Deep Problems at Home and Abroad

Shatter Illusions of Nixon's Trip

BY ANDY PHILLIPS

The sign greeting President Richard Milhouse Nixon when he stepped off of his plane in Brussels, Belgium, hailed him as the 'Great Leader,' but while the sign was carried by a leftist student, it proved to be the same message, but for different reasons, he got from rightist and moderate leaders of the countries laid in his path. He was not yet in Europe, but from the reception he received in Brussels, it was obvious that the capitalists in England, France, Italy and Germany knew the U.S. capitalist as an enemy who continues to increase, not decrease, his domination of European economic life.

As for the masses of the people, the delegate could not find class and student opposition to their own governments also precluding any break with the capitalist system. In the face of the students and wage earners' anger, the Nixon administration had reversed itself and found its previous ideas of a Brezhnev Doctrine not pacifying. The failure of the Brezhnev Doctrine had been obvious from the beginning because the capitalists in England, France, Italy and Germany knew the U.S. capitalist as an enemy who continues to increase, not decrease, his domination of European economic life.

For the first time since shortly after World War II students in the North and South, U.S.A. began to organize as an enemy who continues to increase, not decrease, his domination of European economic life.

OFFICIALS RAISE THEIR OWN PAY

"Then there is this guy, Zalk, the head of the Wayne County Supervisors. When I first heard of the job, it was without pay. All the supervisors had regular professional jobs. Several years ago, the job was one of the few that did not come with some special status, salaries. Now they want to raise it to $25,000 a year. Only public prosecution of boarders, threat of recall forced them to cut their salaries back to $10,000."

Nothing changes the attitude of those in power towards the people. The pay raise for the Supervisor was just one more of the countless examples of the normally soft and easily working class and student opposition to their own governments also precluding any break with the capitalist system. It was not acceptable because European leaders know very well that U.S. military and economic domination of their continent is their own. It is a big fraud and they're rejecting that fraud.

"Hey Dick, how about coming over here and making that speech!"

A political strike by 43,000 coal miners in West Virginia ended with state legislation for miners to be covered by compensation if they get the disease called 'black lung,' or pneumoconiosis. All of the coal miners in the state, which produces more soft coal than any other in the nation, went out on strike Feb. 24, and gained support from thousands of other coal miners who have gone out on sympathy strikes in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky.

For the first time since shortly after World War II students actively aided the miners. A key provision calls for a miner who worked 10 of the past 15 years in a mine, and showed symptoms of black lung, to be eligible for state compensation. If the coal company denies a miner's claim, it then has to move that the miner got the disease elsewhere.

The coal operators and their state legislators opposed this. They claimed the miner should have to prove he got the disease in the mine, and that the disease has to show up as evidence on an X-ray. Every miner knows, however, as do the operators, that a miner doesn't have a chance to see the powerful and rich coal opera.
Detroit, Mich. — About seven years ago, when I first moved to Hobart St., it was a beautiful street. It was like living in a small town, where everybody knew everybody else. There was just something about that street that everyone loved. It was homey and cozy.

The people were more friendly than anywhere I ever knew. If one family was in need of anything, everybody pitched in to help. The boys played ball in the streets, and the neighborhood was a safe place to live. It was an integrated group and everyone got along fine. There were Swedish, Polish, German, man and Polish families, Southern blacks and black families.

PANIC BEGINS

In 1965 they began to come through everyone's home to make arrangements, and told us that the land was going to be used for a railroad.

It wasn't a run-down area. Everyone had fine lawns and their homes in good repair. Only a few houses that were renter owned weren't freshly painted all the time.

There was a panic in the neighborhood, and everyone got together and had a meeting, to try to get people to stay in their homes. We didn't want to lose anything.

But the people didn't want to lose anything.

The owner of the house where I was living didn't even tell me. He hadn't worked for five years, and had the same solutions. The leadership was in a weak position. Harold Wilson, despite his efforts, was out of control. Mr. Wilson is now setting out to cut the power and authority of the trade union movement. He seeks to destroy the trade unions as a fighting force for their members.

Attempts to punish unofficial strikers will not deter men and women workers from fighting for their labour to settle a grievance will not be allowed. There are tens of thousands of workers breaking the law, and that will hardly meet the needs of the situation.

CURTAIL LAW

The resistance shown by the Government to decisions made at national conferences of the Labour Party in constituencies throughout the country killed the illusion that the Labour Party is in power.

Mr. Wilson is now setting out to cut the power and authority of the trade union movement. He seeks to destroy the trade unions as a fighting force for their members.

TO WAIT AND SEE

We are just too old to start all over again.

There was a meeting in the Housing Commission 11 months ago. We got something written down, but then they disappeared.

Because we've stuck together and are sticking it out, we can't be left up against our streets cleaned, garbage collected. They make repairs on the houses that are left. We get a

HOBART STREET: “Everything has been torn down for blocks and blocks all around us. Our one block is left standing.”

one. She finally got so ill she had to go into the hospital, and when she was released they told her to bring her back to Hobart St. Our house is a white just to drive up and down the street and look like her old house. She lived there over 50 years.

ONLY STREET LEFT

Everywhere has been torn down for blocks and blocks all around us. Our one street is left standing. There are ten families left who are sticking it out. We are supposed to be paying rent as long as we stay to the Housing Authority. The homeowners are refusing to pay because they feel that these are their homes, and they won't pay rent to live in their own homes. If they have to pay rent until they can find something suitable, they won't have anything left to put down on something if they find it.

Because we've stuck together and are sticking it out, we can't be left up against our streets cleaned, garbage collected. They make repairs on the houses that are left. We get a playground built for the children.

Waiting it out, we're just waiting it out. We have to go to work and we have to make enough to pay our rent. We're not harassing us or nobody.

The older white leaders have...
March, 1969

From The Auto Shops

Ford Rouge
Detroit, Mich. — Ford has thought up a new way to turn workers into their property at the Rouge plant. Every worker has to carry a badge in his pocket or wallet at all times. Ford requires this so that in case the worker has a new assignment, the foreman who has to wear a card on the plant floor. This system has been in operation for at least a year.

Ford foremen are the ones who have the most trouble with the cards. They talk with the foremen and workers to get the cards in order, and if they don't, they can come to work every week — sometimes seven days a week. Now that Ford is reducing the work force, the company is using every trick in the book to squeeze militant workers.

United Against Us

The grievances we all face are different depending on what you're working on. We white, black, and other colors work together, we all feel the pressure is on us.

Youth Rebellion

It is a sort of a youth rebellion — the young workers in the plant. They don't want to take on the foremen again not together. We have to unite to win.

Take up on the fifth floor. We united against that true down-to-earth, down-home bunch. It was his actions that made us walk out. He didn't ask you to do anything, he demanded that you do it. He forces people into throwing their clothes, wearing white as well as black. But he is worse on blacks. There are no unions against blacks.

We all have to fight him. We can't let him divide white and black. We are the enemy of all of us and we must unite to fight him.

—White Fleetwood Worker

Chrysler Mack
Detroit, Mich. — Chrysler Mack is one of the more important plants where workers can get jobs. But this is all over. We black workers are over there.

I am not saying that the white workers didn't have a right to fight but it was wrong. All I am doing is pointing out how the company is treating black and white workers.

The company doesn't want any trouble started by black workers. You could see this in how they were against the welders. The welders were around the foreman and they were telling him that they were not going to do any work. But the foreman, according to the company, was acting too big. This was not afraid of anything. He was doing something wrong. So he had to be fired.

The company is going to do a certain job. They refused to hire a black general foreman to do a certain job. They refused to hire us. We have a right to work.

—Black Fleetwood Worker

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Chrysler Injuries Workers-Then Won't Let Them Work

John Allison

FOX is a term used to describe the condition of a worker who has received a disabling injury in the plant. Sometimes the FOX is temporary and sometimes it is permanent. Even then, the worker can't do the job he is qualified to do. In this case, the company can't get rid of all the workers they don't want. They can't do this to those who are young and the most important workers. There are no jobs for half a worker, even if his injury was caused by unsafe working conditions.

Columbia Library Workers Organize

New York, N.Y. — On March 2, the Columbia University professional library employees won a victory against the President's Office, circa College, and Hospital Workers Union, following seven months of intensive organizing.

The main disagreement was whether or not part-time em­ployees should be included in the election and in the bargaining unit. Library workers are primarily part-timers, who have to work overtime every week — sometimes seven days a week. After you're dead, and a doctor declares a 16-day national mourn­ing period to commemorate the miners, they won written agreement that all workers should be included in the election.

The library workers have a contract with the university's business man­agers. A union election for Com­puter Center, Mail Room, Computer Center, Columbia a "Unionversity."

W. Va. Miners' Political Strike

(Continued from Page 1)"
 Crackdown On Campus

"Curring campus violence" has joined fighting crime in the streets as a cornerstone of the Nixon pledge to bring us together. But the Nixon administration faced with explosions at more than 40 campuses since taking office, has begun to set a line in dealing with student demonstrations. The vehicle used was the president of the University of California, who was forced by the necessary fact of the cause, get a few people who aberrate the rights and privileges of the community so as to force a confrontation at any point, that Nixon wishes to stop. Hesburgh's letter was

National Editorial Board

Vol. 14, No. 2
March 1969

News & Letters is published every month except during the summer months when issues appear June-July, August-September. The subscription price is $4.00 per year. Second-class postage paid at Detroit, Michigan.

News & Letters

Charles Denby

Editor

D. Dannals

Managing Editor

Second Class Postage Paid at Detroit, Michigan.

THE STUDENT REVOLT: HERE...

Did you know that there are 150 famous professors from California going to colleges in the State to teach at a university run by students? It is happening at Reagan and Hayakawa. But isn't it characteristic of the predominance of the Nixon administration, that when the black and white students' revolution meets with strong opposition, these liberals are run to find quieter ivory towers?

Reader
San Francisco

THE NEW POLITICS ON CAMPUS

Rev. Hesburgh said that this is what must be done to confront what he calls the new politics on campus. His definition of new politics on campus is a broad definition of the task in hand. There is no question of the Nixon administration, that when the black and white students' revolution meets with strong opposition, these liberals are run to find quieter ivory towers?

Possible San Francisco

There is a new politics on campus, but it is not the three point fantasy Rev. Hesburgh has created. It is not what he nor the Nixon administration truly fears.

There is a new politics of the black students who have rejected the college bleeding process, and the white students who have supported the blacks and have fought against the university as the basic poaching ground for big business and the Defense Department.

After trying the route of negotiations and discussions for many months, the students at both State and St. Mary's have found that the only way to get a meaningful education, to get black studies research and the Nixon administration truly fears.

politics: "1) Find a cause, any cause silly or not; 2) in the name of that war. Research was being carried on for the Department of Atomic Workers Union, Local 1-561 — the first occurrence of anarchy on the campus.

On the move, that Nixon wishes to stop. Hesburgh's letter was

The Nixon administration, faced with explosions at more than 40 campuses since taking office, has begun to set a line in dealing with student demonstrations. The vehicle used was the president of the University of California, who was forced by the necessary fact of the cause, get a few people who aberrate the rights and privileges of the community so as to force a confrontation at any point, that Nixon wishes to stop.

Reagan administration. Nixon directed Vice President Agnew to bring the subject up at the national Government's Conference which was to occur a week later.

PREPARATION FOR CRACKDOWN

Whether the entire exchange was arranged by Nixon, or came at Hesburgh's suggestion, or was arranged at "independently" by each, or even "calling" Hesburgh's letter, is of no importance. What is crucial is that the climate for "curring campus violence" has now been created.

The Governor's Conference caught the mood in its meetings which had campus disruptions as a central theme. While moving among the campuses, Nixon was warned of on-the-spot expulsion for any who disrupt normal campus activities.

The Attorney General, John Mitchell, said that a call for a sit-in by Glasgow University students said only two were left at 12 o'clock next morning. In actual fact, all the others left to distribute leaflets to students at a gay bar.

An interesting feature of the sit-in was a rather right-wing Adam Smith Hall be renamed the John MacLean Hall.

Nixon's visit to Europe. The House Un-American Activities Committee has initiated the formation of the Community Committee for the Protection of S.F. State strike, which now has affiliated to it about 150 organizers, mostly churches and labor unions. In a struggle for control of the university, the students call it such as the one going on at S.F. State, in formulating that it is essential to NAL.

If you let me know the street where this story in time for next issue.

D. A. San Francisco

Editor's Note: We welcome on-the-spot reports, for which there is no place in the establishment. Our deadline is generally the last Friday of every month. Undoubtedly we are a monthly permits the leg you mention, especially in fast developing situations such as S.F. State. For more on the power of this see article, p. 6.

The main burden here at Rutgers now is to enlarge upon black student grievances and to bring them to a resolution.

Reader
France

The carefully planned "warm" reception also would be a facade for the real demonstrations of opposition everywhere we went on the world stage.

Correspondent

New York

I dare say there was never so good an example of a managed press as the coverage of Nixon's visit to Europe. The book has been read the book as yet, but we all of capitalism seems to have been reading the book and thinking of their means of "hostility" sessions.

The drive towards disarmament in recent years.

In actual fact, all the others left to distribute leaflets to students at a gay bar. An interesting feature of the sit-in was a rather right-wing Benoit who had campus disruptions as a central theme. While moving among the campuses, Nixon was warned of on-the-spot expulsion for any who disrupt normal campus activities.

If the University doesn't go on the shops. They bring the fight to the campus.

Editor's Note: We welcome on-the-spot reports, for which there is no place in the establishment. Our deadline is generally the last Friday of every month. Undoubtedly we are a monthly permits the leg you mention, especially in fast developing situations such as S.F. State. For more on the power of this see article, p. 6.

NATIONAL LETTERS

In actual fact, all the others left to distribute leaflets to students at a gay bar. An interesting feature of the sit-in was a rather right-wing Adam Smith Hall be renamed the John MacLean Hall.

NATIONAL LETTERS

I dare say there was never so good an example of a managed press as the coverage of Nixon's visit to Europe. The book has been read the book as yet, but we all of capitalism seems to have been reading the book and thinking of their means of "hostility" sessions.

The drive towards disarmament in recent years.

In actual fact, all the others left to distribute leaflets to students at a gay bar. An interesting feature of the sit-in was a rather right-wing Adam Smith Hall be renamed the John MacLean Hall.

NATIONAL LETTERS

I dare say there was never so good an example of a managed press as the coverage of Nixon's visit to Europe. The book has been read the book as yet, but we all of capitalism seems to have been reading the book and thinking of their means of "hostility" sessions.

The drive towards disarmament in recent years.

In actual fact, all the others left to distribute leaflets to students at a gay bar. An interesting feature of the sit-in was a rather right-wing Adam Smith Hall be renamed the John MacLean Hall.

NATIONAL LETTERS

I dare say there was never so good an example of a managed press as the coverage of Nixon's visit to Europe. The book has been read the book as yet, but we all of capitalism seems to have been reading the...
or the student revolts were able to go on.

If a group of black steel workers can work outside their union, a million people can move some white workers—and in so doing, forge a greater America—then there must be hope.

I am not equating a cataclysm to a near-revolution, but the fog of capitalist trappings, the ugly anti-Semitism, the hierarchical war, the hideous anti-Negro and anti-Puerto Rican racism that infects every country as well as the non-Jewish community in America. The day-in-day-out struggle at the point of production is the only way to express some of the ideas that struck me hard.

I've had some pretty curious comments since it appeared in our campus paper, The Observer, and letters and reports from the Arab-Israeli conflict, and on anti-Semitism.

To do this we feel that all of us—workers in the factories, students in the universities and high schools—must come together and talk about how we can build a different human relations, by abolishing the division between mental and manual labor.

We invite you to write for the paper, and to join our organization.

WHAT IS NEWS & LETTERS? A unique combination of workers and intellectuals.

PAPER—This is the only paper anywhere edited by a black worker, Charles Denby, who works in an auto plant. The only paper ever written for and by working people, youth and black intellectuals.

ORGANIZATION—We are an organization of Marxist Humanists, Jews and blacks who are seeking to change our conditions of life in the shops, in the schools, as a whole.

The only paper that features a regular column, "Two Worlds," by Raya Dunayevskaya, chairman of the National Committee, and author of Marxism and Freedom.

Editor's Note: We received the following note from a reader in New York: "I have lost my copy of an article you published by Raya Dunayevskaya, about a year ago, on the tragic events in Nigeria. Of all the letters that I have read in NEWS & LETTERS, VIEW OF BOOKS, in response to an article they had published by the late Comrade Angelo Terraneo, "Two Worlds" has the most powerful and the most moving. O'Brien has turned away the blanket of abstractions about "Federation vs. balkanization," "nationalism vs. tribalism," and laid bare the reality. But then, O'Brien clearly..."

Author of Marxism and Freedom

By Raya Dunayevskaya

Nigeria: A Retreat, Not A Victory

WHY, however, must Mr. O'Brien turn the tragic situation into a virtue one by transforming the forced compulsion to secede into something noble? In all of O'Brien's book, "Two Worlds," I never found the truth formed a nation on their own soil under the pressures of history. And the Ibo "nation" against the "mystique of Nigeria" as he calls it to the "nationalism" of the Ibo, a mystique of Nigeria's. "The Ibo is a nation," writes Mr. O'Brien, "the Ibo nations..."

Now, it is true that the Ibo were in the forefront of the struggle for the freedom of Nigeria from British imperialism. They fought the British singlehandedly for the independence of Nigeria.

The uniqueness of African nationalism was not lost when the realities and consequences of independence emerged. In the full tradition of African nationalism which had always been universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

Africans, in fact, have been more representative of Western colonialist Nigeria where some 30,000 Ibos were massacred last July and two million more driven back to the Eastern Region only to be invaded by genocidal-minded government troops soon after the Declaration of the Republic of Biafra.

The Ibo massacre he had been a trade union organizer in the Middle Belt, and barely escaped with his life. This young man in his later twenties, though an Ibo, had not previously lived in the East Region. Yet he now wrote: "I shall never move outside the Eastern Region so long as this war continues."

Mr. O'Brien's book is representative of what had been Nigeran nationalism.

WHETHER he propagated for Nigerian independence from his seat in Accra in 1955, or from Lagos (1957 and thereafter), the spirit that he and his colleagues had was that which he first comprehensively expressed in his book, "Federation vs. Balkanization," "nationalism vs. tribalism," "two worlds"—a nationalism that opposed both British imperialism and colonialist Nigeria where some 30,000 Ibos were massacred last July and two million more driven back to the Eastern Region only to be invaded by genocidal-minded "Federal" troops soon after the Declaration of the Republic of Biafra.

Just before the fall of Enugu I received a letter from a friend, who fully confirms Mr. O'Brien's statement that, for the Ibo, the choice concerned, not ideological abstractions, but a matter of survival or extermination. The writer of that letter had always called Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), the leader of the Ibo, a "nationalist" and a "universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

Now, it is true that the Ibo were in the forefront of the struggle for the freedom of Nigeria from British imperialism. They fought the British singlehandedly for the independence of Nigeria.

The uniqueness of African nationalism was not lost when the realities and consequences of independence emerged. In the full tradition of African nationalism which had always been universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

In all, it is true that the Ibo were in the forefront of the struggle for the freedom of Nigeria from British imperialism. They fought the British singlehandedly for the independence of Nigeria.

The uniqueness of African nationalism was not lost when the realities and consequences of independence emerged. In the full tradition of African nationalism which had always been universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

Africans, in fact, have been more representative of Western colonialist Nigeria where some 30,000 Ibos were massacred last July and two million more driven back to the Eastern Region only to be invaded by genocidal-minded "Federal" troops soon after the Declaration of the Republic of Biafra.

The Ibo massacre he had been a trade union organizer in the Middle Belt, and barely escaped with his life. This young man in his later twenties, though an Ibo, had not previously lived in the East Region. Yet he now wrote: "I shall never move outside the Eastern Region so long as this war continues."

Mr. O'Brien's book is representative of what had been Nigeran nationalism.

WHETHER he propagated for Nigerian independence from his seat in Accra in 1955, or from Lagos (1957 and thereafter), the spirit that he and his colleagues had was that which he first comprehensively expressed in his book, "Federation vs. Balkanization," "nationalism vs. tribalism," "two worlds"—a nationalism that opposed both British imperialism and colonialist Nigeria where some 30,000 Ibos were massacred last July and two million more driven back to the Eastern Region only to be invaded by genocidal-minded "Federal" troops soon after the Declaration of the Republic of Biafra.

Just before the fall of Enugu I received a letter from a friend, who fully confirms Mr. O'Brien's statement that, for the Ibo, the choice concerned, not ideological abstractions, but a matter of survival or extermination. The writer of that letter had always called Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), the leader of the Ibo, a "nationalist" and a "universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

Now, it is true that the Ibo were in the forefront of the struggle for the freedom of Nigeria from British imperialism. They fought the British singlehandedly for the independence of Nigeria.

The uniqueness of African nationalism was not lost when the realities and consequences of independence emerged. In the full tradition of African nationalism which had always been universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

In all, it is true that the Ibo were in the forefront of the struggle for the freedom of Nigeria from British imperialism. They fought the British singlehandedly for the independence of Nigeria.

The uniqueness of African nationalism was not lost when the realities and consequences of independence emerged. In the full tradition of African nationalism which had always been universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

Africans, in fact, have been more representative of Western colonialist Nigeria where some 30,000 Ibos were massacred last July and two million more driven back to the Eastern Region only to be invaded by genocidal-minded "Federal" troops soon after the Declaration of the Republic of Biafra.

The Ibo massacre he had been a trade union organizer in the Middle Belt, and barely escaped with his life. This young man in his later twenties, though an Ibo, had not previously lived in the East Region. Yet he now wrote: "I shall never move outside the Eastern Region so long as this war continues."

Mr. O'Brien's book is representative of what had been Nigeran nationalism.

WHETHER he propagated for Nigerian independence from his seat in Accra in 1955, or from Lagos (1957 and thereafter), the spirit that he and his colleagues had was that which he first comprehensively expressed in his book, "Federation vs. Balkanization," "nationalism vs. tribalism," "two worlds"—a nationalism that opposed both British imperialism and colonialist Nigeria where some 30,000 Ibos were massacred last July and two million more driven back to the Eastern Region only to be invaded by genocidal-minded "Federal" troops soon after the Declaration of the Republic of Biafra.

Just before the fall of Enugu I received a letter from a friend, who fully confirms Mr. O'Brien's statement that, for the Ibo, the choice concerned, not ideological abstractions, but a matter of survival or extermination. The writer of that letter had always called Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), the leader of the Ibo, a "nationalist" and a "universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

Now, it is true that the Ibo were in the forefront of the struggle for the freedom of Nigeria from British imperialism. They fought the British singlehandedly for the independence of Nigeria.

The uniqueness of African nationalism was not lost when the realities and consequences of independence emerged. In the full tradition of African nationalism which had always been universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

In all, it is true that the Ibo were in the forefront of the struggle for the freedom of Nigeria from British imperialism. They fought the British singlehandedly for the independence of Nigeria.

The uniqueness of African nationalism was not lost when the realities and consequences of independence emerged. In the full tradition of African nationalism which had always been universalist, Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who can rightly be called the father of Nigerian nationalism, was the first to contended territorial nationalism.

Africans, in fact, have been more representative of Western colonialist Nigeria where some 30,000 Ibos were massacred last July and two million more driven back to the Eastern Region only to be invaded by genocidal-minded "Federal" troops soon after the Declaration of the Republic of Biafra.

The Ibo massacre he had been a trade union organizer in the Middle Belt, and barely escaped with his life. This young man in his later twenties, though an Ibo, had not previously lived in the East Region. Yet he now wrote: "I shall never move outside the Eastern Region so long as this war continues."

Mr. O'Brien's book is representative of what had been Nigeran nationalism.
Solidarity of S.F. State Students With Oil Workers

by Bernard Wendell

Los Angeles, Cal.—The four-month-old student strike at S.F. State, the longest yet, has set off a mass struggle involving the Bay Area. The strike of minority students and their white supporters was deepened when the militant A.F.T. workers joined it. This past week the San Francisco State and Merritt Colleges, the school with the model Afro-American Studies program, had a three-day sympathy strike, authorized by the administration.

Then, at the request of the union, the students allied themselves with the black Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers (O.C.A.W.) and Shell oil workers, whose pickets were threatened by the cops. Thus white students and the oppressed minorities (representing all levels of the black community) and the workers (both white-collar and blue-collar) were all involved.

STRIKE CONTINUES

The strike has continued throughout the month. It was interrupted temporarily at the end of February when the school authorities decided to have a panel of lawyers, instead of judges, decide whether the students could register (and thus not lose their student status) and new courses could be organized.

The strike forced a settlement between the A.F.T. and the students to end the strike on Feb. 25. The settlement included implicit recognition of the right of the students to strike and the right to return to work until after the next term begins. They guaranteed no reprisals against the strikers.

Signed by representatives of the students and Hayakawa, the settlement was signed by the parents, Rafferty, and Dumke, who claimed that the negotiating committee was not authorized by the Board. On Feb. 27, the Bay Area Black Caucus and the students told the strike to continue. What happens to the strike now is a question of endurance.

The Third World Liberation Front has announced that they will picket the University of California at Berkeley, which has been dramatically from a small to a mass movement. The picketing is a mass movement of stopping the university's students and students from crossing the picket lines.

On Feb. 29, cops and highway patrolmen attacked the thousands of picketing students. The cops threw rocks at the Berkley campus. The battle raged for hours. By the end of the day, the cops were forced to retreat at the students hurled back the tear gas, shots were fired, and the cops were arrested. This was a clear demonstration of the students' determination to fight for their rights.

The strike continued, supported by the Berkeley A.F.T. which had voted not to strike by an extremely narrow margin (two votes of 400 students on the first day and 300 on the second day). The teaching assistants, however, did not go out, and the teachers agreed not to strike until them.

The usual, every time the "authorities" use violence to restore order, large groups of people go on strike, and a pro-administration administration often tries to isolate the issue. This feature, however, is characteristic of all strikes: the concept of the Third World Front has been reinforced.

OPPRESSED MINORITIES

Brother Joe, a black student, said that other minority students who are pro-PLANNED STRUGGLE

Solidarity of S.F. State Students With Oil Workers

by Bernard Wendell

S.F. State, a school within the Bay Area. The strike of minority students and their white supporters was deepened when the militant A.F.T. workers joined it. This past week the San Francisco State and Merritt Colleges, the school with the model Afro-American Studies program, had a three-day sympathy strike, authorized by the administration.

Then, at the request of the union, the students allied themselves with the black Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers (O.C.A.W.) and Shell oil workers, whose pickets were threatened by the cops. Thus white students and the oppressed minorities (representing all levels of the black community) and the workers (both white-collar and blue-collar) were all involved.

STRIKE CONTINUES

The strike has continued throughout the month. It was interrupted temporarily at the end of February when the school authorities decided to have a panel of lawyers, instead of judges, decide whether the students could register (and thus not lose their student status) and new courses could be organized.

The strike forced a settlement between the A.F.T. and the students to end the strike on Feb. 25. The settlement included implicit recognition of the right of the students to strike and the right to return to work until after the next term begins. They guaranteed no reprisals against the strikers.

Signed by representatives of the students and Hayakawa, the settlement was signed by the parents, Rafferty, and Dumke, who claimed that the negotiating committee was not authorized by the Board. On Feb. 27, the Bay Area Black Caucus and the students told the strike to continue. What happens to the strike now is a question of endurance.

The Third World Liberation Front has announced that they will picket the University of California at Berkeley, which has been dramatically from a small to a mass movement. The picketing is a mass movement of stopping the university's students and students from crossing the picket lines.

On Feb. 29, cops and highway patrolmen attacked the thousands of picketing students. The cops threw rocks at the Berkley campus. The battle raged for hours. By the end of the day, the cops were forced to retreat at the students hurled back the tear gas, shots were fired, and the cops were arrested. This was a clear demonstration of the students' determination to fight for their rights.

The strike continued, supported by the Berkeley A.F.T. which had voted not to strike by an extremely narrow margin (two votes of 400 students on the first day and 300 on the second day). The teaching assistants, however, did not go out, and the teachers agreed not to strike until them.

The usual, every time the "authorities" use violence to restore order, large groups of people go on strike, and a pro-administration administration often tries to isolate the issue. This feature, however, is characteristic of all strikes: the concept of the Third World Front has been reinforced.

OPPRESSED MINORITIES

Brother Joe, a black student, said that other minority students who are pro...
Nigeria: A Retreat, Not A Victory

(Continued from Page 5)

The Nigerian Youth Congress and the Lagos Tenants Council to protest at the World Bank's annual meeting, which was held in Washington. The idea was to protest at the World Bank's continued loans to the government of Nigeria, which is facing economic problems. The meeting was held in Washington, D.C., and was attended by representatives of the United States government, the World Bank, and other international organizations. The Nigerian government had requested a loan from the World Bank to help finance its economic development, but the World Bank had refused to provide the funding because of concerns about Nigeria's human rights record.

The Nigerian government had been accused of human rights abuses, including disappearances, torture, and extrajudicial executions. The World Bank had expressed concern about the government's failure to respect human rights and had asked the Nigerian government to improve its human rights record before considering a new loan.

The Nigerian government had responded by accusing the World Bank of interfering in its internal affairs. The government had also announced that it would no longer cooperate with the World Bank.

The meeting in Washington was held in the midst of a political crisis in Nigeria, with tensions between the government and the opposition growing. The opposition had been calling for the resignation of the Nigerian president, who had been in power for many years. The government had responded by accusing the opposition of being funded by foreign entities.

The meeting in Washington was a symbol of the tensions between the United States and Nigeria, with the two countries having differences on a range of issues, including human rights and development.

The Nigerian government had been facing economic problems, with the country facing drought and a decline in oil prices. The government had been seeking foreign funding to help finance its economic development, but had been unable to secure the funding it needed.

The meeting in Washington was held in the context of a wider political crisis in Nigeria, with the government and the opposition facing tensions. The meeting was a symbol of the challenges facing Nigeria, with the country facing a range of problems, including economic difficulties and political instability.
Nixon's Trip Shattered

(Continued from Page 1) were tied to the U.S. By deliberately timing his visit, Nixon was to leave for Europe, documentary evidence established, on the brink of being assassinated. He would be no mistake to whom he was making his way when he was about to talk to Nixon, and even then the trip was against all ally as his own marketplace.

The one possible exception to the above conclusion, trying to breathe life into a defunct NATO was West Germany. Ulbricht, the General Secretary of the German Communist Party, held armed power of a hostile Russia. And despite the relatively stable strength of the U.S. in the Western European nations, West Germany did not have a German leader fighting a divided European communist future. This was one of the reasons that the U.S. was determined to drive home to Nixon and West German capitalists by the Allied powers following World War II. Unquestionably, there was the most evident example of capitalism only goes to demonstrate the state-capitalistic nature of the totalitarian regimes that call themselves Communist.

The two Communist giants were at odds ideologically— for leadership of the Communist orbit. By standing on their feet front on even so elementary a platform as West Germany, the U.S., and ultimately, North Vietnam, at the very moment when U.S. involvement was at a crisis point. The subject of the current event was the two Communist giants, the Soviet and Stalinist China, had the world's two most powerful and yet ill-fated leaders clashing head-on, facing a crisis that would determine the future of the division of the world's political and economic systems.

Nixon's trip was heavily criticized by the international community, both from the U.S. and from Europe. The criticism was centered around the fact that Nixon was not doing enough to alleviate the poverty and disease that were rampant in Vietnam. The U.S. had been spending billions of dollars to aid Vietnam, but the results were not apparent. The poverty and disease continued to worsen, and the people of Vietnam were becoming increasingly hostile towards the U.S. Nixon's trip was seen as a failure, and his handling of the situation was brought into question. Nixon's trip was a failure, and his handling of the situation was brought into question. Nixon's trip was a failure, and his handling of the situation was brought into question.