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Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

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THE CONTINUED HARRASSMENT OF THE WORKERS' INSTITUTE:

THE DESPERATE ANTICS OF THE BRITISH FASCIST STATE CANNOT SAVE IT FROM CERTAIN DOOM NOR PREVENT REVOLUTION FROM WINNING CERTAIN VICTORY!

November 12, 1976 (S.L.W.B. Correspondent), London: In the past few weeks the British fascist state and its agents have expressed their total frenzy at the rapid growth of the Workers' Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and its increasing popularity among the workers and students in Britain, London in particular. The Mao Tsetung Memorial Centre - a Workers' Centre, Library and Bookshop run by the Institute at 140, Acre Lane, Brixton, London, S.W.2, has been visited by several thousands of people of all nationalities, principally workers, since its opening on October 1st, this year. An evening political school run for workers every Saturday at the Centre by the Secretary of the Institute, Comrade Balakrishnan has proved to be extremely popular to the poorer workers in and around Brixton. Furthermore, since October 1st, a series of

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES AND ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLES, UNITE!

fortnightly meetings in tribute to beloved Chairman Mao on the general theme: "Forward Along the Great Road of Socialism led by People's China" have been held principally in the colleges. This series popularise the excellent stage in the world today, expose the total bankruptcy of the capitalist-imperialist system in Britain and sing praises about the overwhelming superiority of the socialist system in China, the shining model for mankind. It comes at a most appropriate time when the misleaders of the mass movement in Britain - the revisionists, the trotskyites and other agents of the fascist bourgeoisie within the working-class movement - are at the end of their tether as to what to do to mislead further the militant workers and students of Britain. Conducted mainly by our women comrades, the series has received enthusiastic support from the student masses.

It is against this background that one can see the British fascist state in total frenzy, trying to step up their intimidation of the members and supporters of the Workers' Institute. Listed below are some of the desperate antics of the fascist state:-

(1) On October 1st a meeting was held by the Institute in the Brixton Town Hall where more than 200 people attended to pay their deep respects to the departed leader Chairman Mao and to hail the 27th birthday of Socialist China, the bright red bastion of world revolution. Half-way through the meeting a big squad of fascist police attempted to disrupt the meeting using the excuse of a "bomb scare", something that has not been heard of for months. Noting that the masses at the meeting were getting very angry at this ruse, they beat a hasty retreat without even a show of "checking up"!

(2) On October 20th, coordinating very closely with the overall harrassment of the Workers' Institute by the British fascist state Sennet, the rag produced by the University of London Students Union carried a vicious and slanderous attack in its "gossip column" against the Secretary of the Institute, Comrade Balakrishnan. It is important to note that this was soon after the very popularly received lecture that he delivered in University College on October 15 on "State and Revolution in Britain". The malicious attack in Sennet is done with the obvious view of preparing counter-revolutionary public opinion among the student masses against the political work done by the Workers' Institute, i.e. the wide-scale dissemination of the PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARY LINE OF BELOVED CHAIRMAN MAO - a line which has been advancing victoriously in China and other parts of the world, in particular the Third World.

(3) In the early hours of November 5th the agents of the fascist state made a cowardly attack on the Mao Tsetung Memorial Centre. They shot through one of the main display windows of the Centre. The photo display in that window was on the theme: "The world mourns with deepest grief the passing away of beloved Chairman Mao!", portraying the national mourning by 53 countries on Chairman Mao's death. Interestingly enough the shot was fired at that section of the display which highlighted the mourning by the Workers' Institute. The shot was targeted in such a way that the bullet hole is exactly where Comrade Balakrishnan's name appears. Some detailed care the fascist state takes when they try their vicious antics to intimidate communists! However, all this is in vain. Comrade Balakrishnan who was arrested five times by the British fascist state since 1971, on one trumped-up charge after another, refuses to be cowed!

(4) On November 12th, the University College London Union, giving the most flippant excuses imposed a ban on the meetings of the Workers' Institute. They arbitrarily cancelled two further bookings made by the Institute for meetings on November 26th and December 3rd. They say the union has a "strict" ruling not to allow outside societies to book rooms - this after three fortnightly public meetings had already been held! Besides, the Workers' Institute has already paid (with receipts in our hands) for the remaining bookings. Agents of the fascist state operating in the most sly manner could not have been more clumsy!

Such is the concrete experience of the Workers' Institute in our determined struggles to mobilise the people in Britain to UPHOLD THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARY LINE OF CHAIRMAN MAO. The incidents cited above are only a few out of the many examples of harrassment, intimidation, etc, from the British fascist state which we face on a day-to-day basis. None of these vain attempts to encircle and suppress us will deter us, the proud soldiers of Chairman Mao and the humble servants of the people. They give us a profound and necessary class education as to the actual nature of the fascist state in Britain, an integral part of NATO, led by the hegemonic and rapacious superpower, the United States. No attempt to divert the attention of revolutionary people in Britain to its ruse, the fascist National Front through a series of planned racist murders will succeed. It is the criminal British state which is the main fascist force in this country: it deceives, divides and suppresses the people, the workers in particular. All its surreptitious and secret manoeuvres will be exposed further to the light of day as the struggles of the work-

ing people in Britain daily intensifies.

It is the final conflict. The people of the world, including the people in the imperialist heartlands such as Britain, with the Third World as the main force and Socialist China as leading force, are on the revolutionary offensive to dismantle the old world of hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism, propped up by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The blood-soaked British fascist state, whatever desperate antics it gets up to, will indeed be smashed to smithereens with the impending victory of world people's revolution and the establishment of the INTERNATIONAL DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT under the leadership of our Party, the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China led by beloved Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, with our heroic and invincible proletarian internationalist army, the People's Liberation Army of China, as the main pillar. No force on earth can stop the realization of the grand strategic plan of beloved Chairman Mao to usher in THE NEW WORLD of socialism so that mankind can march onward to communism!

2. Feature: SHARP EDGE OF INFLATION CUTS BRITISH WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIVING -- London, September 28, 1976 (Hsinhua Correspondent):

The life of the British working people has got tougher and tougher during the past three years because of the gravest economic crisis since World War II. Murmurings of discontent and indignation are heard wherever people get together in shopping centres, factory canteens, on buses, and in pubs and workers clubs. The economic crisis which started in autumn, 1973 has had many adverse effects on the British people's standard of living, particularly the high and rising prices of commodities, and the wholesale dismissals of workers by their employers.

PART I: Britain's annual inflation rate is now 13.8 per cent and according to British press reports, average commodity prices have jumped 51% during the last two years. The commodities most heavily affected by this huge increase are daily necessities such as food, clothing, rents, transport charges, fuel, including gas, electricity, and coal. General food prices have risen by an average of 52%, while those for vegetables are 150% up. Coal is now 59% dearer, and electricity 88% dearer. Rents have gone up by an average increase of 36.3%. In addition, fares for public transport, buses and railways are now double what they were two years ago. "Everything gets dearer and dearer week after week" has become a common-place saying in Britain.

While prices have soared, numerous restraints have been imposed on the income of the working people. One worker said, his expenses had risen 26% in the past year as a result of increased prices, his wage increase, a mere 4.5%, was completely inadequate to meet them. Figures released to the British public show that the purchasing power of a British pound (100 pence) today is only equivalent to 65 pence in the early part of 1975. This means that the standard of living of medium-income families has dropped generally. It has created still more difficulties for the 8-9 million low-paid workers and employees who have an income below that of the country's average wage. It has forced the 1.3 million workers and employees, with an income amounting to only one-third of the average wage, to tighten their belts and even mortgage their future income by borrowing just to keep going. Small wonder that one often notices few customers in stores where new and quality commodities are on display, while large numbers of customers, mostly working people, can be seen searching out out-moded and low-grade goods.

PART II: If one examines the standard of living of the several million low-income workers, it is soon obvious that their families have long ago exhausted all their savings. About one-third of their income goes in income taxes and to cover "national insurance" costs, another one-third to rent and water and electricity charges. They are left with only one-third of their income to spend on food, clothing and transport. Under such circumstances they cannot avoid running into debt if anything untoward occurs.

A survey by "the Child Poverty Action Group" in London reveals that there are 160,000 poverty-stricken families in Britain who have to mortgage their future income by pre-payments for goods bought on hire-purchase. It is quite a big problem for them to maintain even a bare subsistence level. To quote one typical example, that of an electric welder with a family of four and living in London. Fifty per cent of his wages goes in payment of rent and water and electricity charges, nearly 11% has to go for payment of debts, so there is little left for food, clothing and other necessities. Despite the fact that the welder works overtime for four hours on Saturdays and Sundays, he is still unable to make ends meet and has to borrow from relatives.

The housing shortage presses heavily on the low-income workers. As rents and rates soar, many families have no alternative but to move into smaller housing accommodation, often damp and dilapidated, lacking the necessary conveniences. Others less fortunate

in the scramble for cheaper accommodation are forced to quit their homes. They join the ranks of the homeless who are officially stated to exceed 30,000 in England and Wales, 25,000 of them in London alone. These people roam the streets by day and sleep at night on the pavements, in railway and underground stations, in fact wherever they can find a place to rest their heads. "You have no place to live in London, if you have no money," explains one young man.

PART III: Rising unemployment is another plague besetting the British labouring people. The jobless total shot up to over one million in August of last year, and, officially, rose to 1.45 million in September this year. That is to say, six out of every one hundred workers in Britain cannot find a job. Job seekers often have to search here and there for the few openings available. We saw applicants queuing up in the small hours of the morning before a service agency in the West End of London. As soon as the office opened they rushed in. One disappointed worker told us he had to try elsewhere because after patiently waiting for twelve solid hours, he failed to obtain an application form. Another disappointed worker, out of work for two years, told us he cannot keep his three children body and soul together, and that his one-year-old son died of pneumonia last winter in an unheated room.

Jobs are becoming much scarcer for school and university leavers to whom out of school usually means out of work. More than 200,000 young people now rank among the jobless. In Acton, West London, more than 2,000 young men applied for 135 jobs as apprentice. In Kent, 200 qualified applications applied for one job as teacher.

PART IV: The most tragic of those hard pressed by the economic crisis are the old retired workers bled white by the capitalists during their working days. They now find themselves dragging out a miserable existence. Most of the nine million British pensioners now have to live on allowances equal to about one sixth of the average wage, far below subsistence level in times of soaring prices and runaway inflation. In downtown streets in London, as in other British cities, one finds old people carrying sandwich boards advertising goods and restaurants. They wander about in rain and wind, struggling to maintain a meagre life. Others sell newspapers on cold, windy street corners, or wait to polish the shoes of passers-by, not knowing if they will earn enough to buy bread for the day. Others hopefully play violins or guitars in the gutters or at underground entrances. Still others have no other means of support but to search rubbish heaps, hoping to find some useful items. Mrs. Maude told me how she lived. Her house has not been repaired for many years and its heating installation has been dismantled because she could not meet the charges. She has had no means to buy new clothes or meat for three years. She is not the only aged woman in such a miserable plight. Mrs. Emma, 76 years old, found that she was unable to maintain herself after retirement. So she went to a post office to do cleaning.

The last years of many British retired workers are so miserable that it is not uncommon in winter to read in the newspapers of deaths due to malnutrition, or death from cold and hunger. Such deaths may go un-noticed for weeks or even months after they occur. Such are the phenomena within the capitalist social system.

3. Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: SMITH WILL COME TO NO GOOD END IN CONTINUING AGGRESSION, RACIST RULE -- Peking, November 6, 1976 (Hsinhua):

The Rhodesian racist authorities' latest barbarous armed aggression of Mozambique and massacre of innocent Mozambican people is another serious provocation against the Mozambican people and a new towering crime against the entire African people. It is also an iron-clad proof that the Smith regime is bent on continuing the reactionary racist rule.

Under the impact of the surging armed struggle for national liberation of the Zimbabwean people this year and the increasing support rendered them by African and other countries, the Smith regime which has been in dire straits at home and abroad, was compelled to agree, in a statement on September 24, to majority rule in Rhodesia in two years and hold negotiations with the Zimbabwean liberation organizations. But, events in the past one month have proved that Smith and his ilk has not shown the slightest sincerity in realizing majority rule. He accepted the principle of majority rule only in words. In the negotiations, he obstinately insists that the ministerial posts of defence, security and justice in the interim government must go to whites. He also unreasonably demands an end to the armed struggle being waged by the Zimbabwean liberation organizations in order to strangle the liberation movement and continue his reactionary rule.

Despite the disclosure and denunciation of his manoeuvres by the Zimbabwean liberation organizations and many African countries, Smith stuck to his diehard racist stand at the Geneva conference on the Rhodesia problem and refused to make any substantial

concessions. He declared in Geneva on October 29 that he was there "in a genuine and sincere attempt" "to ensure that success is achieved at this important conference." But three days later he launched frenzied attacks on Mozambique which has energetically supported the Zimbabwean people's liberation struggle. This perfidious act has laid bare Smith's dual tactics.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda condemned the Smith authorities "barbarous and unprovoked violation of Mozambique's sovereignty and territorial integrity" as "the work of desperate kickings of dying horses."

Referring to the invasion, the Tanzanian paper "Uhuru" said editorially on November 3 that it is yet another proof that Ian Smith is not willing to genuinely solve the Zimbabwe problem but only intends to gain time to consolidate his position and launch offensives against Africans, at opportune moment.

Smith thinks that to mount a surprise attack against Mozambique will intimidate the African countries and the Zimbabwean freedom fighters. It is just a day-dream. The Rhodesian racist aggressive troops have been dealt head-on blows by the heroic Mozambican troops. The Mozambican press says that Mozambique is now supporting the liberation of Zimbabwe with blood and resolve to support this just struggle till its victory. The Zimbabwean freedom fighters have always been on guard against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the Smith authorities and are engaged in a tit-for-tat struggle. They argue and expose the enemy at the negotiation table while stepping up the armed struggle. They are dealing heavier blows to the enemy by blowing up bridges, attacking their barracks and bringing down their planes. The Zimbabwean people's army has issued an appeal calling upon all Zimbabwean people to rise to join the war of liberation.

Facts have confirmed that Smith is a diehard racist. As Chairman Mao Tsetung said, "Actually, the diehards may be hard, but they are not hard unto death, and in the end they change - into something filthy and contemptible, like dog's dung."

The just struggle of the Zimbabwean people has won support from the revolutionary people all over the world. The Chinese people condemn most strongly the Rhodesian racist troops' aggression against Mozambique. They resolutely support the Zimbabwean people's just struggle for national liberation and the Mozambican people's struggle against aggression. The Zimbabwean people are bound to win and the racists will surely be defeated.

4. ANGOLA: WHAT IS BREZHNEV'S MOTIVE? -- Peking, November 10, 1976 (Hsinhua Correspondent): The new tsars have shown "benevolence" to Africa again. Won't you believe? Mr. Brezhnev can give the testimony. At a dinner in honour of an Angolan delegation not long ago, Brezhnev harped on the shopworn theme again. He alleged that the Soviet Union has no "special interests" in Africa. "We seek there no gain for ourselves," he said. He further claimed: "The only thing we want is recognition of the sacred right of every people to shape their destiny themselves, to choose their own road of development." Is it true that the new tsars have done what they said?

Take only Angola as an example. No one forgets that when the new tsars first dipped their fingers on Angola, they said on many occasions that "we seek there no gain for ourselves" and that they should "safeguard" Angola's "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity". But the Soviet revisionists poured into Angola large quantities of arms and thousands upon thousands of Soviet "military advisors" and mercenaries. This newly independent country was thus plunged into a bloodbath under the gunfire of the new tsars, and over a hundred thousand Angolan people were killed. About one million out of the six million people in Angola became refugees and left their home country. The Angolan people were driven into a plight even more miserable than under old colonialist rule. The new tsars' "benevolence" means sufferings to the Angolan people.

One of the high-sounding pretexts under which the new tsars invaded Angola was opposition to South African interference there. As this fig-leaf was torn off last March when the South African racist troops were forced to withdraw, the new tsars should leave the Angolans "to shape their destiny themselves," and "to choose their own road of development". But facts showed that their aggression against Angola was all the more stepped up. The mercenaries were not withdrawn and their families were moved in. "Military advisors" who infiltrated into Angola stayed on while "experts" and "civilian personnel" were sent there one group after another. To legalise and perpetuate their forceful occupation, the new tsars imposed on Angola within a few months over a dozen "pacts" and "agreements", a "declaration of cooperation" and a "treaty of cooperation". The latest "treaty" is valid for 20 years! Everything in Angola, from the political, economic and military domains to culture and education, from air, ground to the sea, has been brought

into the orbit of Soviet "cooperation". K. G. B. agents go rampant in the country. Brezhnev talked glibly about "recognition" of others' "sacred right" while his clique openly carried out aggression, intervention and control of Angola. This is indeed the height of impudence! A Zairian paper said, "The present activities of the Soviets in Africa show that the intentions they publicly professed are just perfidious talks insulting the rest of the world." Brezhnev is also lying when he said that "we seek there no gain for ourselves". The enslavement and plunder of the Angolan people by the new tsars are facts known to all.

The ambitious new tsars have turned Angola into an arsenal, a military base in disguise. Soviet conventional weapons, electronic equipment, rockets, missiles and mig-21s have continuously been dispatched into the country. Why are the new tsars so "generous" in Angola? Public opinion in Africa has seen through their trick since long ago. It points out that the Russians want to set up a naval base in Angola for their Atlantic fleet with the blood of the Angolan people and that "the Russians want to dominate Africa by force of arms." It is in the nature of Soviet social-imperialism to exploit and plunder the developing countries. Scarcely had the smoke and din of battle died down in Angola when the voracious new tsars started their little game of economic exploitation there. The U.S. weekly "Call" reported that last January the Soviet Union bought large quantities of coffee from Angola at the low price of 180 escudos per bag compared with 470 escudos per bag on the world market. Through this deal alone the Soviet revisionists made an incredible gain of 30 million U.S. dollars. What is more, the new tsars are stretching their claws to the economic lifeline of Angola, especially diamond and other mineral resources for which their mouths have long watered. It is reported that in their scramble for diamond in Angola, the Soviet social-imperialists had clashes with their mercenary troops. From these few hard facts people can get to know the true meaning of Brezhnev's "benevolence", which is nothing but the wild ambition of an aggressor and expansionist who wants to rob and enslave the African people. The African people indignantly call the new tsars "the biggest hypocrites", "predatory tigers" and "vipers one must be on guard against". The Angolan people with their fine tradition of struggle have risen resolutely against Brezhnev's Russia which is "forcing the heroic Angolan people to succumb to new colonization".

But one may still ask: Why is Brezhnev harping on the old tunes now? The answer is that the ambitious new tsars are too avaricious. They want to carry on their expansion and infiltration in central and southern Africa and step up their scramble for Africa with the U.S. imperialists so as to pose a threat to Europe and seek world hegemony. The big fanfare made personally by Brezhnev is only a smokescreen to cover up their further attempts of aggression and expansion in Africa.

Africa today is an awakening Africa, a fighting Africa. It is only a daydream of the new tsars to lord it over the African people once again. "Soviet social-imperialism get out of Africa!" - the African people's resounding cry is a head-on blow to the new tsars.

5. NUMBER OF POVERTY-STRICKEN PEOPLE INCREASES IN U.S.A. -- Peking, November 2, 1976(Hsinhua): The economic crisis and soaring prices in the United States have brought about a sharp rise in the number of poverty-stricken people, according to Washington reports. In 1975, 12.3% of the total population - precisely 25.9 million Americans - were living at or below the official poverty line, the highest percentage since 1970. There were 2.5 million more poverty-stricken people than in 1974. The poor black living below the poverty line accounted for 31.3% of the total black population in the U.S.A. in 1975.

One of the major causes for the mounting poverty figure is soaring prices. U.S. family purchasing power dropped by 2.7% in 1975, the fourth drop in six years. Per capita income in the first quarter of 1976 increased only 1.8% as compared with the same period of 1973 while the cost of living rose nearly 30%. Another factor for the growing poverty figure is increasing unemployment under the impact of the economic crisis. The 1975 annual unemployment rate reached 8.5%, the highest since 1941, far surpassing that of 4.7% in November, 1973, the beginning of the current economic crisis. A total of 4.3 million people were unemployed for so long last year that they exhausted all their unemployment benefits. This figure more than doubled that in 1974.

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