Mass protests and strikes escalate as Egyptians reject “orderly transition”

By Bill Van Auken

Cairo’s Tahrir square was filled with the largest demonstration yet Tuesday, as mass protests against the “orderly transition” through which the Obama administration is attempting to salvage Egypt’s authoritarian regime.

The mass demonstration in Cairo, staged during the uprising shaking the US-backed dictatorship of President Hosni Mubarak enters its third week, was accompanied by similar outpourings in Alexandria, Egypt’s second-largest city, and in smaller towns and cities across the country.

Even more significantly, the mass popular demonstrations demand the resignation of the entire Mubarak regime. The protesters demand the resignation of the entire Mubarak regime. The protesters demand the resignation of the entire Mubarak regime.

International financial markets suffered jitters Tuesday over reports of a growing wave of strikes by Egyptian workers and angry demonstrations by youth demanding jobs.

Some 6,000 workers employed by five service companies owned by the Suez Canal Authority, which is responsible for the waterway through which some two million tons of oil and petroleum pass, walked out in Cairo, Suez Port-Said and Ismailia.

The journalists called for the sacking of the authority’s president, Karam Ghonim, holding them both responsible for the terrorist attack on Wednesday that killed hundreds and wounded thousands of demonstrators.

Ghonim recounted that he was kept blindfolded for 12 days, tortured in Egypt’s regime’s prison system. He was arrested Monday after being abducted by plainclothes secret police and disappeared into the regime’s prison system.

The inflation rate in Egypt has increased wages. The workers have not received any increase in their salaries over the past year, and the average worker is now living on less than 2000 Egyptian pounds, roughly the equivalent of $300, along with permanent contracts and the sacking of the authority’s president.

After a 24-hour strike by textile workers, who found jobs in the so-called “informal sector”, with wages that have risen more than 90 percent of the workforce.

The critical necessity is the building of a new revolutionary leadership to mobilize the working class on the basis of a socialist and internationalist leadership.

The crisis in Egypt is increasingly balancing on the knife’s edge between revolution and counter-revolution.

During a meeting with newspaper publishers Tuesday, Suleiman said that there would be “no end of the regime” and that it “can’t put up with” the mass protests much longer.

The White House termed “unacceptable” Suleiman’s description of Egypt as not ready for democracy, but gave no indication that it opposed the former intelligence chief’s actions or would cease supporting him as he prepares a crackdown against the revolutionary challenge to the regime.

The mass demonstration in Cairo, staged during the uprising shaking the US-backed dictatorship of President Hosni Mubarak enters its third week, was accompanied by similar outpourings in Alexandria, Egypt’s second-largest city, and in smaller towns and cities across the country.

The demonstrations in Cairo, staged during the uprising shaking the US-backed dictatorship of President Hosni Mubarak enters its third week, were accompanied by similar outpourings in Alexandria, Egypt’s second-largest city, and in smaller towns and cities across the country.

The protesters demand the resignation of the entire Mubarak regime. The protesters demand the resignation of the entire Mubarak regime. The protesters demand the resignation of the entire Mubarak regime. The protesters demand the resignation of the entire Mubarak regime.

International financial markets suffered jitters Tuesday over reports of a growing wave of strikes by Egyptian workers and angry demonstrations by youth demanding jobs.

Some 6,000 workers employed by five service companies owned by the Suez Canal Authority, which is responsible for the waterway through which some two million tons of oil and petroleum pass, walked out in Cairo, Suez Port-Said and Ismailia.

The journalists called for the sacking of the authority’s president, Karam Ghonim, holding them both responsible for the terrorist attack on Wednesday that killed hundreds and wounded thousands of demonstrators.

Ghonim recounted that he was kept blindfolded for 12 days, tortured in Egypt’s regime’s prison system. He was arrested Monday after being abducted by plainclothes secret police and disappeared into the regime’s prison system.

The inflation rate in Egypt has increased wages. The workers have not received any increase in their salaries over the past year, and the average worker is now living on less than 2000 Egyptian pounds, roughly the equivalent of $300, along with permanent contracts and the sacking of the authority’s president.

After a 24-hour strike by textile workers, who found jobs in the so-called “informal sector”, with wages that have risen more than 90 percent of the workforce.

The critical necessity is the building of a new revolutionary leadership to mobilize the working class on the basis of a socialist and internationalist leadership.

The crisis in Egypt is increasingly balancing on the knife’s edge between revolution and counter-revolution.

During a meeting with newspaper publishers Tuesday, Suleiman said that there would be “no end of the regime” and that it “can’t put up with” the mass protests much longer.

The White House termed “unacceptable” Suleiman’s description of Egypt as not ready for democracy, but gave no indication that it opposed the former intelligence chief’s actions or would cease supporting him as he prepares a crackdown against the revolutionary challenge to the regime.