As Nixon Attacks Construction Unions—

140,000 WORKERS MARCH IN ENGLAND

STOP PRESS—February 24th—The New Jersey AFL-CIO executive board today called upon the labor movement in this state to refuse to work on any federal public construction job where the prevailing wage rate is not paid.

Responding to President Nixon's suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, which provides for such payments, the AFL-CIO board said "Nixon's move against the construction unions is another political payoff to his friends in the union-busting business."

The board also urged "the trade union movement" to call a nationwide work stoppage, either of all industry or of the construction union, until "this illegal executive order is rescinded and satisfactory assurances given that Davis-Bacon will be enforced."

This proposal of a general strike of labor must now be taken up by all sections of the trade union movement. Such a strike must be directed not only against the anti-union attacks of Nixon, but his war against the workers and peasants of Southeast Asia as well. Rank and file workers must hold these union officials to their threats!

Mike Zagarell, spokesman for Stalinists.

There is a very grave danger that the sabotter peaceful co-existence deal being pushed by the Stalinists, despite being roundly defeated at the recent SMC conference, will politically dominate the upcoming April 24 demonstration.

This policy centers around the proposal to "set the date" for withdrawal rather than immediate withdrawal and a negotiated bourgeois coalition government rather than victory to the NLF.

The die was cast at the SMC conference. The SWP-YSA forces while unable to openly endorse these proposals which they know fall well short of a better Stalinist betrayal of the working people, refused at the same time to fight them. Instead their only criticism of the Stalinists was over the possibility of violence at their demonstration.

During the conference, despite the provocative act of Mike Zagarell's distribution of his Moscow Trial-inspired pamphlet, "Trotskyism: The Inside Job," the YEA-SWP were in constant negotiations

Continued on page 2
Stop Nixon’s Wage Freeze!

With the full complicity of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the attack on the workers is being led by Secretary of Labor Hodgson is moving ahead. The aim of this attack is to smash the offensive of the working class as it fights to defend its wages, conditions, and jobs.

Nixon’s immediate objective is the building of Trade Unions, the real aim is to impose a wage freeze on the entire trade union movement. Nixon’s attack on the construction workers is just the first battle in a far bigger war. But that is what this first battle and death struggle for all workers.

Last week, Nixon took the first step toward a wage freeze in the construction industry when he suspended the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act which required that union wages be paid on all federal and federally financed public works. This open union-busting action means that the government will start bringing in scab contractors.

Senator Jacob Javits, the “dove” that the Socialist Workers Party is hoping will accept a speaking invitation at the April 24 anti-war protest, says that Nixon did not go far enough in his union-busting. Javits says that since we are at war, we need a wage freeze like we had in World War II. But Nixon is only biding his time. He has been granted an extension of the “emergency” powers by Congress under which he can at any time impose a wage freeze.

Nixon would like the “cooperation” of the union leaders. His hope is to get them to participate in this open, anti-union campaign. He hopes to use the wage freeze as a weapon to eliminate the union movement and then break the power of the working class.

The Building Trades Leaders’ refusal to “voluntarily” accept the Nixon plan does not mean these leaders want to fight. In effect they are asking Nixon to come in directly with the threat of union-busting to build a new government. They know that they may then go to the workers and plead for acceptance of the “wage-price review board” as a “lesser evil.”

Either way the outcome is the same for the workers—a slashing of wages and the standard of living as inflation continues and recession means working even less hours.

The “hard hat” Building Trades leaders who are trying desperately to avoid a rapid termination of their long honeymoon with Nixon and Agnew are joined in their treachery by Governor Meany. Both Meany and the Building Trades leaders have made clear that they are ready to go along with wage controls just as long as they are not limited to any “single” industry. The fight against Nixon now requires a fight by rank and file construction workers against the union bureaucrats and a sharp break with the methods of the bureaucracy which have set up the construction workers for these attacks.

Nixon’s wage freeze is now the reward for the political support given to Nixon, Agnew, Rockefeller, and the open union-hater, New York Senator James Buckley. Nixon’s wage freeze is now a sellout of the flag-waving patriotism and praise for the “establishment” that is being bought by such New York’s Building Trades leader Peter Brennan.

By asking for monitary quotas for hiring Black workers in construction, Nixon is now seeking to sustain the black and white flagrantly racist discriminatory hiring practices of the Building Trades Unions as a means for drumming up support among Blacks for his attack on the unions. The refusal of the Building Trades leaders to ban discrimination in the construction industry, their refusal to fight for a 30 hour week and the expansion of jobs for ALL construction workers, white AND Black, is now seized on by Nixon to smash the unions.

The power of the construction workers and all trade unionists must be a complete break with the Nixons, Agnews, Rockefellers, and Buckleys.

Their answer must be a complete break with “liberal” Democratic hypocrisy and support of the open trade union-busting, and their all-white “liberals” such as Lindsay, Javits, John Kenneth Galbraith to name a few, are vehemently in favor of a wage freeze.

The answer of ALL workers must be the fight for an independent labor party based on the struggle for a complete wage freeze.

The answer of the labor movement must be a complete break with racism which is a tool of the employers, and a fight for jobs for all based on the 30 hour week at forty hours pay. The power of the construction workers and the entire labor movement must be to take the lead from the British labor movement which last week led a march of 140,000 workers through the streets of London, demanding no wages against the unions and “Pay ‘em Out.”

The answer of U.S. workers must be to organize mass demonstrations and raise the call for a general strike against any form of wage freezing or “wage-price review boards.” The time to stop Nixon’s wage freeze is NOW.
SMC: Danger of Stalinism as War Deepens

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 21—The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam held a national student conference this year in which 1,500 people were present. The committee was organized by the Socialist Workers Party as a Young Socialist Alliance.

About twenty-one proposals were put before the conference, one for each of the proposals and for each of the topics covered. The proposals were then discussed by a speaker for each. But the three actual major proposals were the SWP-YSW proposal to fight for a peaceful solution in Washington April 24, the three proposals for the Peoples Peace Treaty including the "Peoples Coalition" and the "March Emergency Action" proposals. These were submitted by the Workers League for a national Congress to discuss action to stop the general strike of labor to stop the war.

The proposal for the April 24 demonstration for a general strike of labor was dominated by such liberals as Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. The LOC, Church, and Muskie. This is essentially a proposal for a Popular Front of the working class and the liberal bourgeoisry which led the working class to defeat in the 1930s by Stalinism. The Peoples Peace Treaty, the Peoples Coalition and the Young Workers Liberation League proposal for March emergency action all emanated from Stalinists and openly mean the betrayal and defeat of the Vietnamese Revolution.

STALINISM

Pat Connolly introduced the Workers League proposals for a national general strike and the fight for a general strike of labor.

"This perspective reflects the central question which we are facing in the working class movement as a whole, and in this case the question of Stalinism or Trotskyism.

"Stalinism with its perspective of peace talks if you fight and put up the fight against Stalinism and the proposals for the betrayal of the Vietnamese Revolution, has been largely defeated. It is the question of the working class to the bourgeoisie."

The Workers League proposal and the SWP proposal differ from the laborer's perspective of peace talks if you fight and put up the fight against Stalinism and the proposals for the betrayal of the Vietnamese Revolution, has been largely defeated. It is the question of the working class to the bourgeoisie.

The Workers League proposal and the SWP proposal only on the level that civil disobedience which Washington would not attract the masses of the middle class, and that it would be adventuresome. Against this the Workers League raised the historical and theoretical question of Stalinism and betrayal of the proletariat in the working class.

Workers League speaker Pat Connolly said:

"It is no accident that while the SWP refuses to take up the question of Stalinism, the SWP is passing out a free pamphlet by Mike Zegarelli on STALINISM: "The inside job." This pamphlet reviles the labor movement's class struggle against Stalinism. They are forced into this position by the other side, the history of Stalinism. It is no accident that the Federation of Socialist Workers who refuse to take the order for French troops to go to Indochina was a member of the French CP. Now they "seize the opportunity for the revolution."

ZAGARELL

To Zegarelli it is not simply "ridiculous," it is frightening. The movement of the working class, in the U.S., in Britain, and in Indochina has thrown the Stalinists into a mortal panic. At one time as Zegarelli was speaking, South Vietnamese paper puppets were being thrown out of the window by British workers who were marching in the tens of thousands against Brezhnev.

Labor Committee in its completely unheard of decision sought to "to crush" and "disrupt" the YSA by constant procedural maneuvers and organizational attacks. It reprinted a page from the SWP August bulletin "Left Opposition Denies Voice of Lenin at Congress Against War." presuming to show how the SWP has retreated from Marxism.

But the Labor Committee refused to take a side on the question of Stalinism and Trotskyism on the floor of the conference. They proceeded at this conference only to give a "demonstration" question and to objectively aid Stalinism.

Workers League speaker Dennis O'Casey said in the discussion on the Workers League caucus meets during break. The Workers League proposal received second largest number of votes, losing deepest fight to build revolutionary leadership.

Pat Connolly, speaking for Workers League proposal for national student strike and for a general strike of labor to stop the war, raises history of Stalinist betrayals.

A straw vote was taken in which all proposals were eliminated except the major ones—the April 24, the Workers League proposal, People's Peace Treaty, Peoples Coalition, the Labor Committee and an anti-draft proposal. The floor was then opened to members for free discussion on all proposals.

In the face of the attacks on Lenin, Stalinist slanders of Trotskyism, and the policy of open betrayal of the Vietnamese Revolution, the official guidance of the SWP and YSA—SMC proposal raised not one word about Stalinism and Trotskyism and the victory of the Vietnamese Revolution, confusing the topic in the relative merits of "mass legal action" on April 24 as opposed to civil disobedience of the Peoples Peace Treaty proposals.

Pat Connolly in her concluding remarks before the vote said:

"Yes, Lenin has been dead fifty years, and it has been thirty years since Trotsky was murdered by Stalin's agents. Yes, we stand with Lenin, fifty years dead, and with the Communist International and Trotsky, that the fight against imperialism is a class fight, to bring forward the working class in a conscious battle to take the power and smash capitalism and its imperialist wars."

BLOC

The YSA again demonstrated its willingness not only to bow down to Stalinism but to bloc with Stalinism against Trotskyism and against the independent mobilization of the working class.

Another speaker from the CP attempted to answer the Workers League by saying "We agree with the "peace" and "people get up here and blabber about Lenin." This went by without comment or fight by the YSA.

The SWP proposal defeated, the Trotskyists advocated a bloc with Stalinism.

BASIS

The proposal for an April 24 demonstration in Washington was passed by the conference. The Trotskyist and Stalinist proposals of the Stalinists were voted down. But because of the complete political paralysis and capitulation of the SWP-YSW bloc stew the Trotskyists have been told for April 24 to be politically dominated by the Stalinists.

The fight against imperialist war can only be a class fight to mobilize the working class in revolutionary struggle against capitalism. This is the only alternative to Stalinism's betrayal. This in the meaning of the proposal put forward and fought for by the Workers League.

Bulletin To Go 16 Pages To Meet Crisis Of Leadership

BY THE EDITOR

The Political Committee of the Workers League is pleased to announce the expansion of the Bulletin to a sixteen-page beginning on April 5. The project is being expanded precisely as the class struggle is deepening internationally and the construction of a revolutionary leadership in the working class becomes the main task.

The Bulletin was launched as a weekly paper in 1970, the year of Lenin and Trotsky, and the opening of an epoch of revolutionary struggles.

STRENGTHS

These struggles are today very much on the agenda as the capitalist class prepares for civil war, as the workers and peasants in Southeast Asia drive back US imperialism, as the worker and peasant threats to bring down the Thai government, and as workers in Poland battle the Stalinist bureaucracy and as the working class in the US challenges Nixon's plans to drive back its conditions to the level of the 1930s.

This developing crisis only poses sharply the struggle for leadership and the fight against the policies of Stalinism which is the US and internationally seek to be a key point in the working class, and to deliver it into the hands of capitalism, and there can be no successful struggle against capitalism without the destruction of Stalinism and its revisionists alliances.

At the center of the fight for Trotskyism must be the struggle against the revisionists in the Socialist Workers Party who behind the cover of Trotskyism, capitulate to Stalinism.

MANDEL

It is with this understanding that we will present in the first issue of the 16-page Bulletin, a series by Dennis O'Casey on "Lenin and Trotsky and the Fraud of Neo-capitalism." This series by O'Casey exposes the unfounded belief in the logical roots of Mandel's theories and his complete rejection of every tenet of Marxism.

This will be followed by a series by T.L. Joe on "The Black Panther Party: Its Evolution and Essence." Understanding the historic importance of Newton's call for a turn to dialectics, this series will deal with the history of the Panther Party in the context of the historical development of the American working class.

In addition to deepening our materialistic content, the 16-page Bulletin will contain two full pages of West Coast News, expanded to include the Bulletin as feature material on culture, films, art, the mass media and science. The Bulletin will also improve technically.

DRIVE

In preparation for the expansion of the Bulletin, we are launching a campaign to increase our circulation to 10,000 copies. We are opening a subscription drive on March 15 to go through May 15 to win 2,000 new and renewed subscribers. With the increase of 1,000 in the circulation, we will be able to approach our goal of 10,000 paid circulation by the end of September.

We call upon all our readers and supporters to build the circulation of the Bulletin to meet its increased demands to begin getting subscriptions from your friends and fellow workers and students.
Tens of thousands of workers mass at Speakers' Corner in London before march.

The fight against Industrial Relations Bill means the fight to bring down the Tories.

British Workers Demand 'Tories Out'

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Close to 140,000 British workers marched into London's Trafalgar Square last Sunday in an historic demonstration against the Tory government and its plans to crush the unions through the Industrial Relations Bill.

The march, which numbered in the tens of thousands, was the most extensive political demonstration ever seen in Trafalgar Square. The police estimated the crowd at around 100,000.

It was the 26th of January that is now honouring the employers and the Tories.

Nixon Announces

BY MELODY FARROW

Nixon's new 'national health strategy' is a vicious attack on any form of free medical care and on even the most minimal protection that workers have won through the fight against the Industrial Relations Bill.

Nixon’s real purpose is not to improve health care at all but to stop inflation by cutting back on what the employers are spending on health care at the expense of workers, the elderly and the sick.

The conception behind Nixon’s health insurance plan is that workers must pay for care as much as they can. It is calculated that the insurance companies who will sell the premium will make $20 billion a year on this deal.

Nixon stated openly that “the toughest question we face, then, is not how much we spend but how we spend it.” He said there would be no new funds and attacked the Medicare and Medicaid plans for being responsible for inflation by creating demand but no additional resources.

The overreaction behind Nixon’s proposal is that workers who are seriously ill or hospitalized are simply a burden. Even a real program of preventive medicine would reduce the number of people requiring hospital care. Nixon’s national health plan would result in the closure of hundreds of hospitals.

The other part of Nixon’s strategy is the family health insurance plan. This will completely replace Medicaid for low income groups but will put practically nothing in its place. All it will do is provide checks for children, maternity care, and a special $50,000 coverage for “catastrophic illnesses” which applies to only a minority of special cases.

Car Care Programs

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

ST. LOUIS—A mass rally in defense of Angela Davis and all political prisoners was disrupted February 15 by the political sabotage of Black cultural authorities. Although an overrow crowd of about 3,000 filled St. Louis Memorial Auditorium, the Communist Party’s popular front tactics backfired when Black separatist elements turned on them and began violent denunciations of “hanky vs.”

The defense guard for the meeting was composed exclusively of members of the Black Panther Party who used tactics aimed at cutting off the Black community’s popular support base.

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CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA
by N. MAKANDA

SHORTHLY BEFORE independence in 1960, Shell and BP, the Anglo-Dutch oil company were conducting intensive explorations in Nigeria and within a few years on- and off-shore licences were granted to Shell together with the American company Gulf, the Italian combine AGIP and several other oil giants.

Though Nigeria has become tenth in the world oil league this natural wealth and the refinery built at Port Harcourt to exploit it has meant little to the Nigerian masses.

The mining of the oil has not led to any further secondary industry. The production and the marketing of petroleum and the fuel returns these two remain the strict preserve of the imperialist countries.

The oil interests of the monopolies were concentrated around the River States, of which the Eastern Region was highly important. It was in this region that Biafra was set up, under Ojukwu, in 1967, as the political and military liberation with which imperialism attempted to dismember Nigeria, and create a pliable, tractable, directly controlled ‘oil sheikdom’ in West Africa.

Spectrum

The oil companies operating in the mid-West and in the Eastern Region represented a wide spectrum of imperialist countries.

Among these were the European Economic Community (EEC) states, Belgium, for example, was one of the earliest backers of ‘Biafra’. The Belgian Socialist Party backed Biafra at the ‘European Parliament’ at Strasbourg in the middle of the Biafran invasion of Nigeria.

The EEC’s share of Nigerian exports was 40% of the total (1969) and it captured 26 per cent of the total imports to the semi-colonial country. It was, in fact, almost as powerful as the old colonial master, Britain, in the trade field.

Among the EEC companies, France was the most rapidly expanding imperialist power. She was the biggest single importer of ground-nuts, with Italy second.

Together with Holland, these three imperialist states imported over 50 per cent of the ground-nuts crop of Nigeria during the civil war years.

By agreement with Nigeria, as a subservient member of the Commonwealth, these ground-nuts imports were duty-free.

West Germany imported 14 per cent of the cocoa crop, which is second only to oil as the most valuable export.

Among the ten major oil companies in Nigeria the EEC was represented by Holocene (via Shell-BP, who take 21% of Nigerian oil exports), Italy (via AGIP), France (via SAFAP), a subsidiary of ERAP, the French ‘state-owned’ Entreprises de Recherches et d’Activites Petrolieres.

ERAP had been formed in 1968 by a merger of two major companies under the chairmanship of a former Gaullist cabinet minister, M Pierre Guillaumat.

SAFRAP has concessions in the mid-West and in the eastern Biafran region and is one of three companies actually producing oil in Nigeria.

Pipe-line

Its pipe-line was joined to Shell-BP’s from the mid-West to Bonny and Port Harcourt and its production was about equal to that of the American company, Gulf.

Total French investment in oil in Nigeria was about £10 million at the outbreak of the war and 3 per cent of France’s oil imports came from these investments.

Closely linked to its oil interests were France’s other Nigerian enterprises. At Port Harcourt the largest French ‘industrial’ investment was by Michelin tyres, which began operations two years after independence.

Michelin’s rubber came from plantations in Nigeria, worked by cheap labour.

Other French interests in Nigeria included Total Oil Products, a subsidiary of Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, Durnuez bridge constructors, Compagnie Francaise de l’Occidentale (CFAO), the Societe Commerciale de l’Ouest Afrique (SCAO) and Union Maritime et Commerciale (Umarco).

French banking interests include the Banque Internationale for the ‘Departmental’ (BIAO), formed in 1959 on the eve of independence, the British and French Bank in which the Banque de Paris has the major control and which in turn controls the United Bank for Africa formed a year after independence.

On a number of occasions the Federal government has accused the French Rothschild Bank of making a £6 million deal with Biafra, granting Rothschild’s concession for the exploitation of all the mineral resources of an ‘independent’ secessionist Biafra.

Uranium, the military raw material for atomic war, was one of the minerals to be prospected for.

Because of its interest in rivaling British imperialism in West Africa, like Gabon and Ivory Coast, were pro-Biafra, simply because they reflected the real stand of their imperialist master.

For the same reason, Zambia and Tanzania recognized Biafra, their governments bent under the massive pressure of British-South African mining and banking interests (Anglo-American Corporation in copper in Zambia and diamonds in Tanzania, and Barclays Bank and Standard Bank, despite their ‘nationalisation’, in Tanzania).

The French, especially, armed Biafra after the defeats before August 1968.

French mercenaries, who had fought for the Tshombo regime in the Congo, played a large role in the Biafran army and air-force.

These mercenaries, together with the American, Portuguese and South African mercenaries, all with long experience of Congo fighting, used the Red Cross for flying arms into Biafra.

The Red Cross, like the World Church Council, played a military role, on the side of Biafra, a role which was consistently backed and covered by the Wilson government.

Biafra’s support under Wilson was trumped up and dragged into war. One reporter wrote:

‘French officials believe that Col. Ojukwu estabished guerrilla warfare to a successful conclusion, that is to a point where the Federal government will be obliged to grant “something like his present demands” (‘The War and the World’, West Africa, October 19, 1963).’

The French Foreign Minister, Debré, glorified the imperialist-created ‘struggle of Biafra’ as ‘the martyrdom of the Biafran people’, while Lagos workers condemned de Gaulle as ‘the oil pirate’.

Broadcasts

French TV gave special time to broadcasts by Ojukwu and Sartre and other ‘leftists’ backed the imperialism by calling, in December 1968, for a ‘free Biafra’, with ‘her own army’.

In September 1968 de Gaulle himself said in a press statement:

‘In effect, why should the Ibo, who are mostly Christian, who inhabit southern areas, who have their own language, be subordinate to another ethnic group in the federation?’
... for France the decision which has not been taken [i.e. to exclude] cannot be excluded in the future." (West Africa, September 14, 1968.)

De Gaulle used the idea of a partition for Rhodesia as well, here he proposed separate 'white' and 'black' states, i.e. white - domination over black 'Bantustans'.

For French imperialism an independent Biafra was much more than an apartheid-type Bantustan of cheap labour regimented for the oil and other monopolies by African nationals by Gestapo-like Gouwwa, the darling, from right to left, of French imperialism.

The silence lasted long enough to blot out the recollection of the banana propaganda when it had palpably failed the test of even the most elementary nationalism.

It lasted long enough, too, to give the government a chance to announce its 'massive aid of £5 million to Nigeria in the House of Commons' in early February.

The fact of the matter is that this aid is what Britain gets out of Nigeria in one way, for years and decades, and not merely for February 1970.

What Britain has now 'given' Nigeria is chicken-feed to the continuous massive aid which Nigeria has steadily and systematically been forced by British economic and political influence to give, free, gratis and for nothing, to Britain, week after week, year after year, until the starvation produced by this blood-sucking has been hidden, or blinded, or smothered on someone else, preferably the Nigerian victims themselves.

From the point of view of a topological Leninist stand on imperialism, the massive aid which Britain gets out of Nigeria is nothing short of a diabolical one.

Nor is this the first time that the so-called 'philanthropic' or 'philanthropic' movement in Britain was a diplomatic one.

It happened, too, during the early 19th century, when the 'cry for sympathy' was used by the missionaries and other mercantile-Willerforce 'philanthropists' to mask the most widespread and most mercantile of all 'conquests' of Africa and Asia that British colonialism had up to that time undertaken.

The real story of British aid is reflected in the following table:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1968</th>
<th>1970</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>1,537</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1,253</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL PROFIT IN 3 YEARS TO BRITAIN: 66.2 MILLION</td>
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So the Nigerian worker and peasant were made to contribute a substantial part of their national income to their imperialist masters, and the Tanzanians could do nothing further in the matter.

Such is the 'independence' of the modern capitalist, as the Pabolite 'Intercontinental', calls Nyerere's sewer, semi-colonial regime (see last issue of "Class Struggles in Tanzania").

The teachers and other experts sent from Glasp House to Nigeria, among other semi-colonial countries, are mere colonies in didactic and administrative objective.

The bulk of British 'technical assistance' goes not to Nigeria but to the US, on relatively basic salaries of these experts paid by the Nigerian state. These salaries are shown in the following table:

| Country | Technical Assistance (thousands of $) | Amount of Technical Assistance on 'experts' and 'volun-
|---------|--------------------------------------|ters' | |
| Nigeria | $1,811 | $1,266 |
| Ghana   | $844  | $150  |
| Sierra Leone | $132 | $150  |
| Gambia  | $290  | $150  |

The MOD structure is closely related to mining and agricultural investments in West Africa (West Africa, September 14, 1968, p. 1077).

The MOD is one of the major direct investors in Nigeria. The CDC is closely related historically with the Department of Technical Co-operation and the MOD.

Its annual report for 1967 showed that this section of the MOD had no less than £1.4 million invested in Eastern Nigeria under 'Biafra' before the Biafran war.

The head office of the CDC's Finance Company (DFC) was in Lagos and it was closely connected to the Eastern Region government, headed by Ojukwu after the Ironty coup managed several months after the coup.

The 'Biafran' interests of the CDC included the Cross River Rubber Estates north of Calabar.

Before the war it was planned 30 projects and had begun 10.

The DFC connected Nigerian Housing Development Society (established in Lagos in 1965), with £1 million invested in mortgages in the Eastern Region.

The DFC was associated with the General and Eastern Region governments in the Nikolage cement factory owned by Nigercem, and the Textile Printers of Nigeria which operated also in the Eastern Region.

The Duraluminium Industries was backed by CDC capital.

The PROFIT which rose from £300,000 in 1966 to £1.9 million in 1967 and with it was the Dunlop Plantation Company, with its plantation near the Camarons border in Nigeria.

Through its associations the CDC had a heavy hand in the economy of 'Biafra'.

The overall hand of British imperialism in 'Biafra' was not only the CBI, Standard and Barclays Bank and Shell-Shell in Port Harcourt, the United Africa Bank in Ikom, British in Port Harcourt and the Eastern Region, the British Trading Company and Unilever.

These interests formed the economic basis of the British lobby and campaign in Britain, from the Tories, the BUF, the Conservative Party, and the right-wing tabloid Labour left'.

ALTHOUGH FRANCE is the major Common Market exploiter in Nigeria, a number of other European imperialist states are also active there.

Their influence is considerable, even though not sufficient to influence the domestic 'exiled' Ojukwu. The BIAFRAN left a similar situation to that which he had with France.

French minister Debré glorified the Biafran war as the 'martyrdom of the Ibo people'.

In fact he wanted 'Biafra' to become a member of the French 'Community in Africa'.

For their part, the French wanted to set up a small, rudely manipulated puppet state in the oil-rich Eastern Region.

West Germany repeatedly expressed unofficial support for 'Biafra'.

Speaking during the war as president of the old colonialist German-African Society (heirchild of Carl Peters), the German Cecil Rhodes, the president of the West German parliament, Dr. Eugen Gerster, called upon U Thant to get the United Nations to intervene in the war on Biafra's behalf.

The opinions of the West German ruling class permitted the ranks of the anarchists and certain student groups, who were 'hustling' to 'relief activity' for 'Biafra' than to the American war in Vietnam and Radio Nigeria, during Novem

While the armistice of Lisbon to Rumba in 'Biafra' was between an American, the leader of the white mercenaries was a Ger-

Steiner had previously fought in the French Foreign Legion against Algeria's struggle for
null
Nasser's financial link with imperialism

THE WRETCHED ROLE of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser in the anti-feudal, anti-imperialist war in Jordan was a surefire recipe for those with illusions in the colonial bourgeoisie.

These illusions are usually due to the victimization of the victims of the aggression spread by the bourgeois or semibourgeois press, or else through a patronising "metropolitan" anti-imperialist journalism or through the colonial agents of imperialism. None of these illusions was shared by Nasser, Ben Bella in Algeria, and many other leaders of the 20th Century: revolutions in Nigeria, Senegal, Ceylon, and Nasser's earlier mission was to make them candid for their patronisation.

The economic role of the Egyptian fellahin and city workers, the oppressed, the ex-prisoners, as well as the strikers exercised by the people of Ar Rafa' in the anti-Francis Movement two weeks after it overthrew King Farouk in 1952, taught many Egyptian workers and farmers to be ready to fight against the bourgeoisie.

Nasser is not Nasser the man, but Nasserism as the political philosophy. There never has been any question of "neutrality" by revolutionaries regarding Israel's recognition and existence. It was the duty of the working class everywhere to support Nasser against Israel, just as it was the duty of the working class everywhere to support the socialist fellahin against the landlords and the reactionaries, against the Kip, against the nationalist, and the colonialist class of Nasser.

Nasserism was unconditional and was given no matter what Nasser did in his battle against imperialist workers or peasants inside Egypt. It was a battle of all the poor against the imperialist in the Egyptian Revolution.

The struggle against Israel was also a struggle against British domination and, as such, a part of the anti-imperialist struggle.

On Israel a side 'the war was wholly 'unjust' and revolutionary, defeating the policy to adopt inside Israel and the war against Nasser.

It was during the 1957 war that the Free Officers, in which Nasserism played a major role, began to realize the coup that united Farouk in 1952, and reasserted the feudal and the coloniality, with a military national bourgeois character.

Its first act, the payment of imperialism at one time of the Suez Canal Company, re-established the old financial links between the ruling circles of Egypt and imperialism.

The acceptance by Nasser of US 'aid' (investment) to the tune of over 100 million dollars further deepened the dependence of the Egyptian national bourgeoisie upon imperialism.

This financial tie-up with imperialism at one time did not lead to any real solution to the burning agrarian problem.

The old feudal lords had been inextricably connected with monopoly finance capital abroad ever since the building of the Suez Canal Company, on the initiative of Napoleon and de Lesseps in the 1860s.

The national bourgeoisie arose largely out of this feudal class and through monopoly finance capital, paid, loans from the US, W Germany, Italy, etc., established the banks with which they financed the cotton production, which had dominated against the interests of the proletariat, the latter's need for imperialism.

Renewed

The renewed links with imperialism struck at the roots of any agrarian reform programme.

In the year of the anti-imperialist coup, the Suez Canal law was passed. Nothing is too limited for British imperialism. Seventy-two per cent of all land proprietors owned only 15 per cent of the cultivable land and 1.5 million families were entirely landless.

This was the condition of landlessness, total and relative, among 60 per cent of the Egyptian rural population.

At the other pole of rural society stood some great landowners who owned 600,000 feddans, or average 10 feddans each, including 178,000 feddans in the hands of the Farouk family alone.

Only the latter were at first redistributed by the 1952 law and the destruction of the remaining big holdings led to such speculation that it became a scandal.

Instead, land redistribution has been left to the rent reform. The effect of this may be judged from the fact that five years after the 1952 law the majority of tenant farmers were paying out 30 per cent of their receipts from production in 1952, i.e., half their starvation income.

The former peasants were the farm workers and in 1952 their yearly wage was, on average, not much above £32.

The per capita annual income was what it had been in 1900, at the height of the British 'developing influence' on Egyptian agriculture.

Such a problem created by British Rule for Nasser, who all his life was unable to solve.
Quebec NDP to Liquidate Into Parti Quebecois

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

A nine page "Manif New for a Alliance" is being proposed by the Executive of the Quebec New Democratic Party (NDP). The proposal, if accepted by the general assembly of the upcoming Quebec NDP congress would lead to the dissolution of the NDP in Quebec.

The manifesto calls for the Canadian NDP to "recognize Quebec's full right to self-determination, including the right to secession if this is desired by the population of Quebec."

The manifesto states that "the movement towards the political sovereignty of Quebec is a vanguard for the national liberation of the working class." Furthermore, it states that the Parti Quebecois is an "authentic Quebecois and profoundly popular party" because it reflects the national sentiment of the French Canadians.

With regards to the relationship of the federal NDP to the Quebec political parties, the manifesto states that Quebec "has the sovereign right to determine its own future and no national (Canadian) party should have a say in this." Therefore the NDP should disappear. It proposes that during a transitional period, the party would play a transitional role on the federal level, setting up consultations towards the eventual establishment of a "new Canadian alliance which would take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians." The manifesto also states that the "new Canadian alliance will take account of the special interests of the French Canadians."

Rally Against Laos Invasion

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

MONTREAL, Feb. 12—About 200 people gathered outside the American Consulate here to protest against the U.S. invasion of Laos. The demonstration was called by the Canadian Communist Party. The demonstrators consisted mainly of students.

The Stalinsists and Manists groups present observed the class nature of the American aggression in Indochina by shouting "Racista People's War" and "Hail Assassins."

The Workers League carried placards which showed the class nature of the American involvement in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The placards denounced the U.S. penetration into Laos and America's war on the workers and peasants of Southeast Asia. One of the signs read "Capitalism out of Indochina. More Jobs, More Wages for Workers."

The difference between this class approach to the war, relating it to the class struggle in the USSR, and the popular front approach of the Stalinsists and Manists became clear when both organizations objected to the W.L. sign. One CP member said that the NLP wags a block between workers and the war in Vietnam and, therefore, it is wrong to fight against capitalism in Indochina.

The Stalinsists refuse to pose this war as a class war and refuse to mobilize the working class in Canada independently against capitalism and in defense of the Vietnamese revolution. The Stalinsists build their base here by uniting with any group in Indochina and bloc with the liberal capitalists.

The Stalinsists attempt to contain and destroy the determination of the workers and youth to fight against the war.

The strategy of the CP is to build a "class" front to pose this war as a "national" and thus to militarily mobilize the working class in defence against capitalism and the Vietnamese revolution. The CP builds its base here by uniting with any group in Indochina and bloc with the liberal capitalists.

The CP attempt to contain and destroy the determination of the workers and youth to fight against the war.

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The Stalinsists attempt to contain and destroy the determination of the workers and youth to fight against the war.

Police escort scabs through Lapalme workers picket line at Montreal post office.

Labor Leaders Aid Trudeau's Vicious War on Lapalme Workers

BY SIMON NELSON

MONTREAL—"I could have got a nice job driving for the post office easily. But Kierans and his gang asked us to abandon our union, to desert the old guys with twenty, twenty-five years service, to help throw them on the street. What they're asking just isn't human. We're all in this together. We're going to see it to the end," said a striking Lapalme worker.

"Eat shit," was Prime Minister Trudeau's answer to the Lapalme workers. In the recent history of class struggle in Canada, one of the longest, most bitter, most vicious, and most important struggles has been the fight of 450 "gars de Lapalme" (Lapalme workers) in Montreal against the Federal government.

This was the Lapalme strike, independent of the personal reactions of people like Trudeau, are extremely important in the way, an illustration so vividly to day from day to day the mounting crisis of Canadian and world capitalism. The viciousness with which the government, the boss in this strike, fought the Lapalme workers must be seen not as a measure of their confidence but of their great fear of the working class.

In Montreal the nail delivery truck was wired by a private firm. The LAPALME got the mail deliv ery contract through no point did the CNUT make any move to cash any of the CNUT's money raised on a city-wide general strike or a city-wide general strike to protect the workers on the picket line.

Instead, the CNUT bureaucrats talked of picketing as a form of protest, of trying to reopen negotiations with a government that had already betrayed them. For several months, the issue seemed to die down. The CNUT leadership, however, the Lapalme workers continued to fight. Every night they met and went down to Ottawa to march around Parliament Hill to protest the government's actions. At several points, Kierans, then later the new Postmaster-General Cote and even Prime Minister Trudeau himself offered to hire some of the workers back if they agreed to break their union. Each time the entire membership flatly rejected the government's attempt to split them.

As the months passed, their anger at both the government and the militancy of their own union kept growing. After nearly a year on strike, they had gained nothing. Last week, this growing anger and frustration led the Lapalme workers to occupy the CNUT Montreal headquarters. They have now occupied it for over a week demanding more militant support and a guarantee that the CNUT will continue giving them strike pay as long as the strike goes on.

The CNUT has responded with a plea for negotiations with the Federal government. The government, however, accepted the CNUT's offer, seemed quite determined not to move from its position, and announced a week before the workers occupied the CNUT headquarters, Trudeau stopped in French to the Lapalme workers so they were demonstrating on Parliament Hill. "Eat shit!"

The contempt, the arrogance, and what is even more significant, the fact that Trudeau and the capitalist class are represented, displays towards the workers in this fight is of the greatest importance. Trudeau, with his insults to striking workers, like Heath who talks of civil war at the U.N., and Nixon who has stones thrown at him by the Ipanese, all of this represent a class caught in deep crisis. A government that has already hired spies to fight back to destroy precisely the kind of united opposition that the Lapalme workers have shown.

In the capitalists' plans to smash the working class, the CNUT bureaucrats play a key role. Their betrayal of the workers will no doubt have an effect to dress rehearsal for future betrayals on a mass scale. It is up to the workers to fight back against the brutal assault for the创立 of united opposition that the Lapalme workers have shown.
REVIEW: MARXISM & AMERICAN PRAGMATISM

By Elliott Kay

The Panthers and Marxist Theory

New Bulletin pamphlet, Marxism and American Pragmatism, is based on lectures given at Carleton College last fall. It challenges the idea of capitalist America as a post-war boom, where the capitalists made one concession after another to the workers, the working class will be driven to give up their jobs and standards of living without a fight.

By Bob Johnson

Newton Speaks in Chicago--
Attacks CP on Revolutionary Theory

Newton told the youth in the audience that what was needed for them to free Bobby Seale and all political prisoners, was for them to free themselves to develop consciousness of the objective situation and to become revolutionaries.

While he posed the central question of the development of revolutionary consciousness, Newton was unable to put forward any strategy for developing that consciousness.

Newton proposed the building and running of Black Panther Party and other Black nationalist activities as a survival program. But what is required is a program that will lead the working class to power.

The day before Newton was prevented from speaking at Carleton College the University would not allow the Panthers to use the hall because they did not recognize their own security. Instead they sent over university police to arrest the Panthers.

A member of the Panthers who explained that the police were there because of various circumstances pointed out correctly that these cops would give their mother’s right against revolution in 1940. It is not in Chicago, on the other hand, that was carefully prepared for a police attack on the Panthers. There is an electronic scanning device to detect metal objects, and a police station on the balcony with two-way radios to overlook the whole sweeps.

It was six years to the day since Malcolm X was assassinated and the Panthers had learned the lesson of his death.

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The Confession’ Exposes Stalinism

BY LOU BELKIN

On November 20, 1952, fourteen leading members of the Czech Communist Party were tried for conspiracy. The indictment read out by presiding judge, Dr. J. Hrabal, accused the accused of having attempted to subvert the leadership of the Communist Party. The procurator, Dr. Zdenko Stánik, in his closing argument, stated: “The defendant is the victim of his own conspiracy. He is the victim of his own guilt in that sense L’Avèu is a three-dimensional phenomenon. It is a ‘lure’ but not a ‘why.’ In both London and Lise, the same phenomenon is an attempt to come to grips with Stalinism. Yet the inhumane nature of Stalinism remains the central question.”

The accused is the victim of his living and breathing sympathy with London who is visually and audibly depicted as the leader of the conspirators. In the dialogue is from his book. The courtroom assesses, the judges, the procurator, the suspects, interrogators, are all quite accurately portrayed. The defendants have memorized all the answers presented to them, with a keen sense of national pride: their quality only adds to the film’s clinical approach. This film, to cut a long story short, is a logical analysis of why these defendants were arrested and disciplined on an ideological and political level.

The fact that at one point Costa-Gavras allows London, played by Yves Montand, one drug-induced montage of October, dissolved into Germany’s invasion of Russia, dissolved into Stalin planning trees is symptomatic. There is no continuity at work here. The degeneration of the Bolshevik Party, the growth of Stalinism is mere incidents not depicted. London as he dreams even wonders how Stalin, standing there planning trees, cannot know of the methods of the interrogators, of the “Teachers.”

Interrogated with the torture, the confessions and the trial are scenes of London as it was in 1934, relating the events and occupation of his book about the trial of a group of friends. He was, along with the others, exonerated in 1956 and finally released in 1962. The film’s flashbacks are monotonous and diverting but tell us little. London’s wife, played by Simone Signoret, remains the stereotypical fishwife, the victim of all Nasi camps, and now herself the victim of the bureaucracy.

While cameraman Coutard is recruited to mimic the visual style of 1935 Bollesky quarter-ton Vizons at the opening of the film, the voices are clear, and the copy speaking are blaring out the memorized confessions in the factory in which Rams, London was, now a mere number, is unsingable. Or when she believes everything “After all,” she recites, “the Party Stalin,” which is wrong. He (her husband) lied to me all these years.”

London confides to betraying the international Brigades in Spain to Trotsky while simultaneously framing the flames of Zionism. While Mrs. London listens, he divides him his “death knell” to the “Jewish and British imperialism” through collab- orating with the communist: “First the Polish, then the Unitarians who fled to Spain and wound up in the worst Western European prisons of war. At the film’s end London returns to the film’s origins, the first Soviet invasion and watches as the Czech youth scramble on all available wallapaes—“London, I think—Lent—They have won.”

Two important points must conclude this review. First, this film, despite its detachment from history, is political dynamite for world Stalinism. It is not accidental that the British, French and American Communist Party leaders have sharply advised their members to avoid this film.

The mass opposition to the Soviet bureaucracy is now sharply reflected in Poland. Once again world Stalinism is in deep trouble. As the persecuted Soviet writer Ginsberg has put it: “Yes, the persecutions are terrible, but it shows that the complete lack of enthusiasm ideologically of the bureaucracy in the face of its opponents, and the people’s wage growing.”

Secondly, the cinematography of René Coutard is superlative. This time he uses draughtsman and purple-awarded cinematographer, and it is a remarkable approach to the quality reflecting the feelings and tensions of an individual himself.

The editing by Françoise Bonnot is control. Very well done.

Lastly, special merit must be given to Yves Montand and Simone Signoret who play Arthur and Lise London. In an interview in the New York Times, Montand and Signoret, sympathizers of the French Communist Party for more than thirty years, revealed how Montand lost twenty-four pounds during the film and refused to eat and sleep. He tried, as he put it, “to remain in London in that prison in Prague.” Montand has added: “I would have preferred it had the film. I could not have voted leftist. March 30, call—what do you will—and remain silent in the face of the flagrant, impossible things that took place in Czechoslovakia. After fifty years people in countries voting capitalist are still living under a Stalinist dictatorship. What we’ve got is a caricature of socialism, and not socialism at all.”

This film is an important document.

NATIONWIDE CAN STRIKE MARKS FIRST STEP IN STEEL STRUGGLE

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

Over 30,000 members of the United Steelworkers are continuing their nationwide strike action against three of the four major can manufacturers. The strike began February 21.

A tentative agreement with National Can has kept some 4,000 workers on the job while American Can, Continental Can and Crown Cork and Seal Company remain shut down.

The National Can agreement which is tentative is reported to include a one percent increase of $1 per hour over three years for the 14,600 paid workers, a cost of living clause and pension improvements. The important part of the strike is its relationship to the upcoming contract talks at basic steel. The basic pact with eleven major steel producers expires on July 31.

Every retreat by the international leadership of the Steelworkers on the can contracts on the issue of wages, cost of living and the shorter work week will be used by these same leaders to retreat in the basic steel wage.

Any retreat in casing will also weaken the fight for decent contracts in the aluminum and copper mining industries, which come up in the period of March through May of this year.

When new essential is in rank file Steelworkers take up fight to force their leaders to mobilize the union’s entire resources for a decisive victory in the can strike.

Cooper Union Students Fight Trustees’ Cutbacks

BY A COOPER UNION REPORTER

NEW YORK—As dramatic cutbacks are made by universities across the country, the Board of Trustees of Cooper Union, a private college in New York City, last week launched a vicious attack on the students who are fighting the cuts.

Last week a report was submitted to the trustees by the full-time administration that it proposed to lay off 40% of the faculty, in effect reducing further the already small educational and recreational facility. This report came not as a suggestion but as a policy statement of the Board of Trustees.

As a response to these attacks, however, the student leadership has immediately begun to form a "Save Green Camp Committee." It refuses to take the cuts without a challenge to the official, non-student, advisory meaning of the report in this period.

At a meeting last Monday attended by three trustees of the school, including Guarantee Trust Company, the “Save Green Camp Committee attempted to limit discussion to the role of Green Camp and students must answer these attacks politically. Students can only do this by basing themselves on the strength and independent movement of the workers class. What this means in this period is the mass mobilization of students against the capitalists and their policies of inflation and unemployment which is the cause of education cuts.

The students at Cooper Union must see the struggle as the most important issue of the year. They must demand that the trustees not only remove the report, but expand Cooper Union. Make the capitalists pay for their crimes.

March on Wall Street to demand an end to these attacks!
Massive Budget Cuts Threaten San Jose College

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

San Jose—Governor Ronald Reagan's proposed budget for the California educational system has revealed itself here as part of an overt attack on students and government employees alike.

The proposed cutbacks at San Jose College imply the dilemma faced by each of the other sixteen state colleges in California. Their impact here means the speech of sixty-five hundred state employees and the consequent cancellation of up to 1,000 classes.

In addition to this, the faculty can expect no salary increase for the second consecutive year, and new teachers and campus workers are faced with a state hiring freeze.

Thus, the total number of full-time faculty positions would be 124 fewer than the 1970 level, and a 10% enrollment increase would result in a state appropriation of $255 million as late as 1969.

KLIMINATION

Almost a thousand minority students are prepared for state legislature action on the Educational Opportunity Program, as the budget proposes the trimming of the program from $245,000 to $43,000. Furthermore, all students, especially those on scholarships, will be hit by the proposed elimination of the Educational Opportunity Program. This would result in a critical blow to the Scholarship programs, especially those paying only $255 as recently as late 1969.

JILL ROSSI

PALO Alto—The students demonstrated here at Stanford against the invasion of Laos. On February 19 the Venceremos group held a meeting of about 150 students who voted to strike to end U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, to end Stanford's role in the war, and to free all political prisoners. The meeting was held in the C Hippodrome and was attended by students from all colleges. The Venceremos group is an illegal assembly but the Venceremos declared it legal. The meeting was well organized.

At a meeting of the strikers that night members of the Free Campus Movement went into the student union, taking pictures. One member was beaten and taken off by ambulance. Later two other "photographers" were injured by rifle shot. Even though security was a factor, the strike was well organized and supported.

In fact two days later Bruce Franklin, a leading member of Venceremos and Assistant Professor at Stanford, was suspended for his activities at the January 3rd rally, a war protest, and demanded that Lodge answer to the masses of imperialism. A worker at Stanford, John Keichel, was also suspended from his job for speaking at the Lodge meeting.

It is in the face of these attacks that the mass support of the present student leadership is exposed. At a time when protest politics can only lead to the defeat and disorganization of the struggle against war and repression, groups such as the Venceremos propose more protest. Franklin was quoted as saying that it would be better for students to turn to the working class.

But this is only the way forward. Stanford teaches the campus workers that the war must be shut down. Students must turn to a broader movement to fight for a general strike against the war and educate Nixon's policies of war, inflation, unemployment and repression.

Victor Perlo Pushes Peace Treaty Betrayal At New School Meeting

BY ALEX STEINER

NEW YORK—Last Thursday, a forum was presented at the New School for Social Research here at which Victor Perlo, a leader of the Communist Party, spoke about the war in Indochina and in behalf of the "People's Peace Treaty." A presentation was also given on the People's Peace Treaty by Doug Hofstadter, a member of the National Student Association, who had recently returned from a trip to North and South Vietnam.

Mr. Perlo began his remarks by presenting an economic analysis of the war, which put the blame for the war on the shoulders of a few monopolists connected "industrial-monopoly" government of South Vietnam. A few monopolists who have increased the price of goods.

Mr. Perlo also spoke about the dramatic rebirth of the Communist Party and "other revolutionary groups" from the period of McCarthywitching.

The central point of the presentation by Mr. Perlo and Mr. Hofstadter was the People's Peace Treaty.

DISCUSSION

When discussion was opened from the floor, several members of the Workers League pointed out the counterrevolutionary nature of the People's Peace Treaty and how it fits in with the Stalinists' total tactics in line with the Stalinists' tactics.

Mr. Perlo said that the Workers League fought for class action against the war beginning with a strike at the New School which would work toward a nationwide student strike as its orientation the building of a general strike by the labor movement.

The attempt was made by the chairman and members of the students' assembly in discussion to bring the central political questions which were raised by the Workers League. When the chairman asked if the vote should be taken and the vote, it was received significant support by only a few votes. No alternative proposal was adopted.

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I AM CALLS FOR ACTION TO STOP LAYOFFS

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

LOUISVILLE—Last week some 6,500 Lockheed employees received severance notices.

In response labor both here and in Britain mounted and planned actions, demanding of their respective governments that something be done to save the bankrupt Rolls Royce company and the jobs of some 30,000 Lockheed employees and up to 20,000 Rolls Royce workers.

In London, more than 1,000 Rolls Royce workers staged a march and rally, raising demands for action from the Tory government. Jack Service, general secretary of Britain's Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said this group and the American International Association of Machinists have planned a "summit conference" to be held in Britain this week.

Both organizations have already issued statements demanding "action" from Rolls Royce's RB 211 engine building project for the Lockheed L-1011 airliner.

As the crisis of capitalism bears down hard on Lockheed, the ones who really suffer are the workers who are involved in the Triplet project. The 6,500 employees already laid off have added a new burden to the worsening unemployment market in Los Angeles which is already over the 7% mark. An "experimental" facility of Lockheed's in the predominantly black Watts area—where more than 20% are unemployed—is in danger of closing.

The labor movement in Britain has already showed the way. The united action "planning" of the CSEU and IAM is only the beginning. The workers must take up the demand for nationalization of these bankrupt companies without compensation and under workers' control.

Plan Rally Against Budget Cuts

BY MICHAEL THOMPSON

SAN FRANCISCO—Opportunity Pro gram instituted at the various State Colleges after the Watts rebellion is pre pared for.

At San Francisco State College the re duced cuto and will mean that working class youth will not be able to attend college.

At the same time economic assistance is being cut off. Reagan is planning to increase tuition. The State government is also closing down the city colleges.

The recent closing of Merritt College and the big budget cuts imposed on San Mateo City College makes these attacks cross-cities.

Teachers and other state workers are faced with taking both a wage cut and the additional workload because of Re gan.

At San Francisco State two buildings now under construction will go vacant because of lack of funds for deeks and materials.

The attacks on the youth and state workers are class attacks. Reagan and McCarthy are trying to beat back the class into conditions worse than the 1930's. Students, who have in the past felt they could do something about the war, are facing the same attack along with the trade unions. The budget cuts in education, welfare and wages are all part of the same war plan of the capitalists.

Students must fight together with the state workers and teachers in a consistent support of the March 2 rally in Sacramento against these cuts.

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