

**PEOPLE OF
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IMPERIALISM**

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SUPERPOWER 'DETENTE' WON'T SAVE SYSTEM

Nixon Travels to Escape Watergate

President Nixon's trips to the Mideast and the Soviet Union are a sign of the great turmoil and rapid realignments going on in the world today.

The trips take place at a time when the contention and battling between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, is sharpening despite all their talk of "detente," and when the threat of a superpower confrontation over the Middle East is greater than ever before.

The recent cease-fire agreement, engineered by Henry Kissinger, between Syria and Egypt was a feather in the cap of the U.S. imperialists at the expense of the Soviet Union, which has long been a dominant force in that part of the world.

The British paper *Financial Times*, wrote on June 5, "By going to the Middle East before he visits Moscow, the president is underlining America's increased influence in the area and by implication the reduced position of the Russians there."

The *Financial Times* went on to say that Nixon's trip "serves to reinforce America's growing role in the region."

U.S. CHALLENGES SOVIET INFLUENCE

This "growing role" has come about as a direct result of the disgust felt by many of the Arab countries towards the policy of the Soviets, which can be characterized by using their money and their superpower position to harness the Arab countries' fight to win real independence and oppose Zionist aggression.

Nixon's visit to the Middle East as well as Kissinger's role in both the Egyptian and Syrian ceasefires with the Israelis reflect in part a refutation of the previous policy of many of the Arab countries of relying entirely on one superpower.

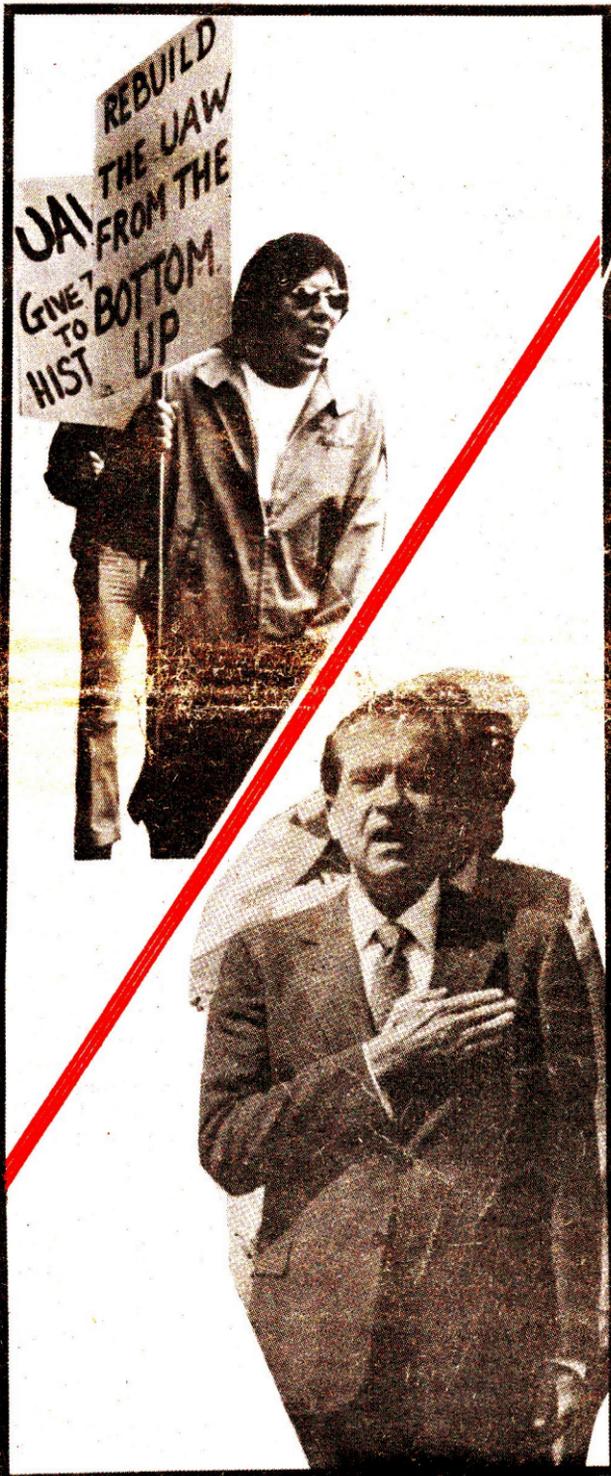
The Soviet Union, not willing to be replaced in that area without a struggle, rushed Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to Geneva to try and intercept Kissinger and make a deal with him in order to gain more influence in the peace settlement. When this failed, Gromyko rushed to Syria on May 5 to pressure President Assad into including the Soviets in the talks. He visited Syria again on May 27 to "remind U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that Russia cannot be bypassed in the search for a settlement in the Middle East." (UPI).

SOVIET TRICKS USED BY U.S.

But all this frantic, last-minute scurrying about only exposed the weakening position of the Soviet Union. In its efforts to remain the biggest superpower in the Middle East, the Soviet Union used deception and lies. During the October War last year, they deceived the Egyptians into a cease-fire by lying to one country that the government of another had "already accepted" when in fact they hadn't. Prior to October Egyptian President Sadat expelled thousands of Soviet military advisers from that country when the Soviet Union tried to place restrictions on the Arab struggle against the Zionist aggressors.

Now, on his present trip, it is Nixon who is waving the bait of "aid" before the Arab governments, trying to move in where the other superpower is moving out. Before leaving Alexandria, Nixon promised Sadat a 600-megawatt nuclear reactor, as well as a promise of \$2 billion in aid. He also announced that he would dispatch Treasury Secretary Simon to Cairo to study further economic cooperation with with Egypt.

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)



New Wave of Workers' Strikes

Faced with the rapid deterioration in their living standards, while monopoly profits continue to rise, workers throughout the country are laying down their tools and striking in record numbers.

The present strike wave began following the ending of the government's wage controls last April. It ended a three-year period that was relatively strike-free due in large measure to government wage limitations and company-union collaboration allegedly "in the national interests." Since 1971, the number of days lost due to strikes in this country dropped from 66 million to 27 million last year.

However, with increasing inflation and widespread exposure of giant windfall profits being taken by the giant corporations, the workers' dissatisfaction could no longer be completely contained by the labor bureaucrats. Figures released on June 6, showed that government mediators were handling 523 strikes involving 308,600 workers. That was the highest total for the first week in June in 15 years.

These figures are more than double last year's total in June which saw 267 strikes involving only 80,430 workers. Of the current strikes, 41 involve more than 1,000 workers as compared with just 10 such walk-outs a year ago.

FARAH INSPIRES STRIKE

Indicative of the new upsurge was the Amalgamated Clothing Workers strike, the first in more than 50 years. This strike, of 110,000, resulted in a dollar-an-hour raise over the next three years, as well as an escalator clause to protect against future rises in the cost of living. The strike lasted 11 days and was the result of workers demands for union militancy, spurred on by the recent Farah victory, bringing to an end the 53 years of close union-company collaboration.

Hundreds of union contracts have expired during the first few months of 1974. In some cases, where agreements were reached before the end of the wage controls, workers are now demanding that negotiations be re-opened in an effort to take back what was given up because of government pressure. In some cases, negotiations were stalled until after the April 30 ending date for the controls.

Throughout the rest of the year, more large, militant strikes are expected. This month Bell Telephone workers are facing their contract expiration and the next few months will find American Motors, McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, East Coast Longshoremens, Libby-Owens-Ford and workers on the major railroads all facing strike situations.

COAL MINERS NEXT

Perhaps the most significant strike on the horizon is the scheduled shut down of the coal mines in November. Thousands of miners will be struggling for their very lives against the murderous coal barons in league with the government, which has already threatened troops to stop such a strike.

More than 400 contracts in the oil industry will expire next January 7 and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union is demanding hourly wage increases of \$1.50 in each of three years. They are also demanding an unlimited cost-of-living escalator.

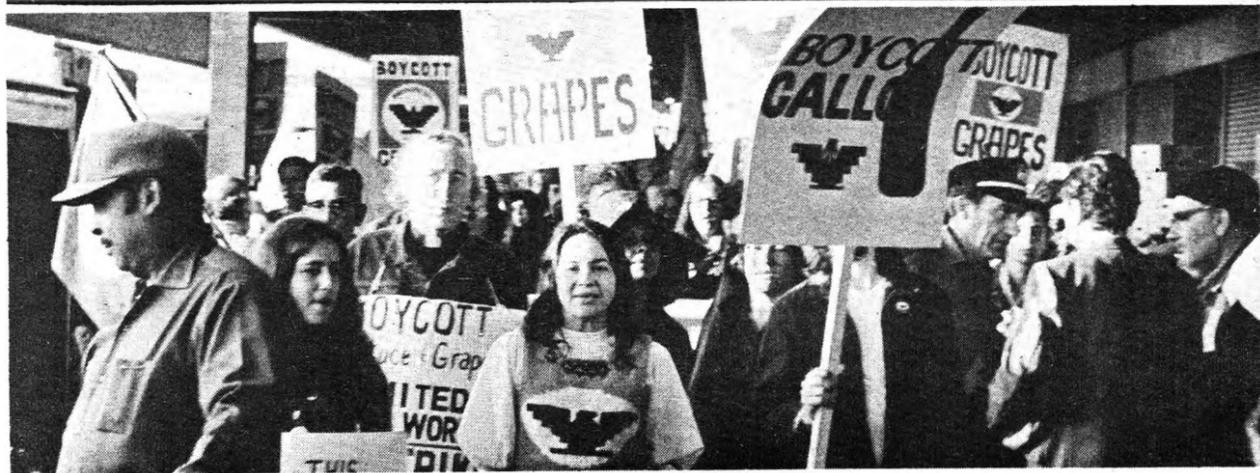
At present, the eyes of workers and bosses alike are focused on several key strikes which are going to have long-lasting significance for the future.

In Quincy, Mass., 1,700 shipyard workers are fighting

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 7)

KILLED IN COLD BLOOD

As the people's movement to get rid of fascist Atlanta Police Chief John Inman has gained strength, the police have continued their gestapo-style killings in Atlanta's Black communities. The latest victim was seventeen year-old Brandon Gibson, shot by three cops in the Bowen Homes projects on June 23. Gibson was the twenty-third person to be killed in cold blood by the Atlanta Police Department in recent months. Over 600 outraged and angry citizens marched to the funeral home to protest these atrocities and to continue raising the demand that Inman be ousted from office. Thirty-five people were arrested and beaten at a demonstration on June 24 outside the headquarters of the Atlanta Police. Among those beaten were Brandon's sister and girlfriend with their baby in her arms. For more on the wave of fascist repression in Atlanta and the people's movement to oppose it, see page 5.



One thousand members and supporters of the United Farmworkers of America broke the injunction against picketing on June 4 at the Hunts Point Terminal Market, distribution point for fruits and vegetables in Queens, New York. "Greet the Grapes Day" coincided with the arrival of the first grapes of the year from California. As they marched through the aisles lined with scab grapes and lettuce, they chanted "AFL-CIO, Scab grapes have got to go!" (Photo by Rod Such)

People in Struggle

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

- New Wave of Workers' Strikes—1
- Standing Up Together at UAW Convention—3
- ACWA Strike Reveals Coming Storm—3
- Farmworkers Dedicate Agbayani Village—3
- 6 Chicano Activists Killed in Colorado—4
- Chicano Students Seize Offices—4
- Fascist Cop Holds Office at Gun Point—5
- CALL Interviews Mother of Slain Black Youth—5
- Terrones' Death Won't Pass Unnoticed—5
- East L.A. Community Fights for Incorporation—6
- Dasco Strike Summed Up—6
- Symptoms of Dying System: Inflation—7
- Minorities Attack Racism in Construction Trades—8
- Steel Rank and File Denounces E.N.A.—8
- Alabama Coal Miners Protest Slave-Labor in S. Africa—9
- U.S. Concentration Camps 30 Years Later—10
- N.O.W. Convention: Women's Movement in Struggle—10
- The Future is Bright: Response to the C.L.—12

INTERNATIONAL

- Superpower 'Detente'—1
- Australian Revisionists in Deep Trouble—12
- Another Martyr for Irish Freedom—15
- Portugal Still Practicing Colonialism—15
- Imperialists Are the Real Terrorists—16
- Five Years of Great Achievements for PRG—16

FEATURES

- People in Struggle—2
- On the Line—9
- 'A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire'—11
- Japanese Communists View New World Situation—13
- Taking Up the Call—14
- Cultural News and Reviews—17
- Letters—17

STUDENTS FIGHT FOR PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION

Berkeley, Cal.—Over 1,000 students surrounded and another 200 occupied the School of Criminology at the University of California, after months of organizing to save the school. The May 29th action sparked massive demonstrations for several weeks, the likes of which haven't been seen since the sweeping student movement of the 1960s.

The School of Criminology has come under increasing attack by Chancellor Albert Bowker and the regents of the university for having "low academic and professional standards." The real reasons for the attempts to smash the school is that it has become one of the most progressive departments on campus. Since the 1960s, emphasis of the school has changed from basic police training to a broader study of the political and economic causes of crime.

As fired criminology professor, Al Pinkney told *THE CALL*, "the laws in this country are aimed at working class and Third World people and serve to protect the interests of the state, the rich, and ultimately the whole imperialist system. The laws of this land are not for the people."

The Ethnic Studies department also faces dissolution for much the same reasons. The administration has termed ethnic studies as "exotic and periphery courses" rather than being vital in understanding the culture and history of oppressed peoples.

On May 31 the Ethnic Studies Defense Committee and the Committee to Save the Crim School joined forces to call a rally and demonstration that drew over 4,000 students. About 100 riot-equipped police were called in on June 5 to disperse several hundred students who again occupied the criminology department offices.

The students and teachers plan to continue organizing throughout the summer to bring the issues back next fall.

- ★ UNIVERSAL UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY
- ★ IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENTS-
- ★ END ALL AID TO THIEU & LON NOL
- ★ SINGLE TYPE DISCHARGE FOR ALL VETS
- ★ DECENT BENEFITS FOR ALL VETS
- ★ KICK NIXON OUT

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KILLER COP ACQUITTAL SPARKS PROTEST

Queens, N.Y.—Mass protest in Jamaica, Queens, N.Y., followed the announcement on June 13th that policeman, Thomas Shea, had been acquitted in the murder of a Black youth.

Clifford Glover, 10 years old, was murdered last April 28th as he and his stepfather were walking to work. Shea and his partners claim that they shot at Clifford and his father in self-defense, but the facts of the case brought out in the trial piece together a story which is nothing short of outright murder.

The boy was shot in the back of the head so how could he have been firing a gun at the cops at the same time that he was running away? Ten officers testified at the trial that no gun was ever recovered in the vacant lot where the shooting took place, so where's the gun that Clifford and his father were supposedly firing? Witnesses from the community who saw the incident testified at the trial that they saw Shea firing, but they say that the boy's father had no gun.

In spite of these facts, the nearly all-white jury found Shea innocent. But the people in Queens have not taken this as the final answer from the state and the justice system. The people demand that Shea pay for his history of racist treatment of the people in the community and for the murder of Clifford Glover. Efforts are underway to form a committee to continue the struggle to guarantee that real justice is done.

PAYLESS BOYCOTT FIGHTS DISCRIMINATION

An Arizona born struggle against Payless Shoe Stores is growing into a nationwide boycott against the company's policies of race, age, and sex discrimination, and its blatant evasion of the Federal wage and hour law. Fired by Payless as a result of these discriminatory practices, ex-Payless employees and supporters began picketing four shoe stores in Tucson and within two months were effectively cutting Payless sales in a majority of the 26 shoe stores throughout the state. Boycott activities were begun in New Mexico, Texas and California on Memorial Day weekend.

Organizers cite innumerable examples of race and sex discrimination as the main reason for the boycott. Payless in Tucson has many stores in Chicano, Indian and Black neighborhoods. Yet store managers in the city were told that in a few months the company would be rid of all its Mexican employees regardless of what action or cost this required of the company. Anglo managers were told by the district manager to interview any Black or Mexican that applied for employment, but not to hire them. They were instructed to file the application in the dead file. At two stores all Chicano employees were fired and charged with not complying with the dress code and with inventory and cash shortages. By February 1, no Chicanos remained in Tucson stores.

Examples of company discrimination against women are numerous. In January a campaign was initiated to hire all male store managers. By March 1, no female managers remained. One former female manager with 13 months experience was assigned to train a new male manager. The inexperienced man was started at a salary of \$550 per month; the experienced woman manager was earning \$525 a month.

The boycott organizers point out that Payless policies hurt customers as well as employees. The company sends poor quality merchandise that will not sell in middle class neighborhoods to low income neighborhoods. The district manager was heard to remark that Mexican, Black and Indian customers would buy anything.

In addition to race and sex discrimination, Payless is guilty of breaking the Federal minimum wage law requiring any company involved in interstate commerce and having a gross income of \$250,000 to pay the minimum wage. Payless, a giant multimillion dollar company, avoids the law by licensing each of its Arizona retail stores as separate companies.

The former Payless employees are asking that shoppers support their demands for the right to unionize; quality merchandise for all consumers; equal pay for equal work; back wages and rehiring of all employees unjustly fired; and the 40 hour week and minimum wage for all employees. Boycott Payless Shoes!

WOMEN BUILD NEW CLUW CHAPTER

Denver—Eighty women gathered in Denver on June 8 to organize a Colorado Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW). Fifteen unions were represented as well as several organizing committees for union drives. Labor songs were sung and workshops were held modeled after the national conference. Out of this conference will come area organizations for all of Colorado.

The spirit of the women was high and there was basic unity around the demands that CLUW has put forward.

In her speech, Irene Chandler, of the United Farm Workers reminded the conference that it must organize women into unions because it will strengthen the labor movement as well as build a larger movement for women's rights. She also stressed that we must put special emphasis on organizing Black and brown women.

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The picket line held by rank and file workers outside the UAW convention confronted the 3,000 delegates dramatically with the fact that the leadership doesn't fight in the interests of the membership. (Call photo)

"Standing up together" at UAW Convention

The leadership of the United Auto Workers would have liked to have gone through the motions of their 24th International Convention pretending that the membership stood solidly behind them. But the militant demonstration of over 150 auto workers and their supporters outside the Los Angeles Convention Center told them, and many of the delegates differently.

On June 2, the opening day of the convention, the demonstrators gathered included workers from at least ten different plants around the country. The demonstration itself was supported by the Brotherhood Caucus (GM-Fremont), the Arab Workers Caucus, the United National Caucus, and the Southern California Friends of the Brotherhood. Five main demands rang out loudly in the chants and were reflected by the picket signs: No More Layoffs! Fight Discrimination! Democracy in our Union! Stop Runaway Shops! Sell Israeli War Bonds and Break ties with the Histadrut!

The broad character of these demands is evidence of the growing anger of rank and file auto workers, and the total sell-out the leadership has made of the interests of assembly line workers. Much of the anger felt by the auto workers has been intensified by events over the last eight months. Following the three-day Chrysler strike last September, UAW President, Leonard Woodcock, negotiated a sell-out contract with the big three auto makers, amounting to a 3 percent pay increase with few added benefits. Almost as soon as the terms were announced, the rank and file answered Woodcock with wildcat strikes, protest demonstrations, and in some locals, refusal to ratify the contract itself. A few months later, 30 percent of the workers in the industry were hit by the lay-offs of the energy crisis, and all the union did for them was offer tips on how to conserve electricity while on lay-off. Today, thousands of auto workers are still without jobs, and the questions are being raised louder—what are our dues being used for? Whose interest is the leadership serving?

UAW LEADERSHIP BLASTED

Among the demonstrators on June 2 were a large number of women and minority workers. In the speeches at the rally following the picket line, the UAW leadership was blasted time and again for its refusal to fight for the interests of these workers. Fred Aguilar, from the Ford Pico Rivera plant said, "The UAW is glad to give money to Esteban Torres, a Democratic politician, but they won't do anything for Chicano workers. In fact, they won't even do a little thing like printing up the contract in Spanish."

Ishmael Ahmed, of the Arab Workers Caucus in Detroit told the crowd that although there are 15,000 Arab

auto workers in Detroit, the UAW holds hundreds of thousands of dollars in Israeli war bonds, used to finance destruction in the Arab world, and the murder of the families of these auto workers. Said Ahmed, "We want these bonds sold, but we also want the UAW to break its ties with the Histadrut, a fascist 'labor organization' which is the backbone of Zionism. It is through ties to the Histadrut that most unions in the U.S. get their distorted news about what's happening in the Middle East." Ahmed's remarks were greeted with militant applause from the workers, many of whom had not known about the discrimination Arab auto workers face until the demonstration.

Inside the convention, the leadership engineered things to squelch virtually all dissent. Some controversy did come up, however, over the question of whether or not to extend the terms of the union officials from two to three years. Many delegates spoke up on this point, showing that it was nothing more than an attempt by the bureaucrats to further remove themselves from the membership by not having to answer to them as often. The Woodcock leadership won out in the end on this question, but only by a slim majority.

ATTEMPTS TO WRECK DEMO

Every attempt was made by a variety of forces to sabotage the demonstration, including the Labor Relations police, the Zionists, Woodcock's agents, and a number of phoney revolutionaries who tried to split the unity of the different caucuses. Perhaps the most damaging sabotage came from a few of the top leaders of the Brotherhood Caucus who, after issuing the call for the demonstration and agreeing to support it, backed out at the last minute and would not join the picket line. Inside the convention, while stopping short of voting for Woodcock, they did nothing to oppose him or his policies.

From all the attacks on the demonstration, and the sabotage by opportunists, the workers saw more clearly than ever the need to expand the rank and file movement, and build the UAW into a fighting union capable of representing the workers against GM and the other auto giants. Alice Brody, of the Brotherhood Caucus stated in her speech, "What we're doing here today, is making known the demands and grievances of thousands of our members who this leadership doesn't represent and never has. Our union was born in the flames of the Flint sit-down strike where auto workers won their rights against company goons, national guards, and opportunists within their own ranks. Today, we are building up that fighting power again—the fighting power of working people, both men and women, Black, white, Chicano, Asian, and all nationalities—standing up together in unity!"

ACWA STRIKE REVEALS COMING STORM

On June 3, the 100,000 men and women of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA) went on strike, walking out of 750 plants in thirty states across the country. It is the first nationwide strike of clothing workers in fifty-three years. The strike revealed the storm brewing inside the garment industry, breaking the close union leadership-company collaboration that has been the history of the last 53 years of the ACWA.

The demands were mostly won, centering around increased wages and a cost-of-living clause. The union asked for \$1.10 and won \$1.00 an hour increase over the next three years. "This strike should have happened 25 years ago," one ACWA member commented, reflecting the sentiments of thousands of workers.

Conditions have always been miserable in the garment industry, but have gotten worse in the past years, as racism and runaway shops have lowered wages throughout the industry.

While inflation has eaten away at the wages of all working people, garment workers have suffered in the extreme, since the majority of them take home only \$75 to \$90 a week to begin with. Black and Latino women make up the majority of the work force, and in the "slow seasons" checks of \$55 a week are not uncommon.

SPEED-UP HITS WORKERS

The system of speed-up is so intense in most garment shops that many workers cannot afford to stop for lunch or other breaks.

Workers from other countries, often unable to speak English, fill the the sweatshops and are frequently cheated out of wages and benefits. The women who work at cutting and sewing possess a high degree of skill gained through years of experience, yet this skill is exploited only for the profit of the big companies and women rarely receive promotions or upgrades in wages.

These conditions are maintained largely through the threat of runaway shops. In New York City alone, there were once 100,000 garment workers. Today there are only 40,000, with most of the other jobs having moved to the South, Southwest, and parts of the Third World where there are no unions or union wages. The ACWA itself has, through the last half-century, often preached the view of "no struggle" to the workers saying that strikes would lead to closing down plants and loss of jobs. The plants have closed down anyway, not because of strikes, but precisely because the union didn't fight.

Recently the membership of the ACWA has stood up and demanded a fight, having rid themselves of some of the old-line, corrupt leaders. In 1971, after the last contract was signed, a wildcat strike protesting the sell-out swept the East from New England to Pennsylvania.

The heroic struggle of the Farah strikers, members of the ACWA, showed other garment and textile workers that workers' unity could stop the big companies. The Farah strike, victorious in February after nearly two years on the picket line, was undoubtedly an inspiration to the rest of the ACWA to go on strike this year.

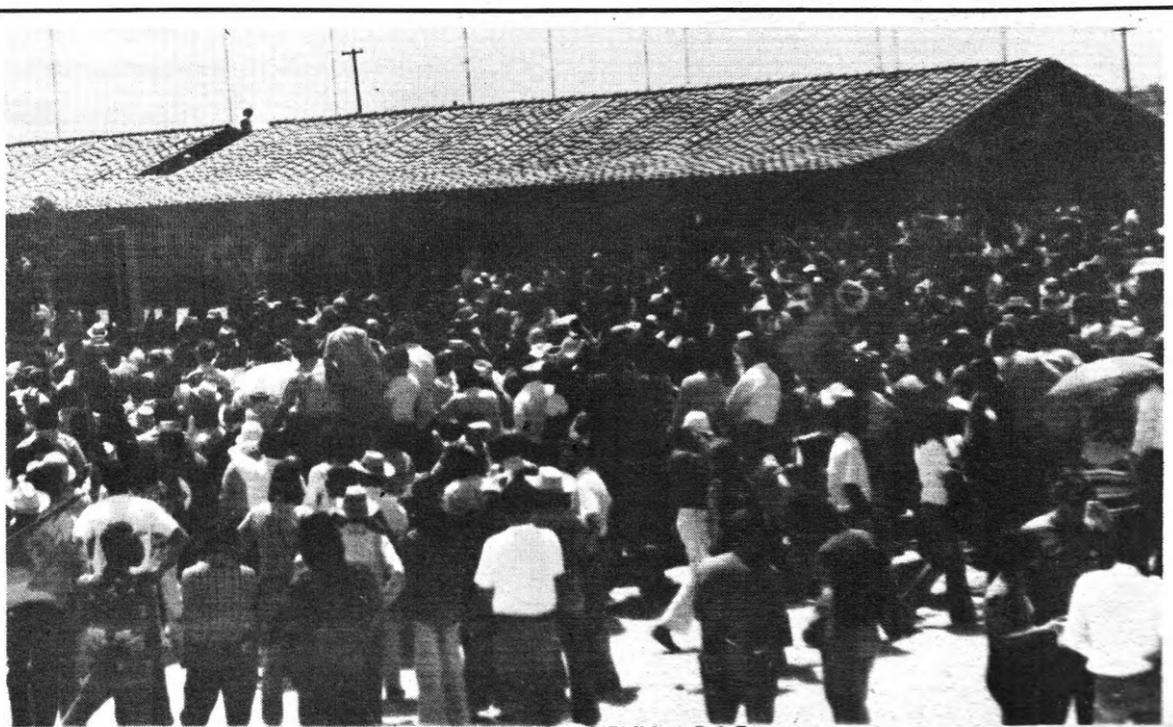
The wage increase won by the ACWA is the largest wage package to be negotiated by any union since the wage freeze of 1971. In addition, the escalator clause, although limited by a ten-cent cap, is at least some protection for the clothing workers against inflation.

Farmworkers Dedicate Agbayani Village

In a tribute to the struggles of Filipino farmworkers, nearly 5,000 members and supporters of the United Farm Workers of America came to Delano, California to participate in the June 15 dedication of Agbayani Village, a retirement community for Filipino farmworkers. This is the first time that any union has initiated such a project to provide for the needs of its workers.

Construction of Agbayani Village began in April of 1973, under the direction of the UFWA, and was built entirely with volunteer labor on the part of farmworkers and supporters of the union from around the country.

The Filipino farmworkers who were brought to this country to work in the fields were not allowed to either bring their wives or marry here by the government. Agbayani Village was built in recognition of this fact, and in tribute to the heroic efforts of Filipino farmworkers for the right to justice and a union. Call photo at right is of the dedication.



6 CHICANO ACTIVISTS KILLED IN COLORADO



Demonstration in Denver last March 17 commemorated the police attacks of the previous year and paid tribute to the militant unity of the Chicano people and their supporters in fighting back. (Call photo)

Two bomb explosions within a 48-hour period killed six Colorado activists and critically wounded another in Boulder, Colorado last month.

On Monday, May 27, three persons were killed when their car blew up a few moments after they had parked near Chautauqua Park Auditorium.

On Wednesday, May 29, after attending a Boulder rally called to condemn the Monday bombing, three more people were killed and one wounded in a similar car bombing.

Killed on Monday were Reyes Martinez, a Chicano attorney. Martinez represented Chicano people throughout Colorado in many farm worker and immigration cases. His close friend, Una Jaakola, was killed with him. The third victim was Neva Romero, active in the Chicano movement as a member of the United Mexican American Students (UMAS) at the University of Colorado.

The Wednesday bombing killed Heriberto Teran, Francisco Dougherty and Florencio Granado and wounded Antonio Alcantar. Teran, a Chicano poet and Dougherty, his boyhood friend, were both from Laredo, Texas where they had been active in Raza struggles. Teran was a social worker for the Colorado Pinto Project, a job program for ex-convicts. Granado was a former president of UMAS at Colorado University and La Raza Unida Party Candidate for the Board of Regents. Alcantar is in critical condition in a local hospital where the police are keeping him under armed guard. He suffered serious burns, possible seared lungs, and has had his leg amputated.

In an attempt to eliminate widespread support for the victims, the police and press have theorized that those killed were in the act of assembling the bombs which killed them. Using such language as "mad bombers" and "terrorists" to mislead and frighten people, the press has implied that the victims were isolated from the people in their community. Police investigations have included illegal searches on the homes and cars of families and friends of the victims

and the exposure of "evidence" found in the searches consisting of a pocket watch, wire and batteries. The have indicated that they may even bring charges against Alcantar, the only survivor.

To protest the deaths and expose the lies of police and press, the Denver Crusade for Justice, a Chicano movement organization, held press conferences and memorial services for the slain which were attended by over 1,000 people. In a press conference on May 31, Corky Gonzalez, Crusade spokesman said, "In regard to the recent bombings . . . we want to respond as an organization and as a people to the illegal tactics, the cloak-and-dagger methods of the military forces of Boulder, Denver and Colorado; and also to the lack of human compassion in the inhumane handling of information about the deceased to their relatives and loved ones; and finally to the irresponsible journalism that has prevailed throughout these days of tragedy . . . We have reason to suspect conspiracy in the deaths . . . that we are dealing with highly skilled killers.

On June 9, the Crusade led a march to the Platte Valley Action Center where one of the victims, Florencio Granado had worked. In a dedication ceremony for a new addition to the center, the swimming pool was named after Granado.

These killings are only the latest in a series of actions aimed at the Chicano community and in particular at the Crusade for Justice. In the face of a growing movement of Chicano people for democratic rights and an end to political repression, the authorities in Denver and Boulder are stepping up these attacks. On March 17, 1973, police attacked and bombed a Crusade school killing Luis "Junior" Martinez, one of the teachers at the school and critically wounding Ernesto Vigil, a leader of the Crusade. In the 14 months that have elapsed since then, nearly 180 persons associated with the Crusade have been arrested. In all these cases except one, the accused have been acquitted of any crime.

In Denver last summer there were continual minor confrontations between Chicano youths and police. Deportations, which averaged 300 a month in Colorado this spring are continuing, as well as the harassment of Spanish-surnamed citizens who are visited by immigration officials in the middle of the night "by mistake."

These actions, meant to intimidate the people are exposing the oppressive nature of the system and increasing the people's determination to fight. On March 17, 1974, the anniversary of the police attack on the Crusade school, 1,500 people marched and rallied in Denver in a Day of Solidarity for the Chicano People and Against Police Repression.

Recently the UMAS students in Boulder have been protesting cutbacks in funds for the Educational Opportunity Program.

A Los Angeles demonstration on June 3 attracted 300 people to protest the Colorado bombings and to demand that all charges be dropped against Los Tres del Barrio, three L.A. Chicano activists charged with assaulting an undercover narcotics agent who was masquerading as a pusher.

Speaking for the Crusade and the Chicano community, Corky Gonzalez said in his statement to the press, "We intend to survive no matter what the odds against us are. We will continue with our work and encourage our people to continue the struggle for liberation despite coercion, threats, or death."

This poem was written by Heriberto Terán in memory of the three persons killed in the Boulder bombing on May 27. On May 29, after reading the poem at a rally, Teran and two friends were killed in a second bombing.

BUT WITH PRIDE

pride
pride
of being men,
pride
of being mexicans
and
pride
of being farmworkers.
poor
poor but not in
spirit,
poor but with
head held high,
and
poor but
very honorable.
not because of destiny are we poor
but because of abuse,
and
while working the fields,
fertile mother of our
universal race,
we feel the pleasure
of being useful.
today
at last are heard
the cries
cries
cries
cries of anger
of happiness
of liberation
of pride.
and
after the cries
the work continues,
of uniting
of fighting
of trusting
of leading
and
of giving without measure
with that pride
what has been brought to us up until now . . .
they aren't without owners
those fields
with the fruits of life,
they belong
to the people
who make them what they are . . .

Chicano Students Seize Offices - Demand Rights

Boulder, Colorado—Just as the school year was about to end at the University of Colorado, 12 Chicano students with the aid of 60 to 70 supporters, barricaded themselves into the administrative offices of the UMAS-EOP (United Mexican American Students-Equal Opportunity Program).

Although they risked expulsion from the university and criminal charges, they felt that they must assure that minority educational programs and Chicano activism would not die on campus. The students demanded a workable system for student participation in the decision making process, a complete investigation of the financial mismanagement of the EOP program and the dismissal of the two university appointed Chicano directors.

"This university has a different idea of the type of education that we need. They want us to leave here and go into business—we want a program that will send people back to the communities to serve the people in the struggle for liberation," an UMAS student told *THE CALL*.

"In the past," says a statement written during the occupation, "the UMAS-EOP summer program has been a sort of 'Headstart' for Chicanos coming off the streets and from the barrios with poor academic records, GED's and with great financial aid needs. The Program was directed to helping the students adapt to the university atmosphere and curriculum while (re)enforcing their Chicano identity. Under the present UMAS-EOP administration, students have been directed towards assimilation and pacification."

As a student group, UMAS is the most active group on the Colorado campus. Even though 15 per cent of Colorado is Chicano, less than 1 percent of the University students were Chicano. It was through the mass mobilizations of students several years ago that Chicano, Black and Indian students forced the university to commit itself to bringing more national minorities to campus. But as the student pressure subsided, the university has slowly tried to sabotage the minority programs.

During the spring of 1972 there were 900 UMAS students—now there are only 750. UMAS has fought for higher budgets for the program, but despite the larger budgets the

number of students receiving the benefits has continued to fall. What's been happening is that the university appointed administrators of the UMAS-EOP program have been spending more and more money to feed their own little bureaucracy. While the two directors receive \$1,200 salary a month and carelessly waste the program's money, hundreds of Chicano students have been forced to drop out of school for financial reasons.

During the nearly three-week occupation of the university building the Chicano students received support from both campus and community groups. The Black Student Alliance, MECHA, Asian Student Association, American Indian Movement, Migrant Action Program, Crusade for Justice, New American Movement, La Raza Unida, VVAW/WSO, Women's Liberation Coalition, Brighton Brown Berets, Greeley UMAS, Apóstoles de la Justicia, Colorado UFWA, and AHORA all gave support in various forms.

In an interview with *THE CALL*, UMAS leader Jess Vigil said that "even though the university took an official 'wait and see' policy, the city and campus police have done everything possible to intimidate us. We are constantly under surveillance."

In the few days prior to the events that led to the end of the occupation, tensions grew rapidly. Frustration grew as the university continued to stalemate negotiations. It was feared that the police would stage an armed attack to vacate the building.

In one 48-hour period, two separate cars carrying UMAS leaders and other Chicano activists were wiped out by two unexplained explosions. Six people died and another remains in critical condition. In this climate of heightened racial tensions, it became evident that the police would surely try and force their way into the building under the pretense of looking for bombs. The university on the other side, fearing more blood on their hands agreed to most of the major UMAS demands, including complete amnesty.

This story in Boulder serves to dramatically point out once again that under the present system, rights of national minorities will not be handed over on a silver platter, but must be fought and struggled for.

People Fight Repression in Atlanta

Fascist Cop Keeps Office at Gun Point

Atlanta—With a revolver strapped to his side and escorted by 25 heavily armed Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Squad officers, discharged Police Chief John Inman, occupied his office and ousted the newly appointed acting chief. In defiance of the Mayor and a court order, he declared that he would not be removed as Chief of Police. Later that day, Inman obtained another court order reinstating himself as chief. A series of Court decisions since then, including one preventing the City Council from impeaching Inman, has left him in firm control of Atlanta's racist, neo-fascist police. Inman is currently unanswerable to any elected civilian authority.

During this time, Inman has moved to consolidate his power, demoting numerous officers, including virtually every high ranking Black officer, and promoting in their place his personal cronies, racists like Lester Maddox's brother-in-law and the head of the hated Decoy and Stake-out Squad, which has already this year killed seven people, 6 of whom were Black.

Inman's attacks on those who oppose him in the community have also increased. The most blatant example was the planting of a police spy on Georgia's largest Black newspaper, the Atlanta Voice. The Voice, with a wide range of contacts and sources, has been an unrelenting critic of Inman, has exposed his numerous ties to organized crime, has opposed his racist policies and recently exposed the illegal use of the police to spy on and harass Inman's political opponents. The purpose of the police spy on the Voice staff was to disrupt the legitimate exercise of freedom of the press and to silence up the Voice's sources of information on Inman's illegal activities. When the spy was uncovered, the police department fabricated a story linking the Voice to the SLA. They said, the Voice ran an article on the SLA in February, (the spy wasn't planted until May).

TESTING GROUND FOR FASCISM

The controversy over Atlanta's Police Chief is no mere bureaucratic hassle. It has important implications for the entire country. Atlanta has been a testing ground for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of Nixon's gangster regime. The purpose of LEAA is to increase police repression of the Black communities in America's inner cities. In Atlanta's case, this coincides with long range plans by the Chamber of Commerce to remould the inner city into a haven for expensive commercial ventures, high income (white) housing, out of town investments and the convention trade.

These policies have led to the police murder of 20 people in the past year, 19 of them Black. This gives the Atlanta police the highest murder rate per capita of any city in the U.S. Some of the killings were incredibly blatant, and involved the falsification of evidence to justify



The people of Atlanta have staged numerous mass actions to show their discontent with Inman and the wave of police terror sweeping their city. (Call photo)

the police. One victim was shot over 30 times. The most recent was an unarmed teenager shot in the back by a decoy squad cop just as two other cops were about to catch him. In none of these cases have the police killers been punished, or even disciplined. The policemen who brought out the falsification of evidence by other cops were demoted by Inman. Other police, mostly Black, who have spoken out against these policies, have also been demoted.

Inman's conduct became so blatant and began to arouse such opposition among the people, especially in the Black community, that even some of his powerful backers on the Chamber of Commerce began to look for ways to bring him under control. Atlanta's real rulers, the Chamber of Commerce and the powerful business interests it represents, have carefully cultivated the image of Atlanta as "the city too busy to hate," in order to attract Northern investments. While the Chamber of Commerce has been fully supportive of LEAA-funded policies against the Black community, Inman's excessive zeal and disregard for the "formalities" of the law were endangering Atlanta's image.

CALL: With all the evidence that Tyrone was murdered, why do you think the police haven't been indicted yet?

Mrs. S: When I went into the Grand Jury about a week after Tyrone's death, I saw only a majority of white people, elderly, with only one Black woman. The District Attorney had it fixed so just certain questions would be asked of me and these questions were written on a piece of paper and he gave each one of them a chance to ask one question. The truth did not come out.

Also, our District Attorney, Lowell Jensen, has been very involved in getting re-elected, and I feel he was trying to satisfy the majority of people. If he had indicted these three white policemen, he would have lost a lot of votes.

CALL: How do you think you can get justice now?

Mrs. S: Now this has been brought into the light by the Committee for Justice for Tyrone, by the people in the community joining union people, Berkeley people, the Laney College students, the Berkeley University students, the Black Panther Party—all have united to demand that the police be indicted and brought to justice so they can have a trial just like anybody else. And we've filed a suit in Federal Court against Lowell Jensen for a cover-up.

We know that there's no justice for Tyrone but there are so many other children, even ones that are also named Tyrone, that might be fooling around with cars some day, and by law this is only a misdemeanor.

CALL: What can people do to show their support?

Mrs. S: We want people all over the world to know what happened in Oakland when three policemen killed a 14-year-old boy and we feel if we can get an indictment we'll be able to help many other children. Although I know Tyrone will not come back, I pray and hope that other children will go on to make something out of themselves and when these policemen see any children getting into devilment, that they will approach them in a different form than with a 357 magnum, shooting them down like animals.

I feel that if people in other cities are concerned about what happened they will write to the District Attorney (Lowell Jensen, Alameda County D.A., Oakland, Calif.).

(Contributions for the expenses of Tyrone's funeral, and for the expenses of the Committee for Justice can be sent to: Mrs. Mattie Shepherd

3310 Grove Street, Oakland, Ca. 94609)

Atlanta's mayor, Maynard Jackson, is the main politician currently representing this group. He is the "black face" to carry out their policies, while at the same time deceiving and appeasing the people. Inman, on the other hand, has received strong backing from some of the most reactionary, racist elements of Atlanta's power structure. Among them is Dillard Mumford, head of the regional Crime Commission, owner of scores of Ma-Jik Markets and gas stations, and his own private "security force" which patrols around town in squad cars whose markings are virtually identical to the police. Inman also has long standing ties to the city's rackets: numbers, prostitution, dope, etc. and to many of the "legitimate" businesses the mob has taken over. The issue, for the various ruling class groups, is whether to maintain as much as possible Atlanta's "progressive" image, relying on politicians like Maynard Jackson, while continuing to carry out repressive policies, or to rely on much more open, blatant police terror, to control the rising discontent of the people.

FIRING INMAN NOT ENOUGH

This battle is not being fought out alone between the various big business interests. The people have a vital stake in it. Long before Inman was "fired", the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition was working to remove him from office, including a petition drive which has now been stepped up. AARC has always pointed out that removing Inman from office is necessary, but by itself will not solve the problem of repression in Atlanta.

It was this mass sentiment against Inman (and the policies he has come to symbolize) that forced Jackson to fire Inman on May 3rd. But Jackson did not mention any of the racist police's policies, only citing Inman's "lack of leadership." In fact, Jackson has openly supported the concept of Decoy and Stake-out squads. When Inman launched his "military" and legal counterattack, Jackson did virtually nothing.

The people want Inman removed far more strongly than Jackson does. A "People's Coalition," hastily organized by Hosea Williams of the SCLC, held a massive demonstration on May 27 demanding that Inman get out and that SWAT and Decoy and Stake-out be abolished. Jackson, rather than relying on this mass sentiment, actually stood against it. He issued a statement ~~to his credit~~ march, disassociated himself from the ~~collaborationist~~ rely instead on Georgia's historically racist courts.

Jackson's "rely on the courts" nonsense isn't going over with the people. An "Open Letter to the Mayor," read at the rally, stated, "Brother Mayor, what is merely an administrative headache to you is a matter of life and death to certain of our people. . . You seek to disassociate yourself from a People's March against Chief or rather ex-Chief Inman and Police Repression, saying that you will wait for the courts to handle it. . . And, so Brother Mayor, we ask you to be careful of what you say and do and know that we. . . are watching-ever to see if you are a servant of our people or of our enemies who seek to keep us oppressed." On June 8th, over 100 people picketed Police Headquarters and another mass rally was held June 18th.

TERRONES' DEATH WON'T PASS UNNOTICED!

Union City, Calif.—The police murder of Alberto Terrones has triggered a strong reaction in the Union City Chicano community which is fed up with police strong-arm tactics.

At a recent community meeting on "community-police relations," the chief-of-police was shot by a sniper, later claimed by the Chicano Liberation Front. Community people are going door-to-door with petitions and have organized a Committee for Justice.

Terrones was a 30-year-old Chicano killed by the police last April 19. The cop who pulled the trigger claimed that he thought Terrones was a murder suspect being sought by the police for a recent killing in the area. But the suspect was described by police as "male Mex., 5'8", and weighing 175-180 pounds. Terrones was 5 feet tall and weighed 135 lbs. His crime—shoplifting two canned hams and threatening a clerk with a knife.

The racist and brutal treatment of Chicanos for petty or suspected offenses is well-known in Union City. As one resident pointed out, "The people who really run Union City aren't the Mexicans and Chicanos who have lived here for a long time. They're trying to set it up so a lot of big businesses and industries can come in."

The Committee for Justice for Alberto Terrones has agreed on the following four demands: 1) Set up a police review board; 2) Have a Grand Jury investigation of Terrones' death; 3) Suspend and prosecute Officer John Minor; 4) Prohibit use of public funds for the police defense fund. The people of Union City are determined not to let Terrones' death pass unnoticed!

The Call Interviews :

MOTHER OF SLAIN BLACK YOUTH

Oakland, Calif.—. . . The following is an interview with Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, the mother of Tyrone Guyton, a 14-year-old Black youth who was killed by three white policemen on November 1, 1973. Mrs. Shepherd has played an important role in getting broad support for the movement to indict her son's killers. She has spoken at a large number of meetings and rallies in the Bay Area.

CALL: What happened the night your son was killed?

Mrs. S: There were three plainclothes policemen, Dale Philips, Thomas Mierkey and William Mathews, riding along San Pablo Avenue. They saw Tyrone tampering around with a car. They went one block away and watched. When they saw Tyrone get in the car and drive away, they gave chase. When he got to the corner of 33rd and West, one block from my house, Dale Philips rammed his car into the one Tyrone was driving and it went into a green building on the corner. Then Tyrone jumped out of the car and tried to run. The police claim he fired at them, but no gun was ever found. They shot him and he fell face down in a driveway and the police were about ten feet away. While he was lying there in the dirt, they handcuffed him and shot him again. That was the fatal shot.

Many eyewitnesses saw the police shoot Tyrone in the back and then take the handkerchief out of his pocket and wipe off his gun. and walk away. People were eyewitness to this. Yet these people have not had a chance to get on the witness stand and tell what they saw.

East L.A. Community Fights for Incorporation

The date for the election on the question of incorporation for East Los Angeles has been set for November 5 of this year. Despite attempts by a loud and well-financed opposition to block this election, the drive for basic democratic rights for the Spanish-speaking people of East LA is gaining momentum.

Los Angeles County has a population of over two million Spanish-speaking residents, and in all of North America, only Mexico City has a larger Spanish-speaking population. The area which would be incorporated if the "yes" vote wins on November 5 represents a highly concentrated population of Chicanos and Mexican nationals. Under the present system, this area is administered by the county since it is unincorporated, and its residents face miserable living conditions directly attributable to the racist bureaucracy which runs East LA.

In the past, the people of East LA have mobilized to oppose police brutality, the rotten educational system, poor housing conditions, indiscriminant immigration raids, unemployment, and other attacks on the community. While the battles are growing on all these fronts, many activists view the incorporation of East LA as a basic right of the people there, and a way of advancing the struggles on other issues.

Daniel Zapata, a member of the La Raza Unida Party, which has been very active in the drive to incorporate East LA, told *THE CALL* that Chicanos and Latinos have no representation in running the affairs of East LA. He gave the example of racists among the county supervisors who supposedly represent East LA. One supervisor, Ernest Debs, is famous for his remark, "If you want to know what an area is like, you go and see it—for example, if you go to Ana-

heim, you see Disneyland. But if you want to see the capital of hooliganism and graffiti, you go to East LA."

The area is carved up into 27 different tax bases, and seven different voting districts. There is no chance for the people to make their voice heard because the politicians use white supremacist demagoguery to create disunity between whites and Chicanos who, coming from totally different types of communities, vote in the same districts. A recent example of this was the failure of the campaign to recall Councilman Art Snyder, a racist politician who openly stated that the interests of his white constituents came before the interests of East LA. Incorporation could unify this area, and make city government the focus of the struggle for greater representation for the area and the democratic rights of Chicanos.

During the last few years of county administration in East LA, conditions have deteriorated sharply. Unemployment now stands at 25 per cent and is rising faster than any other section of Southern California. A county-sponsored housing study showed that over half the homes are in need of substantial repair. Few people own their own homes,

and over 60 per cent of the real estate is owned by absentee landlords living in the more fashionable parts of LA.

East LA is the most heavily policed area in the state. The Sheriff's Department, the Los Angeles Police Department, the California Highway Patrol, and the police departments of the surrounding cities all have jurisdiction in East LA. This list doesn't even take into account the different undercover squads which operate "above the law" on the pretext of "eliminating drugs" or rounding up "illegal aliens."

The policing of East LA is so tight, that 85 per cent of all the Highway Patrol arrests in the county come out of these six square miles. The fines and bail money from these arrests, amounting to millions of dollars, go directly to the county, instead of into decent education, job placement or other programs as they do in incorporated cities.

STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

While the struggle for incorporation is a just struggle and a basic part of the overall struggle for the democratic rights of a people who settled the Southwest long before it was annexed and called the United States, it cannot be viewed as an end in itself.

No matter how the boundaries are drawn and no matter who is elected Mayor, the East Los Angeles barrio will face the racism that is a component part of the entire system of capitalist exploitation.

It is with this understanding that the fight for democratic rights, equality and incorporation must be waged and it is in this light that mass support must be won.

DASCO STRIKE SUMMED UP

This article is taken from *Getting Together*, an Asian community newspaper in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The wildcat strike which idled the paper reprocessing facilities of the Dasco plant in Oakland ended on May 17 with most of the company's 250 workers returning to work.

The calling-off of the strike which began spontaneously on May 1 after the company fired one of the Teamster shop stewards, left many issues unresolved. Some 80 workers were fired by the company during the course of the wildcat and the demands of the strikers were never met.

At a meeting of predominantly Asian students on the U.C. Berkeley campus after the strike, Roberto Hernandez, the shop steward whose firing by the company sparked the walkout, Hector Pena, Ben Martinez, and G.T. Wong, all of them strike organizers talked about the wildcat and tried to analyze the different factors which led to the end of the strike. All of the students who attended the meeting had at one time or another walked on the picket line to show their support for the workers.

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

Recounting the history of Dasco, Hernandez noted that the plant was notorious in its treatment of the workers. Poor pay and hazardous working conditions sparked earlier walkouts, and the poor ventilation and leaky roof of the plant even raised the brow of federal investigators last year.

It was, however, the treatment of the Third World workers by the company which both Roberto and G.T. rapped the most. The majority of the workers at Dasco are Latino and there are also many Chinese workers. In both of these groups, immigrant workers account for many of the laborers.

Hernandez recounted how the supervisors of the company had a policy of recruiting workers from villages in Mexico, sometimes hiring whole families to work. The paternalism of the company and the need for the immigrant families to survive economically in the country, allowed the workers to be paid substandard wages of \$2.20 an hour.

Even when the plant was unionized by Teamsters' Local 853 several years ago, the company still retained a free hand in its treatment of the workers. Conditions and wages changed little, and the workers remained divided because of language and cultural differences.

It was not until the company started hiring more young, bilingual workers that the workers began to organize. While the company wanted to hire young workers in hopes of speeding up production and their profits, they got workers who could read contracts and explain workers' rights to immigrant workers instead.

With the influx of these younger workers, the plant experienced its first walkouts. Last summer, a one-day walkout



Strikers at Dasco faced dozens of Oakland police who attacked their picket lines and tried to break the strike. (Call photo)

was staged because of poor ventilation and another one was held during the winter when the company lowered the thermostat in response to President Nixon's plea for energy conservation. And in both instances the spontaneous walkouts were successful, the demands of the workers being met.

One of the most significant changes to occur at the plant during this time was the election of Hernandez to the position of shop steward for the Teamster union. Many of the Third World workers saw his election as a step forward, especially since he was bilingual and could communicate with many of the Chicano workers about work and the union.

When Hernandez was fired on May 1 for allegedly refusing to transfer to another machine, 41 day-shift workers immediately protested and they too were fired. Refusing to submit to the company's unfair practices, a picket line was set up at the change of the shift. The wildcat was on.

As the strike continued, Dasco revealed the extent to which it would go to break the strike. Hiring the notorious Richardson Security police, the same private force which was used to break up picket lines during the Sears strike and the bottlers strike, Dasco had the police force use dogs and clubs to tear down the strikers' signs and flags and break up a pot luck dinner held by the workers on May 8.

POLICE ATTACK PICKETERS

Oakland's own police force, constantly patrolling the area since the beginning of the strike, attacked the peaceful picket line on May 9, injuring six people and arresting three pickets. While such an outburst of police force was meant to demoralize and intimidate the workers, the response from the workers and the community was one of outrage.

Besides relying on physical force to break the strike, the company also obtained court injunctions to halt all picketing from around the plant. And the union, Teamster Local 853 refused to sanction the strike citing legal problems which would open the union to legal action from the company. Even after a heated union meeting with 150 of the workers at Dasco attending, demanding some sort of action, Teamster officials would only pass a resolution to approach the company about the firings.

"We learned some important lessons," commented Hernandez, "and that is that the courts and the police would only act in the interests of the company. They certainly weren't out there to protect or to serve us. Some of the women workers who were on the picket line for the first

time were shocked by the actions of the police."

What finally broke the strike was the lack of organization among the workers to maintain economic support of the striking workers. Whereas the walkouts in the past were settled in a day or two, the nature of this strike—the refusal of the company to rehire personnel they had fired—made prospects for settlement very dim after the first ten days. Many of the workers had families to support and with no strike fund there was no way for the strike committee to keep up the welfare of the strikers.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION

After more than two weeks on a strike without union support and no financial means of supporting the striking workers, the strike committee called off the wildcat, allowing the workers to return to their jobs.

"We have to admit a lot of errors in the way the strike was carried out," said Hernandez. "This strike was a very spontaneous one—there was no planning or preparation for it on our part. Once it began it was hard to see where it would go."

Even while admitting the failure of the strike, organizers at Dasco were anxious to sum up the lessons. "It was primarily a question of organization, or the lack of it. There was no organization in the plant which could carry on communication between the different shifts of workers, and the unity that existed between the workers was very minimal. Without that type of organization, our spontaneous unity could not last too long."

While the end of the strike was a setback for the Dasco organizers, the fired workers plan to carry on the struggle to get rehired. An organization of the fired workers is in the making and while the use of the strike had been discarded to win their demands, the workers have two main focuses in the coming months.

First, make links with those workers within the plant to carry on a petition campaign for their rehiring and secondly, focus in on the upcoming arbitration between the union and the company which will decide whether or not they will be rehired. Even if the arbitration fails, the workers are preparing for a long struggle that will even go to the contract negotiations in November to get rehired.

"The wildcat showed that you can't always win, workers have to be organized and prepared. But it did show that workers, regardless of race or nationality could be united. Our potential is there . . ."

STRIKE WAVE ...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

for survival in a strike against General Dynamics which has been going on since March 16. These workers are bucking court injunctions (See On The Line, p. 9), job cut-backs and inflation and are demanding cost-of-living escalators.

The same kind of situation exists in Midland, Michigan, where workers at Dow Chemical walked off their jobs in March for a cost-of-living clause and decent wages and working conditions. They received instead open attacks by police called out by the governor.

But perhaps the most significant strikes of all are those taking place, especially throughout the South and Southwest which are presently being directed at the most severe attacks imaginable, not only on the workers' wages, but on their very right to have a union and to live with dignity. Minority workers have been the leading force in these militant battles.

In Sun Valley, California, the 550 members of Local 621 of the United Rubber Workers have been out on strike for months against the R.G. Sloane Co., manufacturers of plastic pipe fittings. The strike, being led by Chicano and Latino workers has taken on, not only the company's attempts at union-busting, but the whole racist system of super-exploitation of minority workers found throughout the Southwest.

In this sense, the Sloane workers have locked arms with the United Farmworkers' Union, which is presently striking in the lettuce and strawberry fields in California. These two strikes are in the forefront of the government's anti-strike offensive which is directed hardest at minority and women workers.

Increasingly however, other sections of the work force are joining the minority workers in the battle front for union rights and in defense of the living standards of the entire working class.

In northern California, 40 hospitals were struck by the California Nurses Assoc. on June 7 demanding a reasonable wage increase along with a greater voice in the running of the hospitals.

Teamsters walked off their jobs May 17 in Chicago and on June 3 in other Illinois counties demanding one-year contracts to fight being tied for a long inflationary period to any settlement.

In the South, construction strikes are breaking all records with some 45 unions shutting down hundreds of construction projects. Nearly 80 per cent of construction in Memphis was halted by walkouts that began May 1 over the need to meet rising inflation.

All the present wave of strikes are not being supported or led by the workers' unions. In the Detroit area, another wave of wildcat strikes has hit the auto industry, over de-

teriorating safety conditions and other unsettled grievances. On June 11 UAW members at Chrysler Warren Truck assembly wildcatted when a union steward was fired. Despite the fact that the union leadership refused to back the strike and despite a local judge actually operating off of a flatbed truck outside, issuing injections, picket lines continued outside the plant. The wildcatters were soon joined by those from the Sherwood Chrysler plant who also shut down their plant.

All in all, the worsening attacks on the living standards of the workers have only heightened their willingness to fight back. That is the only choice they have and it is becoming clearer that the strike is the basic weapon in that fight. The right to strike must never be taken away from the working class, and with or without the union leadership, the class battle will continue.

The present strike wave is a sign of a new awakening on the part of labor, to these realities of a system in crisis. But the real explosions are to take place in the months ahead.



Symptoms of Dying System

NON-STOP INFLATION

While President Nixon and his Council of Economic Advisers are trying to paint a rosy picture about the economic future of the country, Arthur F. Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has come out and stated publicly that "the future of our country is in jeopardy," in an open appeal to the most fascist sections of the monopoly capitalist class.

Burns' speech, made on May 26 at the commencement exercises of Illinois College, exposed the government's desperate facade of optimism and revealed the real depths of the inflationary crisis that is rapidly eating away at the living conditions of the working class. The speech reflected the growing impatience with Nixon's economic policies on the part of significant sections of the ruling class, and showed the growing splits taking place within the different monopoly groupings.

While Nixon talked about rising labor costs being at the "heart of the problem of inflation," in an attempt to blame workers for capitalism's ills, Burns' admitted that in fact, "For the typical American worker, the increase in weekly earnings during the past year, while sizable in dollars, has been wiped out by inflation." Burns added, "the real weekly take-home pay of the average worker is now below what it was a year ago."

Actually, the real earnings of U.S. workers, according to Department of Labor statistics, dropped 6 per cent over the past 12 months.

ATTACKS WORKING PEOPLE

However, while showing that the Nixon clique is lying to the people about "the danger of recession being over" Burns is fundamentally in agreement with Nixon's fascist attacks on working people. The head of the country's central banking system, which is responsible for controlling the flow of money and credit in order to prevent inflation, claimed along with Nixon, that the roots of the problem of rising prices "lie chiefly in the rising aspirations of people everywhere." In other words, the working class wants to feed its families decently and therefore is struggling for higher wages. Says Burns, "Governmental budgets have gotten out of control, wages and prices have become less responsive to the discipline of market forces."

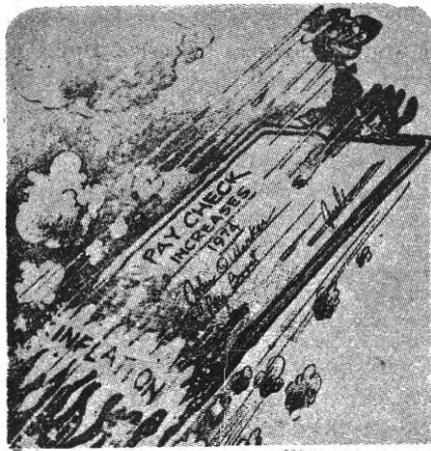
Included in Burns' attack are those who "expect the Government to maintain prosperous economic conditions, to limit such decline in employment as may occasionally occur, to ease the burden of job loss or illness or retirement, to sustain the income of farmers, home builders and so on."

He warned that more "discipline" is needed if inflation is to be controlled. Discipline on whom? Burns answers

by saying, "I do not believe I exaggerate in saying that the ultimate consequence of inflation could well be a significant decline of economic and political freedom for the American people."

Burns' speech served as a warning to the working class that they better toe the line or fascism will be used against them. It also served warning to the capitalists, that increasing inflation will bring resistance from the people. "Because of its capricious effects on the income and wealth of a nation's families and businesses," said Burns "inflation inevitably causes disillusionment and discontent ..."

"In recent weeks," Burns said, "governments have fallen in several major countries, in part because the citizens of those countries had lost confidence in the ability of their leaders to cope with the problem of inflation. Among our own people, the distortions and injustices wrought by inflation have contributed materially to distrust of Government officials and of Government policies and even to some loss of confidence in our free-enterprise system."



As one example of the needed increased labor discipline, Burns cited his opposition to escalator clauses in labor contracts that would provide raises in the event of continued inflation. "Escalator arrangements," said Burns "would gravely weaken the discipline that is needed to conduct business and government affairs prudently and efficiently."

Because inflation is not simply a question of "new" economic policies on Nixon's part, but are an inherent problem within capitalism in general, Burns, nor any other government official can come up with a plan to bring inflation under control. This unresolvable contradiction has greatly sharpened the divisions within the different sections of monopoly and within the government whose various parties and factions represent these different sections.

Burns' opposition to escalator clauses in labor contracts is opposed in turn by those monopolists, who giving up on ending inflation, have decided to try and "live with it." By allowing for escalator clauses they think they can buy labor peace and increase the influence of their labor lieutenants within the trade union leadership.

Other contradictions of this nature can be seen with recent appointments of top Nixon aids. One recent appointment of Kenneth Rush, formerly the Number 2 man in the State Department, to the position of President Nixon's Counselor on Economic Policy was made precisely to alleviate these contradictions. According to a report in the June 10 issue of U.S. News and World Report, Rush was appointed to the job in order to "exercise his diplomatic skills" rather than because of any knowledge of the economic problems.

Following the resignation of George Schultz from the Secretary of the Treasury post in April, Nixon named William Simon to the post (the former "Energy Czar") but failed to give him any power and instead put the muscle into the hands of Roy Ash, former head of the Office of Management of the Budget.

A sharp struggle over policy has torn the Treasury Dept. wide open and Rush is supposed to come in and "mediate." The struggle is over Simon's proposed cuts in the upcoming budget, which Ash opposes.

NO SOLUTION UNDER CAPITALISM

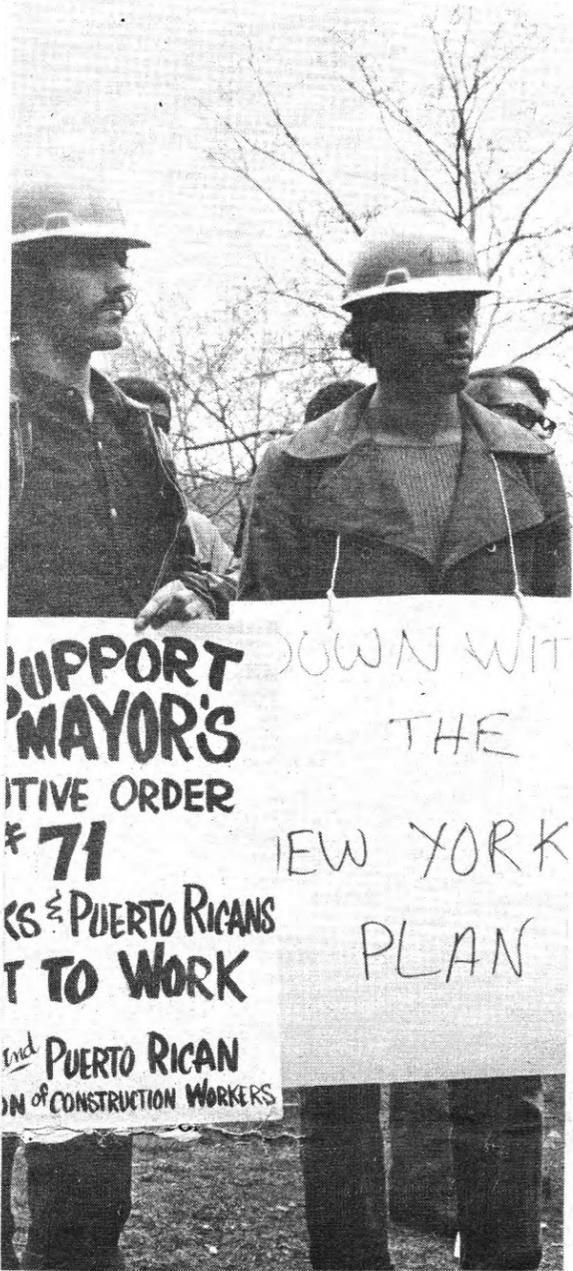
Which ever policy wins out, no real workable solution is possible under the existing system, where waste military spending is a must and inflation and unemployment (now at over 5 per cent) play havoc with economic stability. The only choice for the monopolists is to take it out on the working people and place the brunt of it on their shoulders. This is what Burns means by "discipline."

While the workers' wages are steadily falling monopoly profits have risen by leaps and bounds. Nixon's advisors, in their most recent statement claim that "the workers should not blame the companies for the big rise in living costs and expect wage hikes to cover all of that rise." They don't of course explain why the companies should not be blamed or how the workers are to live.

The statements these men make do show however that the government is following a dual policy of on the one hand, trying to pacify the workers into passive acceptance of increasing inflation and unemployment and on the other making the preparations and laying the groundwork for fascism if this pacification program doesn't work.

The crisis is rapidly developing and it reflects itself in the deepening rifts among various sections of monopoly. However, the working class will find no saviors among these various factions of the ruling class. Whether they want to pacify the people or use open fascist terror, none of them can resolve the crisis in any other way than by driving down the living standards of working people drastically. Their frantic statements should be taken as a warning, that a working class without unity, organization and revolutionary leadership will be subject to the continued fascist assault by big business and its political representatives in the White House.

MINORITIES ATTACK RACISM IN CONSTRUCTION TRADES



Black, Latino, and Asian construction workers are uniting to fight against the historic exclusion of minorities from the construction industry. In the struggle against racist contractors and union bosses, minority "hard hats" have formed organizations such as Fight Back, based in Harlem, and the United Community Construction Workers (UCCW) a Black rank and file groups from Boston.

These organizations are working with community groups to win more jobs for minority workers in their areas. They are also fighting for the right to union membership in the construction trades, and the elimination of token hiring schemes by the building contractors and collaborationist union leaders.

In Boston, the Jobs Mobilization Campaign (JMC), has launched a drive to win "community jobs for community people." They are demanding—1) End the "Boston plan," smokescreen for union racism, and 2) make United Community Construction Workers (UCCW) an equal hiring hall for all community construction projects.

DUMP "BOSTON PLAN"

An article in *Struggle*, a revolutionary newspaper from Boston, points out the reason that elimination of "The Boston Plan" is one of the major demands of the JMC: "Since its beginning in 1970, the 'Boston Plan' (Boston Area Construction Program) has been used as a way to disguise the racism of the unions." With the union, contractor, and the community delegates each having 1/3 representation on the Plan Board, the community delegates have consistently ended up being outvoted 2 to 1 by the combined forces of the union and the contractor.

The JMC wants the "Boston Plan" scrapped and replaced by a plan in which the community can in fact exercise its right and determination to make minority hiring a reality; that means at least 50 percent community representation on the planning board. Any new plan must insure that unions are forced to increase their minority membership on a permanent basis.

JMC demonstrations and shutdowns of construction sites have resulted in the hiring of more Black and Latin workers and an attack on the UCCW. *Struggle* reports that, "while the unions scramble to place more Black and Spanish-speaking on construction sites, they avoid going

to UCCW at almost all costs." In addition, the union bosses in the Building and Construction Trades Council have asked the NLRB for an injunction against picketing by the UCCW at any construction site.

The members of the UCCW and the JMC know that these moves by their opponents are a good indication of the threat that this kind of community worker struggle presents to the racist union leadership. The "Struggle" article points out, "The unions have attempted to undermine the campaign by putting to work any and all Blacks who were on their "waiting list." Once protests die down, however, the unions can be expected to return to "business as usual." The union has also resorted to "Checkerboarding"—the switching of Black workers from downtown and suburban sites to highly visible jobs on sites in the Black community.

Similar struggles are taking place in New York City. An April 24 demonstration at City Hall brought out several hundred Black, Latin and Asian workers to demand that the mayor reject a racist proposal for token hiring of minorities known as the "New York Plan."

ASIAN-AMERICANS DEMONSTRATE

In New York's Chinatown, Asian-American workers and community people have been staging demonstrations to demand the immediate hiring of 40 Asian construction workers at the Confucius Plaza construction site. Led by Asian-Americans for Equal Employment (AAFEE), the demonstrations halted construction of the \$40 million publicly funded business and shopping center. Their other demands include an end to racism in the construction industry, and that 25 percent of the workers at Confucius Plaza be Asian-Americans—in all crafts and at all levels.

Throughout the month of May hundreds came out to demonstrate their support of the AAFEE demands. Among the supporters were many garment, laundry and restaurant workers from the neighborhood who demonstrated on their lunch hour. So far, 55 people have been arrested in these attempts to halt construction work on the site. In addition, AAFEE has collected over 8,000 signatures on petitions which were presented to the contractor of Confucius Plaza on May 8. The contractor has refused to accept the petitions or respond to the community's demands and plans are being made to continue picketing the site while at the same time organizing to gain city-wide support.

A Boston construction worker summed up the current struggles in the construction industry when he said, "The contractors and the union leadership are showing us once again, that the best way for workers to combat racism in the union is by using political agitation—picketing, demonstrations, construction site shut downs, and so on." The vitality of these struggles for the rights of minority construction workers shows the strength that can be generated by the united efforts of community members and workers on the job.

In an overflowing meeting hall, nearly 200 rank-and-file steel workers and their supporters met in Chicago over Memorial Day weekend. With high spirits and near unanimity, they passed resolutions against the ENA (No Strike Pact) and the "Consent Decree" (a racist plan which pretends to fight discrimination in the mills) to be presented at the International Convention in September.

Unlike sell-out deals made in customary contract negotiations, the ENA and the "Consent Decree" between the USWA leadership, the major steel producers and the government are out and out fascist attacks on all working people, particularly minority workers and women. Widespread race and sex discrimination in the steel industry, and an undemocratic union, make steel a natural testing ground for these fascist policies. The steel workers are the largest industrial union in the U.S. and if the ruling class and their lieutenants are successful in steel, they plan to use it as a model for the rest of the working class.

The rank-and-file conference laid the groundwork for a strong fight against these policies. It was part of the continuing struggle against Nixon, the corporations, and reactionary, company-minded union leaders like USW's president, I. W. Abel.

MANY GROUPS PARTICIPATE

Major groups participating in the conference were RAFT (Rank and File Team, based in Youngstown, Ohio), Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Steelworkers from Pittsburg and Steelworkers for Equality from Baltimore (both Black caucuses), and the District 31 Defend the Right to Strike Committee, which hosted the pre-convention conference. Steel workers came from many of the important steel centers, including Pittsburg, Youngstown, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Sparrows Point, Seattle, Atlanta, Chicago-Gary, Arizona, Tampa, and even Canada.

The conference received support from other sectors of the working class, who see the fight to smash the ENA and "Consent Decree" as key to their struggles. A letter of solidarity from the Minority Council, a caucus in the UAW at Lordstown, Ohio, was received with great enthusiasm, while the participants wholeheartedly supported a speech by a member of the United Farmworkers. Specific resolutions supporting the United Farmworkers and striking Dow Chemical workers were passed by the conference.

Other forces rallied around the struggles of the steelworkers. Members of the Chicago Women's Liberation Uni-

STEEL RANK & FILE DENOUNCES E.N.A.

on, National Lawyers Guild, and the National Organization of Women were included as some of the active participants at the conference.

While fascist attacks like the ENA are on the rise, the workers' movement to resist these attacks is growing stronger. Of special significance in Chicago was the unity between white steelworkers and minorities. As Francis Brown, of Steel Workers for Equality, said to the participants in his address, "Never before in my whole life have I addressed so many white steelworkers."

This development was reflected in the workshops held on discrimination. The conference passed resolutions dealing with sex and race discrimination, including resolutions that women's committees be formed in every local, support for Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) and the Equal Rights Amendment, a mandatory quota system be established in hiring, all contracts and agreements be printed in Spanish as well as English, and training programs for women and minority workers.

A significant number of leaders of the Black steel workers were present. They included Jim Davis of Ad Hoc Committee, a long-time fighter for Black representation in the USWA, Francis Brown, of Steel Workers for Equality, from Sparrows Point, Maryland, who participated in filing a discrimination suit against Bethlehem Steel Company, and Johnny Fair, a leader of the wildcat strike at Sparrows Point coke ovens earlier this year. It was the participation of these forces, as well as veteran fighters for union democracy such as Bill Litch, John Barbero and Ed Mann of RAFT, which gave the conference a firm grounding in the struggles of the rank and file. (RAFT has succeeded in taking their local out of the hands of the International

hacks when their slate was elected).

A key to the success of the Memorial Day conference was the unity achieved between these forces and newer forces from the left and young communist movement who have also participated and led anti-discrimination struggles and the fight against the ENA. At the conference, communists fought to link the anti-discrimination struggle with the fight for the right to strike. They played a leading role in raising the issues of sex discrimination in hiring, promotion and facilities on the job. They also raised the need to involve families of steel workers in the struggle. These issues were enthusiastically taken up by the conference participants.

The work of this section of the young communist movement clearly distinguished itself from the revisionist CPUSA. The revisionists opposed the conference from the outset, and tried to sabotage it as a threat to their control in the USWA left.

They dropped out of the District 31 "Defend the Right To Strike Committee" and organized a tiny conference in April of their own in opposition to the pre-convention conference. At the pre-convention conference they played a passive role, proposing no practical solutions to the problems facing steel workers.

ULTRA-"LEFT" DISRUPTION FAILS

The conference also saw a small attempt at disruption from two ultra-"left" groups who tried to create splits and divisions in the ranks, but without success.

Despite the disruptive efforts of these forces, the conference achieved a high degree of unity around a fighting program. Conference participants will meet again in Chicago, August 17, after delegate elections, to plan a fight on the International Convention floor and a demonstration outside the convention hall.

This will surely be met with frantic opposition by the Abel machine which fears any criticism or opposition. It will be an important test for the anti-fascist movement and for the steelworkers who have a good beginning in fighting the fascist attacks in their industry and their union.

As Dennis Peskin, co-chair person of the conference and member of the October League said in his closing speech, "the conference is a fine example to all people opposing the fascist offensive in the U.S. Today, we have taken a big step toward building rank and file unity across

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)

ON THE LINE!

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS STRUGGLES FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY



UAW LOCALS WILDCAT AGAINST SPEED-UP

In the face of major cutbacks, speedup, and intensified harassment, workers at the Norwood GMAD plant and the Chrysler Warren Truck Assembly plant both staged wildcats.

Norwood and Warren are two of the plants across the country which are operating without a local contract. Norwood has been requesting strike authorization since last September but has not been able to obtain a strike letter from the International. The plant has been operating on a 52-hour work week schedule for the last nine months and local grievances now number over 5,000.

At Norwood, the company violated the contract by changing the lunch time without consulting the shop committee. When the majority of workers in the Trim Department refused to return to work in the middle of their lunch break, the company singled out one committeeman and fired him as an "instigator." Nine more workers were fired for their participation in the walkout, and 26 were given disciplinary lay-offs of up to 30 days.

The walkout began at Warren when Chrysler handed out disciplinary penalties and fired four people, including a committeeman instead of trying to settle grievances. Picketlines were set up despite injunctions, with no one going through except management. As one UAW member said, "When they can fire a steward, and get away with it, they are spitting on us and everything the union stands for."

Although the wildcat at Warren ended with the workers going back with no demands met, the wildcat at Norwood was successful in winning its demand of rehiring the committeeman fired over the lunch incident. It sparked the demand for a local contract inside the plant and is one of the things that pushed the International to begin allowing mini-strikes over local contracts at Norwood and other GMAD plants, like the Chicago Heights stamping plant.

UNITY CAUCUS WINS VICTORY AT HOTPOINT

The combined force of the minority drive for democratic rights in union representation and the workers desire for a union leadership that would help them build a fighting union local merged in an election for union officers and spelled victory. The multi-national rank-and-file slate in an election for union officers and executive board members at Sheet Metal Workers IA, No. 471, at the GE Hotpoint plants in Chicago and Cicero, Ill. scored a decisive victory. The Unity slate, mostly Black, with white and Latino workers in strong positions, reflected the national composition of the plant, and was headed by Rodger Earskines, a young Black worker.

Two groups, the Coalition for a Democratic Union and the Black and Latin Caucus, merged for the election, and actively campaigned for the Unity slate. The members of the groups have a history of leading fights in the plant for 2-3 years for an end to discrimination, for election of union stewards, for better working conditions and for better contract demands.

The program for the Unity slate reflected these struggles and the people voted for the program, knowing it was backed by action, like the Martin Luther King demonstration on June 15, protesting lay-offs.

RN'S DEMAND FOR DECENT PATIENT CARE REJECTED

Carrying a picket sign saying "Better Staffing Means Better Patient Care," a young RN told *THE CALL*: "We're not falling for that Florence Nightingale stuff anymore. Nursing is a job, not charity work."

These sentiments reflect the outlook of the 4,000 registered nurses who are striking 40 hospitals in the San Francisco area. The California Nursing Association (CNA) is demanding higher wages, a better pension and health plan, more weekends off, and most important—better hospital staffing.

While an agreement was reached early on wages, the hospital administrators refused to budge on the central issue—staffing and patient care. One striker told *THE CALL* that in the Intensive Care and Cardiac Care Units, often one RN was responsible for 12 critically ill patients. Also, many

RNs are assigned to fill in for absences to specialized areas like cardiac care and abortion wards without proper training.

Under the guise of being "non-profit" institutions, hospitals are kept under-staffed. This means nurses and other employees get over-worked—while patients receive lousy medical treatment.

The RNs have had mass picket lines and rallies to publicize their cause and have won broad sympathy for exposing the rotten system of medical care in California. The strike clearly points the finger at the real culprits—the owners and administrations of the hospitals—and shows that even "professionals" like nurses have to link up with the struggles of working people throughout the country. The hospitals are now threatening to close rather than meet the nurses demands for more staff. Other unions, like those who provide the laundry are refusing to cross the picket lines set up around the hospitals.

Spurred on by deteriorating conditions in the hospitals, and inspired by the strikes of women hospital workers on the East Coast (especially 1199) and by city employees in the Bay Area, the RNs are beginning to unite for better working conditions and decent medical care for all.

QUINCY STRIKERS FIGHT FOR A LIVING WAGE

Boston—On March 16, 1,700 members of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union went on strike at the General Dynamics shipyard in Quincy, Mass. Like other workers across the country, the Quincy strikers are fighting to maintain a decent living wage in this period of high inflation, and to halt the company's attempt at speed-up and run-away away shops.

Length of contract and cost-of-living increases are major issues in this strike. For five years the union has been trapped in a contract with no cost-of-living clause. As a result, the Quincy yard is now the lowest-paid shipyard in the country.

Another major issue facing the striking workers is speed-up. General Dynamics has proposed the creation of a new job category, "shipyard mechanic," for the riggers, welders, pipefitters and other tradesmen at the yard. This new job would blur the distinction between tradesmen, cut out any waiting time between jobs for each worker, and cost many workers their jobs. Also, five hundred workers have already been laid off at the Quincy yard due to sub-contracting to a yard in Montreal.

While obeying the letter of an NLRB injunction against mass picketing, the strikers have maintained round-the-clock "observers" at the gates of the shipyard, and have been largely successful in keeping out scabs. The workers are prepared for a long battle with the company and are determined to win.

Some workers believe that General Dynamics provoked the strike in order to blame the workers for delays on the company's lucrative government contracts, because the company didn't have the materials needed to fill the orders. Despite the potential length of the strike, the workers remain militant.

Alabama Coal Miners Protest Slave-Labor in South Africa

Birmingham, Ala.—When the huge Southern Company came to town to hold its stockholders meeting, 1000 Alabama coal miners greeted them with a mass picket line denouncing the company's importation of coal mined by South African Blacks under slave-labor conditions. They were joined by 8000 other miners who walked off the job all over Alabama in solidarity with the struggle in South Africa, and in protest of the imports which will take jobs away from miners in the U.S. The miners were all members of United Mine Workers District 20, the district which will see 375 lay-offs in the immediate future as a result of the Southern Company's imports.

A president of one of the union locals participating in the demonstration stated, "The United Mine Workers do not favor discrimination anytime, anywhere, for any reason." National union president, Arnold Miller, addressed the demonstration, blasting the Southern Company for "supporting South African policies of apartheid under which human beings are treated as commodities and forbidden the rights which we take for granted. We condemn these policies and all who support them."

The stand taken by the UMW against discrimination and runaway companies reflects the militancy among the miners which has swept the South from Harlan County to Birmingham. It is also a product of the reform movement led by Arnold Miller and the Miners for Democracy Caucus, which threw out the corrupt Tony Boyle leadership a year ago. Boyle never lifted a finger to support the struggles of Black miners in other countries, nor did he fight very hard to save jobs in the U.S. Under his administration, the number of miners in this country was cut in half, as the big-energy monopolies got their coal from Africa and Latin America where labor is dirt cheap. Black miners in South Africa, for example, make \$65 a month, have no health or unemployment benefits, do not have the right to refuse a job, and cannot join unions or strike.

BLACK AND WHITE UNITE

At the rally outside the stockholders' meeting, both Black and white miners carried signs that said "Oppose Racism in Africa and at Home" and "End Racism and Slavery."

Miners and their supporters, including members of the United Steelworkers, Birmingham Public Employees, Sanitation Workers, United Electrical Workers and others joined the rally outside the ritzy Kahler Plaza Hotel and heard Mrs. John Marchant, wife of a retired Alabama miner, tell them that "there are two fights, one here in this country, fighting the company for our jobs, the other in South Africa, where the people are fighting for their freedom. We need to put the two struggles together, because we have the same enemy."

Inside the stockholders' meeting, two miners and two members of the Georgia Power Project who had obtained stockholders "proxies" raised the issue of the coal as well as other issues. They were given negative responses. Southern Company President, Alvin Vogtle, praised himself for the "democracy" of the meeting, failing to point out that he controlled 50,000,000 votes to his opponents' 1506. When Charles Ellis, President of Gulf Power, was asked if he had considered the fact that the United Nations had condemned trade with South Africa, he replied, "I don't care to discuss the U.N. . . but my allegiance is to the U.S.A." A UMW miner replied, "You say your allegiance is to America, Well, we're the people. We need jobs. . . You're out to protect your dollars. We're out to protect our jobs."

SLOANE STRIKERS MARCH FOR UNION RIGHTS

SUN VALLEY, CALIF. Moving up one of Sun Valley's main streets, over 450 Sloane strikers, Farm Workers, Pay-Less Shoe Boycotters and supporters marched on Saturday, June 22 to protest union-busting and other anti-union policies in the Southwest. Marching from the United Rubber Workers Local 621 union hall to the struck R.G. Sloane plant, the crowd held a militant rally giving proof to company officials that the Chicano labor movement is definitely "Reborn in Strength!"



BITTER HISTORY

U.S. Concentration Camps 30 Years Later

San Francisco—For too long the history of the relocation of Japanese-Americans to concentration camps during World War II has been hidden from people in this country. But in recent years, a growing interest by Japanese-Americans has forced the story of the camps out into the light. This wide interest was reflected when over 500 people from the Japanese-American community here turned out for a forum June 1 on "Concentration Camps, U.S.A.—A tribute to the Past and Present."

Initiated by the newspaper *New Dawn* and sponsored by a broad range of community groups, the program featured several speakers who lived through the camp experience. Also representatives from the Committee Against Nihonmachi Evictions (CANE) and the Los Angeles Manzanar Committee spoke of the relationship of present struggles to these past experiences.

CAMPS NO MISTAKE

As was pointed out by the speakers, the concentration camps were not a "mistake." They were the result of a racist propaganda campaign led by the big California agricultural growers, who sought to take the land of Japanese-American farmers in the Central Valley. That economic considerations played an important role in the relocation of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast was shown when only very few of the 160,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans in Hawaii were evacuated.

People of German and Italian descent were not affected at all during the war, even though some reactionary elements held openly pro-Fascist rallies in New York and other cities.

STRUGGLE OVER "LOYALTY"

Over 110,000 Japanese-Americans were put in ten camps in the West and South for reasons of "national security" by President Roosevelt in February 1942. A sharp struggle developed around a loyalty oath designed to secure "unqualified allegiance" to the U.S. government and to encourage Japanese-Americans to fight in the U.S. Army. Many refused to pledge loyalty to a government not loyal to them; these people were segregated to the Tule Lake camp in northern California. Throughout the war there were many clashes with the camp administrations over the oppressive conditions of the camps.

Many people died in the concentrations camps. In addition, according to a government estimate, Japanese-Americans lost over \$400 million in property when they were



Scene from a concentration camp in which Japanese-Americans were imprisoned during World War 2. People were not even allowed to take more than they could carry ... a few small bundles.

forced to leave their communities, not including wages and other income. After their release at the end of the war, Japanese-Americans were dispersed all over the country. Community cohesion was greatly weakened as a result of the relocation.

After the war, Japanese-Americans labelled "disloyal" fought through the courts and won the rights to citizenship, which had been denied them. Other legislative battles won partial restitution of financial losses, and most significantly, won the repeal of Title II of the McCarran Act which originally authorized the establishment of concentration camps in the U.S.

Chiz Iyama, a former Topaz camp internee, pointed out, "The veneer of democracy is very thin." In times of crisis, democratic rights can be wiped away quickly. This is especially true for national minorities; the recent "Zebra" campaign against Blacks here clearly pointed this out. Political organization and action is necessary to preserve and

expand these rights. This was the main lesson of the U.S. concentration camps.

Today Japanese-Americans face continued challenges to their democratic rights. Ethnic studies programs are under attack in the community colleges and universities. And here, in San Francisco, Japanese-Americans are faced with a city redevelopment plan that threatened to break up the community by destroying low-cost housing to build tourist developments (See *THE CALL*, April, 1974).

These challenges are being met, by student organizing on the campuses and by CANE in the community. That so many people turned out for this forum indicates a new strength among Japanese-Americans, a strength born from unity. As Joyce Nakamura of CANE said, "The community will be saved only if masses of people join together. Only by opposing what is wrong can we put an end to injustices in our community, whether they be wartime concentration camps or destruction and dispersal under redevelopment."

N.O.W. CONVENTION: WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN STRUGGLE

The National Organization for Women (NOW), the largest Women's Rights organization in the country, held its 1974 national convention the weekend of May 24-27 in Houston, Texas. The convention proceedings revealed the struggle between different class forces over the future direction of NOW.

Approximately 2,000 women and some men attended, and among them were a small handful of minority women.

Two minority groups that sent representatives were the Black Women Organized for Action, from San Francisco, and Comisión Femenil Mexicana, from Los Angeles. Representatives were there from seven hundred different cities, both large and small.

Wilma Scott Heide, the out-going President of NOW, in her opening address, spoke of the need to begin to see the issue of women's liberation as not one that concerns only women. She spoke of working towards the creation of a new society, free from sex stereotyping, and where children are treated as people, too.

One of the other keynote speeches covered the issue of racism within NOW. Aileen Hernandez, one of the coordinators of the National Task Force on Minority Women and Women's Rights, stated that she felt the main reason there weren't more minority women involved in NOW was that most minority women are primarily concerned with the survival of their communities. She also stated that many minority women weren't convinced at this time that white women were seriously concerned with issues that dealt specifically with minority women's problems. However, Hernandez was optimistic about the future development of NOW, and she sees it becoming more representative of not only minorities, but working women as well.

PRO-LABOR STANCE

NOW took a pro-labor stand at the convention, although not without some opposition. There was strong sentiment in support of the founding of CLUW, and this was seen as an important step forward. A resolution was passed concerning job layoffs, and that NOW should help to come to the defense of those laid off (usually women and minority people). NOW also intends to push on with its suit against the large steel corporations for their discrimination against minorities and women. The battle for the ratifica-

tion of the Equal Rights Amendment and its full enforcement is a priority issue for the coming year. NOW is determined to get the ERA applied in all areas of society.

One of the many workshops held was about a lawsuit filed against Sears, Roebuck, and Co. for discrimination. The suit was originally filed in Chicago. Sears is accused of discrimination by giving men all the "commission-type" sales, in departments like furniture and appliances, while relegating women to sales jobs in small items (household goods, sheets, etc.) which are non-commission jobs. Sears is also accused of discriminating against women and minorities in management positions.

When it became known that at least five women were present from Sears' top management, many people walked out of the workshop. These women represented some of the top managerial positions from around the country. During the course of the workshop it became known that Sears had paid the traveling expenses for all of these women to attend the convention, and that at least three of them had joined NOW within the last two months. They handed out pamphlets printed up by Sears and tried to take over the workshop.

CONVENTION REFLECTS CLASS STRUGGLE

It was clear to most people in the workshop that these women had been sent there specifically to defend Sears, and it was a clear example of the way the capitalists attempt to directly influence the women's movement away from the working class. They also do this indirectly by spreading narrow feminism and lesbianism through certain opportunist leaders. NOW, as an organization, is torn between conflicting class interests. The organization's membership contains not only employees of many large companies, but also managers from many of the same companies. This is the case with Sears. However, the resolution to take on the struggle against Sears' discrimination against women and minorities was passed by the convention.

The struggle against Sears is seen as the beginning of the struggle against discrimination in the placement of sales personnel in most companies. One of the resolutions presented but not voted upon because of lack of time

concerned support for the right of women to unionize, and particularly of the Farmworkers' right to unionize. It called for the support of the boycott of grapes, lettuce, and Gallo wines.

The impeachment of Nixon was also an issue at the convention. A resolution passed calling for the President's impeachment. The following is an excerpt from that resolution: "Whereas, it is even more significant to the National Organization for Women that the President has unconstitutionally impounded funds appropriated by Congress for programs in education, child care, health and research which are vital to the needs of women and children. . ."

There was a small group of women in opposition to this resolution, who described themselves as "feminist Republicans." They were hissed and booed.

ELDERLY DEMAND RIGHTS

There were many older women attending the convention. One of the resolutions passed concerned the rights of the elderly, particularly women. "We support more equitable social security for women. While we work for immediate increases and against inequities, we advocate more basic changes, such as recognition of the financial value of non-paid work in the home and community by allowing women to accumulate credits under the social security system in their own names (women should be eligible for income maintenance because they have earned it, not because they are dependents). . ."

Also, the resolution dealt with the issue of job discrimination and lack of adequate health facilities for the aging.

The NOW convention, which took a strong stand on the right of abortion, was leafleted and picketed by anti-abortion groups, such as HOW (Happiness of Womanhood). The convention was also handed cards by the Ku Klux Klan, saying, "you have been visited by the KKK. How would you like a real visit?" These actions only built the determination of the women at the convention.

Other issues covered at the convention were: women's prison reform; stopping discrimination of minorities in child-care institutions; changing the legal procedure concerning rape cases; the drafting of a marriage contract, uniform for all the states of the United States; fighting for minimum wage reform, that would cover all areas of work; supporting the struggle for protective legislation on the job, which would protect both men and women; reform of divorce laws; fighting for the admission of women into high school shop classes; and ending discrimination in the medical professions.

"A SINGLE SPARK CAN START A PRAIRIE FIRE"

By Mao Tsetung

"A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire" * was a speech delivered by Mao Tsetung at the economic construction conference of seventeen counties in southern Kiangsi in August 1933. The speech was given in order to criticize certain views of pessimism and defeatism which were being pushed by certain people in leadership, including Lin Piao. The defeatism and pessimism arose following the defeat of the 1927 revolution. Rather than making an objective analysis of the concrete conditions and seeing that this set-back reflected only a temporary negative development and that a new revolutionary situation was developing, Lin Piao was ready to give up and asked, "How long can the red flag keep flying?" Lin Piao never rectified his opportunist outlook and finally capitulated to the imperialist and social-imperialist enemies of China. This is the inevitable fate of those who insist on viewing the world through subjective rather than scientific eyes.—ed.

Some comrades in our Party still do not know how to appraise the current situation correctly and how to settle the attendant question of what action to take....

Comrades who suffer from revolutionary impetuosity overestimate the subjective forces of the revolution¹, and underestimate the forces of the counter-revolution. Such an appraisal stems mainly from subjectivism. In the end, it undoubtedly leads to putschism. On the other hand, underestimating the subjective forces of the revolution and overestimating the forces of the counter-revolution would also constitute an improper appraisal and be certain to produce bad results of another kind. Therefore, in judging the political situation in China it is necessary to understand the following:

1. Although the subjective forces of the revolution in China are now weak, so also are all organizations (organs of political power, armed forces, political parties, etc.) of the reactionary ruling classes, resting as they do on the backward and fragile social and economic structure of China. This helps to explain why revolution cannot break out at once in the countries of Western Europe where, although the subjective forces of revolution are now perhaps somewhat stronger than in China, the forces of the reactionary ruling classes are many times stronger. In China, the revolution will undoubtedly move towards a high tide more rapidly, for although the subjective forces of the revolution at present are weak, the forces of the counter-revolution are relatively weak too.

FIGHT PESSIMISM

2. The subjective forces of the revolution have indeed been greatly weakened since the defeat of the revolution in 1927. The remaining forces are very small and those comrades who judge by appearances alone naturally feel pessimistic. But if we judge by essentials, it is quite another story. Here we can apply the old Chinese saying, "A single spark can start a prairie fire." In other words, our forces, although small at present, will grow very rapidly. In the conditions prevailing in China, their growth is not only possible but indeed inevitable, as the May 30th Movement and the Great Revolution which followed have fully proved. When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis.

GRASP THE ESSENCE

3. Similarly, in appraising the counter-revolutionary forces, we must never look merely at their appearance, but should examine their essence. In the initial period of our independent regime in the Hunan-Kiangsi border area, some comrades genuinely believed the incorrect appraisal made by the Hunan Provincial Committee and regarded the class enemy as not worth a rap; the two descriptive terms, "terribly shaky" and "extremely panicky", which are standing jokes to this day, were used by the Hunan Provincial Committee at the time (from May to June 1928) in appraising the Hunan ruler Lu Ti-ping². Such an appraisal necessarily led to putschism in the political sphere. But during the four months from November of that year to February 1929 (before the war between Chiang Kai-shek and the Kwangsi warlords),³ when the enemy's third "joint suppression expedition"⁴ was approaching the Ching kang Mountains, some comrades asked the question, "How long can we keep the Red Flag flying?" As a matter of fact, the struggle in China between Britain, the United States and Japan had by then become quite open, and a state of tangled warfare between Chiang Kai-shek, the Kwangsi clique and Feng Yu-hsiang was taking shape; hence it was actually the time when the counter-revolutionary tide had begun to ebb and the revolutionary tide to rise again. Yet pessimistic ideas were to be found not only in the Red Army and local Party organizations; even the Central Committee was misled by appearances and adopted a pessimistic tone. Its February letter is evidence of the pessimistic analysis made in the Party at that time.

CONTRADICTIONS AMONG THE ENEMY

4. The objective situation today is still such that comrades who see only the superficial appearance and not the essence of what is before them are liable to be misled. In particular, when our comrades working in the Red Army are defeated in battle or encircled or pursued by strong enemy forces, they often unwittingly generalize and exaggerate their momentary, specific and limited situation, as though the situation in China and the world as a whole gave no cause for optimism and the prospects of victory for the revolution were remote. The reason they seize on the appearance and brush aside the essence in their observation of things is that they have not made a scientific analysis of the essence of the overall situation. The question whether there will soon be a revolutionary high tide in China can be decided only by making a detailed examination to ascertain whether the contradictions leading to a revolutionary high tide are really developing. Since contradictions are developing in the world between the imperialist countries, between the imperialist countries and their colonies, and between the imperialists and the proletariat in their own countries, there is an intensified need for the imperialists to contend for the domination of China. While the imperialist contention over China becomes more intense, both the contradiction between imperialism and the whole Chinese nation and the contradictions among the imperialists themselves develop simultaneously on Chinese soil, thereby creating the tangled warfare which is expanding and intensifying daily and giving rise to the continuous development of the contradictions among the different cliques of China's reactionary rulers.

REVOLUTIONARY HIGH TIDE

....How then should we interpret the word "soon" in the statement, "there will soon be a high tide of revolution"? This is a common question among comrades. Marxists are not fortune-tellers. They should, and indeed can, only indicate the general direction of future developments and changes; they should not and cannot fix the day and the hour in a mechanistic way. But when I say that there will soon be a high tide of revolution in China, I am emphatically not speaking of something which in the words of some people "is possibly coming", something illusory, unattainable and devoid of significance for action. It is like a ship far out at sea whose mast-head can already be seen from the shore; it is like the morning sun in the east whose shimmering rays are visible from a high mountain top; it is like a child about to be born moving restlessly in its mother's womb.

NOTES

*This article was excerpted from Volume I of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung: Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1967.

1. The subjective forces of revolution mean the organized forces of the revolution.

2. Lu Ti-ping, a Kuomintang warlord, was the Kuomintang governor of Hunan Province in 1928.

3. The war of March-April 1929 between Chiang Kai-shek, and Pai Chung-hsi, the Kuomintang warlords in Kwangsi Province.

4. The third invasion of the Red Army's bases on the Ching kang Mountains by the Kuomintang warlords in Hunan and Kiangsi lasting from the end of 1928 to the beginning of 1929.



Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, pictured during his youth in Hunan Province.

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AUSTRALIAN REVISIONISTS IN DEEP TROUBLE

The communist movement around the world is experiencing a rebirth, following the betrayal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956. Under the leadership of the Khrushchev revisionists, more than 100 communist and workers' parties around the world went bad, gave up Marxism-Leninism and took up Khrushchev's line of "peaceful transition to socialism." This of course, included the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Following the great victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, which saved that country from following the Soviet Union down the capitalist road, many new communist parties and organizations emerged throughout the world determined to rebuild the communist movement along Marxist-Leninist lines and in direct opposition to revisionism. Today, this new movement is experiencing rapid growth and a new revolutionary upsurge around the world, largely due to these advances by Marxists-Leninists.

Meanwhile, the revisionist parties are growing more divided, isolated, and wracked with internal difficulties. Violating the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet revisionists have vainly tried to seek hegemony over all the old revisionist parties around the world, which in many countries still have honest forces among their membership. This big-party chauvinism, which reflects the superpower mentality of the Soviet Union today, has met increased resistance, not only from the genuine communists who have formed new parties along Marxist-Leninist lines, but also from parties and members who reject to one degree or another the revisionism of the Soviet gang and their local counter-parts.

NEW PARTY GROWS

An example of this division can be seen within the Communist Party of Australia. The CPA split in 1964 and the Communist Party of Australia (M-L) was born under the leadership of comrade E. F. Hill. During the past ten years, this heroic party has steadily grown, attracting the most revolutionary-minded people from among the working class of Australia. It has waged a determined struggle against imperialism and for the needs of the broad masses of the Australian people as well as a consistent fight against the revisionist CPA.

A full account of this party's 10-year history of struggle against revisionism can be found in "Struggle for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party," a book written by Hill (which is available from Unidos Book Store, 918 S. McBride Ave., L.A., Calif. 90022 for \$2. plus postage.)

Now we read in the pages of the revisionist CPUSA's Daily World, an article entitled "Leftist Cancer Menaces Australian Communist Party" by Joseph North, one of the chief apologizers for Soviet social-imperialism in the U.S. In North's article, we find news that the struggle within the old CPA is sharpening and that many of its members, including forces within the leadership are coming to recognize the sell-out role of the Soviet revisionists around the world. In North's words, "For several years the bulk of the CPA's leadership has been steering the party off the road of Marxism-Leninism and onto the dead-end of anti-Sovietism."

Of course, for revisionist journalistic hacks like North, any party that doesn't follow slavishly behind Brezhnev and Co.'s superpower aggression and betrayal is "anti-Soviet." North is in panic over an editorial which appeared in the Tribune, the organ of the revisionist party, which recently came out and attacked the phony "detente" policies of the Soviet Union. The article, entitled, "Not Relevant" referred to the Soviet-controlled World Congress of Peace Forces, which it called "nothing more than a

platform for Soviet foreign policy." Then as North reports with false surprise, "an astounding effort was made to separate Soviet foreign policy from peace."

North then goes on to attack the Tribune article for making "the notorious Maoist" charge that the Soviet Union has as its goal "U.S.-Soviet accommodation and cooperation at the expense of the revolutionary movements in various parts of the world."

"DETENTE" EXPOSED

According to North, the editorial went on to attack the present "detente" meeting between Brezhnev and Nixon as "collusion with U.S. imperialism at the sacrifice of anti-imperialist movements throughout the world."

North concludes by echoing alarmist cries of the Australian revisionists that "Some comrades in leadership are resolutely opposed to printing anything in our press about the Soviet Union except condemnation and criticism."

We would ask the revisionist North, why is he so "astounded?" Did he think that Brezhnev's bullying the other revisionist parties into acceptance of Soviet-U.S. collaboration, and the policy of dividing the world among the two superpowers at the expense of the world's peoples would go down smoothly?

The North article shows that the revisionist camp is torn with divisions. The situation in Australia is not exceptional and reflects the deepening rifts among the rank-and-file in all the revisionist parties, including North's own CPUSA. The voice of the genuine revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist forces is being heard, even over the frantic anti-China screams of the revisionist press.

The news of the growing struggle within the CPA is welcomed by all Marxist-Leninists and is a victory for the revolutionary line of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L) and genuine Marxist-Leninists around the world.

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A Response

What is the character of the present world situation? This is a basic question which different class forces answer in different ways.

To the ruling classes of imperialists and feudal lords around the world, the situation is terrible. Their centuries of rule over the people are rapidly coming to an end, and Mao Tsetung said, in his famous statement of May 20, 1970, "... revolution is the main trend in the world today."

Among the Marxist-Leninist forces within the movement in the U.S. today, there are those who, along with the ruling classes, spread pessimism and defeatism within the ranks of the people. They refuse to admit that the world situation is rapidly changing in a favorable way for the cause of socialism, national liberation and revolution, but instead can see only the dark side of things.

A group of such defeatists are presently forming a block around the so-called "Continuations Committee to Form a Marxist-Leninist Party." While supposedly opposed to the revisionist Communist Party U.S.A. (CPUSA) with its treacherous history of defeatism, capitulation and betrayal, the leading forces in this "Continuations Committee" are content to merely parrot the same nonsense as the CPUSA, only dressed in a "leftist" cover.

The main caller of this new party-building grouping is the Communist League (CL) who recently published its International Report, called "May Day 1974" (People's Tribune, May 1974) This is the clearest statement they have made yet exposing their opportunist line and distorted view of the world. The article is a thinly veiled attack on China and Mao Tsetung as well as on the entire worldwide united front against imperialism. It is in fact an apology for imperialism which is today being led by the two biggest imperialist superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

PASSIVE MAY DAY?

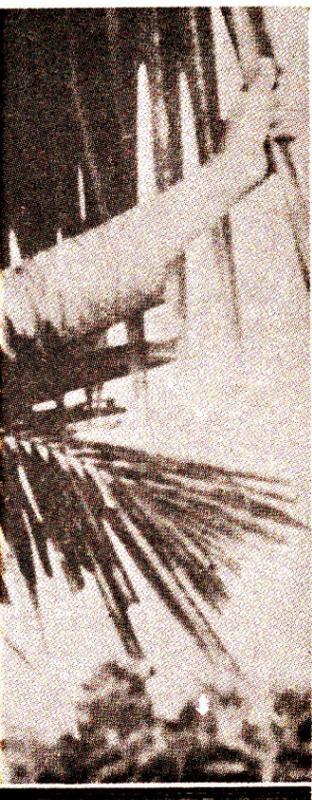
The article begins with what is supposed to be an analysis of May Day 1974. But how do they view this May Day, which reflected the rapid growth of the working class forces internationally? (7 million workers marched in Japan while in Mexico one million paraded under the slogan "Transnational corporations are agents of imperialism!" In Europe, Marxist-Leninists led the biggest May Day demonstrations and strikes in many years.) Says the CL, "... throughout the world this May Day was the most passive May Day in history. There were hardly any speeches—plenty of May poles and dancing, but very little concerning the leading role of the proletariat."

The fact that the CL pessimists are blind enough not to have witnessed the millions of people marching under the banners of national liberation and socialism all throughout the Third World, nor to have seen the millions gathered in mass rallies and cultural performances throughout the People's Republic of China and dozens of other countries, many of which were holding May Day celebrations for the first time under the leadership of Marxist-Leninists—that is one thing. But far more important than the marches and rallies themselves are what they reflect, which is the most acute revolutionary situation in the history of mankind.

This is a situation in which the enemies of the world's



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policy." Then as North reports founding effort was made to separate from peace."
"Attack the Tribune article for revisionist" charge that the Soviet Union's policy of accommodation and collaboration with the revolutionary movements is a betrayal of the world's peoples."

EXPOSED

The editorial went on to attack the collaboration between Brezhnev and U.S. imperialism at the sacrifice of the peoples throughout the world." "The alarmist cries of the Australian comrades in leadership are nothing but a distortion of anything in our press about the situation and criticism." "The revisionist North, why is he so afraid that Brezhnev's bullying the other nations and the acceptance of Soviet-U.S. collaboration is dividing the world among the two superpowers of the world's peoples would be a disaster for the world's peoples."

The fact that the revisionist camp is opening rifts among the rank-and-file members, including North's own revisionist revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist press, is a victory for the revisionist struggle within the CPA and a victory for the revisionist Communist Party of Australia and the revisionist Leninists around the world.

THE FUTURE IS BRIGHT

A Response to the Communist League

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A group of such defeatists are presently forming a block around the so-called "Continuations Committee to Form a Marxist-Leninist Party." While supposedly opposed to the revisionist Communist Party U.S.A. (CPUSA) with its treacherous history of defeatism, capitulation and betrayal, the leading forces in this "Continuations Committee" are content to merely parrot the same nonsense as the CPUSA, only dressed in a "leftist" cover.

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This is a situation in which the enemies of the world's

peoples, the two superpowers, are more isolated than ever before, and when the vast majority of the world's people, especially in the countries of the Third World, are rising in strong opposition to imperialism.

In a profound speech to the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly studying the problems of raw materials and development on April 9, Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, summed up the present situation in the world:

"The two superpowers have created their own anti-thesis. Acting in the way of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor, they have aroused strong resistance among the Third World and the people of the whole world."

How do the leaders of CL view the accurate assessment made by the Chinese comrade? Says, the Tribune article:

"Marx liberated mankind's mind from such subjective and shallow, historical, populist conceptions as the struggle between the rich and the poor, between the big and small, between the advanced and the backward, etc. . ."

What do these dogmatists mean when they call the words of the Chinese comrades, "populist," "shallow" and "subjective"? They mean in fact that they will not stand on the side of the small and medium sized countries, whose growing opposition and resistance to imperialism is the most striking manifestation in the world today of the class struggle. Yes, it is true that as Marx said, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." But Marx was a firm supporter of the rights of the colonial peoples to liberate themselves from the yoke of foreign domination as all Marxists must be.

It is not enough to quote Marx, but rather it is necessary to apply Marxism to the concrete conditions of the world today, when imperialism is heading for its final collapse and socialism is on the rise and is heading towards its world-wide victory.

As it heads for its grave, imperialism has heightened its aggressiveness, its plundering and its war efforts. It is a very dangerous beast, similar to a wounded tiger. But this should not blind people to the fact that it is dying. While the struggle is often torturous and difficult, the future for the world's people is bright, while for the imperialists it is dark.

Since the end of World War II, when U.S. imperialism replaced Hitler Germany as the most aggressive and dangerous imperialist power, it has met with defeat after defeat. In Korea, the U.S. imperialists met their first direct military set-back, which was followed by the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people. In the last decade, many Third World countries have won their political independence and are now struggling for economic independence as well. The emergence of the People's Republic of China and several other socialist countries since World War II has provided encouragement and a reliable rear area for these countries.

In the May 20th Statement, Mao Tsetung sums up the lessons of this experience:

"Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abund-

ant support while an unjust cause is bound to fail. A weak nation can defeat a strong country, can certainly defeat a strong country if only they dare to rise in solidarity and grasp in their own hands.

Is Chairman Mao's talk about "weak and strong" populism and "subjective" imperialism-Leninism applied to the present situation? Think it is the latter.

What do the writers of the article mean when they say to be more Marxist than Mao? Is it a criticism of U.S. imperialism in the present situation? In their words:

"A concrete analysis by the Communist League disclosed that far from heralding an immediate doom, USNA (United States National Alliance) imperialism was expanding its grip on the dependent areas."

ERASES THE

By saying that U.S. imperialism is being liquidated in one sweep of a revolution that have been won by the countries of the Third World, they claim that there is no need for the Third World fighting for their own liberation. May Day article:

"As the struggle for the hegemony of the proletariat becomes more and more acute, the revisionists become more and more unearthy and refute. There is no doubt we are in a new era, an era of three separate worlds or four worlds."

Who are the CL's poking fun at? China again. Premier Chou En-lai's 10th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. "The awakening and growth of the event in contemporary international relations. In his address to the U.N., Mao Tsetung stated:

"As a result of the emergence of the socialist camp which existed for the first time, the development of capitalism, too, is disintegrating. Judging from the present national relations, the world is being divided into three parts, or three worlds, and in contradiction to one another. The United States and the Soviet Union make up the two main developing countries in Asia, Africa and other regions make up the two main countries between the two main powers."

What is also under attack here are the revisionist movements which haven't yet completed their revisionist revolution, but are carrying out political revolutions. These united front movements from nearly every class with

With this issue, *THE CALL* begins a regular column featuring articles taken from revolutionary newspapers around the world. The following article was translated and adapted from Japanese by the Hsuinhua News Agency in the People's Republic of China:

Japanese Communists

View New World Situation

Tokyo, Japan—The "People's Star," organ of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), carried on June 4 a talk by Masayoshi Fukuda, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), entitled "On Problems That Command Particular Attention in the Current International Situation."

Masayoshi Fukuda was delivering the talk on May 25 to the editorial staff of the "People's Star," the "Vanguard," and "Choshu Shimbun."

He said, "The most important thing is to stand on the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism in the turbulent international situation. The moves of various political forces must be firmly held on their correct strategy and pushed forward the world proletarian revolution."

Fukuda said; "The basic conditions of the present world have greatly changed and the important and fundamental conditions have changed."

He said, "The contradiction between the imperialist camp and the socialist camp has become more acute. The imperialist camp is changing its basic conditions and making a change in the basic conditions of the world. This will take place in the division of the world into two political forces, that is to say in political strategy, due to the contradictions," he stated.

Fukuda pointed out that Chairman Mao Tsetung's speech to the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on April 9, 1970, on the present world situation and the new deployment of the world's forces. He said: "It is necessary to carry out a revolution once again for this is a fundamental change in the world." Fukuda said, "From Chairman Mao's speech stressed the importance of the world in the struggle against imperialism in particular."



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to the Communist League

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Since the end of World War II, when U.S. imperialism replaced Hitler Germany as the most aggressive and dangerous imperialist power, it has met with defeat after defeat. In Korea, the U.S. imperialists met their first direct military set-back, which was followed by the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people. In the last decade, many Third World countries have won their political independence and are now struggling for economic independence as well. The emergence of the People's Republic of China and several other socialist countries since World War II has provided encouragement and a reliable rear area for these countries.

In the May 20th Statement, Mao Tsetung sums up the lessons of this experience:

"Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abund-

ant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country, can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

Is Chairman Mao's talk about "big and small," and "weak and strong" populism and subjectivism or is it Marxism-Leninism applied to the world situation today? We think it is the latter.

What do the writers of the Tribune article, who claim to be more Marxist than Mao Tsetung, say about the position of U.S. imperialism in the world today? Here are their words:

"A concrete analysis by the leadership of the Communist League disclosed that far from entering into its immediate doom, USNA (United States of North America-ed.) imperialism was expanding its hegemony and tightening its grip on the dependent areas of the world."

ERASES THE VICTORIES

By saying that U.S. imperialism is stronger than ever and that the oppressed nations are weaker than ever, CL has liquidated in one sweep of a pen, the great victories that have been won by the countries fighting for independence. They claim that there is no such thing as countries of the Third World fighting for their freedom. They write in the May Day article:

"As the struggle for the hegemony of the world proletariat becomes more and more intense, the maneuvers of the revisionists become more and more difficult to unearth and refute. There is a concept arising today that we are in a new era, an era of the sundering of the world into three separate worlds or as some are now proposing, four worlds."

Who are the CL'ers poking at here? Of course it is China again. Premier Chou En-lai, in his Report to the 10th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, said, "The awakening and growth of the Third World is a major event in contemporary international relations."

In his address to the U.N., Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping stated:

"As a result of the emergence of social-imperialism, the socialist camp which existed for a time after World War II is no longer in existence. Owing to the law of the uneven development of capitalism, the Western imperialist bloc, too, is disintegrating. Judging from the changes in international relations, the world today actually consists of three parts, or three worlds, that are both interconnected and in contradiction to one another. The United States and the Soviet Union make up the First World. The developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and other regions make up the Third World. The developed countries between the two make up the Second World."

What is also under attack here are the national liberation movements which haven't yet reached the stage of socialist revolution, but are carrying out their national democratic revolutions. These united front movements of people from nearly every class within the oppressed nations are

He said, "The most important thing is, to proceed from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, profoundly analyze the turbulent international situation of today, grasp the moves of various political forces in the world and keep a firm hold on their correct strategic deployment so as to push forward the world proletarian revolutionary movement."

Fukuda said; "The basic contradictions in the contemporary world have greatly sharpened. It is a particularly important and fundamental question in analyzing the world situation."

He said, "The contradictions between the socialist camp and the imperialist camp have turned into the contradictions between the socialist countries on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other. Apart from being a change in the basic contradictions, this should call one's attention to and make one see clearly what changes will take place in the division and realignment of the world political forces, that is to say, what changes will take place in political strategy, due to this change in the basic contradictions," he stated.

Fukuda pointed out that Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Teng Hsiao-ping, in his speech at the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, dwelt on the changing world situation and the three-world thesis. Fukuda said: "It is necessary to clearly recognize these changes once again for this is a fundamental question in understanding the new deployment of various political forces in the world." Fukuda said, "From this analysis, Teng Hsiao-ping's speech stressed the importance of uniting the Third World in the struggle against imperialism and the superpowers in particular."

in fact a component part of the world proletarian socialist revolution.

It is this democratic revolution of the new type, which CL and the CPUSA have violently attacked in the past. And in the May Day article, CL quotes Marx, once again to oppose Marxism in this era:

"One of the lessons taught by Marx in the Manifesto is, 'The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie. History has fully confirmed their thesis.'"

There is a good lesson here about the use of dogmatism to trick the people. There is no mention made that Marx was writing these words before there was imperialism and when the world had not yet been completely divided into oppressed and oppressor nations.

Marx's words were correct for that period but following World War I, the world changed radically and the imperialist chain was broken for the first time by the Russian revolution. These conditions made it possible for a united front movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries to be built against imperialism but not yet for socialism. As Mao Tsetung wrote in "On New Democracy":

SOCIALISM NOT YET POSSIBLE

"If the road of capitalism under bourgeois dictatorship is not to be taken, will it be possible then to take the road of socialism under proletarian dictatorship? No, that is also impossible."

Mao Continues:

"The present task of the revolution in China is one of opposing imperialism and feudalism; until this task is completed, socialism is out of the question."

Of those like CL, who opposed the two-stage revolution in the oppressed nations and who called for, as CL does, the "single revolution" that is the overthrow of one's own bourgeoisie first, Mao Tsetung said, "Certain malicious propagandists deliberately mix up these two different revolutionary stages, advocating the so-called 'theory of a single revolution' . . ."

The theory of skipping stages is familiar to all those who have had experience with the Trotskyists and other ultra-"left" opportunists. CL puts forth this Trotskyist line to try and drive a wedge in between the Third World struggles against imperialism and the socialist revolution for the working class. These two movements are in fact the closest of allies.

For a communist group, here in the heartland of U.S. imperialism to advocate such an anti-Marxist theory is in fact great-nation chauvinism. Any party that is built here in the U.S. must be based firmly on the principles of proletarian internationalism. Concretely this means rendering the most consistent support to the oppressed peoples of the Third World who are struggling against imperialist domination.

But the leadership of the "Continuations Committee" can only find vicious, slanderous words for the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their leaders. Every gain, whether large or small, by these countries in their fight for independence, is called a "defeat." Political independence is branded as "neo-colonialism" while the weakening of imperialism is never mentioned. What kind of aid is this?

CL is not the only one to attack China on this view of the world. All those afraid of the developing unity between the socialist revolutionary movement and the developing nations, which contain a majority of the world's people, are frantically trying to undermine this unity. Michael Zagarell, leading spokesman for the CPUSA, in his latest diatribe against Marxism-Leninism and against China

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)

With this issue, *THE CALL* begins a regular column featuring articles taken from revolutionary newspapers around the world. The following article was translated and adapted from Japanese by the Hsuinhua News Agency in the People's Republic of China:

Japanese Communists

View New World

Situation

Tokyo, Japan—The "People's Star," organ of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), carried on June 4 a talk by Masayoshi Fukuda, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), entitled "On Problems That Command Particular Attention in the Current International Situation."

Masayoshi Fukuda was delivering the talk on May 25 to the editorial staff of the "People's Star," the "Vanguard," and "Choshu Shimbun."

Referring to the contention for hegemony by the two superpowers in the First World, Fukuda said, "So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there can be no peace nor can there be tranquility. In the final analysis, either they will fight each other, or the people of the world will rise in revolution against the two superpowers."

He said, "The two superpowers are in sharp confrontation with the people of the Third and the whole world. In the Third World, the struggle for national liberation of the Indo-Chinese people, the Palestinian and other Arab people and other people is surging forward in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world. The whole Third World is fighting against imperialism, especially the superpowers. Meanwhile the developed countries of the Second World, the capitalist and imperialist countries, are also fighting against control, interference, threat, exploitation and the shifting of crises by the superpowers."

Fukuda said, "The Soviet Union has turned into social-imperialism. The socialist camp is no longer in existence. The contradictions between the oppressed nations and imperialism are sharpening and the strength of the oppressed nations is developing and growing. The contradictions between the proletariat and bourgeoisie of various countries are developing. The proletariat is getting stronger. Under these circumstances, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are in contradiction with each other on the one hand, and are attempting to divide and control the world on the other. This is the present situation of the correlation of the world political forces."

Fukuda said, "If one still sees the current world political situation in the light of 10 years ago, he will not understand the development of the situation."

"Countries want independence, Nations want liberation, People want revolution"

TAKING UP THE CALL

PALESTINE COUNCIL: STEP UP STRUGGLE

The Palestine National Council (PNC) concluded its Twelfth Session in June having strengthened the unity among its member groups, and adopting several key documents. The PNC summed up the period since the October War by saying that "its consequences have strengthened the Arab nation...and have been a step towards putting the imperialist-Zionist camp to rout." As far as the super-power settlement of the conflict in the Middle East is concerned, the PNC stated, "The enemies of our nation are attempting to contain the October War achievements and to impose a political settlement to be accomplished at the expense of our Palestinian people."

The PNC pointed out that stepping up the armed struggle inside Palestine was crucial at this time, and that unity among the Palestinians and within the Arab world must be deepened. The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was directed to "struggle by all means, chiefly armed struggle for liberating the Palestinian territory and establishing the national, independent, and militant power of the people on every part of the Palestinian territory which will be liberated." After the establishment of such a state, the PNC declared that its strategy would be to liberate "the whole Palestinian soil as a step towards overall Arab unity."

The PNC further said that it would send representatives to the Geneva negotiations but only on the condition that the question of Palestine be treated as a question of national rights, and not a refugee problem, which the United Nations has termed it.

In a moving speech at the conclusion of the session, Khalid el Fahoum, the Chairman of the PNC thanked the peoples of the world for the support they have given to the Palestinian revolution. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO's executive committee, stressed in his concluding remarks the fact that the Palestinians are fighting for the "establishment of a Palestinian democratic state where all Moslems, Christians, and Jews will be able to co-exist in fraternity."

PSP SECRETARY ISSUES CHALLENGE AT U.N.

United Nations, New York—Five months after the U.N. General Assembly overwhelmingly declared that Puerto Rico is in fact a colony of the U.S., pro-independence forces on the island have challenged the colonialists to debate the future of the island before the world body.

Last month at the United Nations, Juan Mari Bras, secretary-general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) issued the challenge at a news conference. The representatives of the two pro-colonialist parties in Puerto Rico, he said, should appear before the Decolonization Committee when it again takes up the status of the island at a session to be held this August.

Independence focres hold that the first step towards any "decolonization," must be total independence. This demand has been supported not only by the masses of Puerto Ricans, but by over 100 countries of the world. Under pressure, the colonialists on the island and in the U.S. have begun to talk of "autonomy" rather than independence, as a cover for continued domination.

For example, shortly after the U.N. committee rejected the U.S. assertion that Puerto Rico was "free" and declared that the island was a colony, Gov. Hernandez Colon quickly set up an Ad Hoc Committee to make recommendations for the island's "autonomy." Its recommendations include more freedom for the Puerto Rican government to license radio stations and a greater say in granting shipping rights to the island's excellent ports.

Fearing that even these timid moves toward autonomy might anger his U.S. backers, Hernandez Colon is, at the same time, always quick to add that while he favors "needed revisions" in the island's charter, he wants no real separation of the island from the U.S. Ties with the imperialist giant to the north, he says, are "a unique experience in interdependence...many decades ahead of its time."

Mari Bras said he wants the representatives of the two pro-colonialist parties to be there in August at the U.N. meeting, "so we independence forces do not win by default." "The governor," he told the news reporters last month, "should not avoid this opportunity. If he really believes that his proposal is valid and legitimate, he should not fear international confrontation. Especially when he realizes that, whether he appears to defend his opinion or not, the U.N. will pass judgment on our colonial case and this judgment will be the basic factor—whether he likes it or not—in the final determination of our country's destiny."

14—THE CALL—JULY, 1974



SOVIETS SHOW UGLY FACE ON SUBCONTINENT

The social-imperialists of the Soviet Union have shown their treacherous and aggressive face on the Indian Subcontinent once again. In India itself, where a militant strike of railroad workers ended in May, the Soviet news agency, Tass, expressed its contempt for the workers and their demands, justifying the role of the Indira Gandhi government which murdered striking workers and refused to negotiate.

Tass accused the Indian workers of treason towards their government, saying that it was wrong to strike because the country is undergoing economic difficulties. The main demands, including wage increases and the eight-hour day were termed "abominable" by Tass, while the government was depicted as "not refusing to meet with the workers in principle." Even the newspapers of the capitalist countries in Europe portrayed the situation more realistically as the British paper, The Observer, called the strike, "the most ruthless industrial repression undertaken by an Indian government."

This was not the first time that Tass and the Soviet government have openly attacked the just struggles of the Indian masses in order to lend support to Gandhi and her cohorts. During the recent mass upsurge in Gujarat State against conditions of overwhelming starvation, hundreds of people were killed by the police when they demanded food. Tass excused the Indian reactionaries by saying, "Police were forced to open fire during clashes with anti-social elements." According to Tass, it is the people who are anti-social and reactionary, and the government which is just and progressive!

In Bangladesh (East Pakistan), there is new anger with the Soviet social-imperialists, who were the ones to provide the arms necessary to set up the puppet State of Bangladesh in the first place. The weekly newspaper, Holiday, reports that the Soviet Union has been extracting raw materials in repayment for loans, and in turn selling these products at a huge profit in the West. According to the Washington Post, Soviet "aid" representatives have been taking out boatloads of Pakistanis in order to "teach them to fish." Then, after exploiting the labor of the fishermen, the Soviet Union is selling the shrimp catch to the U.S.

The 'aid' mission of the USSR has now grown to 2000 "advisers," making it one of the largest such missions anywhere in the Third World. In reality, most of these advisers are working on the construction of a Soviet naval port in Chittagong, the strategic center of Indian Ocean shipping routes and naval transport.

These actions of the Soviet social-imperialists in exploiting Bangladesh and using it as their own base on the Subcontinent have aroused the anger of the people all over the area. Consistent condemnation of these actions has appeared in the newspapers of Dacca. As the Holiday article stated, "The technique of arm twisting does not seem to be the sole occupation of the Western donors. The Soviet Union, which has journeyed from proletarian revolution to social-imperialism is now no less adept in this."

NEW BOLIVIAN STUDENT MOVEMENT

The University of San Andreas in the Bolivian capital of La Paz is the focal point of a widespread movement for student rights across the country. The students of San Andreas have been on strike since May 22 protesting armed attacks by the police on student meetings, as well as the government's attempt to interfere with university autonomy, and appoint its own deans and rectors.

What began as a reform movement for student control of university affairs has turned into an all-out battle against government and police repression. The students have won support from five of Bolivia's major trade unions, which issued statements of solidarity with the new student movement.

MASS ANTI-FASCIST STRIKE IN ITALY

The Italian people, led by the workers and the trade unions, have responded to the threat of fascism in their country with mass actions aimed at welding the people into a solid anti-fascist front. On May 30, over 20 million workers and peasants participated in a nation-wide strike to protest the events of May 28, when a rally in the city of Brescia was attacked by fascist bombs, killing six and wounding ninety.

The focal points of the day of anti-fascist solidarity on May 30 were in the large cities. In Rome, over 300,000 people demonstrated under the slogan "down with fascism" while the crowd heard numerous speeches calling on the working people to fight together to smash the rising menace posed by neo-fascist organizations and their collaborators in the government.

In Italy, organizations openly committed to stripping the masses of all democratic rights, outlawing unions, and imposing a police state, have grown in influence as the economic crisis has deepened. At the same time, the Christian Democrats and other so-called representatives of the democracy, have done nothing to stop these groups.

Fascist organizations have been responsible for a long series of bombings, abductions, arson incidents, etc., directed against leftists and revolutionaries, as well as the trade unions, and even some bourgeois political parties. The bombing at Brescia was the most dramatic event of this type to date, but the masses of Italian people have responded to it with a new unity to fight fascism and its allies throughout society.



Rally in Brescia was attacked by fascist bombs killing six.

AUSTRALIA LONG MARCH AGAINST FOREIGN BASES

A "long march" across Australia concluded in late May with its members having trekked the length of the continent demanding that foreign military bases be closed. Peter Galvin, a spokesman for the contingent in the march from the city of Melbourne, explained upon his return that the march was just the beginning of actions directed at foreign military influence in Australia. He further said that as the campaign continued, it would be directed at both the U.S. and the USSR, by opposing superpower control of the Indian Ocean. In recent months, the Indian Ocean has become a sphere of sharp contention between the two superpowers, threatening the peace and security of millions of people whose countries surround the Ocean.

BURMA WORKERS PROTEST INFLATION

The workers movement in Burma accelerated to massive proportions this spring with railroad and factory workers staging huge strikes and demonstrations in protest of rising food prices and shortages. Students from Rangoon University have also joined these protests.

In a June 6 speech, Prime Minister U Sein Win detailed the development of the strikes, noting that they had begun among railroad workers, but spread to the textile industry, the oilfields, other transport workers, and the big mills. In response, the government moved to ban all meetings, demonstrations, and processions in the city of Rangoon for one month.

Even though these bans were passed by the government, workers have continued to hold mass actions, and the government has been forced to open up some of its rice stores to ease the shortages and mass hunger.



Another Martyr for Irish Freedom

With the future of Irish independence hanging in the balance, more patriots have come forward to lay down their life for the Republican cause.

The death of Michael Gaughan, last month following more than two months without food in a British prison, was met with a hero's funeral and demonstration by thousands of Irish people and supporters of the independence cause. In London, nearly 1,000 supporters of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) marched from the Hyde Park speaker's corner to within 50 yards of the home of Prime Minister Harold Wilson shouting "Victory to the IRA!" and "Shoot, shoot the British bastards!"

In the Irish Republic honor guards escorted the flag-draped coffin of young Gaughan, on an emotion-filled journey across the country to his home in Ballina on the western seaboard. Following Requiem Mass, six young patriots dressed in combat jackets stepped forward and fired a volley of shots.

At the graveside, IRA Chief of Staff, David O'Connell, who is reputed to be the most wanted man north and south of the Irish border, stepped forward and delivered an oration. Though hundreds of police were present, none dared to interfere with the ceremonies. Thousands of mourners jammed into Leigue Cemetery, a few miles outside of town for the burial, wearing black armbands and carrying the Irish tricolor trimmed with black.

According to UPI reports, the funeral was held hours behind schedule as the three-mile-long procession which left Dublin at 10 a.m. was swelled by thousands of mourners in villages and towns along the 160-mile route.

The heroism of Gaughan, 24, an IRA member who was

sentenced in 1971 to seven years for conspiring to rob a London bank for the IRA, has sparked the mass struggle for total independence and against all compromise solutions to British colonialism. Gaughan began his hunger strike March 30 as a show of solidarity with two other IRA hunger strikers, Dolours and Marion Price. His weight had dropped from 160 lbs. to 84 lbs. The British government said that he died of pneumonia but it was well known to all that the real cause of death was an injury caused by attempts by British doctors to force feed him. Gaughan's death, said Malachy Foots, a spokesman for the Provisional Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, "has been seen in Ireland in the same light as if it had been caused by a bullet from a British army rifle."

The fast of the Price sisters, who were sentenced last November 15 to life in prison for their alleged role in London car bombings, reportedly ended last month after 200 days. The sisters were demanding that they be transferred to an Ulster prison for the rest of their term. The fast ended, when representatives from the British Labor government apparently agreed to meet their demands.

Friends and relatives of the Price sisters have charged that they were unjustly prosecuted and tried, that they received no legal advice until four days after their arrest, that British authorities purposely shifted the trial from London to the more conservative town of Winchester. The sisters have also been the victims of brutality on the part of prison officials who attempted to force-feed them during their long heroic hunger strike by clamping their mouths while a greased tube was inserted through their noses through which a solution of iron, orange and glucose was directly poured into their stomach causing acute vomiting.

Communist Party)—between them hold five posts in the provisional cabinet, and have come out, in words, for granting the colonies independence through negotiations. But they have not put up any sort of a big fight on the issue. They have used their high positions not as a tribune to rally the Portuguese people to action against the colonial system and its backers, and in solidarity with the African liberation movements, but as a platform to win all sorts of votes for their parties in the promised elections.

The cabinet in any case has no real power. The cabinet ministers were appointed by the junta and can be dismissed by the junta. By appointing these leftists—who are anything but real Marxist-Leninists—to the cabinet, the junta made itself look more progressive than it was. It hoped to deceive elements inside the African movements into thinking its talk of independence was sincere and well meant, so that the freedom fighters would lay down their arms or start quarreling within their ranks.

Having a Communist Party leader as Minister of Labor and another one as Minister Without Portfolio also helped the junta cool out the massive waves of industrial strikes that rocked the country at the end of May. Workers all over Portugal struck the big Portuguese and foreign-owned companies (including Firestone, Timex and ITT branch plants) demanding both higher pay—Portugal has the lowest wages in Europe—and the removal of the old fascist managers and supervisors. The Communist and Socialist parties not only sent their Cabinet Ministers to the shops to tell the workers to stop their strikes, they actually organized an anti-strike demonstration!

ARMED FORCES UNRELIABLE

The captains of the Armed Forces Movement who made the coup have not shown themselves a resolute force for the independence of the colonies either. Their program, which is the political manifesto of the April 25 anti-fascist revolution, talks in general of stopping the colonial wars, but stops short of any concrete plan or timetable.

These captains hate the old regime, and they know they had been losing the African wars under the old regime's direction. Some of the captains are even quite radical, more so even than the leftist leaders in the cabinet, and would do anything to get out of Africa right away. Many others, though, are almost as conservative as the generals. Nearly all are preoccupied with their careers and promotions. What would happen to them if the Africa wars ended and two-thirds of the army were demobilized? Torn this way and that, the captains are unable to unite to act on anything but the most minimal program. Instead of putting forward a spokesman of their own to take their case to the people, they handed leadership to General Spínola, and have kept in the background ever since.

As for Spínola, he has never made any secret of his de-

Finally, when the two sisters refused to stop their fast, and when their near death was very evident, the authorities gave in, but not before Gaughan had died in his cell.

In a letter to her mother, Dolours Price, 23, wrote, "Each day passes and we fade a little more. But no matter how the body may fade, our determination never will. We have geared ourselves for this and there is no other answer."

In another letter, Marion Price, 20, wrote, "Sometimes we can achieve more by death than we could ever hope to living. We've dedicated our lives to a cause and it's supremely more important than any one individual's life."

The hunger strikes and Gaughan's death gave inspiration to the new upsurge in the Republican movement following the British capitulation in the face of the reactionary strike of the so-called Ulster Workers' Councils (UWC). The strike was aimed at a British-backed attempt to set up a "Northern Ireland Assembly" as a coalition of moderate Catholics and Protestants attempting phony "self-rule" under the guns of British troops. The rightist led strike demanded total Protestant supremacy and was, in fact, encouraged by the British, who have always fomented sectarian bloodshed as a way of justifying their colonial presence in Ireland.

The concept of "power-sharing" in the "Northern Ireland Assembly" between Brian Faulkner's United Ulster Unionist Council, supposedly representing the Protestants and Gerry Fitt's Social Democratic and Labor Party for the Catholics, was designed to isolate the Protestant and Catholic military organizations on both sides of the struggle and allow the British troops to appear as peace-makers. The IRA which has always demanded total British withdrawal from Ireland, had also called for the end of the so-called "Northern Ireland Assembly."

SCHEME FAILS

However, when Faulkner resigned from the Northern Ireland executive May 28, it became clearer than ever that this scheme could never work. There is now sharpening discontent within Britain itself and strong sentiment in Parliament for a withdrawal of all British troops. However, Prime Minister Wilson still claims that "There is no easy solution through withdrawal of troops unless this house is prepared to risk a holocaust."

Lying at the root of the bloodshed has always been British imperialism and colonialism and only after the 15,000 foreign troops are driven out, can the Irish people, Catholic and Protestant, be free to resolve their own contradictions and build a free, unified and independent Ireland. But this won't take place through any farce "power-sharing" schemes. Instead, Ireland will win its freedom through the blood-shedding of many more Irish heroes like Michael Gaughan and the Price sisters.

Revisionists prop up Spínola

PORTUGAL STILL PRACTICING COLONIALISM

Two months after the coup in Lisbon, the Portuguese army is still standing in the way of African freedom.

The new government that chased out the top fascists from the old regime April 25 has begun talks with the liberation movements in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola, but has shown no solid sign of recognizing the countries' independence, especially not the latter two, which have the real wealth.

At first the new government raised many hopes the world over that Portugal's leading circles had "seen the light" and given up trying to rule black Africa. Events so far have shown, however, that the government is trying to continue its 500-year old rule of the colonies in some more modern, efficient and better-looking form.

When it first took power in Portugal, the new government eliminated the old fascist laws that kept the people from having even the most basic freedoms. This was a big step forward for the Portuguese people. Since then, however, the government has started nibbling away at the new freedoms again, sliding backward toward the old ways.

The first person jailed by the new government for political reasons, the first demonstration it broke up with tear gas and water cannons, the first newspapers and radio programs it censored all came out for immediate independence for the African colonies.

There has been a three-way power struggle inside the new government on the African wars, which the forces in favor of holding on to the colonies by all means possible have won, at least for the time being.

The three elements in the government are the leftist parties, the captains who make up the Armed Forces Movement, and the generals who make up the junta. The leftist parties—liberal reformers (Socialist Party and the revisionist

sire to keep the African territories in Portuguese hands. Without them, he said in his book published in February, Portugal itself would become a colony of the richer Western countries. His opposition to a "military solution" of the colonial problems does not mean he favors withdrawal of the army from Africa. It means only that he sees the need to combine brute military force with clever political maneuvering, including some concessions, in order to hang on. He is even willing to allow formal political independence as a last resort, providing Portugal and its allies can somehow keep control of the colonies' economic riches.

SPÍNOLA A LONGTIME FASCIST

Spínola, from an aristocratic family, volunteered to fight on the side of fascist Generalissimo Franco in the Spanish Civil War and was an "observer" with the German Nazi armies in the Soviet Union during World War II.

Spínola is well-connected among Portugal's richest and most powerful banking and industrial families. The financier Champilinaud, Portugal's Rockefeller, whose interests in Africa are deep, is among Spínola's longtime backers. His rise to the Presidency of Portugal was welcomed by the State Department in Washington and by diplomats from other NATO countries, as well as by the governments of apartheid South Africa and racist Rhodesia, which border on Portugal's colonies of Mozambique and Angola. There are some who believe that the CIA, which has been operating more or less openly in Lisbon since the coup, was also active in paving the way for Spínola's rise beforehand. He has also received a helping hand from the USSR, which recognized his government on June 9, despite a worldwide diplomatic boycott of Portugal, then still standing, called by the progressive African governments, the liberation movements, and the U.N.

Without intending it, the April 25 coup opened the floodgates to the masses of Portuguese people to pour forth with their demands for a better life. They do not want the colonial wars; and the workers and peasants in uniform who make up the rank and file of the armed forces want it least of all. When the news of the coup reached army men in the African territories, there was celebration and dancing—with the thought that they would be home and free in a week or two. Eventually, they will get their wish one way or another; for the African liberation movements are irreversible, and will sooner or later drive the Portuguese troops out if they do not leave of their own free will.

Until then, the Portuguese armed forces remain the major immediate enemy of African independence. Despite the siren songs of Portugal's revisionist Communist Party, for whom an alliance between the people and the colonial armed forces is necessary if they are to keep their cabinet posts, the masses of Portuguese people are more and more coming to see that "a nation cannot be free so long as it oppresses others."

IMPERIALISTS ARE THE REAL TERRORISTS

Moments after Richard Nixon announced in Cairo that he was prepared to offer Egypt nuclear aid, Senator Henry Jackson snorted from his office in Washington that this was a mistake because "Terrorists are in charge there!"

The view which portrays every Palestinian liberation fighter as a terrorist, is a mask to conceal the justice in the Palestinian people's demand that their stolen land be returned and that they be allowed to build a free and democratic state in Palestine. By shouting "terrorist" every time the question of Palestinian rights comes up, the reactionaries in the U.S. and Israel hope to conceal their own terrorist acts towards the Arab peoples. Facts show that more Arabs and Jews alike have been killed by "revenge" operations on the part of the Israeli government than in any Palestinian actions, including the ones labelled "terrorist."

Tens of thousands of Palestinians have been driven from their lands, impoverished, tortured, and murdered at the hands of the Zionist state. Who are the real terrorists in the world today? Are they the Palestinian masses, among whom there are a few groups who have staged sensational incidents in order to dramatize their plight—or are they the imperialists and Zionists who for half a century have systematically tried to wipe out the Palestinian population of Israel, while ruthlessly extending their trail of blood all over the Middle East?

In 1972, the Israeli government, in retaliation for an airline hijacking in which no one was killed, shot down an unarmed Libyan civilian airliner, killing 103 Arabs and Europeans. This is the Zionist conception of "revenge against terrorism." More recently, Israeli troops stormed a school where Palestinian fighters were holed-up and killed 22 children, in a frenzied raid which has been condemned by even portions of the Zionist press in Israel as needless bloodletting.

ZIONISM IS TERRORISM

But it was really once the state of Israel was officially established in May, 1948, that the Zionist terror methods were able to move into high gear. Special paratroop units such as the 101st, have become infamous for their tactics and have taken actions comparable to the U.S. Army My Lai Massacre in Vietnam. (Several Israeli units have been specially trained by the CIA, and Israeli commanders including Defense Secretary Moshe Dayan toured Vietnam extensively about U.S. operations there.) In 1953, the 101st Unit was formed and received special U.S. training in "escape and evasion," "mopping up," and "interrogation."

The special death patrols, assassination squads, and bare-handed terror killings directed by this unit of the Israeli army, have recently leaked into the Israeli press itself, despite government censorship efforts. "Ha'olam Hazeh" (Today) a Tel Aviv daily, recently described as follows the activities of the 101st Commander Ariel Sharon, in setting up the patrol units for Israeli occupied Gaza strip—Palestinian territory:

"The Gaza Patrol was an assassination unit, whose function was to kill, quietly and without trial . . . The men got a lengthy training in dressing up as Arabs and spoke fluent Arabic . . . there is no doubt that a considerable part of those killed were victims of errors and excesses . . ." (This story was banned by Zionist censorship, and appeared in Private Eye, Sept. 7, 1973.)

Commander Ariel Sharon first led a "reprisal" operation on October 14, 1953, when the 101st attacked the Palestinian refugee village of Qibya on the West Bank of the Jordan. The wipe-out operation slaughtered 66 Palestinian and Jordanian villagers, as a warning to the rest of the Palestinian population not to attempt to re-enter their homeland.

The United Nations observers reached the village two hours after this raid. Their report to the U.S. Security

Council read; "Bullet-riddled bodies near the doorways and multiple bullet hits on the doors of the demolished houses indicated that the inhabitants had been forced to remain inside while their houses were blown up over them. Witnesses were uniform in describing their experience as a night of horror . . . during which Israeli soldiers moved about in their village blowing up buildings, firing into doorways and windows with automatic weapons, and throwing hand grenades."

According to Israeli journalist Z. Schiff, the 101st employed civilians "for carrying out revenge at so much per piece." They crossed the borders, murdered Palestinian refugees, and in order to prove this, they had to bring back some part of their victims. They were paid per murder. The hero of Unit 101 is Meir Har-Zion, whom Israeli journalist A. Ben-Yona recently called, "the most active Israeli terrorist, a man who claims that it is not enough to kill an Arab with a gun, that to be a man, one has to kill with a knife." Har-Zion's memoirs, according to Ben-Yona, "describe with loathsome gloating the knifing of innocent Arab shepherds." This "hero" was rewarded by the State of Israel with a large chunk of stolen Palestinian land to retire on, and General Sharon called him, "the fighting symbol of the entire Israeli Army."

AGGRESSION AGAINST ARABS

This history of genocidal acts on the part of the Israeli military is only a small piece of the general history of political and armed aggression which the Zionists have committed against the Palestinians and the Arab world for the last twenty-six years. In and of itself it is a total indictment of Zionism and imperialism as the real perpetrators of terrorism.

But are the Palestinians terrorists as well? The program of the Palestine National Council, which represents virtually all of the liberation organizations, is for a democratic, non-secular state, which would guarantee national rights to the Palestinian people, and democratic rights to all—Christians, Moslem and Jew. It is the Zionists who insist that Palestinians can have no rights in Israel, that Israel must be exclusively a Jewish state, and that there should be no negotiations with any Palestinian groups because, in the words of Golda Meir, "Palestine does not exist."

In the attempt to publicize the just struggle of the Palestinians and to expose and attack the policies of Zionism,

several groups carried out actions in which civilians were killed. Some of these actions have been condemned by the Palestinian Liberation Organization as setting the struggle back more than they advanced it. But isolated acts of "terrorism" are not by any means the main trend in the Palestinian movement. The Palestinian people are fighting a war for national liberation which has the active and militant support of the masses of Arab people. They choose whatever means they must to wage their war most successfully, armed guerilla struggle, political mobilization, negotiations, etc.

In every capital that Nixon visited in June, Arab leaders told him that peace could not come to the Mideast before the rights of the Palestinians were restored. However, neither the U.S. imperialists nor the Israeli Zionists have any intention of recognizing these rights.

The hypocritical cry of "terrorism" on the part of the Zionists is a cover for their own murderous deeds and is being used simply as an excuse for their aggression against Arab lands and their wanton murder and continued bombings of civilian populations in refugee camps in Lebanon. They have made it clear that they will never stop until they have killed every last Palestinian.

Both imperialist superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, have joined in the chorus of condemnation of the Palestinians as "terrorists" hoping to shift peoples' attention away from their own big-power contention in the area and in order to take the heat off of Zionism.

SOVIET SUPPORT A LIE

Twice in the last two years, the Soviet Union has voted to "condemn terrorism" at the UN, but this condemnation rings especially hollow. For while they make this backhanded attack on the Palestinian guerillas, they are at the same time allowing tens of thousands of Zionists to migrate each year to Israel, to live and settle on Palestinian lands. They are also well known as arms profiteers in the Mideast and as bullies who use their money and arms to pressure the Arabs into capitulating to Israel.

But while the two superpowers and the Zionists have made great political use out of the question of terrorism to attack the just cause of the Palestinians, that just cause has continued to grow and to gain support from the people of the entire world. In a June 15 television program, CBS Report, which tried its best to slander the Palestinians, the narrator was forced to admit that he could not find a single Palestinian, anywhere in the Middle East who did not support the liberation movement.

The fact is that the whole Palestinian population is at war with the real terrorists who go by the name of imperialism and Zionism. They are fighting for their lands, their rights and their lives. In this fight they should be fully supported.

FIVE YEARS OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS FOR PRG

June 6, 1974 marked the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG). Although the anniversary comes more than a year after the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement, it was still celebrated amid the flames of war.

The great victories won since the founding of the PRG in 1969, especially the forcing of the imperialists and their puppets to come to the negotiating table, have not in any way ended the hopes of the reactionaries. They have persisted in their aggression and have continued economic and military support to the fascist Thieu regime in Saigon in the vain hope of turning Vietnam once again into their colony.

The founding of the PRG marked a turning point in the liberation war in Vietnam. It was not only a great step forward for the Vietnamese, but for the people of the U.S. as well, whose sons were being drafted by the thousands to fight the imperialist war and who were paying the price for that war in every possible way.

Today, however, it is important to take note that the struggle against U.S. aggression is not over. The U.S. government continues to encourage the Thieu fascist regime in their "nibbling" and land-grabbing expeditions against the PRG-led, liberated zones. It is only in this liberated territory that was won with the bloodshed of a million patriots, that people in south Vietnam live in freedom. In Saigon, on the other hand, the jails are packed to overflowing with so-called "criminals" who are in fact those who have opposed to one degree or another, U.S. domination or the fascist policies of the regime.

In the 25-day period between April 21 and May 15 alone, the Saigon administration launched 1,039 land-grabbing operations, 288 artillery attacks and 629 bombing raids. On May 4, the Saigon administration killed or wounded more than 30 pupils in an attack on the Cong Dong School in Vinh Long province and last month attacked a north Vietnamese ship.

The continued violations of the Paris Agreements by the U.S. and their Saigon puppets led the PRG and their Allies to discontinue participation in the present talks between the two sides on implementation of the Agreements. This is certainly a just and correct decision given the conditions of this continued violation of the Agreement by the imperialists.

On this 5th anniversary of the founding of the PRG, we here in the U.S. should happily celebrate the great achievements won by the heroic Vietnamese people in their fight for freedom and independence for their motherland. However, we should also take note of the continued aggression being directed out of Washington.

The PRG continues to carry on its mission of opposing the attempts by the U.S. imperialists and puppets in Saigon to sabotage the Paris Agreements. Puppet troops are being wiped out by the thousands in their attempts at continued aggression. The people in the Saigon controlled areas are rising in rebellion every day. We must heighten our resistance as well, for we are fighting the same enemy on a different front.

LONG LIVE THE VICTORIES OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT!

AN IMMEDIATE END TO U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM! FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT!



The struggle of the Palestinians against Zionism and imperialism has brought fighting unity to the whole Arab world. Above, a rally in Yemen to protest U.S.-Israeli aggression.

A New Film About Sloane Strike

"REBORN IN STRENGTH"

"I'll tell you about Sloane. All those factories he's got, he wouldn't have anything if it wasn't for us—the hours we put in for him, the work we put out for him!" The words of Joe Chavez, a United Rubber Workers Local 621 striker describing the man that has done everything possible over the last 16 months to break the morale and unity of the 550 men and women fighting for a better life and the right to keep their union.

Chavez knows better than most about Sloane. He has worked for over 17 years at the Sloane plant, and has seen it grow from a small operation in the Sloane brothers' garage to a multi-national corporation. Chavez and the other strikers, from leadership to rank and file, are very vocal about their opinions on Sloane and many other issues. Although the strikers have been boycotting and speaking throughout the Southwest over the last 16 months, they haven't until recently had the opportunity to tell their full story. In late May Local 621 changed that.

Breaking through the wall of isolation that has been clamped on the strikers by the entire media, the local members, with support from the left movement, produced a 16-minute, color film, called "Reborn in Strength." And from Joe Chavez' opening remarks about his ex-boss to the film's end, we are shown the story of a 16-month strike and how

it has changed the lives of hundreds of Latino workers. Although "Reborn in Strength" may never play at your corner theater, the film relates to the lives of millions of people as their story.

"Reborn in Strength" tells of the conditions that workers in the Southwest face. It was these conditions which led up to the strike walkout. As Maria Herrera says in the film, "The plant manager said we'd be back as soon as we ran out of tacos and beans . . . he was dead wrong!" And as the film moves on, the lessons that strikers learned in the struggle become clear. "I went to the Labor Relations to tell them what was going on . . . and all they did was shut the door on me!" The story related by Irma Casillas, as a police patrol car cruises by on the screen, is a common one to the members of Local 621.

"Reborn in Strength" is more than relating the lessons learned by the Local 621 strikers. The film is a textbook for working people in the Southwest struggling for their rights. The boycott taken up by the strikers as a weapon to overcome the anti-unionism of the ruling class in the Southwest is explained in the strikers' own words. Even more, "Reborn in Strength" is an organizing tool used by the strikers to help build their movement. Local 621 members traveling throughout Los Angeles and the Southwest

have carried prints of the film with them to help publicize the strike.

"Reborn in Strength" is an example of working class culture and creativity. While strike supporters played a major role in producing the film, as the film points out, "No amount of effort can equal that of the strikers themselves." Besides actually writing the film, the Sloane strikers gave the film its general direction. Although there have been many instances of personal sacrifices in this strike, the members felt that the high level of morale must be the main point of the film if it was to be an accurate portrayal of their struggle. When the film was shown at the union hall for the first time, members greeted with a standing ovation.

FIGHTING MOTTO

Local 621's motto is "Reborn in Strength," and is placed on two ribbons (one in English and one in Spanish) below a red, black and gold Phoenix bird. The film took this fighting motto as its title, but it applies equally to the new upsurge of the labor movement among Chicano workers in the Southwest fighting for their democratic rights. The current wave of organizing drives in the Southwest among Chicano and Latino workers, such as the United Farm Workers of America, the Farah strike, the Pay-Less shoe boycott, and the Sloane strike is an extension of the militant labor drive of the 30's, and is long overdue because of the racist do-nothing leadership of the trade union movement. "Reborn in Strength" shows the true spirit of the labor movement during the 30's—from the rare footage of the Republic Steel Massacre to the Flint, Michigan General Motors sit-down strike that formed the United Auto Workers. As the film points out, "For millions of unorganized workers, these union rights were not yet a reality!"

"Reborn in Strength" was made by strikers and supporters to bring the opinions and the story of the Sloane strikers into the union halls, homes and television sets of the country. The sharp color and the music soundtrack of Pete Seeger and the Latino songs of struggle combine with the political lessons of the strike to drive one more nail in the ruling classes' coffin! When working and oppressed people speak for themselves, then imperialism and its culture are on the way out.

"Reborn in Strength" is available for showing in your community or union by writing to: THE CALL, P.O. BOX 2278, Bell Gardens, California, 90201

'MAGUINDANAO' TRIBUTE TO THE MUSLIM PILIPINOS

At a time when topless bars, racist Kung Fu movies, and sexist television comedies and commercials reflect the decadent nature of U.S. imperialism, a revolutionary culture that can serve and educate the masses of people is deeply needed. Mao Tsetung writes that the people are "eagerly demanding enlightenment, education, and works of literature and art which meet their urgent needs and which are easy to absorb, in order to heighten their unity and fight the enemy with one heart and one mind."

A fine example of this was the stage production of "Maguindanao A Tribute to the Muslim Pilipinos" presented by Pilipino American Alliance (PAA, a campus group) and Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP—union of democratic Pilipinos, an anti-imperialist organization) in Berkeley on May 19. An audience of 1500, including many families and people from all sections of the Filipino community, responded with great enthusiasm to the drama.

Written by a Muslim revolutionary and adapted for American audiences, "Maguindanao" centers around the struggle of the Muslims to retain their ancestral lands and the effect of this struggle on the family of the datu (local mayor).

The drama teaches many important political lessons. The barrio people are faced with the problem of how to save their lands from U.S. corporations which are working hand in hand with the reactionary Marcos regime. The solution proposed by the datu and his son-in-law, who are honestly concerned about the welfare of the people, is basically to rely on the "justice" of the officials in Manila. But the datu's son, Ismail, who has joined the revolutionary forces, has a different solution, "the people should rely on their own strength and unity."

The basic two-line struggle is presented in a very lively

and popular way. The people learn that it is not a question of Muslims against Christians. The characterization of the corrupt Balili brothers shows that there are Muslim officials who sell their people's lands to the U.S. companies just as there are poor Christians who also suffer under the rule of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the Marcos dictatorship.

By the end of the play the people have learned through their own experience that neither reform nor secession can solve the problems of the Muslim Filipinos, that only through their united revolutionary struggle can they win cultural and religious self determination and national democracy.

A KDP activist told *THE CALL* that "Maguindanao" was chosen because it presents not only the special oppression of the Muslim Filipinos but their culture as well. In the production, cultural dancing, traditional folk music and martial arts are woven into the drama. Thus the play becomes a tool for struggling against Christian chauvinism and smashing the myths of the Marcos regime that the Muslims are "savage rebel bandits."

These myths have been used to justify the genocidal war which the Marcos regime, backed by U.S. funds and arms, is waging against the Muslim people. The play educates people about the recent massacre of 1,000 Muslims in Jolo and about the heroic armed resistance of the Muslim people.

Under imperialism, the cultures of minority nationalities are suppressed and it becomes an important task of the revolutionary movement to educate people about the existence of different cultures and to popularize their forms. KDP has carried out this task well and has consistently used plays, skits, and songs in a way which educates and inspires the people and also advances the struggle. "Maguindanao" is one of their finest accomplishments.



Episode from the play "Maguindanao," an example of people's theater combining traditional forms, such as music, with revolutionary political content.

LETTERS TO THE CALL

Comrades,

Congratulations and thanks go to your excellent article on "Communist" League (CL). Lately I've been reading "The Political Line of the Motor City Labor League," a close CL affiliate (with ideological unity). The theory of "withdrawal from practice for intense study" in party building seems at first simply ridiculous. But I think that the root is some sort of weird, reversed-dialectics that they're into. For example, "...theory does not come from . . . activity, but just the opposite" (p. 34 PLMCLL).

Though the weird "U.S.N.A." term is frequently used, no formal explanation is given (Have you seen any? Probably some perverted analysis of the national question). Anyway, I was thrown off guard by seeing the term used in a quotation from "Peking Review." Later I looked up the reference and found it to be a misquote! P.R. had said "U.S.," real scruples, eh? M.S., Lakeland, Florida

Dear Friends:

I would gladly recommend that *THE CALL* print articles in about the partisan struggle of the Araguaia in Brazil led by the Communist Party of Brazil (PCB).

Since April of 1972, a guerrilla struggle has been launched in the state of Para, and has spread to the states of Goias and Mato Grosso. Peasant uprisings have been frequent; morale is high and some desertions of troops from the side of the fascist generals has occurred, according to Radio Tirana. Peasant uprisings and strikes also occur in other parts of Brazil, e.g., in Amazonas and North Eastern Brazil peasants sieze land and food storage areas and strikes are not uncommon in the cities. Sources for my information come from Hsuinhua news agency and Radio Tirana from the People's Republic of Albania. Also, see articles in Brazil Information Bulletin.

News about this has been blacked out in all western newspapers by the fascist generals and many "progressive" ones, so it's up to you people of *THE CALL* to print articles exposing this.

The struggle for the liberation of Brazil is part to the struggle for the liberation of Latin America from U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Socialist Imperialism. As Nixon once said, "If Brazil falls, so does the rest of Latin America," so as you see Brazil is in a very strategic position. P.M. Syracuse, N.Y.

NIXON TRAVELS...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Following the establishment of Syrian-U.S. diplomatic relations, more millions were promised to Assad. Then it was on to Tel Aviv, where Nixon promised the Zionists over 5 billion in arms and enriched shipments of uranium to Israel to help it build nuclear reactors.

Under such conditions of increasing confrontation, there are few illusions that the Nixon-Breshnev meeting in Moscow will produce the much-talked-about, era of "world peace." What is happening in fact is, that while talking "detente" both superpowers are sharpening their contention and war preparations.

What the Soviet revisionists hope to get from the Nixon visit is their "fair share" of the pie that is always carved up during an imperialist peace, and a bolstering of their image as superpower "peacemakers."

ATTEMPT TO COOL THE CRISIS

Most importantly, the Nixon trip to Moscow is an attempt to bail out the president and the ruling class, with Soviet help, from the political and economic crisis at home, which is worsening daily. Nixon has all along been trying to use his advantageous position in foreign affairs, to cool-out efforts to remove him from office and to take the eyes of the people off the Watergate affair.

This is more necessary now than ever before as recent polls show that for the first time a majority (52 per cent) of Americans now believe that Nixon should be impeached and removed from office.

But in fact, it has turned out that the internal contradictions have badly hurt Nixon's foreign efforts, rather than foreign affairs helping to ease the domestic crisis. At a Salzburg, Austria news conference last month, Kissinger threatened to quit if he was not immediately cleared of "wrongdoing" in the current wiretapping controversy. This effort to disassociate himself from the Watergate crisis created a rift between himself and Nixon. According to reports in U.S. News & World Report, (6/24/74) "Kissinger had not warned Mr. Nixon that he planned such a threat and his outburst left a chill between the two men for days."

The Watergate exposures have also thrown a crimp into the Nixon-Breshnev "detente" show as Paul Nitze, a veteran negotiator in the SALT talks resigned in protest of the "paralyzing effect of Watergate on the talks." Said

Nitze, "it would be illusory to attempt to ignore or wish away the depressing reality of the traumatic events now unfolding in our nation's capital."

Secondly, they hope to sign more agreements on nuclear arms controls, agreements which in the past haven't been worth the paper they were written on. Every time the two big powers sign arms limitations agreements, you can bet your last dollar that an arms build-up is right around the corner. While talking peace, both countries are continuing to test enormous amounts of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

Finally the Soviets hope to get more loans from the U.S. imperialists to bolster up their faltering economy. In the past 10 years, the Soviet revisionists have gone begging to the west at a tune of more than eight million dollars, more than 80 per cent of which has been borrowed since 1970.

Nixon's ideas are along similar lines. He wants to consolidate the recent U.S. advantage in the Middle East while working out joint agreements with the Soviet leaders, aimed at stabilizing Israel's position as a nation on Arab land. This is something the Soviet Union is quite prepared to do, while at the same time bargaining for some concessions to the Arab countries in hopes of expanding their sphere

of influence and pacifying the liberation movements in that part of the world.

Despite the pressures on both imperialist leaders to strengthen "detente" in order to relieve internal crisis, it seems unlikely that anything substantive will come out of the meetings. No real comprehensive agreement on limiting arms build-up seems likely, although some type of agreement on limited testing may be worked out.

In no way, however, will the Nixon excursions result in peace, either in the area of the Middle East or in the arena of nuclear war preparations. The character of superpower detente talks are such that only war and not peace can come as a result.

Whatever "detente" arrangements the superpowers make at the expense of the national liberation movements and people's struggles around the world, they can only be relative and temporary. The drive towards contention between the two superpowers and towards war and aggression is absolute, due to the imperialist system in each country.

As for the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism, this can only be resolved by the final victory of the people themselves. No amount of big-power talks can solve the problems in that part of the world. The struggle of the Arab countries for independence and of the Palestinian people for the return of the national rights is part of a historical tide that no giant power talks can turn back.

C.L. RESPONSE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13)

attacks those who support Third World struggles against the imperialist superpowers. Says Zagarell:

"In developing the revisionist theory of 'superpowers' the Maoists have rejected a class approach and have instead aligned themselves with the bourgeoisie." Says Zagarell: "... all concepts of a 'third course' inevitably mean capitulation to imperialism." (Political Affairs, Jan. 1974)

Both the revisionists of the CPUSA and the "left" revisionists of the CL, try and cover up the crimes of the Soviet social-imperialists, by hiding one fact that the world today has been divided into a handful of imperialist superpowers living off the exploitation of the vast majority of the people in the oppressed countries and nations.

CL goes so far as to say that, "such terms as superpowers are perfectly acceptable to the U.S. N.A. rulers because it tends to shield the class character of the most ruthless imperialism the world has ever known."

To both the CL and the CPUSA we must respond that the term "superpowers" is not classless. Superpowers have a very definite class character, the character of the imperialist class. It is not the "Maoists" who have invented a term, but rather the actions of the Soviet Union itself which have led the countries throughout the Third World to consider it a superpower. At the U.N. session, it was President Boumediene of Algeria who pointed out that, "In the regions of the Third World great powers' rivalries are increasingly transferred and the security of peoples is particularly threatened."

Why do these opportunists fear us telling the truth about the superpowers, who collude with each other to oppress the world's peoples while at the same time contending for world domination? With the CPUSA the answer is clear. They are in fact the agents of social-imperialism within the working class movement in the U.S. We hope the CL will explain their own motives for their vicious attack on China and their taking the side of the revisionists.

We ask why there is no mention made in the "concrete analysis by the leadership of the Communist League" of the social-imperialist nature of the Soviet Union? Why don't they call the Soviet Union by its right name, imperialism in deed—socialism in name only? Why isn't their international report directed at exposing the modern revisionists rather than attacking the fraternal comrades in China, who CL deceptively calls "the leader" of the revolution, while at the same time slandering that country's revolutionary line and great leader Mao Tsetung.

More importantly, we ask those who have blocked with CL in their Trotskyite attack on Marxism-Leninism and on the anti-imperialist united front, where are your principles?

PARTY BUILT ON OPPORTUNISM

If you really believe in the need to build a new Marxist-Leninist party, do you think it can be built on a foundation of Trotskyism and revisionism? Do you think that the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought can be voted in or out at a "Congress" democratically?

It is our view that the leadership of this so-called "Continuations Committee" is a group of proven splitters and wreckers, determined only to sabotage the genuine communist movement and push their line of pessimism, defeatism and capitulation to imperialism. It is a course no different in essence from the path being taken by the CPUSA revisionists.

Their line of pessimism comes from their view of the world—that imperialism has grown stronger and more consolidated; that the Third World movement against the superpowers is not a powerful ally of the working class, and that no party in the world is politically sound, except the little band around the Continuations Committee. Chairman Mao is a "populist" and the line of the Chinese Communist Party and the line of Marxism-Leninism in this era is "subjective."

No wonder they are pessimistic. No wonder they are trying to retreat from the revolutionary movement of the masses rather than braving the storm. Just because their retreat is done under the banner of "party-building" doesn't change the fact that they are calling for a retreat and that they are leading this Continuations Committee into the swamp of opportunism.

STEEL STRUGGLE ...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8)

the country. This did not come easily. It came through hard work—fighting the ENA, fighting discrimination, fighting for health and safety and for our rights. The resistance of steel workers in one local or district has been an example and source of strength to those of us in other districts.

"Now more than ever we must take the lessons and unity of this conference back to the people we work with and live with. We can tell them the rank and file is uniting. Workers in other industries can say we are uniting. People who do not work in the mills or factories can say, we are uniting. We are uniting to defend our rights.

"If we are to be made an example, we will be an example of resistance. We will say to Richard Nixon, R. Heath Larry of U.S. Steel, and I. W. Abel, 'We will not be crushed. We will make an example of you, by dumping you and your rotten policies.'"

Those interested in attending the August 17 pre-convention conference in Chicago, can contact the "Defend The Right to Strke Committee, (219-937-9171).

FROM THE CALL

PAMPHLETS:

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