerned that the workers will not be able to get the increase and that the men who are in the union will not be able to afford it. The salaried employees have put in a different position. If the workers are going to get a higher wage increase than that of the car men, then the union representing the salaried employees will not be able to afford it.

FIRM

The union leaders such as Richard Smith, chief negotiator for the non-union, have assured rank and file workers that in no way will they settle for less than the car men got. The only way the union can make the workers is not to make the workers settle for anything less than the car men got. They can only go to the rank and file and wash the for the salaried employees.

Rank and file must stand firm in all of their demands and must be aware of the demands of the union leaders and the workers must also fight against any government intervention.

MUST READING
Loon Trotsky On Labor Party Labor Party
20th Labor Publications, Inc. 6th Floor, 135 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y. 10011.

Minneapolis Strike Leader Speaks Out On Railroads

The following is an interview with George Lennon, Railroad Labor leader Orrin Norton, by Bulletin reporter B. Wills.

During the brief national strike of railroad workers, the third one broken by the Nixon administration and Congress on December 10, 1970, Norton was called out of retirement by his local and made chairman of its strike committee.

NORTON: You don't know the Janus 14 AP dispatch in the Minneapolis Star Tribune the president of the National Transportation (UTU) that the railroad industrialists "if current rates are not increased, there will be an all out strike."

1. Charles Luna, president of the UTU, was quoted as saying the issue is an unanimous decision of 60 UTU leaders meeting in Cleveland to go to Congress and national roads if the "federal courts and Congress" do not "give the railroaders that they have the right to exercise their economic strength."

NORTON: Your first readers should know that the UTU with 280,000 members is the largest labor union in the United States. Dissatisfaction of the men with their minus burdens and wages forced a merger in 1969-70 of four previously independent railroad unions into the UTU: my own union, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Secondly there is right now an unbelievable tension and anger among the entire rank and file throughout the country. Their rage is directed against the sellout and against policies of the national leadership of the UTU.

BULLETIN: Could you give any examples of what you mean by the "do nothing" policies of the national leadership?

NORTON: The list is much too long to go into detail. Here are just a few examples of the bureaucrats do nothing about. Under the terms of the National Railway Labor Act passed by Congress in 1924, we have not had a strike for 14 years and still are asked to work.

This salaried labor legislation, amended a few times since, was adopted to curtail the strength and the treacherous leadership of the UTU. Deutschner, the head of the railroad employees' union, who by their power during the national strike of 1937 were able in 1932 that the American capitalists out of their wages.

This law has so weakened the unions that it takes seven years just to get an ordinary endorsement on the docket at the Railway Labor Board in Chicago. In other words, grievance procedure is a joke. Here is another example of the anti-labor nature of the Railroad Act. The railroad companies have more employees than is the whole country, and their board is made up of the directors of the railroad companies. Even while the government fights for the employees, the government itself is not bound to the same rules. In a criminal court, the government is never the plaintiff. In the same way, the railroad companies are never the defendants in the grievance procedure.

NORTON: Right you know because we are not supposed to, according to the National Railroads contracts terminated in September, 1969, and then for a new contract we had to fight both the UTU and the carriers dragged on for over an entire year. During that time the carriers were arrogant in their refusal to make even a living wage. They knew the government was behind them.

Besides their indifference to the effects of the sky-rocketing inflation that has made the skilled railroad workers among the most impoverished wage earners in this nation, the carriers continue to hold their lines about "featherbedding," in terms that are breathtaking new thousands of the unemployed across the country.

14 months of negotiations for a new contract had finally passed and it was clear that there was nothing to strike under the terms of the Nixon, his corporation-con trolled Congress immediately invoked naked class legislation and forced us all back to work.

BULLETIN: Are you willing to give the capitalists' representation in Washington?

NORTON: The cap is just the point of the anger of the rank and file against the treacherous leadership of the UTU. Do not carry the overwhelming confidence in their strength and the grim determination of the railroad workers to have it out with the White House and the rail bosses, who, actually caved in, ignored the tem per of the men and ordered them to obey Congress. The next day C.L. Depression, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (BRAC), in face of the hundreds of telegrams by his rank and file urging him to this end, betrayed his men too by demanding that they comply with the repressive legislation.

BULLETIN: Do you think that the angry mood of the ranks has com pelled the UTU leadership to propose nationalization?

NORTON: We have never had a strike in a railroad company, except for the one that went on for five years and finally prevented this same bureaucrat, who double-crossed the railroad carriers on a number of occasions, to cut down under the threat of the strike.

NORTON: Right you know because we are not supposed to, according to the National Railroads contracts terminated in September, 1969, and then for a new contract we had to fight both the UTU and the carriers dragged on for over an entire year. During that time the carriers were arrogant in their refusal to make even a living wage. They knew the government was behind them.

BULLETIN: Do you think of Luna's nationalization proposal?

NORTON: We have never seen the proposal itself yet. I agree with the demand for nationalization, but you can see that Luna and his people. Even if they were sincere, do not intend to nationalize the railroad companies. Even if they say they demand workers' control of the railroads.

Norton: Their plan probably calls for full compensation including paying premiums and inflated salaries for obsolete or worn-out equipment and poor right-of-ways. Over the years the railroad magnates have sapped the profits made out of the under-paid, misused equipment in good repair or purchasing idle labor in other more lucrative fields. This way they can show a loss on their books. It's an old-time trick that fools none of the men in the industry.

BULLETIN: You have joined the growing list of trade unionists who see the attacking on Juan Fuentes as a blow really aimed at the union movement itself.

NORTON: Of course I support the defense of Fuentes, not only because he is an American citizen but also because he is a trade unionist. The same conclusion is also reached with the same determination that the following slogan used to appear on the masthead of the Northwest Organizer, the weekly newspaper of the Minneapolis Teamsters' Local 554 in the 1930s: "An injury to one is an injury to all."
CWA Settlement Threatens To Destroy Union

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Today striking members of Communication Workers of America, Local 101, who began a clear-cut strike here two weeks ago, returned to work. The militant rank and file went back only because of the tremendous pressure from the company, the government and their union leadership.

The strike, which involved all 27 New York State CWA locals and almost 50,000 members, centered around the company's central treatment of 600 out-of-town CWA repairmen brought in to augment the New York City repairmen. Local 101 members are being shuffled around. This gives the out-of-town repairmen, that the out-of-towners be sent home and that 101 members be upgraded for these repair jobs. The company's stance is clear.

The international made the original agreement with the New York Telephone Company to bring the repairmen in a closed room talks with company president Ellingham, who has called off the statewide strike and agreed to put the whole matter into binding arbitration. They hope that the arbitration will result in a reduction of the staggering fines.

The fines were first imposed January 11, the first day of the strike, by Federal District Court Judge John Cananica on Local 101, on Howard Baker, president of the Local 101 and the international. The fines were imposed for contempt of a court order of last June prohibiting job actions against the company.

The fines escalated—doubling each day, first, then increasing by $500,000 for each day of the strike. The fines now total over one-and-a-half million dollars, payable to New York Telephone Company.

BLACKMAIL

The company has began collecting by putting liens on union dues checks and on all union bank accounts. This is a sum that the company and the court know the union can never pay. Now that the bureau- crats have agreed to bind arbitration, it allows the company and the court to hold this impossible fine over the union's head as blackmail.

The whole CWA leadership, from Bemis to Baker, in seeking for a reduction of the fines, is urging the union members to agree in effect that the bosses have the right to fine the strikers until they yield. They refuse to fight against the virtual destruction of the union and it is clear that this is what the company and the government have in mind.

But it also goes far beyond just Local 101. The action against this union lays bare the plans of the employers and the government to attack the entire union movement.

What is at stake here is the very existence of the labor movement and the right to strike. But this attack on the working class must only backfire on the capitalists.

IMPETUS

In 1905 in Britain the Taft-Vallence judgement was enacted against the railroad unions. The U.S. government then, CWA railroad unions were fined hundreds of thousands of dollars to ruin the others and stop the growing trade union movement. It was this direct attack that gave the British working class the impetus for the revolutionary strike of 1912. The Labour Party as a political defence ag-

Striking telephone workers picket in New York City. The CWA now faces a million dollar fine. The union bureaucrats ended the strike, and will ask a "reduction" in fine.

U. Of Minnesota Launches Witch Hunt To Drive Radicals Off Campus

BY BOB JOHNSON

MINNEAPOLIS.—The University of Minnesota administration has stepped up its campaign to drive student protesters off the campus. At the same time, right-wing forces are stepping up their attack on the campus.

Detroit Rubber Workers

Protest Local Settlement

DETROIT—Local 101 of the United Rubber Workers at Uniroyal here voted on January 17 to return to work after ten-day strike. After the vote, many workers expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement in which the leadership had conducted the strike.

The strike was over local issues. The national agreement was ratified in August. The timing of the strike was unexpected from the workers’ point of view. January and February are traditionally slow times in the rubber industry and workers are laid off.

Despite this, the workers struck over parking facilities, off-standard jobs (causing loss of pay under piecework), and other inequities. Uniroyal utilized an immense overstock of tires to make the workers accept a bad agreement.

On January 10, many workers said that the union leadership had not been negotiating with the company seriously on questions since the ratification of the national agreement in August. The local leadership was unwilling to drug the local questions into the larger union. When the leadership was asked in the meeting why this was allowed to happen, they had no explanation.

PROTEST

At numerous points in the meeting, and in discussions with the workers, there was noted protest against the leadership’s maneuvering. One young worker said, “Some people think there is a kick back between management and local officials. The president had a way with words. You listen closely to what he is saying and then he has to go down on his knees, he is running around in circles. What the workers really need is a leadership they can trust.”

“I’ve got to go to secretary, I’ll tell them the workers were, they would railroad me out of here somewhere.”

Nationalists Fail In Attempt To Break Chicago Teachers Strike

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

Chicago public school teachers went on strike here last week for four days. At the center of this strike was the fight for a decent contract.

The cost of living has risen by 12% in Chicago since the last teachers’ contract. Because of militant pressure from the ranks, a 12% wage hike was originally included in the union’s demands. The leadership capitulated on the question of wages, accepting an 8% increase the first year. It completely dropped the battle for a class solution and the demands for smaller class size.

NATIONALISTS

Another obstacle to the success of the strike was the leadership’s support of the national campaign of Jessie Jackson’s “Operation Breadbasket,” an all-out attack on the grain companies and the food processors. The leaders tried to unite the workers on this issue, and the rank and file found it hard to break away from the larger theme of the strike.

The City College Teachers Union is also involved in an extremely bitter strike with the Cook County Board of Education. The teachers went out on strike for eight days. During this time the City College Administra- tion refused to make any new contract offers. John DeNardo, the president of the union, has charged that there have been physical attacks on several picketers. One picketer was shot in the face and kicked in the head.

A long-time administration has used various means to try to break the strike and make it a farce. The administration, unable to break the strike, made the following offer.

The union agreed to go back for three days if the City College Administration would make no strike. The administration, unable to make any offer, agreed to go back for three days. The union went back.

Chicago teachers struck last week for wage increase against rising inflation.

Chicago teachers struck last week for wage increase against rising inflation.

Bobby Seale’s book, *Seize the Time: The Story of the Black Panther Party and Huey P. Newton*, is a comprehensive look at the radical and controversial Black Panther movement in the United States. Seale, a co-founder of the party, describes the origins and growth of the organization, as well as its impact on society. The book provides a detailed account of the party’s philosophy, strategies, and activities, and highlights key figures such as Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale himself. It offers insights into the social, political, and cultural context of the time, making it a valuable resource for understanding the black power movement. The book is written in a clear and engaging style, making it accessible to a wide audience. Overall, *Seize the Time* is an important contribution to the study of the Black Panther Party and its legacy.
Interview: Unemployment, Discontent In San Jose

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

SAN JOSE—Last fall unemployed workers here organized a demonstration against Nixon during the election campaign. At this demonstration hundreds of workers, unemployed and youth, showed their hatred of Nixon and their determination to fight against the attacks on their living standards.

With the unemployment rate in California operating in many localities above the national rate of 6%, workers here in San Jose are feeling the sharp edges of the deepening of the economic crisis. Several workers in ILWU, an unemployed 26 year old technician, laid off in San Carlos and unable to find work in San Jose. He expressed the growing local discontent in this interview taped recently in San Jose.

Q. Where were you working and how long have you been unemployed?

A. I've been out of work now since the end of July. At the time I was employed as a digital electronics technician working on water system projects in San Carlos, California.

Q. Why were you laid off?

A. The company I worked for had a contract with the California Water Project to build a system to take water to Southern California. They had greatly understated the assumption that winning the bid for one pumping station meant winning at least twenty-two stations. But the state, after the bids were in, decided that one company should receive only the contract for one pumping station.

Q. What role did the U. S. government play in the decision?

A. It almost took a loss to get the contract. There was a big battle between the contractors. It was simply food, so they had to cut back. About six assembly girls and two other secretaries that I knew of were laid off, along with myself. I'd say the rate of unemployment here is about ten times the national percentage and in the past six months, I was laid off.

Q. How has unemployment affected your living conditions?

A. Well, with the money I saved while working and with my Veteran's checks my actual conditions didn't change that much. I'm single, I don't have a family or responsibilities along those lines, and I live quite simply. I think I had it a little better then I would be in any case, because being laid off after having worked in California in the building trade, I have little, if any, eligibility for unemployment insurance until the next year. This means we have to deal with these things against the previous year.

Q. What effect did the layoffs have on the remaining employees?

A. The incentive to continue working was then the fear of losing your job. Everyone was afraid that they would be next, so they figured if they worked a bit harder the supervisor wouldn't lay them off. But due to the actual supervisor being completely impartial and was choosing those workers that were costing the company the most, the higher dollar earners.

Q. I understand that many workers in your trade are laid off. How do you feel that if they were organized they might be able to change their situation?

A. I definitely think it could, even though in my particular profession I find that the technicians are tremendously conservative and wary of any moves.

Q. What do you think lies at the root of the economic problems like unemployment and inflation?

A. I think that it's the particular practice of maintaining profits no matter what the costs seems to be. I'm sure that the employee receives an 8% raise, the company will demand a 12% profit to make up the difference, which is why the profit rate was 8 in 1967.

Q. What do you think about the idea of a labor party based on the trade unions that would work to carry this fight forward against wage and hiring freezes, strike-breaking legislation, unemployment and so on?

A. This could be the answer to the political repression put on workers now. When today a worker writes, it doesn't change anything. They might as well just do the same thing to see what he votes for. If I think about the idea of forming lines along with deepening economic problems, the workers would have a third party.

Q. What economic objectives are the common denominator between the third party and the worker then and will it favor it if I need to hear jokes from the guys I worked with about "when the depression comes..." but inside they have fears which make them independent and the workers feel another depression comes it will be much worse. The way things are falling and a longer distance to fall today than a short distance to fall yesterday.

Q. Governor Reagan has instituted extensive labor, and state hiring cutbacks. What sort of economic effects are going to affect the unemployed, aged, sick, or disabled?

A. It's the same old story of the job openings of the water project and then on the extent of the Medi-Cal program costs there was no comparison; the project was so much more the establishment of the water project which is more than than to make deals with Wherry capitalist nation in the world but has nothing but repression for the Polish workers.

SF Teachers Demonstrate Against Job Cuts

BY A LOCAL-400 MEMBER

SAN FRANCISCO—The beginning of a new upsurge in the class struggle started here last week. Six hundred San Francisco teachers marched in front of the Board of Education last Thursday to protest the elimination of 46 teaching positions.

AILOTO

Mayor Alioto has frozen hundreds of city jobs by the hiring replacement workers. Layoffs of other city workers are now threatened. Immediately threatened are workers employed by the Community Mental Health Councils. Not only are there thousands of necessary city employees who can be laid off at will (many of those workers are temporary by civil service and has simply refused to give them an exam) but there are also thousands of people who have been secure in the past, will be immediately out of work.

Bus drivers are now being blamed for the large deficit in the Muni bus system. With the opening up of Bay Area Rapid Transit, a largely automated subway system in the near future, hundreds of bus drivers will also be facing layoffs unless there is a fight to defend their jobs.

DEMONSTRATION

Locals of 250 one half million dollar, calling for a mass demonstration of city workers in front of City Hall on February 1. At that time the board of supervisors will be considering increases for city workers. The labor bureaucracy is calling this demonstration to stem the hopes of getting a compromise, pressuring the politicians.

The February demonstration must be the opening of a campaign for a general citywide strike and the demands for a 10% increase, elimination of all layoffs, and creation of new jobs.

COPS INTERROGATE YOUTH IN SAN JOSE SCHOOLS

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

SAN JOSE—The latest violent attack on Black and Chicano workers and students has surfaced here this week.

It wasوار by this reporter that for the last several weeks San Jose police investigators have been interrogating East Side elementary school children. This investigation has been taking place on school grounds during class time.

The children are usually asked what has been going on in their homes and what their older brothers and fathers do around the house.

This type of tactic recalls those used in Nazi Germany. They must be stopped.

New Strikes Break Out in Poland A Workers Defy New Regime

BY MELODY FARROW

Polish workers in the city of Szecznin where a central strike committee formed during the December struggles are on strike again. Initiated by 12,000 shipyard workers the strike has spread to the transportation workers and the railroad workers.

Only one month ago Gomulka was forced out of the party and the party's newspapers does not dare confront the workers themselves.

By stopping the strikes, the workers have relied only on their own strength and organization. The workers' confidence and distrust of their party leaders has grown by leaps and bounds.

OVERVIEW

By setting up strike committees, workers and students in the Gdansk shipyard have begun to fight for the political overthrow of the bureaucracy. The entire country has now been polarized onto the workers-versus-management position. The workers are demanding not just higher wages, but that those responsible for the economic crisis, the bureaucracy, be removed. It now appears the representative of the workers and labor. Today's Soviet regime has been resisted in December.

As the Polish workers intensify their struggle, the Stalinist bureaucracy is moving rapidly to the right. The conciliatory policies of the Gomulka government do not reflect the will of the workers expressed after the December strikes has simply evaporated. The bureaucracy is now revealing its real face.

However, the workers have taken to work than the government pressed ahead with higher production quotas. Premier Piori Jaruzelski has told industrial managers to begin cracking down on the workers. The Szecznin party press Trybusa Lodu denounced: "An atmosphere of anarchic and demagoguery that some would like to create and called for the "raising of discipline and order in workers' establishments."

The real voice of the bureaucracy can be heard in the Gdansk strike press statement: "We must ask ourselves if the workers can press more demands much longer." They are now pressuring for stronger repressions of the workers.

We would like to ask the Daily Worker, organ of the American Communist Party—does this mean the end of the demagoguery of the capitalist land? How much longer will you continue to pretend that the Polish workers are not fighting against capitalism? Can you promise that the international proletariat will not sweep the Stalinist bureaucracy back into the dustbin.