Baltimore Cops Shoot Antiwar Marchers

Lockheed Fires 6500 Workers As Capitalist Crisis Deepens
We answer their talk of bankruptcy of city government with the proposal that the greatest wealth of the heroes of NVA be taken to meet the needs of the educated workers and the workers as a whole. We answer any attempt on their part to threaten to move their factories or declare those in bankruptcy with the proposal that the working people themselves will take over these enterprises and operate them in the interests of all the people. We expose the Gia Buns and propose in their stead a genuine party of the working people dedicated to such a program.

If a leadership in the unions does not start from a revolutionary perspective and with a willingness to push the capitalists themself out of bankruptcy and from these capitalists if necessary to oppose the threats of the workers, then the leadership is forced to betray no matter what the subjective intentions involved. Once the leadership accepts its responsibility to maintain capitalism and its profits then it is led logically in this direction.

We should not be dealing with a leadership which is white racist. The leading force in the leadership are Black militants who come into leadership through a struggle both against Black nationalism and for Black liberation, the Van Shanker variety.

It is equally true that LeRoi Jones, who is subordinated with Federal funds and who is close to the Democratic Party political machine, uses Black nationalism against the whole Black community. But it is equally true that Imperialism is seeking to use the Black militants as a part of its white against Black struggle against Gibson. As a result of the refusal of the leadership to confront this issue squarely, the bulk of the scabbing taking place is done by Black teachers and Black students and parents. Jones cannot be isolated within the Black community if concessions are made to white racist elements.

The union is being attacked politically because of the crisis of capitalism. The political agents of the ruling class have encouraged a separation of the population in the city of Newark to divert, to divide the working class. It is this capitulation that has huge racist critics that they put back both Black militants and Black militants.

What is required today is a strategy, a revolutionary strategy that unites the workers through a ruthless struggle to expose the racist demagogues like Imperialism and the white racist leaders. We need a real program that fights for the improvement of the living standards of all workers, replaces the existing education of all workers at the expense of the capitalists themselves.

EDITOR

Lucy St. John
ART DIRECTOR: Marty Jones

Workers League Resolution For SMC National Conference

The imperialist war in Indochina and the new invasion of Laos are part of capitalism's international war against the working class. Nixon and the capitalist class escalate the war against the workers and peasants of Laos to step up the war against the working class in the United States. Within the armed forces, the fight against the war has gone over towards insurrectionary developments. The fight against the war can no longer be on the level of protest and peace marches. The only way to stop the war is mobilizing the working class to take industrial action against the war.

Only the working class has the power to stop the imperialist war. Only the working class has a vital role in this by fighting to bring out the labor movement. Therefore the Student Mobilization Committee must take as its immediate central perspective the fight for class action against the war.

- For a national student strike against the war.
- For a general strike by the labor movement.

Around the program of:

U.S. out of Indochina now—Victory to the NLF!

Against imperialism—For 30 hour week at 40 hours pay!

Against repression—Free Angela, free the Panthers, Juan Familias and all Political Prisoners!

Break with the twin parties of war, inflation, unemployment and repression—Build a labor party!

WL Fights For Turn To Labor As NUC Cripples Penn State Strike

The petition agreed that in the face of economic attacks and political repression American workers must rise in defense of a strike fight, with the workers and peasants of Indochina, against a common enemy, the American capitalist class.

The petition called upon the Penn-North Carolina CIO Central Labor Council to call for a general strike until the war is ended. In a few words the petition said: 'A strike in Pennsylvania has been signed by several unions.' At the meeting, a spokesman for the University Committee said: 'a strike at Penn State is impossible.' The strike call would only be to popularize the cause, and would be considered successful if it brought thousands to the demonstration.

The Coalition for Peace members support the program as a means to build demonstration and actions that would "educate" students about the real nature of the war and the war. They saw a movement only then begins to "relate" to this. Meant this meant issues such as "Why are they fighting in Vietnam?"

The original proposal made by the NUC members was an attempt to divert the movement of students and to push the "People's Peace Treaty," which is a rotten petition saying that if the people of the U.S., South Vietnam and North Vietnam sign this treaty calling for U.S. withdrawal and free elections, then the U.S. would not determined to protect the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The only thing that Nixon responds to is class action—the class action of the workers and the class action of a strike by American workers.

The only building of the strike itself was done by the Workers League and Pickup Committee. The pickets formed squads and went into classrooms to bring people into the strike. The leadership did not build a strike but "a strike," and the workers and troops who were involved were not a party to any kind of strike.
Stalinist Bureaucracy Shaken As Polish Textile Workers Strike

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

On Thursday, February 11, 10,000 Polish textile workers, mostly women, went on strike in the city of Lodz for higher wages.

Protests across the country have been escalating, with more than 250,000 workers also striking in Silesia, Bialystok and the Podlasie region. This latest strike is among the largest to hit Poland in recent years, with workers demanding better pay and improved working conditions.

In response to the Lodz workers' demonstration, the government has called for an end to the strikes and has threatened legal action against those taking part. However, workers remain steadfast in their demands, and the situation continues to escalate.

Nixon Hits Hard Hats With Job Cuts, Wage Freeze

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

Nixon's attitude toward the "hard hats" was clearly revealed last week. Also revealed was the complete bankruptcy of the trade union bureaucracy to protect the gains of the working class, the "class enemy" of national interest.

Construction workers face a two-pronged attack from the government and the bosses: a proposed new Federal regulation requiring quotas of non-white apprentices, and a new proposal for wage freezing in the construction industry.

This is Nixon's reward to the "class enemy" of the building industry. Any who go along with the bureaucracy, who think they can protect themselves by giving in to the bosses, are only preparing to suffer the consequences.

POLARIZE

The proposal of non-white quotas is a direct attack on the National Building Trades Council, a major construction class-long racial lines. At a time of huge unemployment in the construction industry, the government moves in to demand that it be shared. Longstanding discrimination against minority groups has to be used as a club against the entire working class.

Nixon's Kins Knieves Welfare Cuts

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Philip Milhous, first cousins of the President, will be receiving the United States welfare, will not, according to the administration, reduce the benefits of others. However, the cuts will cause distress for many.

The administration's welfare cuts are a sign of the administration's commitment to reducing government spending.

FREEZE

They even spell it out. If the President wants to freeze or slash wages, he has the Congressional authority to do it himself. The cuts in unemployment benefits and welfare payments are in the hands of Congress. The President is being forced to admit that after seasonal and temporary work is done, the construction worker is lucky to come out with any policy and a chance for more jobs in the construction industry.

Nixon's plan to freeze wages is a political and a real giveaway to the wealthy. Nixon and Congress are trying to reduce the power of organized labor.

ENEMY

The government is after the construction workers in order to cut a pattern for all of labor. They have been inspired by the fear of the growing wave of strikes and walkouts. The government has been and is being forced to admit that after seasonal and temporary work is done, the construction worker is lucky to come out with any policy and a chance for more jobs in the construction industry.

Philip Milhous, Nixon's cousin on welfare, is a political fight and a break with the Democratic and Republican parties, then we can turn this "embarrassment" into the defeat of Nixon and the class he represents.
CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

by N. MAKANDA

The 'black republic' slogan

The Communist Party of South Africa has never, nor can it ever, shed the colourbarist influence of social democracy and of white liberalism.

The former remained an integral part of the Party, even as it receded from the surface, while white liberalism became a more pronounced, 'indigenous' influence upon its thinking and actions.

For just as the essence of social democracy is collaboration with imperialism, so the essential CPSA policy remained collaboration—on one level, to be sure, with the modus operandi of imperialism in South Africa: apartheid.

And it was for this reason—its basic adherence to collaboration—that it rejected organizations which were later, in the 1940s, to openly proclaim the policy of non-collaboration as paramount.

Marxism is the science of class struggle. Its antithesis is class collaboration.

In the Popular Front period of 1923-1934 the CPSA violated this principle by collaborating with two sections of the oppressors—white labour and the white farmers.

This was to be followed, in the 1930s, by collaboration with other sections of the oppressors: white industry and commerce; and even imperialist mining finance, as represented—in social reality—by the 'liberals'.

Before this, there was the 'black republic' period in the CPSA's history.

In 1928 the Party's spokesmen, like Bunting, had declared for a workers' and peasants' government 'predominantly native in character' (p. 385).

By 1926, the CPSA had 'advanced' only as far as demanding the abolition of certain colour bars, not the entire colour-bar system.

Its policy at that time was for the repeal of certain racial laws: for extension of the Cape franchise to other provinces; i.e., for segregation, politically, because the Cape franchise denied 90 per cent of the non-Europeans the right to vote and all non-Europeans the right to sit in parliament.

It also proposed 'the right of Africans to elect representatives to "native councils"' (South African Workers, August 13, 1926, p. 388).

These 'native councils' were set up as the nuclei of the present Bantu Trust parliaments by Cecil Rhodes in his notorious Glen Grey Act.

They, like the Cape franchise, were integral parts of the whole apartheid system.

In 1926 the CPSA was still defending the system of apartheid by trying to reform it on the basis of segregation (apartheid) itself, as its policy clearly showed.

It was the rise of the International Coloureds Union and the strikes and political struggles by the ICU, the African National Congress and other non-European organizations, rather than the CP's policy, that brought a small number of African and Coloured members into the CP.

And, in 1927, three Africans were elected for the first time onto the Central Committee.

One of the coloured recruits was a delegate to Brussels and other overseas anti-imperialist conferences, advocated 'self-determination' for the Africans.

Whether he knew it or not, he was expressing, in an early form, the politics of what was later to become the most valuable agency of imperialism: African nationalism.

The authors of this book succeed in supporting this creed, combining it with their defence of 'native representation', which discriminated politically against Africans.

The social base of this latent nationalism was not the African workers, but the small, albeit oppressed, non-European, white bourgeois.

And the latter was again and again to prove an essential factor in the apartheid system of using 'Quashlings' to regiment the Africans.

La Guma went to Moscow in 1927 and met the executive committee of the Third (Communist) International, including Bukharin.

The CPSA and the 'left turn'

This was during the critical period in the persecution of Trotsky's Left Opposition and the rise of Stalinism.

Bukharin was passing through a phase in this process and was later to be liquidated as a 'right-winger' by the Stalin terror.

But at the time of the La Guma-Bukharin meeting, the rising usurping bureaucracy in the Soviet Union was on the point of a 'left turn', known as the 'Third Period', when 'anti-imperialism was on the order of the day.

It was also the period of the forced collectivization and similar drives against right-wing elements like the Kukka.

The 'black republic' slogan, mooted by La Guma and echoed by Bunting, temporarily suited the rising Stalinist bureaucracy's foreign policy.
The Simons are silent about this, and many other aspects of Stalinism.

For another thing, the CPSA's "right wing", led by Andrews, was opposed to the "black republic".

In its eyes the "black republic" stood for an attack on white power, which was their chief interest and the CPSA's. This was the period when the "nationalist" African National Congress (ANC) was in power.

But he had a paternalistic (i.e. basically a white liberal) attitude to the ANC and did not believe they could make the "revolution yet", because of "the extreme backwardness and widespread apathy of the native masses" (p. 193).

He came out, at first, against "a Negro republic".

But he had a hard time fighting for his slogan in the CPSA, despite the support of 200 Africans in the Party in 1919, swelled by the 1922 Period, recruiting to 1,600, out of a total of 1,750 by 1928. This period was followed by a purge of Bunting, and after 1929, a policy of "anti-nationalist" view-

point (and later became a militant "nationalist", often hounded by the CPSA).

The League of African Rights

The CP took the lead in setting up the League of African Rights, with the slogan "Long live the native republic", in the CPSA's "26th Congress and from then on CPSA's "colonial commission". It was negrop-liberal.

Roux later said that the League was dissolved on orders followed by the housing out of the black republic.

The black republic slogan was given many interpretations by the CPSA, including one which meant the tribalisation of the country.

Thus Lazar Bach, one of the "Europeans" who led the expulsions and controlled the voluntary association of national rights - Soto, Tswaani, Swazi, Zulu, Xhosu - in a federation of independent native republics ("Umntwana"), May 3, 1934, p. 473).

This was not an extension of the Lenient nationalism thesis to South Africa, but an adaptation of tribal divide-and-rule policy, an acceptance of the racial status quo.

Bach did not advocate separate republics for Jews, Englishmen, Germans and Africaners.

He accepted the unity of the "white nation", but did other races in the Diaspora. He treated the "tribes", whose system had long been destroyed by the "victims of their own culture".

The USSR, when transferred machinically to South Africa, was a total national liberation, not just one of the nation-states.

Bach argues the CPSA's barrenness in theory by making no attempt to analyse this question.

The Industrial Conciliation Act

During the "black republic" period the CP operated the "state socialist" tactic in theory.

In practice the white workers were drawn into the white trade unions, whilst most of their organizers in the African and coloured unions were non-white.

They did not mix their unions, except for a few exceptions such as that of W. Kalk, who tried to form a leather workers union for white and mixed workers in 1934.

This attempt failed. The CP then began to operate the anti-African, segregationist and anti-Colonial Conciliation Act of the 1920s.

It was part of the government's policy of drawing the white workers into a common anti-black and anti-coloured class, and the employing classes.

It set up machinery for state control of white control, for the registration of unions which excluded.

An African woman scrubs the steps leading to a (white) Ladys' Rand.

The Simons apologized for the anti-African trade union line of the CP on the grounds that it was "expedient" and that it brought up the point. It is not the first time that they had betrayed principles on the altar of expediency, nor the last time that this sacrifice of African workers to white apartheid was to be justified by means of British pragmatism.

As for the latter, the African workers - segregated into inferior, tail-end unions - might well ask, with the unions expelled, what are the "results" of the CP's "expedience"?

THE BETRAYAL of the non-European workers in industry by the South African Communist Party's operation of the Industrial Conciliation Act began during the period when the Stalinist bureaucracy suddenly reversed its foreign policy of "anti-imperialism" to 'social-fascism' and adventurism, and turned over on its stomach with a 'right turn'.

Democracy had to be saved, feudalism and feudalism. The Coloured Fronts built up in place of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, old friends made enemies, expellers expelled, the old expelled reinstated as new expellers, the "black republic"
dropped and replaced by ‘democratic’ slogans.

The Simons make little analysis of the relation between Stalinism and the CPSA in this period. Nor do they explain the situation within the Popular Front and why the working class was so readily along with the new policy, which was really a return to the liberal traditions of the reformist social democrats. Andrews, Sachs and Bunting attribute this to

The fact is that the new policy came in a period of high-class privileged ‘radical’ white petty-bourgeoisie, which made its way into the leadership of the Boeskool Club, the Anti-Fascist League and the Provincial Branch of the CPSA, and into the CP and its leadership.

The book of the Simons, however, contains useful material on CPSA activities in this period. Thus they show that the CPSA repeated its 1923-1924 policy of the ‘close to the people’ slogan came under attack.

The white middle class, like Tefu and Coka, suspended or expelled (July 1935).

Supporters of Kotane for a time were suspended or expelled (as secretary-general of the party) and his whole branch were suspended for opposing the new line (‘Umsenbeni’, 1935).

Kotane opposed the expulsion, and drenched from the political bureau by the white bosses of the party for ‘white man boss’ really ruled the CPSA through his social position.

The Simons report (p. 477) that both, plus the brother of Robert Smieszek, asked the Comintern to intervene, they were opposed to his ‘emigration’ to the European Community. Richter and Bach went to Moscow to state the Party view (February 1936) to Gomas.

Both had, however, backed the ‘Front Period’ line.

Simons reports (p. 477) that both, plus the brother of Robert Smieszek, asked the Comintern to intervene, they were opposed to his ‘emigration’ to the European Community. Richter and Bach went to Moscow to state the Party view (February 1936) to Gomas.

The ‘three men’, write the Simons, were 'sentenced to death and executed by the South African Worker, June 19, 1935, ‘Sunday Express’, July 18, 1935.

They former leading members of the CPSA were executed in Moscow by the Stalinist bureaucracy.

The Simons have absolutely no analysis of this tragedy.

Small wonder, for both were, at the time, deeply involved in supporting the Moscow Trials, and have no critical comment to make on this counter-revolutionary annihilation of the Bolshevik vanguard in the world.

The Comintern was represented in South Africa for most of 1936 by George Hardy from the British Communist Party.

The CPSA was thus under the influence of chauvinist British social democracy (via the British CP), while the anti-fascist-fascist struggle patrolling an ineffective and completely European petty-bourgeoisie. A worse combination could scarcely be imagined.

In this period, leading CP members like Sach, a segregationist Afrikaner Gar- ment Workers’ Union, could dare to propose an all-white front, for he wanted to free the hundreds of poor whites from imperialism and fascist influences (p. 478). ‘South African Worker’, Janu- ary 1, 1939, February 5, 1938).

Hardy, in opposing Sachs, proposed, instead, what amounted to a white-controlled ‘common front’ with the AAC as a member to assist in maintaining the higher standards of the white workers, while obtaining better wages for Afrikaners (p. 478).

The British Communist rep- resentative thus counselled the CPSA on the basis of white supremacy racism.

In giving up temporarily the struggle against imperialism and fascism, instead, to ward off fascism and war (p. 481), the CPSA reduced the space in its paper given to Bantu languages (p. 479).

The Simons claim, from the executed white workers, Bach, in- to the hands of men like Isa Wolfsen, a Jewish, local-born white who, with Kalk, led the Party on the Rand after join- ing it only in 1936.

He spoke in 1934 when a platform, which included a bishop, a rabbi, Mrs Ballenger (p. 476) and Labour Party and St John Ambulance represen- tatives ‘on the platform’.

The CP proposed to support the segregationist Labour Party in provincial council elections. ‘It portrays that they monopoly, for complete segregation’ (p. 480). ‘This apart: Labour was in danger’ (infra).

Sachs’s policy of an all-white front was promoted by Hardy.

‘The Party joined in forming an all-white People’s Front at a conference called in October (p. 480).

This was advanced: ‘Let us no discuss details and re- forms [ie segregation] in face of the danger’ (infra).

The objections of Kotane were swept aside. The CP lead- ers were in no mood to hear his cry that ‘anti-fascists were defending the existing state of affairs’ (infra). The CPSA joined the eyes of Afrikaners and Coloureds’ (p. 481). Minutes of CPSA meeting, Johannesburg, December, 1935.

Violating the policy of non- collaboration put forward within the All-African Com- 

The South African Communist Party in 1943 influenced the ANC to adopt a ‘Charter of Rights’ modelled on the Atlantic Charter of Churchill and Roosevelt.

Indian, Malay’ in September, 1937.

Dr Godd, the Simons do not tell us, was one of this new generation who were to be per- secuted as Trotskyists by the CPSA.

This generated the Left Opposition and, later, the Workers’ Party and Fourth Conference in Cape Town, Johannesburg and elsewhere where they were the CPSA’s most formidable opponents among the non- whites.

Dr Godd declared: ‘Our only hope lies in unifying all those forces that feel the weight of oppression as we do, into a cohesive and deter- mined whole in opposition to imperialism’ (p. 489, ‘Liberator’ vol. 1, No. 5, 1937).

The Simons gloss over the work of Godd and others of similar ‘black republic’ views by means of a bit of racism: they are vir- tually dismissed as ‘Coloured intellectuals’.

The Africans in the Trotskyist movement are conveniently omitted.

This, despite the verbal and physical attacks on the ‘non- European Trotskyists’, as the CP chose to call them, in the National Liberation League and the AAC where they steadily fought for a policy of non-collaboration as the basic method of struggle against apartheid at best, the Simons refer to this group as a ‘small left-wing group who foresaw the futility of working the Native

representation, as the CP was doing, with the liberals, yet made head against the missionary-trained reformist Afrikaner leaders in the stronger or prestige of the tribal headmen (p. 454).

The Left Opposition in the Convention lost its attempt to get the AAC to accept the resolution calling for federation.

Chairman George Hardy, British CP agent of the Comintern, said: ‘We want the anti-colonial and anti- imperialist communists were playing into the government’s hands by opposing federation.’

The Simons comment (p. 454) that ‘the leadership of the British CP, Hardy (1884-1965) suspected a Trotskyist threat’ (p. 454) to the policy of communist policy’ (p. 456).

Against the Trotskyist policy of non-collaboration, the policy of non-collaboration, the CPSA leaders proposed a policy of work within the framework of the Native Representative Act (p. 456-1954, General Strike, People’s Front in South Africa, 1936).

Thus the Popular Front meant no more and no less than a ‘progressive system of apartheid’. No more. Nor, otherwise, for its essential basis was class-collaboration between the opposition (the ‘degenerate’ popular democrats) and the acceptance of the fascist system, as expressed in the system of discrimination in South Africa.

The CP, assisted by the ‘ministerial opposition’, the leaders, defeated the Trotskyky- kist ‘renegade faction’ in the convention when African workers at Vereeniging (September, 1937). The convocation where they were killed, were killed by the police of the system which the CP was defending against the boycott.

The CPSA carried its policy into theLabour movement, where, as the Simons again do not tell us, they openly advocated the apartheid in the struggle against the so-called ‘white republics’.

This, the other side of the Popular Front with the white liberals, was the drive against the Non-European United Front (1937) and the National League of Coloureds in Cape Town in March 1938.

The NEUF called for a ‘non- European Republic’ of Coloureds, Africans, Coloureds and Indians, and the Simons hoped that white labour would help the African workers to secure equality (p. 501).

A year later, on March 27, 1939, the NEUF, in a giant demonstration in Cape Town against the colour bar.

The government, for the moment, dropped its own colonial legislation. For once the militants were playing into the hands of the government and blocked the way to racial equality.

The CP waged a bitter war on the Trotskyists in the Congresses.

They expelled La Guma, Dr Godd and others.

The Simons say nothing about the real content of this conflict, or its roots in the history of the time in a series of articles.

They say (p. 501) that Godd was backed by a group of white Trotskyists calling themselves the Popular Front (p. 503). Unlike the CP of the ‘ministerial opposition’, the Trotskyists did not le to any great extent on whites.

They say that the workers’ Party and its organ, ‘Spark’, ‘gave rise to the notion that the League or the Coloureds or the Con-
In what sets out to be a historically significant moment, the Simons make not the background, but the origins, rise, influence, activities and policies of the white minority. The narrative of the anti-apartheid movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

They make only empty, evasive reportage, such that the Carlisle Club, the leaders and members of every racial group sat down at a European United Front Conference in Cape Town on April 8, 1939; the Fourth International was represented and also the New Era. Therefore the anti-apartheid society allegedly under Trotsky’s leadership (p.504).

Nor do they deal at all with the contribution of the New Era. There is, in fact, no role not alike that of the era’s view of the World War I. The Carlisle Club in the days of the early French Revolution, in bringing literacy consciousness to the oppressed.

The facts, the Simons fail to relate, are that the CPSA liquidated the NNL and the NEUF at conferences called after the Nazi invasion of the USSR.

Before this destruction of the Trotskyists, the various Trotskyist-capitalist organizations formed an attempt to go through a period of virulent anti-Trotskyism. 1939, the CPSA declared that Trotsky was a capitalist. The fact of the war was a turning point, the CPSA was to go through a period of virulent anti-Trotskyism. The CPSA was to go through a period of virulent anti-Trotskyism. 1940, the CPSA declared that Trotsky was a capitalist. The fact of the war was a turning point, the CPSA was to go through a period of virulent anti-Trotskyism. The CPSA was to go through a period of virulent anti-Trotskyism. 1940, the CPSA declared that Trotsky was a capitalist. The fact of the war was a turning point, the CPSA was to go through a period of virulent anti-Trotskyism. The CPSA was to go through a period of virulent anti-Trotskyism. 1940, the CPSA declared that Trotsky was a capitalist. 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Hospitals Bosses Step Up Attacks With Harassment At Mt. Sinai

BY AN 1199 MEMBER

NEW YORK—The retreat of the 1199 leadership on the situation at Mount Sinai is a warning signal to all hospital workers who are seeking a way to fight back against worsening working conditions and the threat of layoff.

A letter to the editor of the Bulletin, a dietary worker at Mount Sinai, described the hospital as a "jail" in the Daily News. The letter was written in response to the 1199 leadership's plan to move to a different hospital to avoid layoffs.

The letter read: "As long as the 1199 leadership is in power, Mount Sinai will continue to be a prison for workers. We have enough of this. We are not going to change our plans."

After this letter the hospital proceeded to attack a young doctor, Jerry Gelles, who issued a leaflet exposing these conditions. The hospital has tried to hold closed hearings and has threatened disciplinary action.

The union leadership refused to launch an independent workers' investigation on this issue. Even the 1199 leadership's wife, Mrs. Davis, had never seen to the Health Service.

The Rank and File Committee of Local 1199 raised this at the delegate session and the delegate session agreed to re-examine the grounds on which the hospital laid off 100 workers on July 2nd. They have raised this issue of lying and closed discussion without allowing a reply. They claimed that the leadership was trying to gain back the ground it had already lost.

"The leadership's reaction was a clear indication of what is happening at Mount Sinai," the committee added. "Gelles had raised real issues and in the next breath they refused to listen.

Yale University Raises Tuition, Attacks Workers

BY MIKE CARLSON

NEW HAVEN—The administration has unveiled its plan to solve its financial problems by increasing the tuition paid by students and their families through tuition increases and decreases in scholarship aid. This is also providing for less adequate living conditions and workloads among the student body.

Dr. Homer, Yale President, announced last week a $500 increase in tuition. The plan is expected to raise at least $900 more over the next three years. Brewster also announced Yale's adoption of an "economic share" plan for Yale's attempt to drastically cut financial aid.

This plan, devised by the conservative economic plan drawn up by the Ford Foundation, represents an attempt by the Yale administration to push more and more of the burden of college costs onto the working class and middle class students. The plan will cost $50,000 for 35 year period. Yale's plan is experimental in nature and will be adopted by most schools coast-to-coast if it proves successful.

The Yale administration is also planning to break the strike up against Yale's plans to cut back undergraduate and non-unionized workers. A letter was written to the students and non-unionized workers as a part of the 1199 leadership and the administration documents reveal plans to reach those non-unionized workers and non-unionized workers on the dining hall workers. They have placed a clause in their contract with the union.

The union leadership has already refused to listen to any student video tape that it might take action against these attacks until the contract is renewed. The union administration will hold out until May when the present contract expires.

The SIE at Yale, led by supporters of the Progressive Labor Party, are leading the workers in the strike in order to defeat the bureaucratic by building a movement of students against the strike. They have been working for a "contractual" agreement. The leadership of the union bureaucracy will only be renewed if the students agree to a new contract.

The 1199 leadership has not yet made a public statement about the situation at Mount Sinai, but they are likely to be out of town at the meeting of the 1199 leaders in New York on Friday.

SSEEU-371 Ranks Oppose Hill Over Reorganization

BY AN SSEEU-371 MEMBER

NEW YORK—At an emergency meeting last week, SSEEU-371 President, Stanley Hill, announced plans to go back into negotiations with the City. The union's contract expired on December 31.

The City Council has broken off about three weeks ago because of the arbitrary suspensions on the pages of the City's newspaper of witty or critical columns. Workers have not been given a chance to respond.

But despite opposition from broad sections of the union, the Hill leadership proposed to allow the City to proceed with its plans for further reorganization, on its own basis, and to simply continue negotiations at the same place as before talks were broken off.

This would allow the City to reorganize more and more centers on the basis of its own very low staffing schedules, before any agreement is made on the union's staffing demands. Job security will go right out of the window with the City's plans to scale down social services and staff to eventually eliminate social services altogether.

THREAT

More and more sections of workers in the City are beginning to see the threat of further reorganization despite the conscious encourage- ment of complicity by the leadership.

TV Networks Start Big Layoffs As Budgets Slashed

BY LOU BELKIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Today the Columbia Broadcasting Company announced that it will permanently lay off members of its News Department. Dismissal notices have been given as part of a 15% budget cutback.

These firings which CBS euphemistically refers to as "economic cutbacks," will affect only two weeks the announcement the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations had laid off 500 employees.

The layoffs affect part of the New York Times under the gloomy jargon of TV, "rolling under the would slump cloud." The TV networks CBS and NBC, have begun drastic cutbacks and layoffs with less concern for technology, news broadcasting and more sophisticated network programming. One television executive commented on the transformation of television from an industry into a "creative business. They are not as completely dependent on advertising for their income as their engineers' ability to produce."

Particularly hard hit will be live broadcast shows, news programs and "technical" programs and documentaries. Richard Shanks, CBS news chief, commented that there seems to be a future "only for the soft stuff, nothing too controversial or bone-shaking. This is what the advertisers want."

After the fact there will be more and more reliance on video tape. The top cutbacks on live TV camera and film crews and technicians. The NBC news department reported that 10 producers, directors, writers, and technicians were cut. The program is then frozen. Virtually all of the extra network is being eliminated or farmed out to substitute stations who will have to cope with the situation.

AGNEW

On November 12, 1969, Vice President Agnew said that "as with other institutions, perhaps it is the time that the networks made more responsible to the views of the nation (sic) and more responsible to the people they serve."

While employees shuddered at the prospects of increasing layoffs, TV workers' morale took a more guarded tone. The recent in- voicing of Laos was kept a secret and reporters and technicians were threatened with expulsion and loss of accreditation if the news leaked out. The cutbacks are programming have been combined with more and more control over the content of programs.

Meanwhile the Federal Communications Commission plans to cut down prime time on the networks by giving the networks the money to pay the way for open government intervention in the industry as a whole. We will see the beginnings of open censurship on the news programs that are coupled with the TV show.

NATIONALIZATION

While funds for advertising have increased, production costs have been cut. What is clear to see is that the work is in the hands of the same people who were being paid to pay for the crisis and any cultural development is turned backward. More and more big corporations and the government seek to use the mass media to control the working class.

The crisis in the television industry poses sharply the fight for nationalization of the industry under workers control.
Trudeau’s Cops Harass Farinas Rally In Montreal

MONTREAL, P.Q. February 12—Workers League members and supporters today set up a picket line outside the US Consulate here to protest against the conviction of Juan Farinas. A picture was set up directly in front of the Consulate, stating “Free Juan Farinas and all political prisoners.” “Libere Juan Farinas et tous les Prisonniers Politiques.”

The demonstrators carried signs in French and English: “Stop all capitalist attacks on Farinas and on LaPalme workers and Montreal Teachers.” “Stop Truants In Youth and workers.” “When cops do not victimize, all victims of repression, Defend Juan Farinas.”

The picketers also chanted slogans: “Free the Panthers, Free Juan, U.S. out of Cuba,” “Hands off the Unions, Justice for Chartrand,” “Free Juan, Free Chartrand.”

The demonstration lasted about one hour, during which police took photographs of all picketers, and took the names of all participants in the demonstration. They demanded identification from some who were marching.

Even picketers were not exempt from police harassment. Their names were taken and they were ordered to move on. The number of police (two cars of plainclothesmen with several tactical police and motorcycle cops, and a total of about 50 movie cameras, in all) and the tactics they used showed the incredible power of the capitalist crisis in Canada, and the fear of the ruling class of any organized movement by workers and students.

The police actually went beyond their legal function and from one of the demonstrators to know where he worked and other information. When cops, like old marshals intervened and stated that the police had no right to this action, the cop said that they could do what they wanted, that he had been taking pictures of all the information in this. They were, on the contrary, mere agents of the law.

Representers covering the demonstration from the McGill Daily, a campus newspaper, were instead ordered to move on. Because of this, we are publishing the information in this issue.

This demonstration, however, is only the beginning of this kind of company and possibly even the end of the Panthers?”

Q. How do you see this strike in relation to what we do in the US? What can we do in solidarity with this organization?

A. We see it as people expressing their anger. We see it as an organizational and governmental change. We need a system that is for the people rather than against the people in the US. We see it in Bolivia. We see it in India. We see it in this case.

Q. What do you think of the labor party and the labor organizations in the Democratic and Republican parties?

A. I am completely for it. I think it is very important.

Q. What do you think about the case of Juan Farinas and the repression of all political prisoners?

A. It has been said basically. It is something that we get up and we get together and free all political prisoners.

Q. Do you think that the case of the US workers and the case of the US workers is the same in the US?

Q. Do you think that the case of the US workers is the same as the case of the US workers in Canada?

A. I think it is important that you get the support of the local labor movement.

A. We certainly do. We believe we are going to get the solidarity of many different workers and students and others. We are building this kind of company and possibly even the end of the Panthers.

Q. What do you think of the escalation of the war and the invasion into Laos?

A. We have said that we are not going to fight.

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Ceylon: Workers March For Farinas

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN
COLOMBO, CEYLON—On January 29 over 150 workers and students marched through the streets of this city to protest the sentencing of Juan Farinas.

Juan Farinas, an important Workers' Union in Ceylon, is the twenty-three year old worker at Colombo University who was tried and convicted last December 10th of three counts of violating the Selective Service Act. He refused to obey the draft conscription, a leaflet opposing the Vietnam War at the Galle Face Induction Center in the summer of 1968.

This international solidarity march was held by the University Students Union and workplaces closed down around the city and thousands marched in support of Farinas. Participation included students and workers from the harbor, estates, Ceylon Transport Board, railways and government places.

Following the march a meeting of over 200 was held by the Revolutionary Communist League, the Ceylonese section of the International Committee of the Fourth International, together with youth group, the Revolutionary Communist Youth.

A real link between U.S. imperialism and the Ceylonese government was shown when on the day of the trial the eight members of the RCL and RCV were arrested by police who then threatened, frightenize the Farinas demonstration. They were kept overnight in the police station and were interrogated by the police who, about three hours to record the statement of a single person.

FRAME-UP

Now they have been charged for the courts already past posters on the wall which—on the official residence of the Governor-General—and the workers have been otherwise arrested. They are completely false frame-up charges. They were proven to be a frame-up by the photographs by the police as well. More police were involved in the growth in police repression during the past period.

March 29th the workers organisations generally described as "revolutionary" have had their members arrested and harrassed by the police for the second day. As for pasting posters denouncing the recent visit of Theodore Stouy who came here at an invitation of this supposed "anti- imperialist" government, supported and participated in by the Stalinites.

This turn towards the imperialist's by the government has been accompanied by an even stronger anti-working class policy internally. All the recent statements of the Prime Minister and Ministers have been directed against strikes which sabotage the development effort. Inflation has already reached 800 workers is continuing for five months.

The RCL is campaigning for a joint general strike of the CUML and UCMU, the major unions which have workers in the sector sectors—against the wage bonus attacks of the government and employers like the above. The leader of the Pakistan Pakistani LSP-PB is seeking to divert the struggle around an appeal to "all mass organizations to "face" before the government the question of breaking from the Commonwealth. These people refused point blank to join the RCL in a campaign to mobilize the CUML.

Some of the 100 young workers who marched in Ceylon in solidarity with Farinas. Several were arrested by Mrs. Bandaranaike's gofers in the presence of the capital and CUML for a joint general strike to defend Farinas. These workers, like many others in Ceylon—especially excluding the RCL—would be interested in a conversation to discuss the above campaign.

PUBLISHER

One of the parties invited was the SLPF. The SLPF is the bourgeois government party of Mervat Bandaranaike. This open poses to increase seerepany peace for the workers but that they will leave the industry.

The Wilberforce decision was handed down precisely at the time when the situation in the British working class was becoming very explosive and postal workers were de- termined to throw off the yoke of the leadership. The Wilberforce report represented the determination of the workers to beat back the workers' wages.

In July the 500 workers over the #5 offers 50 of all sections of workers in and must be mobilized in a counter-offensive against the strikers wages attack and the underpaid industrial relations. The Bill.

If the Ford company has told the workers that their wages demands would be "ruinous" for the country and threatened that Ford would go to Italy of不去. The strike was a victory for the rank and file of the workers. The strikers were united and determined to win back their wages.

The strike was a stunning victory for the workers, the management of the Ford car factory and the Ford management had to give in. The strike was a moral victory for the workers. The Ford management was forced to change their attitude towards the strikers.

FORD

This situation becomes even sharper with the creation of 45,000 Ford car workers who joined the Ford workers in February 1st. Although the Ford management will continue to try to win back the strikers, it is clear that the strikers have the upper hand.

Break with all that Trotsky stood for—

A situation in which all workers are seeing through the anti- imperialist slogans and the sharpening of class war and make a break with imperialism before a SLFP government.

RIGHT

This new can and get hurt is their response to the explosion of the crisis which have swept the whole world into the near future, posing an insurmountable threat to their power by the proletariat. Precisely at this moment the leaders of the SLFP are defending bourgeois government through their fake united front.

Greek Section Expands Pros

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

The New York Times of the Time of Change is a great step forward for the international Trotskyist movement. The Times of Change is the official organ of the Greek section of the International Committee of the Fourth International.

This section is growing in Greece and abroad where thousands of workers and students are finding that the national and international situation and the theoretical fight for Marxism with all the revisionist tendencies. This is possible by the political and financial support the members and sympathizers of the E.D.E. (Greek Trotskyists) have given to the Time of Change.

STATEMENT

The following political statement was in the editorial department of the New York Times.

"At the base of our development and the operation of the national and international exists the crisis and rottenness of the political parties and the bourgeoisie. The national and international and more. More and more the masses are becoming more conscious and more radical in their demands. The Trotskyists are demonstrating their willingness for a real revolutionary and the struggle for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Europe.

The struggle for the unity of the workers movement will be won, what the economic forces and the Eastern European countries, put the just demands, and about what happens in the situation in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

TROCKYSM

Today more than ever the working class search more vigorously than ever before for a new leadership, a new party, the Trotskyist. Because of this the Time of Change can outline optimistic perspec- tives for the future.

The "Simulacrum paper is a slap in the face to all those who agonized in the middle of the road, for those who lack political courage to break from revisionism and who lack faith in the working class movement, who are the representatives of the world, to go forward and to move forward.\n
Tories Drive To Smash Postal Strike

BY MELODY FARROW

The leadership of the Union of Postal Workers in England is now moving quickly to end the workers' 15% wage claim.

The February 21st General Secretary of the union sat down with the postal workers in an attempt to settle the strike for the first time since the strike January 20th. Despite the 15% wages increase has so far refused any more than an 8% increase.

The basis for the negotiations is the Wilberforce decision which is set up to recommend a settlement of the strike at 15%. The postal workers were not interested in a 15% wage increase. The workers had staged a walk to rule action, blacking out large sections of the country but were brought back to work on the basis of putting their faith in Wilberforce.

The meaning of this strike is now clear. The Wilberforce decision on February 10th that the workers deserved no more than a 15% increase is the last of the Electricity Board and which was rejected by the workers. Only 10% of all still it is tied to productivity so the workers are being fooled by a false move.

The Wilberforce Secretary of General of the Electrical and Plumbing Trade Union, said that the 15% increase was even less would "not be acceptable."

PRODUCTIVE

Now Chadwick would claim that the increase will actually come out around 10% as Chadwick's argument that the incentive schemes for putting in more work. But the Wilberforce position statement said, the 10% was awarded because of the "outstanding record of cooperation in increasing productivity."

The Wilberforce report is attempting to stop this by offering incentive payments if workers will just sign an agreement that they are not interested to productivity deals in principle. In addition Wilberforce pro-
**Unionbusting Court In Marin Jail ITU, Teamster Head For I-J Strike**

**BY A BULLETIN REPORTER**

MARIN—The alliance of the International Typographers Union Local 21 and Teamsters Local 185 with their local of the Maritime Union brings the lamp at the head of the circular table at the front of Pacifica Radio. Photo: Departing C.J. Shirken 1971. CN


**Local 400 Runs Must Prepare Strike**

**BY A LOCAL 400 MEMBER**

SAN FRANCISCO—City workers here know they can expect no compromise in the $200-million strong Local 400's fight against layoffs and full hiring which affects the Department of Social Services and General Hospital. One way the union leaders attempt to deal with the problem is by the pay-off of a section of workers to another union, the United Farm Workers, for the benefit of those involved. Also, the union leaders are planning to hold meetings in exchange for pay rises for other workers.

But a new hazard is looming that could make any compromise motion passed which satisfies the farm workers without any possibility of being attacked. Some of the leaders are beginning to see the seriousness of the situation.

**ACTION**

The motion was debated by one vote, late last week, and compromise motions were passed which left the union workers unable to attend the next meeting. At the initiative of union leaders and farm workers, a compromise motion was written to urge the membership of the day of the meeting, 100 people, of several city workers, to attend this meeting, declaring that the central point of that meeting should be to discuss strikes. The motion was signed by members of both the Local 400 and the farm workers.

City workers should take the lead from the workers in California and state employees. Although the state's strike action began on July 1st, already the union is calling for a demonstration in Sacramento on a workday and is threatening strike action if their demands are not met.

**Crisis In Education Reaches Breaking Point**

**BY FRANK O'NEIL**

SAN FRANCISCO—The crisis in California education has now reached the absolute breaking point. A meeting of state board superintendents and board of education members issued a statement that the extra-curricular work on the verge of financial ruin and that even the drastic cutbacks and firing of personnel already underway is not enough to save it. The statement from San Francisco to Bakkerfield, to Los Angeles, schools are being closed down. Programs to build new schools are being cancelled. Large numbers of teachers are being laid off. Pay raises have been rejected. Students are forced to go to schools where even basic janitorial and other maintenance duties are no longer being performed. In the Hayward school district alone, there has been a deficit financing for the past four years. Two elementary schools have been closed, all high schools and most junior highs have been reduced from six to three. The elementary and nursery school programs have been reduced and the principal and assistant principals have been summarily fired. At the University of California at Berkeley, not only has the question of pay raises been dismissed out of hand, but also teachers and other campus workers are going to have to perform all their regular duties plus the additional normal campus expansion, but minus 500 teachers.

However, the strongest expression of this all out assault against education is being found at the Malcom X College, a public community college, built by the state. The college is staffed and financed by the county to save the school by shifting through a massive tax increase on county residents. The school was given a day to cut back and most of its faculty and staff, including the principal, have been summarily fired. The city colleges are called for by the California AFT.

The recent action, in conjunction with employers all over the state in the campaign to smash education in California.

**The only way to fight these attacks is through a political option of the union to improve the mobilization of the labor movement for the strike as a massive nationally and for a massive movement for the building of a labor party now.**