

# 'DETENTE' IN THE SKY JUST A P.R. JOB

Shaking hands in space on July 17, Soviet and American astronauts provided the world with yet another symbol of the sham "cooperation" and the real conflict which lies at the heart of the so-called "detente" between the two superpowers.

Even as Soviet cosmonaut Leonov invited Thomas Stafford into the Soyuz spacecraft for borscht, the earth below them reflected the sharp contention and aggressive rivalry of the superpowers. Directly below the meeting place of the spacemen lay Germany, in the heart of Europe, where the two superpowers are currently marshalling their forces against each other in the battle for world domination.

The whole affair cost the American people some \$250 million, with the burden of a similar cost being borne by the Soviet people. Far from advancing science and technology, even the officials of the U.S. space program admitted that the joint U.S.-Soviet mission was "hardly a great technological breakthrough." At one point just before blast-off, astronaut Deke Slayton even commented that "The scientific value of this whole operation is negligible. It's mainly a PR job."

A number of U.S. political figures also expressed the sentiment that the operation was a worthless expense, including Wisconsin Senator William Proxmire, who attacked television and the press for portraying the space program as a "big media event" and losing their "objectivity" as to the "pros and cons."

Why would the two superpowers spend so much time and money on a mission with little scientific value? George Low, a leading NASA official explained that in the

"realm of detente...it is a very visible mission the whole world can see..." Every day in Moscow and Washington, the vast majority of time and money is devoted to scheming and plotting their rivalry with each other. Against this backdrop, a quarter of a billion dollars isn't much to spend on an advertisement that portrays these imperialists as "men of peace" interested in "cooperation" "international friendship" and "relaxation of tensions."

Internationally, and in their own countries, the superpowers are finding it hard going getting their war appropriations bills passed, opening up new naval bases, or drawing their allies into support for their war plans. It serves the interests of both to promote "detente" whether it be spaceflights, summit meetings, or any other symbols, be-

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PEOPLE OF  
THE WORLD  
UNITE TO  
DEFEAT  
IMPERIALISM

# THE CALL

POLITICAL  
NEWSPAPER  
OF THE  
OCTOBER  
LEAGUE

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# FREE JOANN LITTLE!

Raleigh, N.C. — Nearly 1,000 people, some from as far as Chicago and New York and all corners of the South, demanded freedom for JoAnn Little here July 14, the opening day of her trial. JoAnn has been charged with first degree murder for defending herself from a prison guard who was trying to rape her (see May CALL).

Busloads of marchers began arriving at the State Prison for Women at 8:30 a.m. From there, JoAnn's supporters marched through a section of Raleigh's Black community to Wake County courthouse where they maintained a militant vigil. The march started out in the driving rain, which continued off and on all day.

Many different groups and organizations participated in the demonstration, which was organized by the JoAnn Little Defense Committee, a committee led by the North Carolina Black Panthers. Representatives from the Black Women's United Front, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the October League, the Black Panther Party and others, including Owusu Sadaukai, a long time activist in the Black liberation struggle, addressed the rally in front of the courthouse. In spite of the rain and constant police harassment, the spirit of the march was extremely militant. Chants of "1,2,3, JoAnn must go free; 2,4,6,8, Smash the Capitalist State!" and "If defending yourself is wrong, we don't want to be right!" rang through Raleigh's downtown streets.

Demonstrations were also held in other cities around the country on July 12 in support of JoAnn. In Atlanta, 200 people marched from the city jail to Central Park, sponsored by the Atlanta Committee to Aid JoAnn Little. A contingent from Atlanta also went to Raleigh on the 14th. The Atlanta Workers Committee to Fight Back, Perry Homes Defense Committee, Welfare Mothers to Fight Back, Black Women's United Front, Revolutionary Workers Congress, October League, Family of Women, Community Karate Club, and Radio Station WRFG all participated in the Committee.

Although militant, the demonstration was peaceful, no thanks to the hundreds of prison guards, state troopers,



B. Brown, for The Call

Raleigh police and Wake County Sheriff's Deputies that had been mobilized. It became obvious very early that the police clearly wanted a confrontation that would allow them to make mass arrests and to attempt to discredit JoAnn's defense (not to mention prejudicing the jury.)

From the very beginning, the police made increasingly unreasonable demands on the demonstrators and, the more people complied, the more outrageous the police demands became. Twice they threatened to break up the march be-

cause people weren't marching "close enough together." At the courthouse, they said people couldn't stay on the steps; when people moved off the steps onto the sidewalk, they said people would have to go against the wall; when people moved against the wall, the police said, "you can't block the wall (?)" This went on all day. The cops even forced pickets to walk along certain lines in the concrete sidewalk and, quoting an obscure city ordinance, said that nobody could carry a sign over 24 inches wide, which meant that all the banners had to be taken down. In spite of this harassment, the demonstrators avoided a clash with the police, who had surrounded the courthouse for blocks in each direction with squad cars filled with waiting troopers.

## POLICE LINKED TO KLAN

Numerous speakers exposed the police actions even as they urged the increasingly impatient people to try to comply with their contradictory and provocative demands. Betty Bryant, who spoke for the BWUF and the October League, pointed to the link between the police and organizations like the Ku Klux Klan, and the big business interests that control them both. She called on people to continue organizing not only in Raleigh but wherever they were from. She finished her speech by demanding "Free JoAnn Little" and, staring directly into a line of police, "Down with the Klan!" She received a long and loud applause. Owusu Sadaukai, now working with Duke University Employees Local 77, pointed out that JoAnn Little not only suffered from race and sex oppression but class oppression as well. It is the system of capitalism that is responsible for the rape of women in prison, like JoAnn Little, and it is that system, in the long run, that has to be changed, he said. Larry Little, from the Winston-Salem Black Panther Party, served as chairperson for the rally.

At the trial itself, jury selection began and, as a hint of things to come, the state excused the only two Black jurors considered that day. Defense lawyers said they felt the reasons were racist, which isn't surprising, since the state's entire case is based on unbridled racism, defending an old

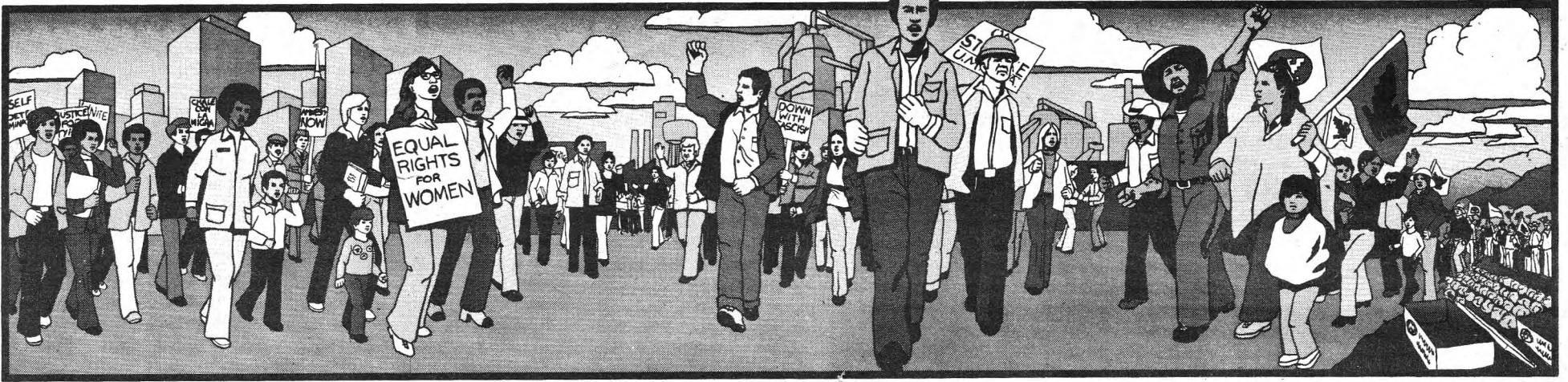
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SECCION EN  
ESPAÑOL

# THE PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE



## NEW DRIVE HITS 'ANTI-BUSING' MOVEMENT

Boston—Workers United to Fight Back (WUFB) has mounted a drive against the segregationist "anti-busing" movement this summer and fall. Opposition to school segregation and to the anti-busing forces has been a guiding principle of the WUFB since it began.

Literature of the Fight Back committee deals with the segregationist movement, exposing its leaders as enemies of labor, and pointing out that they have used racism to build a fascist organization in Boston. A recent WUFB leaflet states: "national minorities...have a democratic right to desegregated education, if they want it, in safety. We also see this movement as an attack on all working people."

This leaflet was used to bring over 150 people from all over Boston to a fund-raising party focussed against the segregationist movement. "There's No Hiding Place Down Here," a movie about Black and white labor in the South, was shown.

A representative of the September 13th Demonstration Organizing Committee addressed the party. This Committee, formed by the October League, is building a mass campaign during the summer months leading up to a demonstration on September 13 to coincide with the reopening of schools., under the banner: "Stop the Segregationists--Build the Fight Back!"

An active member of Workers United to Fight Back, in an interview with *The Call*, explained:

"We understand the struggle against the segregationist movement in Boston as part of our general struggle against attacks on oppressed nationalities. We also understand that the 'anti-busing' movement goes beyond national oppression and racism: it is part of a vicious and brutal fascist campaign now shaping up.

"This campaign aims at destroying the unity and organization of working people in this country, and letting the capitalists do as they wish. The campaign can be stopped by the united effort of the working people and oppressed nationalities. But to build unity, we need to take up the struggle against every form of special oppression and discrimination, such as the 'anti-busing' movement.

"This is the understanding we are taking to the working people of Boston."

## SCEF CALLS SOUTHERN FIGHT-BACK MEETING

Atlanta, Ga.—Activists from around the South will meet together on September 6th and 7th here for a Conference on the Fight Back Against the Economic Crisis.

The Fight Back Conference will focus on three areas: the struggles of Black and other national minority people for democratic rights in the communities and the workplaces; the fight back of employed workers, including organizing drives and fights against wage-cuts and speed-up; and the struggles of the unemployed.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), a southern-based anti-imperialist organization, initiated the Fight Back Conference in May. Representatives from New Orleans; Eastabuchie, Mississippi, Tampa and Tallahassee, Florida; Atlanta and Louisville attended a planning meeting June 22 in Atlanta. The Atlanta Workers Committee to Fight Back, the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association, and the staff of SCEF took on organizational tasks. Every group pledged to bring workers and national minority activists to the conference.

SCEF has taken on the fight against the economic crisis and against repression as its main campaigns. The crisis hits the South particularly hard, and workers involved in or interested in the fight back have a need to exchange experience southwide. Unemployment, miserable working conditions, and their status as mainly unorganized workers has given a challenge to the militancy of southern workers. Their response has been to step up union drives and form fight back organizations against both political and economic oppression.

The conference will give the participants a chance to sum-up experiences and viewpoints; to develop a regional perspective on the fight back work; and to better understand the nature of the ruling class and its tactics in the South. This is bound to help the participants see how they can link up the fight back with the ultimate goal of revolution.

For more information on the Fight Back Conference, contact the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky 40211; or call (502) 778-3348.

2—THE CALL—AUGUST, 1975

## TOUR EXPOSES SOVIET CAPITALISM

Los Angeles—A ten-city speaking tour by Martin Nicolaus, author of the recent Guardian series, "Is the Soviet Union Capitalist?" began here July 18th as 200 people heard Nicolaus sum-up the recent history of the USSR.

Nicolaus detailed the manner in which Khrushchev and later Brezhnev seized hold of the once-revolutionary Communist Party of the Soviet Union, purged elements who offered resistance, eroded and perverted all the principles of Bolshevism, and set about restoring capitalism.

Pointing out the forced-cartelization of enterprises, the mounting unemployment, the dominance of the profit-motive, the buying and selling of the means of production as well as the labor-power of workers and the expansion of Soviet domination around the world, Nicolaus offered extensive and well-documented evidence that the USSR today is ruled by an imperialist ruling class, while the working people, once the masters of Soviet society, have become an exploited class once again.

Showing that the Soviet revisionists were not merely some "misguided" or "mistaken" leaders, but the bulwark of social-imperialism, Nicolaus warned against the danger of carrying out "united action" with the CPUSA revisionists. He characterized the CPUSA as "the agents of social-imperialism within the U.S., the representatives of another imperialism."

Nicolaus' tour, sponsored by the October League's theoretical journal, *Class Struggle*, will take him to Oakland, San Diego, Seattle, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati, as well as other cities. His series of articles on capitalist restoration will be published soon by Liberator Press.

## HOSPITAL HIT BY HEALTH COALITION

New Orleans, La.—In a recent demonstration here, more than 150 people picketed Charity Hospital, the major supplier of public health care in the state of Louisiana. The demonstrators marched for four hours in the rain to demand a halt to the cutbacks in state-funded health care aimed at the Charity Hospital System.

A coalition of more than 50 groups has grown out of this struggle against cutbacks. The Coalition for Health Rights includes numerous community organizations, labor unions, and religious groups seeking to alleviate the poor conditions for the patients and the more than 6,000 workers at the hospital. In a recent interview with Larry Jones, a leading member of the Coalition, he stated, "The basic issue is health care for the poor people of Louisiana. You can literally die in the hallway because there are so many people and not enough staff."

The governor of Louisiana, however, has publicly stated that he will not approve more than \$70 million for the Charity Hospital System.

The Coalition is continuing the struggle for decent health care. As Larry Jones put it, "We are tired of the rich people lining their own pockets and the poor people fighting for what's left."

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## SELF-CRITICISM

In the May issue of *The Call*, in an article "On the Intrigues of Joseph Waller and the R.U.," an incorrect view of the Iranian Students Association was put forth which doesn't accurately reflect the views of *The Call*.

The article discussed a split in the all-Florida meeting to build an anti-imperialist coalition, and placed the I.S.A. in the same category as the opportunists in the R.U. and Joseph Waller. While we disagree with the position that I.S.A. took in this coalition, we feel that it was incorrect to describe them as we did in the article. While Waller and the R.U. are opportunist forces who have placed themselves in opposition to the struggles of the Third World and the anti-imperialist struggle, the I.S.A. in its principles and in its outlook is an anti-imperialist mass organization of students who have made many contributions to the cause of revolution.

Secondly, in the June issue of *The Call*, in an article entitled "May Day Celebrations Hail New Victories," we listed one of the speakers at the October League's Los Angeles May Day celebrations as the "Organizational Secretary of the Iranian Students Association." The solidarity message from the I.S.A. was in fact delivered by the International Relations Secretary and not the Organizational Secretary. We criticize ourselves for both errors.

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This article was compiled from reports of October League members who attended the recent International Women's Year Conference in Mexico.

On the third day of the International Women's Year World Conference in Mexico City last month, nearly two-thirds of the 1600 delegates and 4000 observers marched out of the hall, turning their backs on Mrs. Leah Rabin, spokeswoman for the Israeli government. "This just shows that women really cannot get along with each other," spouted the U.S. news media. "How will our movement get anywhere if we can't support each other as sisters?" echoed feminist delegates. Delegates from the Soviet Union were seen frantically trying to dissuade fellow participants from walking out on Mrs. Rabin, warning that to do so would "disrupt" the conference. "Israeli mothers and Arab mothers both suffer from the war," said Mrs. Rabin, crocodile tears dripping from her eyes, as her husband, Israeli Prime Minister Itzhak Rabin, was launching major air, sea and land bombing attacks against unprotected Arab villages, killing men, women, and children alike.

The delegate walk-out against Zionism and imperialism at the world's foremost gathering on the problems of women revealed sharply the two paths or approaches to the struggle for full equality and liberation for women. It summed up graphically the most important division in the world today—between the two imperialist superpowers, of which Israel is a lackey and puppet, on the one hand, and the people, governments and national liberation movements of the Third World, on the other.

#### "MALE MANIPULATION?"

Was the walk-out a bad thing or a good thing? Was the sharp ideological struggle which occurred at the conference healthy or a product of "male manipulation", as charged by U.S. feminist Betty Friedan and others?

The liberation of women cannot be looked at in a vacuum, it is part and parcel of the overall struggle of the people of the world today, and as such, "reformers" from the Rockefeller Foundation cannot sit down at the same table with struggling women from the Third World countries to discuss a subject like child care or hunger—for it is the imperialists who sterilize masses of women as the "solution" to hunger. Small wonder that arguments and debate characterize a conference when the interests of two diametrically opposed forces are at stake! The news media played up the debate, the walk-outs, and criticisms which occurred, seeking to make it sound like the conference ended on a sour note of disharmony and in-fighting among the women. But in fact, quite the opposite was the case. The vast majority of delegates stood united in adopting a closing resolution strongly condemning imperialism and Zionism as the enemies of women's equality and emancipation, with only three of the ninety-two countries voting against the resolution.

The historic importance of this conference was three-fold: first, it was the most significant international conference



recently called by a respected international body to spotlight the position and struggle of women as a serious matter of international concern. Secondly, at this conference the role of the two superpowers in oppressing the women of the world was widely exposed, and unity among the delegations from the other countries was forged. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. viewed the conference simply as a vehicle to improve, not the position of women, but their own images with regards to their treatment of women, and to deceive and divert the women's struggle away from the real cause of women's oppression—the imperialist system. But this attempt was rebuffed by a broad spectrum of countries, governments, and representatives of various national liberation organizations who refused to remove the discussion of women's problems from the overall context of the world struggle against imperialism, especially the two superpowers.

## MEXICO CITY

# WOMEN HIT IMPERIALISM/ SUPERPOWERS EXPOSED

Third, the conference was important in displaying the two roads or approaches to women's liberation on a world scale.

Held in the wake of tremendous victories of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, the conference reflected the heightened awareness of people all over the world that women's liberation cannot come about under the domination of imperialism and colonialism. Nguyen Thi Trad of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam said: "Emancipation of

conference into "male-oriented politics." Leading all the feminists in this, approximately 200 U.S. feminists picketed at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City, demanding that U.S. corporations place more women on the Boards of Directors.

A variation on this theme was advanced by feminist writer Betty Friedan, who said correctly that men in general are not the enemy, but who then went on to say that the problem is both men and women with a lot of "screwed up" ideas. She said the goal of our movement ought to be to



WOMEN WORKERS MARCH in Vietnam to celebrate the liberation of their country carrying banners which read: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom!" (Hsinhua News Agency Photo)

women is basically a political struggle against colonialism, imperialistic exploitation and aggression...." This view was restated by delegates from the Palestine Liberation Organization, Somalia, Iraq, the Peoples Republic of China, Albania and others. The official theme of the U.N. conference was "equality, development, and peace," but Chinese representative Wang Shu-Chen countered that it should rather be, "Women of the world, Unite to fight against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism," the root causes of discrimination and oppression.

These views concerning the necessity for women to fight against imperialism met with sharp opposition from both superpowers, but especially so from the Soviet Union, which under the banner of "detente" tried to disarm the women's struggle.

Appealing to the desire of women for world peace, the U.S.S.R. tried to frighten the women with dark pictures of "nuclear holocaust" and mass slaughter, then urging them to support U.S.—Soviet detente as the prerequisite to women's emancipation. A Polish delegate said: "World peace and security is the indispensable and fundamental condition for economic and social development and for the safeguarding of individual rights, including the equality of women." But how can there be world peace and security as long as the greedy imperialist system exists? Following their logic, women would never get anywhere, except further buried under the burdens of oppression!

#### EVEN MORE PROFICIENT

The Soviet revisionists are even more proficient than their U.S. counterparts in covering up this fundamental problem. They preach it under the guise that they are socialist themselves, when in fact the oppression and degradation of women in the U.S.S.R. is returning by leaps and bounds as part of the overall restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union.

The immediate struggle of women for democratic rights such as child care, job opportunities, and political participation were not neglected by the conference in the heat of the debate. Resolutions were passed on these questions as a result of workshops and discussions. However, as the representatives of many countries warned, the possibilities of such extensive reforms being implemented in certain countries under their present social systems was highly unlikely.

The official U.S. delegation, headed by a State Department public relations man, and handpicked by President Ford, put forth a call for a "non-political" approach to women's problems, speaking of "sisterhood" claiming such metaphysical theories as: "If women ruled the world, there would be no more wars."

Attacking the Third World women, the U.S. delegation tried to confine the focus to narrow, reforms, and made men in general the main enemy to be fought.

Aside from the official U.S. delegation, the reactionary feminists at the conference saw the just demands of Third World countries as "oppressive" to women, as diverting the

change people's heads, instead of changing the system which taught these incorrect ideas.

Significant among the U.S. women was the formation of a Coalition of Unrepresented Women, made up of Black and Chicana women from the U.S. This Coalition exposed the fact that the official U.S. delegation was not a "cross-section," and inadequately represented minority women from the U.S. The Coalition charged the official U.S. delegation with contributing to the oppression of women all over the world. Among the initiators of this Coalition were the Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.) and the Chicana Service Action Center of Los Angeles.

The same two-line struggle that took place on an international scale at the Conference, occurred on a smaller scale this past Spring in the preparations for International Women's Day marches in New York City. There, one march initiated and led by the revisionist CPUSA and joined by a collection of bourgeois feminists and lesbians, marched under the banner of reforms within the existing system. An Anti-Imperialist International Women's Day March, initiated by the October League along with a coalition of anti-imperialist organizations, based its action on the slogan, "Imperialism, Not Overpopulation, Is the Cause of Women's Oppression!" In essence the same two roads present themselves to the women of the United States: whether to stand shoulder to shoulder with the women of the world in the fight against the superpowers as a precondition to our own emancipation; or whether to try to settle for a few crumbs from the imperialists' table without seeing the struggle through to real equality and the elimination of exploitation.

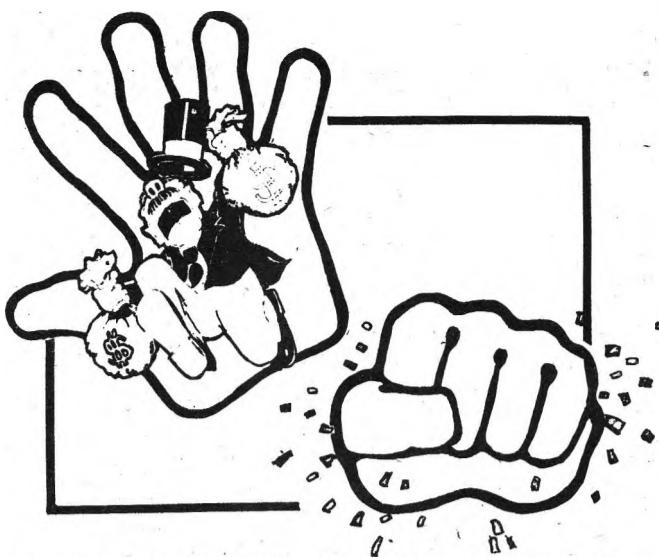
As long as the women's rights movement in the U.S. is led by reformists and bourgeois feminists it will find itself at odds with the women of the world, and will be forced to scramble for crumbs, as did the women at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City, who put forward demands which would benefit only a tiny handful of upper class American women rather than the masses of working women and nationally oppressed women. In bringing the lessons of the International Conference home to the women's movement in this country, this point cannot be stressed too strongly. Women who sincerely desire peace, equal rights, and liberation must reject the unscientific theory of "sisterhood" which makes no distinction between women of exploiting and exploited classes and concentrate instead on fighting for the needs and demands of the majority of women who are workers and national minorities. The movement for women's equality must neither attach itself to nor rely on either of the two superpowers. The road to emancipation lies through the unity of this movement with the struggle of the working class and oppressed peoples of the world.

## CHINESE SPEECH AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Full text of comrade Li Su-wen's speech at Mexico City International Women's Year Conference available through The Call for ten cents each.

## Thousands Laid Off

# NEW YORK SITTING ON A VOLCANO



New York, N.Y. —As New York City entered its new fiscal year July 1, the axe fell on 19,000 city workers, who found themselves suddenly without jobs.

But the blade proved to be too dull to counter the militant resistance of workers determined to hold on to job security. Two days of citywide strikes followed, led by the sanitation workers who dubbed New York "Stink City" as 56,000 tons of garbage piled up on city sidewalks in the job action.

Thousands of city workers took part in unofficial strikes or work slowdowns to protest the layoff dismissals ordered under Mayor Abe Beame's "crisis budget" for the city. Community residents also took part in protests, in some cases staging angry sitdowns in front of firehouses scheduled to be closed.

The stage was set after the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association lost a court battle to prevent the layoffs of 2934 sanitationmen. On the eve of the new fiscal year, sanitation union president, John DeLury, predicted: "There will be wildcats. There's nothing I can do, there's nothing the court can do, there's nothing the Mayor can do to head it off. I, the Mayor, Christ Almighty are not going to stop this."

And they didn't. Just as DeLury predicted, 10,000 sanitation workers walked off their jobs July 1 in what one worker described as a "100 percent effective wildcat strike." Their example spread quickly as firemen phoned in sick, Park Department employees wildcatted, highway workers tied up rush-hour traffic and even laid-off cops demonstrated outside City Hall.

From the bourgeoisie's point of view, New York City had "toppled into the abyss," as Newsweek magazine put it.

In the end, however, the two days of wildcats and slowdowns resulted in only a partial and temporary victory for the workers. The mounting job actions forced the state legislature in Albany to give the city \$330 million in new taxing authority, enabling the city to rehire many, but hardly all of the workers who were to be laid off. By July

9, the city had rehired only 5,500 of the 19,000 laid-off city workers and no one could draw a clear picture of the eventual outcome.

When sanitation workers returned to their jobs July 3, for example, it was with the understanding that the union had won an agreement whereby the nearly 3,000 sanitation workers scheduled to be laid off would all be rehired. As it turned out, however, the jobs of only 750 sanitationmen were permanently restored. The remaining 2,132 workers were only able to go back to work temporarily, because their union leadership put up \$1.6 million out of the union treasury to pay their wages. The union's \$1.6 million is supposed to get the city over the hump until it receives its new tax revenues.

The crisis is far from resolved. Last month's "solution" of rehiring through new taxes only poses more contradictions, all of which are inherent in the capitalist system. And like the "solution" itself, the temporary lull in the workers' movement with the ending of the strikes is also surface deep.

Beame's move to ease the crisis only drew fire from the top ruling circles. According to Newsweek magazine, "Some civic leaders saw the city's reliance on new taxes as part of the problem, not the cure" and (they) "blamed Beame for not standing up to the unions and forcing them to forego scheduled wage increases or accept a money-saving four-day week."

The attack was typified by a New York Times editorial headlined, "Union-Ruled City"—"The city is staggering out of its budget crunch with one thing clear: New York is working for its unionized civil service workers, not vice versa. The real power in the city is held by the municipal unions. Last week's illegal sanitation strike... was the end product of three decades in which one New York mayor after another systematically fostered the growth of centralized union power." The Times concluded its incredible claims of union power by calling on Beame not to increase taxes, but to lay off thousands of workers and impose a wage freeze.

As *The Call* went to press, Mayor Beame announced July 18, that he would propose even harsher austerity measures. Beame called for a wage freeze, lay-offs of 27,500 more city workers, a 10 percent, across-the-board wage cut for all city workers, an increase in all subway and bus fares and an end to free tuition at the city universities.

Beame's announcement showed even more clearly that the

actual running of the city is in the hands of the Wall Street financial capitalists. The latest crisis came to a head when Wall Street refused to buy city notes and again threatened New York with bankruptcy unless even more blood was sucked out of the working class.

The schemes of the union leaders for meeting the crisis have not differed in their essence from those of the ruling class. The union misleaders have called for "equality of sacrifice" and done everything possible to divert the workers' movement from targetting the real source of the crisis, the capitalist system itself. The latest "solution" for saving jobs, for example, came from Victor Gotbaum, head of the 110,000 member of the District Council 37, of the State, County and Municipal Employees Union. Gotbaum offered to defer wage increases due workers in his union for two years in exchange for city bonds at 6 percent interest. Beame reportedly did not even deign to "discuss the proposal" insisting on a wage freeze.

These trade union misleaders are leaving the workers defenseless in face of the union-busting onslaught. Their collaborationist policies stem from their wholehearted support for the capitalist system and their confidence in the ability of the system to recover from the current crisis. But while capitalism knows periods of relative stabilization, it is never free of crises, each one of which grows deeper and results in the greater impoverishment of the masses.

According to the June 30 Wall Street Journal, the city's union leaders are biding their time in the hope "the economy recovers from the recession." All evidence, however, points to a deepening of the crisis, and in the meantime, the ruling class has already made a significant move to crush the city unions. The power to make concessions in collective bargaining negotiations no longer resides with the mayor but with the recently created Municipal Assistance Corp., which exercises ever greater control over the city's financing and is, in turn, controlled by the big banks.

To protect their profits, the big banks, led by the First National, are forcing the city to cut down on its spending. This means cutbacks in city services, layoffs of thousands of workers and for those who remain working, it means rolling back the wage increases and other benefits won after years of militant struggle.

But the two days of job actions last month demonstrated that the banks are sitting on top of a volcano. The working people have a formidable weapon. As one sanitation worker put it, "The story is when you're united, you can win."

## SAYS S.F. MAYOR

# 'Chinatown not a ghetto!'

San Francisco—"Chinatown is not a ghetto—the Chinese people stay there because that's where the action is." So said Mayor Joseph Alioto at a public hearing held here June 19 to determine how to distribute \$7 million in federal funds for community development. These racist statements provoked a sharp response from community groups seeking funds as well as from the Chinese-American community in general.

Representatives from the San Francisco YWCA (Chinatown), Chinatown Community Services Association, Ping Yuen Tenants Association, Chinese for Affirmative Action and several other Chinatown community organizations were present to argue with the Mayor for funding of Chinatown services. They described Chinatown as a deteriorating slum, badly in need of funds for new housing, health care, children's services and recreation areas.

Speaking of the housing conditions in Chinatown, Alioto remarked, "I wonder if most of that isn't by choice, rather than circumstances—I know of some of these situations (where as many as eight people must share a single room) which are quite good, where they're all employed and they want to be in the center of things." Alioto concluded his response to the community groups, saying, "I think you're overstating the Chinese problem."

But Mayor Alioto is not unaware of the ghetto conditions of Chinatown. As Chinese for Affirmative Action pointed out in a statement several days later, Alioto's own staff reports described the crowded living conditions, high unemployment and discriminatory barriers to better job opportunities in the Chinatown community. In fact, Alioto has consistently used the poor conditions in Chinatown as a bargaining chip in negotiating with federal officials for funding for San Francisco. How did Mayor Alioto "overlook" this?

According to Alioto's staff reports, in 1970 nearly a third of the households in Chinatown had incomes below the government poverty level with only 17 per cent of these receiving any public assistance. By this year the number of households below poverty level has risen to 36 per

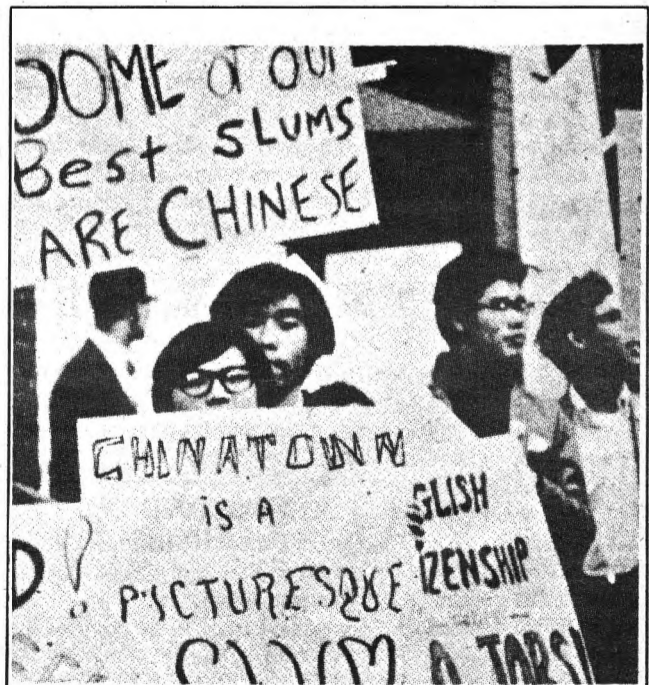
cent. Housing in Chinatown is second only to the high-rises of downtown Manhattan in population density, and available housing has steadily decreased over the years. Most of the housing is substandard by city codes, and the one "low-cost" project—Ping Yuen—has a waiting list of several years.

There is only one hospital with 60 beds to serve the 65,000 people in Chinatown, and this community has the highest tuberculosis rate and the highest suicide rate in the country! Education for Chinese-American youth has also been seriously inadequate in dealing with the need for bilingual, bicultural programs.

These conditions are no accident. They are the product of over 100 years of national oppression. Chinese were originally brought to the U.S. to build the railroads and develop agriculture in the West. With the great economic crisis of 1876, though, the big capitalists unleashed terror against the Afro-American people in the South, against the Mexican minority in the Southwest, and against the Chinese in the West. The vicious anti-Chinese movement, marked by the treachery of leaders of the labor movement and by government laws excluding Chinese immigrants, forced Chinese-American workers into crowded communities in the large cities like San Francisco.

In the newly forming ghettos, Chinese-Americans could find work only in service jobs such as laundries, markets, domestic work as well as some small industries. The massive struggles for unionization in the Bay Area in the 1930s, which gave San Francisco the reputation as a "union town," left the Chinese-American workers mostly unorganized. Over the years, national oppression has not diminished but clearly increased for all national minorities in the United States, including the Chinese-American people.

Alioto's remarks are another example from the long history of racial stereotypes of Chinese-American people. These stereotypes—that Chinese-Americans are a "model minority," that Chinese-Americans have been successfully assimilated into the American "melting pot," are promoted as well by some elements of the Chinese Consolidated



RESIDENTS—of Chinatown in San Francisco in 1968 march for better living conditions. (Kem Lee Photo)

Benevolent Association (Six Companies) in Chinatown. These ideas attempt to cover over the real oppression of Chinese-Americans, to deny the links of this oppression to the oppression of other national minorities and to the oppression of the working class as a whole.

Chinese-American people do not "passively" accept oppression as Mayor Alioto would like to think. Where there is oppression, there is resistance, and this is what worries the Mayor and his wealthy friends. This last year has seen a sharp upsurge in the Chinese-American movement, from the struggles of the Jung Sai garment workers and the Mandarin restaurant workers in San Francisco to the recent massive demonstrations against police harassment and brutality in New York Chinatown. Today, the Chinese-American peoples' struggle for democratic rights is merging more and more consistently with the overall fightback of workers and national minorities in the current economic crisis. This struggle is bound to continue and grow, despite all efforts by those like Alioto to hold it back.

Laurel, Miss.—The Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association (GPA), the militant organization of Black and white woodcutters in the Deep South, is once again preparing to battle the giant paper monopolies.

Veterans of two major strikes in 1971 and 1973, the GPA membership may be forced to call its third South-wide strike soon if the paper companies continue to demand work for starvation pay.

The national economic crisis is taking a particularly heavy toll on Black and white workers in the Deep South. And the paper industry is one of the major exploiters of Southern labor. Giants like Scott Paper and International have cut the price they pay for a cord of wood in half, expecting woodcutters to submit or starve.

In a recent appeal for support, GPA president Fred Walters declared: "The wood-dealers have cut the price of wood. We got the price of wood up to \$34 per cord and right now it is bringing \$21 per cord—the same wood. And gas has just taken a four-cent raise on the gallon last week. Our saw and truck parts have almost doubled within the last two years."

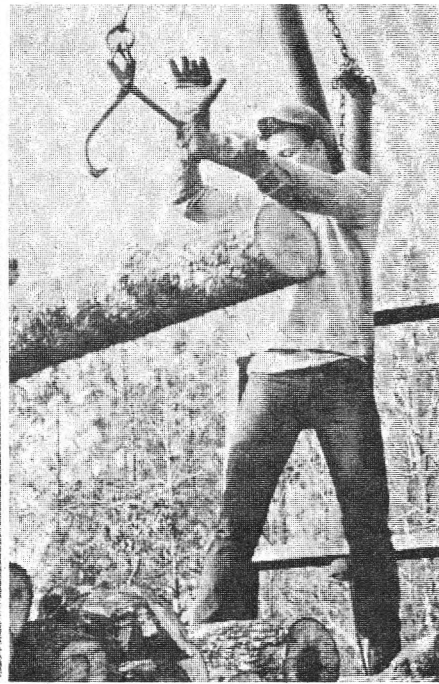
Here in southern Mississippi, Black and white woodcutters are barely managing to eke out a living. At some woodyards and sawmills, stockpiles of wood used in making a variety of paper products are dwindling partly because the cost of cutting the wood is higher than what a woodcutter receives in payment. Survival has meant living on food stamps and unemployment checks and in some cases, finding work in local poultry plants or garment shops.

The paper companies, however, are in for a battle. The GPA, now under new leadership, is being revived after two years of relative inactivity and in this area at least, it is winning broader support than it had in the past.

The 1973 strike, which began in Alabama and Mississippi and soon spread to Georgia and parts of Florida, was about 80 per cent effective. Around Laurel today, however, those who scabbed on the 1973 strike have now seen the light. As one woodcutter explained: "A lot of people who used to run our picketlines are now members of GPA. Dealers used to try to bribe some of these cutters to cross our lines by raising the price of a cord of wood by \$5. But when the strike was over, the dealers quit paying these guys that kind of money and that's when they saw they were being played for a damn fool. It learnt a lot of them."

Along with this new-found support, the GPA also has behind it the experience and the lessons of the 1973 strike

# GULFCOAST CUTTERS PREPARE FOR BATTLE



GPA PRESIDENT—Fred Walters (left) said, "The wood-dealers have cut the price of wood..." while gasoline, saw and truck parts have gone up nearly two times in the past two years. GPA cutters (center and right) stacking logs.

when court injunctions prohibiting picketing were a factor in crippling the strike and undermining morale.

The GPA's decisive strength still lies in the unity that was forged between Black and white woodcutters in areas of the South considered strongholds of the Ku Klux Klan. This solidarity is also seen in the support the GPA has given to struggles waged by other oppressed nationality workers, including the farmworkers and the Farah strikers. Recently the GPA has been actively supporting a three-month-old strike by Black sanitation workers in nearby Hatties-

burg, Miss. "Working people have to stick together," explained a white woodhauler,—"They're working for the same man as the woodhauler."

The condition of woodhaulers today is bound up with the semi-feudal remnants of the South's plantation system. Their situation is a living refutation of the various opportunist theories put forward to deny the existence of an oppressed Black nation in the Black Belt South. The opportunist theory of the productive forces holds that the industrialization of the South and the mechanization of agriculture has dispersed the Black nation and liquidated any qualitative differences between the South and the rest of the nation. But this line cannot explain away the semi-feudal character of the exploitation of the woodhaulers.

Held in virtual economic bondage to the wood-dealers, the woodcutters live and work under a system nearly identical to that of sharecropping. Many woodcutters are, in fact, former sharecroppers or the sons and daughters of sharecroppers.

Approximately 250,000 people, workers and their dependents, depend on woodhauling for their living in the growing Southern pulpwood industry. Some 70 to 80 per cent of Southern woodhaulers are Black and their labor is the source of giant profits for the paper products monopolies.

## PERPETUALLY IN DEBT

Just as the sharecropper is perpetually in debt to the plantation owner, the woodcutter is in a similar state of dependency to the dealer, who is the middleman between the paper company and the cutter. The woodcutter must purchase most of his equipment (saws, trucks and parts) on credit from the dealer because his wages are not sufficient to buy the equipment outright. As a result, most cutters are in constant debt. One cutter here pointed out that he has been paying on his truck for eight years and is still paying. The \$6,000 he paid over those years came off the price of the wood he cut during that period.

Working on land which was once sharecropped for cotton or peanuts, the woodcutter is tied economically to the dealer by a thousand threads. The cutter cannot contract directly with the paper company, but must go through the dealer. He has little way of knowing how much the company pays the dealer for a cord of wood except that the dealer obviously realizes substantial profits. In addition the cutter must pay a stumpage fee to the dealer for permission to cut on an area of land. The dealer routinely overcharges the cutter for the stumpage fee and also underestimates the real amount of wood cut, what is called "shortsticking," thus lowering the cutters' pay even further.

Taking into account expenses on equipment and parts, stumpage fee and other deductions, the GPA once estimated that the net income of the average woodcutter was minus \$1,263. Food stamps have become essential to survival, but as the GPA points out, even the money to make payments on the stamps must be borrowed from the dealer, deepening his debt even further.

It is this system which the GPA is directly challenging. In the past, the struggle of the woodhaulers and their example of Black-white unity was an inspiration to working people throughout the country. The current organizing drive, although hampered by a lack of funds, also promises to help weld together a powerful working class fight back against the economic crisis.

"We have more people in the South now getting organized," said one woodhauler. "We all support each other and eventually we'll all tie together. It's not moving that fast but it's moving in the right direction."

Contributions in the form of money, office supplies or equipment, food or clothing may be sent in care of Fred Walters, GPA, Box 53, Eastabuchie, Miss., 39436.

## MARTIAL LAW AT PINE RIDGE RESERVATION

Joseph Bedall Stuntz, a Coeur d'Alene Indian, was shot and killed June 26 in the town of Oglala on the Pine Ridge Reservation in S. Dakota. Two FBI agents, Jack Coler and Ronald Williams, were also dead after the shoot-out. No eyewitnesses are available and the facts are few as to what triggered the incident. Yet at least 13 Indian people will appear before a Grand Jury on July 14th. The Grand Jury is hearing testimony and investigating the death of the two FBI agents. Apparently there will be no such investigation into the death of Joseph Stuntz.

State officials and the FBI now say their search for those who were at the house where the shoot-out occurred is over. However, the reservation has been besieged with hundreds of FBI men, sheriffs as well as persons sent by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice, to "investigate" the violence on Pine Ridge.

What the FBI means when it says "investigation" is out-and-out terror on the reservation. Indian people were subpoenaed for the Grand Jury, because they were stopped at the roadblocks that day. 16 year-old Michael Bear Cloud was threatened at gun point to tell all he knew or die. Similar threats were made to his grandmother.

On July 3rd, two helicopters with a group of FBI agents landed at the sacred Sun Dance Land on the reservation. (Because the corrupt Tribal Council President, Dick Wilson, has banned the Sun Dance from the reservation, these lands are now kept by spiritual leader Sylvester Black Crow as a camp for young Sioux boys.) Jumping out of the copter with M-16's, carbines, grease guns and tear gas, the agents demanded from Black Crow that he tell them where he was hiding the fugitives. Black Crow told them there were no fugitives on the lands. They searched the place anyway, tearing everything up. At that point, the leader of the agents, David Price, told Black Crow, "If the violence doesn't stop on the reservation, we're going to close it down." He then accused Black Crow of stealing a box of wax candles and left. It is clear from attacks like these just who is responsible for the violence at Pine Ridge.

The FBI has been to Gladys Bissonette's house four times to interrogate her. She is the grandmother of Jimmy Eagle, one of the people said to have participated in the battle at Oglala. Once they surrounded her house with agents holding automatic weapons. Twice they have accused her of killing the FBI agents herself.

The Indian people of Pine Ridge have no democratic rights. Dick Wilson and his cohorts are totally backed by the U.S. government and act in its behalf. At a White Clay district council meeting, July 7th, the Oglala's residents demanded of the BIA officials that immediate action be taken to rid their land of FBI presence. The people's de-

mand fell on deaf ears. The districts then elected a Committee to work with the Wounded Knee Legal Offense-Defense Committee to end harassment by the FBI. An injunction asking for removal of the FBI was filed the week of July 14, by William Kunstler on behalf of the residents. The FBI makes no secret of its surveillance and harassment and is obviously not serving any investigative function. They are only creating a climate of fear, terror and violence to halt the people's movement on the reservation.

Indian people are fighting for control of their reservations, recognition of treaty rights, the right to maintain their own culture and tribal traditions and the power to make those decisions directly affecting them. The Oglala Sioux people on the Pine Ridge reservation have been struggling long and hard to get rid of Dick Wilson. The site where the two agents died was close to the site of an infamous assassination of Indians 80 years ago, and of the occupation by 300 Indian children, women and men for 71 days in 1973. In the 1973 action, the Indians were cut off from food, water, health supplies and other necessities. They were surrounded by the FBI and a huge military force, but the government agents could not take Wounded Knee by force. The strength of the people made them negotiate a settlement.

A recent example of Wilson's collaboration with the U.S. government can be seen in the transaction of land known as the Gunnery Range. The area includes some 133,000 acres most of it tribal land. Congress only returned the land in the 1970's from the U.S. military which seized it in WW II. Wilson turned it over to the U.S. Department of Parks, by calling a meeting at which all his supporters came and the majority of tribal people knew nothing about. It is rumored that a cash settlement was obtained by Wilson, in exchange for the land.

A main target the FBI and the government are pursuing is the American Indian Movement (AIM). In a one month period this spring, 26 AIM followers were arrested and within two weeks six AIM supporters on the Pine Ridge reservation died. Since the Wounded Knee uprising, 30 deaths have been recorded. None of these has been investigated. Most of them were traditional-minded Indians and AIM supporters.

Infiltrators such as the recently-exposed Douglas Durham are common. There have been 100 trials stemming from Wounded Knee. Out of 147 indictments there have been 9 convictions, all of them are now being appealed. Local press and media have run heavy smear campaigns.

In the face of a life and death struggle the Oglala people have pulled closer together and organized themselves to defend each other. Everyone should support this fight of the Indian people for their democratic rights.

# U.S. 'LABOR' PARTY NEO-FASCIST GANG

Hiding under the name of Labor Party, a neo-fascist gang supported by the richest ruling circles in this country has been launching physical attacks on the left forces in various cities and has been trying to wreck and sabotage the work of the anti-imperialist, communist and trade union movements around the world.

The Labor Party (or National Caucus of Labor Committees—NCLC—as it is also known) has also made itself felt within various circles of the trade union movement. There is ample evidence to show that NCLC is the paid agent of the ruling class and that it receives encouragement for its destructive activities from the government.

It is currently partially financing its operations through a \$48,000 loan from Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank of New York. Rockefeller, "the enemy" which NCLC is fond of berating in its literature, seems to have found a warm spot in his heart for these phony "socialists." Members of NCLC put up only \$16,000 in collateral property to obtain this loan for carrying on their work, according to a former member of this gang.

On the other hand, millionaires like Rockefeller have ample reason to help finance groups like NCLC. In recent months NCLC has been doing the work of the police and has launched cowardly attacks on members of the October League and other left groups who are uniting in the present fight-back against the effects of the current capitalist economic crisis.

\*At a recent picketline at a Baltimore unemployment office initiated by the Coalition of Labor Union Women and Welfare Rights for Emergency Relief, NCLC members stood around with cameras photographing each and every marcher and telling passers-by that "unions are just another form of slave labor."

\*In another Baltimore incident, two people selling *The Call* were physically attacked on May 19 by Labor Committee thugs and when the attack was beaten back, the Labor Party filed charges of assault against the very people they attacked.

\*Again on June 3, NCLC goons tried to ambush four *Call* sellers. They were counter-attacked and beaten so badly that they ran away crying. Again assault charges were filed against the communists. A pre-trial hearing the next day was attended by a spirited picket line denouncing the Labor Party as police agents. Finally the judge had to drop the charges for lack of evidence.

\*At Bethlehem Steel complex at Sparrows Point, Md. Labor Party members were found passing out leaflets to the workers stating the following:

"The October League Maoists are the men responsible for the industrial sabotage resulting in increased plant security. They are men who provoke fights on the picket lines; who lead workers out on 'walkouts' only to have the 'action' lead to even more layoffs."

Any worker at Sparrows Point knows where this kind of talk comes from—the bosses' office. But the clincher comes in the next part of the leaflet where the Labor Party agents state:

"These criminals are dangerous; they have been brainwashed. As instruments for Rockefeller they have one purpose: to stop workers from joining the Labor Party...If sighted, notify your local police—demand immediate arrest."

The leaflet goes on to print the phone numbers of suspected OL members in the city and to spew disgusting

## Anti-Communist Hack

## RIESEL WRITES ABOUT 'MAOIST MENACE'

The ruling circles are rolling out their old reliable arsenal of anti-communist propaganda for a new wave of vicious red-baiting attacks on the young communist movement. The latest example appeared June 29 in the Field Newspaper chain under the byline of Victor Riesel, long-time enemy of organized labor and the working class.

In a column entitled, "U.S. Maoists Armed, Ready," Riesel attempts to make use of one of the favorite weapons of big business—anti-communism. His column is used to spread lies and half-truths and to portray the growing young communist movement in slanderous terms. Here is how Riesel portrays the "communist menace":

"...they're tough. They invade union meetings. They attempt to get to chief executives of some of America's major corporations. Some are under cadre orders to have dependable arms in their homes. Shotguns preferred. Some carry knives, guns, chains, blackjacks. Some just their gut and nerve."

Quoting chief labor bureaucrat Floyd (Red) Smith, president of the 900,000 member International Association of Machinists (AFL-CIO), Riesel writes: "Its meetings have been invaded. And he has dispatched word to the IAM's hundreds of lodges that 'the best way to meet Commie-inspired bully-boy tactics is with physical defense.'"

This call to arms on the part of these anti-communists is simply an excuse to crush the growing rank and file movement that is developing within the IAM and many other sections of the labor movement. The "Commie" menace-talk makes it appear that the rank and file aren't actively struggling against their corrupt, sell-out leaders and that

filth and pornographic smut. Activities such as these in Maryland, are much the same as those practiced in cities across the U.S. and other countries. (NCLC has listings for its offices in 35 other countries in the world.) With a budget they say is over one million dollars a year, they operate nine front groups; including a publishing firm, a press service, a teletype network, video tape production company and two publications, including their newspaper, *New Solidarity*.

According to reports from Mexico, university students have denounced NCLC's Latin American affiliate for "collecting data on behalf of the CIA." Its strategy appears to include the launching of attacks against measures by the Mexican government to nationalize foreign holdings while hiding behind a "leftist" pose.

Last fall, a Labor Party telex operator mistakenly dialed into the newsrooms of the Ritter Newspapers in Minneapolis-St. Paul. Included in the cables which were brought to the Fifth Estate newspaper for analysis, were two sets of instructions to NCLC cadres that were quite revealing. An NCLC group in Milwaukee received instructions to brief the "chief of the Milwaukee police." A Detroit NCLC group was told to establish contact with the local branch of the American Independent Party, a well-known right-wing organization.

In its attacks on the trade unions, NCLC's paper *New Solidarity*, carried an article (2/12/74) titled: HOW NUWRO WILL REPLACE THE AFL-CIO WITHIN 4 MONTHS. The paper asserted that, "Tens of thousands of workers are realizing that NUWRO (a Labor Party front group-ed.) is their only hope against layoffs and a shooting war." The article claimed that NCLC organizers would persuade so many workers and unemployed of their crazy battle plan that they would "be a striking force of 20 million

workers and unemployed—larger than the AFL-CIO—by June 1974."

Of course, no class conscious worker (let alone 20 million) would join up with a gang like NCLC. But the purpose of such prattle is to spread confusion into the ranks of the working class and discredit any real alternative to the AFL-CIO labor hacks. In this sense, the Labor Party is really the best friend the reactionary bureaucrats have.

This same tactic of attacking in order to support was used last year by the Labor Party in its dealings with the revisionist Communist Party USA, against whom the Labor Party directed its so-called "Operation Mop-Up." This campaign of gangster attacks on CPUSA members was supposed to "smash" the revisionists in a few months. While actually doing little damage to the CPUSA, this campaign was used by the revisionists to try and lump all their opposition into a bag with the fascists of the Labor Party.

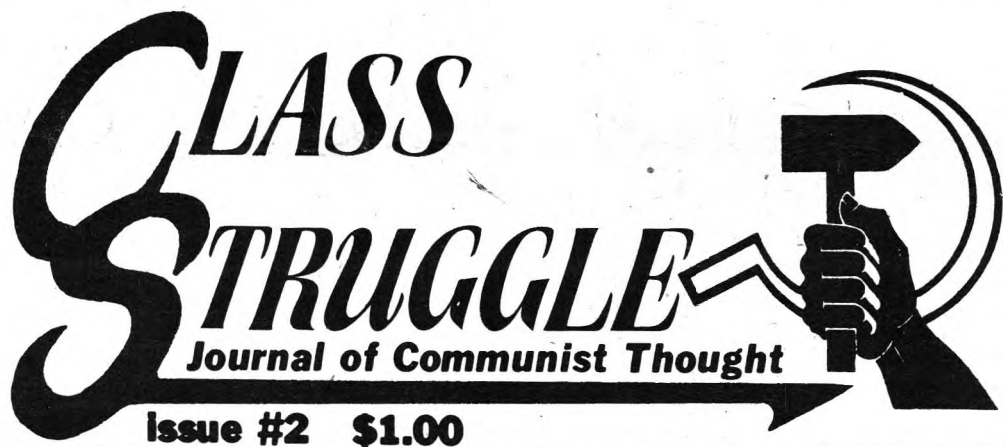
Most dangerous is the Labor Party's masquerade as a "communist organization." The ruling circles of this country, aware as they are that a new communist movement has arisen and that the move towards a new party is advancing rapidly, use groups like NCLC to spread confusion about what Marxism-Leninism actually is.

According to Labor Party propaganda, communists ("Maoists") are "openly pushing for Schlesinger's nuclear war between the U.S. and Soviets, a war that would leave you, your family, etc...as radioactive ashes. The U.S. Labor Party has been leading the international working class to fight to destroy the Maoist police operation."

While posing as "communists" themselves, NCLC launches the same kind of slander and invective as the army of professional anti-communists in the U.S. do (including the revisionists of the CPUSA) and have always done. They call the revolutionary movement "war-mongers" and "police" in an attempt to spread confusion and demoralization. But they cannot succeed.

All the tricks of the CIA, FBI and other agents of big business like the Labor Party, will never derail the movement of the working class. The working class is a powerful class which is being steeled daily in the struggle against just such neo-fascist elements. All attacks on it and its leadership, whether physical or ideological, by whoever dares to unleash them, will only be returned a hundred times over.

## 'CHICANO LIBERATION' O.L Congress Resolution



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every move towards fighting the labor aristocrats is simply a red plot.

Riesel continues: "Red Smith may call them 'Commies.' But the Revolutionary Union and the newly arrived California-based October League aren't garden variety Communists who are now serving the Soviet Union inside the USA. The Maoist American youth are the types I've encountered in Calcutta (India) and Colombo, Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

"They're the American counterparts of the Marxist-Leninist bands now rampant in Europe. They think of the Communist Party USA and its current Chicago convention festival and meetings as no more radical than a Girl Scout cookie jamboree.

"There is, for example, the virtually unknown new October League. It has a national leader, a countrywide executive committee, district organizers, factory cells and cadres.

"And a tough, disciplinary manual as the basis for creating 'living schools of Marxism.' It calls for factory organization in depth—the people's 'fortress.' And for each OL member to fortify his or her home."

First we must respond to Riesel's comments by pointing out the true fact that the OL is different than the "garden variety Communists who are now serving the Soviet Union," and we take the comparison with revolutionary fighters in Calcutta, Colombo and Europe as a compliment. This shows that even a reactionary fool like Riesel can see the difference between the revisionists of the CPUSA and the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries. This is what has him and his bosses so worried. For years, they have counted on the CPUSA to channel the labor movement away from revolu-

tionary struggle and towards reformism and electioneering politicians of the Democratic Party.

Of course the OL is not as "new" as Riesel has been led to believe. For four years now, the OL has grown from a local group in California into a national organization which along with other genuine Marxist-Leninists is preparing to build a new communist party in the U.S. As far as building "living schools of Marxism," "factory organization in depth," and developing discipline and organizational toughness, these are all true. Riesel's talk about arming ourselves is being used as more ammunition for the police and right-wingers. The working class has no recourse but to carry out revolutionary struggle to overthrow the system of capitalism, but the focus by Riesel on individual communists arming themselves is an old form of provocateur-work.

Riesel ends his column by saying: "They're what the old conspiratorial, espionage-oriented Communist movement was at the beginning. The CPUSA is an old faded banner now. But before its color drained off, it created havoc. History may repeat itself."

This is the closest Riesel may have ever come to writing the truth. The CPUSA has turned away from the red banner. At one time it was a revolutionary party. Now it has disgraced that banner. New forces are rising to take it up again. Not "spies" or gangsters, as the anti-communists make it seem, but working men and women, students and revolutionary intellectuals of all nationalities who have devoted themselves to the cause of socialism and the struggle against exploitation and oppression.

Let Riesel and his fellow reactionaries and enemies of the working people tremble at this development.

# ATLANTA JUDGE JAILS LAWYER

By Teresa Secules

This article was reprinted from the *Great Speckled Bird*, a newspaper in Atlanta, Ga.

A reasonably small unheard of hearing would have remained that way if the judge hadn't decided to make it into something bigger. In the middle of the final statement to the court, attorney Mary Joyce Johnson was thrown into jail for contempt of court.

Johnson was defending Larry Bryant, of Perry Homes,

at a preliminary hearing for charges of creating a turmoil, simple battery on a police officer. Bryant was arrested on the Fourth of July after an incident in which police had been called to investigate a stabbing in the apartment building in which he lives.

He was standing in front of the building when the policemen came back down to their car. Bryant testified that he was saying something to his friends; the policeman, C.J. Ball, testified that he was being sarcastic in a loud voice.

According to the defendant's testimony, Ball then said, "Look, I think I can take you on." Ball grabbed him by the neck and told him to get in the patrol car. When Bryant refused until he was told the charges, Ball said he was causing a disturbance and pulled his gun. Bryant replied, "I'm not getting in the car—go ahead and shoot me." Ball put away his gun, and physically moved Bryant into the car, eventually receiving help from other police called to the scene. Bryant spent the week-end in jail, awaiting a hearing.

A number of witnesses testified for the defense. Paula Cohen, journalist for *The Call*, who observed the trial, reported that Judge W.M. Mathews cut off the witnesses frequently, making such comments as "Oh, so that's what happened?" She observed that he also cut off defense attorney Johnson's cross-examination of police officer Ball, saying, "He's already testified to that, I don't want to hear it." According to Cohen, "The judge created an atmosphere of ridicule for the problems of the people involved with his facial expressions, the tone of his voice and his sarcastic comments that made clear he was on the side of the police."

In her final statement to the court, Johnson said that the defendant had four serious charges against him, and that he had a right to a full, complete and fair preliminary hearing. The judge stated his opinion that he had just had one. According to Cohen, Johnson continued, "Your honor, I feel that the attitude towards witnesses, the defendant and myself has been one of total non-seriousness and disrespect. It has made it impossible to have a fair hearing."

At this point the judge interrupted, "Take her to jail." After Johnson was removed from the courtroom, activist Ron Carter stood up and said to the other observers, "Look what they've done to Mary Joyce!" Both Carter and Johnson spent several hours in jail for contempt of court before they were released.

Frequenters of police court in Atlanta observed that the atmosphere in this hearing was similar to many other such trials. In fact, they say the most frequently heard description of police court is that it is a zoo—a circus.



**"WHOEVER DOES NOT FIGHT THE REACTIONARY MEASURES OF THE BOURGEOISIE AND THE GROWTH OF FASCISM AT THESE PREPARATORY STAGES, IS NOT IN A POSITION TO PREVENT THE VICTORY OF FASCISM, BUT ON THE CONTRARY, FACILITATES THAT VICTORY."**

G. DIMITROV  
UNITED FRONT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

## REPRESSION and RESISTANCE

## DEFEND THE SAN QUENTIN SIX

Marin County, Ca.—Nearly four years after their indictment, the trial of the San Quentin Six is scheduled to begin July 28. Jury selection was completed on June 10 after a four month process in which a nearly all-white jury was selected to try the case.

The San Quentin Six—Fleeta Drumgo, Hugo Pinel, Luis Talamantez, Johnny Larry Spain, Willie Tate, and David Johnson—have been charged with murder, conspiracy, and kidnap in connection with events surrounding the assassination of revolutionary prisoner George Jackson on August 21, 1971 by guards at San Quentin prison. State and prison officials, in an attempt to cover-up their own brutal crimes in George Jackson's murder, charged that instead of an assassination, there was an escape attempt in which Jackson and others were killed. But the defense for the Six will show that Jackson was murdered in cold blood, and that the prison system is responsible for the deaths of the other men.

The significance of the case of the San Quentin Six lies in the fact that the state and prison officials have attempted, first through open terror, and now through "legal" terror, to crush the prison movement and its leaders at San Quentin.

Another significant aspect of this case is that throughout the nearly four years of pre-trial procedures, the defendants have been beaten, chained and shackled like animals whenever brought into the courtroom. The state claims that this is necessary because the prisoners are "violent," but in reality it is a vicious and racist attempt to break down the resistance of the Six and make it appear to the public and the jury that they are guilty.

However, the four-year-long process of building the railroad that the state intends to use as a "trial" has aroused thousands of people across the country to support the Six, and this support is growing. This national and even international solidarity has created very favorable conditions for the acquittal of the Six and their eventual freedom.

A demonstration is planned for 9:00 a.m. on the opening day of the trial. *The Call* firmly supports the struggle of the San Quentin Six, and demands that the trial be stopped and the charges dropped.

## WOMEN PRISONERS BATTLE GUARDS

Raleigh, N.C.—A peaceful demonstration by inmates at the Women's Correctional Center here June 16 was broken up by police and guards using billy clubs, tear gas, and pepper gas. The women were protesting the racist and degrading treatment they continually face as inmates of this notorious prison.

At least ten women were injured during the attack. The women fought back, however, using baseball bats, hoes, rakes, chunks of concrete, and pieces of broken glass. The battle ended when prison guards, under attack from more than 100 women, retreated from the prison yard.

Many of the women explained that they were dying a slow death due to the inhumane conditions, and that they were ready to die to change those conditions.



Thousands of people demonstrate June 26 (above) at the Consulate of the Dominican Republic in Santurce, Puerto Rico, to demand the freedom of three members of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) who were arrested by the Dominican government June 1. The three PSP members were arrested on the high seas and charged with "transporting guerillas," the only evidence being a "confession" extracted under severe torture. The PSP states that the arrests are an attempt to discredit the Puerto Rican independence movement.

## RACIST KILLING SPARKS TWO HISTORIC COMMUNITY STRUGGLE PEOPLE'S REBELLIONS

Baltimore, Md.—In the early evening of June 26 in the Waverly section of Baltimore, a Black man was chased by a mob of whites into some bushes and stabbed repeatedly. He staggered to a porch where the people refused to open their door and he died before an ambulance arrived.

Norman Thompson was killed by a racist gang out to get Blacks in retaliation for the death of an elderly white woman killed during a robbery. Although the woman's death should in no way be condoned, the white gang just used this incident as a pretext to vent their racism on the first Black they could get their hands on.

In response to the lynching, the October League and the Baltimore Fight Back Committee called a community meeting in Waverly. While both Blacks and whites were concerned about the general rise in crime, everyone agreed that the primary thing was to stop vigilante terror and defend Blacks from further attacks and lynchings. People from the community were organized to guard the homes of Black families, and others went door-to-door collecting money for the Thompson family and talking to the community about the need to join the campaign.

At a second community meeting, Waverly United was formed to stop racist attacks and lynchings, to build Black and white unity, and to fight the effects of the economic crisis on the community.

In its first leaflet to the community, Waverly United stressed that its first task is to prevent any more lynchings and to win the people away from racism. With new layoffs such as those at the Sparrows Point steel plant in Baltimore hitting workers all over the country, and the economic crisis deepening, the capitalists would like nothing better than to see whites blame Blacks for all their problems. But Blacks and whites in Waverly and all over the country are uniting to smash racism, defend their families, and fight back together.

This month marks the anniversaries of two historic battles in the struggle of oppressed national minority people in the U.S. against imperialism: the Watts Rebellion of 1965 and the Chicano Moratorium of 1970.

Three Chicanos were murdered by the Sheriff's Department on August 29, 1970, when over 25,000 Chicanos and other nationalities marched to protest the Vietnam War and police repression in the East L.A. Chicano community. This was the largest demonstration ever of Chicano people in the Southwest, and marked a turning point in the struggle for Chicano liberation. Its strength was that it clearly pointed to imperialism as the people's enemy, and gave inspiration to the struggles of workers of all nationalities.

August 11 marks the anniversary of the historic Watts Rebellion of 1965, the spark that set fire to every major urban center in the U.S. in the years to come as Afro-Americans rose up against discrimination and oppression. The rebellion was ignited by an incident of police brutality that exploded into a general political struggle against police violence and national oppression that saw four days of armed struggle between hundreds of thousands of Afro-Americans and the National Guard. In the end, although at least 33 people were killed, Black people had shown the world that they had stood up. This battle marked a high point in Black people's fight for self-determination and against imperialism.

To commemorate these two great battles against imperialism, the Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization has called for a mass demonstration on August 30 under the slogan, "Jobs, Not War, Deportations, or Discrimination." *The Call* urges all people to support this march, pay tribute to the heroic battles of yesterday, and help build unity between working-class and national minority struggles today.

# ON THE LINE!

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS STRUGGLES FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY



## MISSISSIPPI WORKERS STRIKE FOR RIGHTS

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Black sanitation workers have been striking for racial equality, decent wages and working conditions here for over two months.

Faced with the full brunt of the city's attacks, the workers have hung on in their struggle to get union recognition with the Laborer's International Union of North America. The mayor and city commissioner of Hattiesburg have refused to negotiate and won't even recognize the existence of the strike.

Strike leader Kenneth Garner has called for support from all progressive groups and other unions. Community support has been strong since the strike started. Help has also come from the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Assoc. (GPA), which is a union of Black and white woodhauers in the South.

Meanwhile the city has tried to break the strike by using prisoner labor and even mentally retarded students from the Ellisville State School to haul garbage. The workers have set up their picketlines outside the City Hall and have been unable to stop scab trucks because of fear of police attacks and court injunctions. Racist police brutality has been intense.

Contributions and messages of support may be sent care of Rev. R.I. Williams, 621 New Orleans St., Hattiesburg, Miss., 39401

## LOCAL SPARKS COORS BOYCOTT

The boycott of Coors beer, begun in 1966 by Chicano activists in opposition to that company's racist and anti-union activities, has recently experienced a rebirth.

The revitalized boycott of the largest-selling western beer was given impetus 18 months ago by Teamster Local 888 in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Teamster beer truckdrivers struck when Coors distributors refused to renew their contract. Scabs were then brought in who "voted" to decertify the union. In response to this union-busting attempt on the part of Coors, Local 888 urged a national boycott and won the immediate support of broad sections of the labor movement, including the Bay Area Joint Teamster Council, Longshoremen, Seafarers Unions and the AFL-CIO Central Labor Councils.

The decertification of the Teamsters local was just another in long history of anti-union schemes on the part of Coors. High up in their arsenal of anti-union tactics have been the super-exploitation of minority workers and the use of non-union labor to break the worker's movement.

During the course of the strike and boycott, Local 888 made a break with the Teamsters' leadership racist policies by proposing an Affirmative Action hiring program in July 1974. This was put forward in support of the rights of minority workers against the racist hiring policies and discrimination of the Coors Co. They joined with a community coalition of Afro-Americans, Chicanos, Native-Americans and Asian-Americans in demanding that Coors and their distributors accept the program. Coor refused their demands. However, the progressive stand of the local has won them broad support in the minority communities.

Local 888 also built support for the boycott among the United Farm Workers and both unions have lent each other support in their respective boycott efforts. This was the straw that broke the camel's back for racist Teamster boss Frank Fitzsimmons who has headed up a fascist campaign against the UFW for years. He placed Local 888 in trusteeship in Sept. 1974.

The union however, has continued the boycott and has expanded its efforts in educating people about Coor's racist union-busting activities.

Coors, founded in 1873, is a family run conglomerate which includes the largest brewery in the world in Golden, Colorado, the largest construction company in Colorado, as well as chemical and porcelain plants, is the fourth largest seller of beer in the U.S. and sixth in the world although it sells in only 11 western states. It is a company which has been often charged and convicted of racist hiring practices. Less than 25 per cent of its workers are unionized.

The Coors family has founded and supported no less than seven different right-wing, racist organizations; funded right-wing political candidates and anti-union lobbies.

The renewed boycott is one weapon in fighting back against Coors and its racist, anti-working class activities.

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## COCA COLA BREAKS NEGOTIATIONS

Tampa, Fla.—In Jan. 1972, the United Farm Workers (UFW) was successful in winning a contract with Coca Cola's Minute Maid division. This was the first contract to be won by farm workers in Florida. On Jan. 3, 1975 that agreement expired. The workers are now engaged in a day-to-day struggle against new attempts by the company to bust that union.

Since January, the old contract has been extended on a daily basis. But in reality the company has ignored the contract, lowering the piece-rate wages of the workers. Discrimination and harassment have been intensified. The company has refused to deal with worker's grievances. Coca Cola cut off negotiations with the union in February when the union refused to give up the right to talk with its members in the field.

On July 2, a meeting between the company and the union was held on grievances of harassment and discrimination. At that time the company refused to let the union enter the building at their offices in Auburndale Fla. Since then the UFW has maintained a 24-hour picket in front of the building. Arrests of picketers have been common.

Frequent rallies of hundreds of farmworkers have been held outside the Coca Cola offices. Support has come in from individuals and organizations throughout the state, including trade unions, churches, students, the Tampa Workers Committee and the October League.

## UFW PROTESTS ROLE OF POLICE

Denver, Colo.—United Farm Workers (UFW) members held a rally July 14 to protest police non-action in the face of violent attacks upon the union. The protest grew out of a history of attacks made against boycotters picketing in front of liquor stores which carry scab wines.

On Sat., July 12, a man armed with a screwdriver attacked a picket outside a liquor store. When another UFW member, 61-year-old Jesus Valderrama, came to his rescue, he was beaten repeatedly by the man. Klaus Schlosser, also a UFW member, told a Denver press conference that the man, identified as E.D. Burnside, chased him with a screwdriver when Schlosser tried to take his picture.

Upon reporting the incident to police, they refused to arrest Burnside, the attacker, but instead arrested the victim, Valderrama. He was held on \$50 bail and then released. The UFW protest was held at the Denver City Jail where Valderrama was being held and then went by car caravan to Rainbow Liquors.

## CINCINNATI WORKERS HIT FORD VISIT

Cincinnati, Ohio—President Ford was met by a militant demonstration on July 3 here. On a public relations trip to Cincinnati to show his "desire" to clean up the air and fix up the economy, he was hoping for a warm welcome. But instead he found Workers United for Jobs and Justice, on the march against unemployment and war.

Ford came to dedicate a new Environmental Protection Agency in a city that had been under a pollution alert for 6 days. He talked about "making detente with nature" while the Procter and Gamble factory and Cincinnati Milacron were belching out ten times more pollutants in a single day than most cars will in a lifetime. Ford's veto of the strip mining bill last month and his new plans to cut pollution standards prove that his real concern is to protect the profits of the corporations.

Ford met at the Convention Center with corporation executives and a few corrupt union leaders to discuss the economy, again at the expense of poor and working people. Ford and his overpaid advisors met to plan to monopolize the "recovery," but no mention was made of Cincinnati's soaring lay-off rate or the rise in police killings in the Black community. In addition he is stalking support for the war plans of the imperialists.

He didn't find that support among the people of Cincinnati. Outside the hall, Workers United for Jobs and Justice called for more working people to join in the fight-back, demanding: JOBS NOT WAR! MAKE THE BOSSES PAY!

# GIANT POSTAL STRUGGLE SELL-OUT

After a month of negotiations, kept secret from the workers, the leadership of the Postal unions in collaboration with the bosses of the Postal Corporation and the government, have engineered the sell-out of the year.

Meeting right up to the contract deadline, these labor fakers from the American Postal Workers Union (APWU), National Assoc. of Letter Carriers (NALC), Laborers' International Union of N. America and the Rural Letter Carriers Union gave up all but a few token demands raised by the rank and file over the past months. The negotiations were held in complete secrecy with most postal workers remaining in the dark about their content.

Immediately following the strikeless contract agreement. Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar announced that postal rates would probably go up another 30 per cent, although the new two-year contract calls for a measly five-per-cent wage increase next year. This increase which won't even keep up with one-third of the present inflation rate, will leave the country's 600,000 postal workers scraping the bottom of the barrel in terms of living conditions and this includes only the lucky ones who can hang onto their present jobs.

Despite the so-called "no-layoff" clause which remains in the new contract, Bailar has already planned to cut



another 50,000 jobs from the post office through firings, turnover and harassment.

One of the crucial questions in the new contract was the management's institution of time-study experiments like the "Kokomo Plan" which are aimed at setting monstrous speed-up rates to "promote greater productivity." The "Kokomo Plan" uses computers to figure out delivery routes which can cut the number of carriers needed and throw the rest out on the street. Such plans have come about under pressure from Wall Street bankers and other monopolists whose mail makes up about 90 per cent of the post office's work. They have long been troubled with the inefficiency and chaos of the Postal Service as well as the increasing cost of mail delivery. The result, of course, has been an offensive aimed at the workers--one aimed at placing the burden of the crisis on their backs.

The new pact was a sell-out of the workers' demands to end such plans and experiments. It will allow continued testing and the right of the corporation to impose these new experiments on the workers. Even if they are "unreasonable" these tests can only be challenged through the good graces of the government and its mediator who have already shown their 100 per cent backing of the postal bosses with their threats to send in troops in the event of a strike.

The new contract also permits the Postal Service to hire "casual" or temporary employees for up to 180 days, instead of the previous 89 days. This is another way they can beat the no-layoff clause which doesn't apply to temporary workers. While the pact limits these temporary, unprotected workers to 10 per cent of the workers at any one location, the number of postal workers has been shrinking steadily, causing speed-up for the rest.

As we go to press the contract has yet to be ratified by union memberships. While strikes are illegal, the postal workers showed what they thought about that in 1970 when hundred of thousands struck for and won higher wage increases. Several wildcats have broken out in the past year despite threats of violence and troops from both government and union leadership.

Whether the rank and file has the leadership and organization to stand up to this new sell-out contract remains to be seen.

The real key to the struggle is the rank-and-file movement itself which is organizing and preparing for the struggle ahead--a struggle which is clearly one against the giant monopolies and the government as well as their labor lieutenants, for jobs and the very survival of thousands of workers.



# FREE JOANN LITTLE

cont. from page one

Southern "slave-market tradition" that rich white men and their flunkies like jail guard Alligood) have the right to terrorize and rape Black women, but that Black people have no right to defend themselves from these attacks. The prosecutor in this case is a former member of the Klan.

One North Carolina judge, not sitting on this case, commented "off the record" that, given the flimsy evidence and questionable methods of the state (for example, the

state held from the Grand Jury the evidence that Alligood was found with his pants off and autopsy reports show that clear signs of sexual activity before his death) -- that a "normal case" would have been thrown out before ever getting to trial. But the fact is that courts serving as bulwarks of white supremacy and terror against Black people is all too "normal," especially here in North Carolina.

As the movement to free JoAnn Little has grown, it has

attracted supporters from all walks of life and in many countries of the world. But it has also attracted some opportunist elements who are only interested in the case insofar as they can use it for their own corrupt purposes.

Chief among these are the revisionist Communist Party USA and the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party. Both of these groups have a treacherous history in recent years, of totally abandoning the revolutionary struggle of the Afro-American people for their democratic rights and the right of self-determination. Both have also tried to take the revolutionary guts out from the movement for women's liberation.

Suddenly they can be seen posing their leaders for pictures next to JoAnn Little to make them appear to be leading the struggle of Black people and women. In the SWP's paper, *The Militant*, the whole JoAnn Little case is used for nothing more than a push for the Trotskyist election campaign of Willie Mae Reid.

The CPUSA, on the other hand, is trying to keep a tight grip on the defense to make sure that it stays within the bounds of court-room legality and using their super-star Angela Davis to spread reformism and defeatism within the movement.

Both are afraid to utilize the deep feelings of the masses of people to link the case to the revolution and socialism.

In the face of this opportunism, the militant response of the masses of people as shown July 14 is extremely important. The reactionary measures of the government must be fought every step of the way to defend the rights of the Afro-American people as well as all working people.

Also significant about this demonstration was the participation and initiative of genuine communist and revolutionary forces. The JoAnn Little case provides a chance to expose the real racist nature of the capitalist system as well as its oppression of women. JoAnn Little represents the struggle of all minorities and women for their democratic rights.

The movement growing around this case is a movement of all people, Black and white, men and women, and people of different political leanings, to unite and fight for the freedom of this woman!

JoAnn Little must be set free!



FREE JOANN LITTLE—Nearly 1,000 demonstrators demand freedom for the N. Carolina Black woman, accused of murdering a prison guard who tried to rape her. (Call Photo)

The Call conducted this interview with a young Chicana woman in Detroit who has been actively engaged in a housing struggle with one of the big landlords of the area. Her experience shows how the landlords attack the rights of poor and working people. At the same time her participation in the Motor City Fight Back shows that by standing up together and fighting, working people can make the bosses and landlords pay for the economic crisis.

## FIGHT-BACK HITS LANDLORDS

better jobs for all.

What happened around the eviction?

When the bailiff came with the notice, I got all upset with no one to help me. I called one of my friends in the Fight Back and we planned the march with signs and a loudspeaker. We got together in front of my house with about 15 people and made a parade through my neighborhood and ended up with about 40, plus we had maybe a hundred names on the list of people who were willing to come down and stop the eviction, especially those who knew how the house stood. They were really angry and upset at the time. The eviction only happened ten days later.

When they came and threw my furniture out onto the street, I had time for only one phone call to the MCFB. Before I knew it, the neighbors and MCFB, United Farmworkers and everybody concerned was there. The TV cameras were taking pictures of the inside of the house and talking to us.

When they left, the MCFB and my neighbors moved all my furniture and me back in. The police were there to make sure the landlord got the eviction accomplished, but they were left with their mouths open when they came back to find the stuff back in the house. We knew the next time they would side even more with the landlord but we figured we would outnumber them.

At the second eviction the police assigned one guy to me to watch every move I made, and to keep me from being part of the crowd outside. They even arrested one MCFB person to make us scared. But they saw everybody was up in arms about

the issue and they were scared enough to call the commissioner, send someone from that office to investigate and then they took me down to the police station to cool off the whole situation. This helped the landlord get his gang into the house with guns so we couldn't move the furniture in that time.

Can you explain more about this second eviction?

I told you about the gang in the house. No one wanted to give them a reason to be violent. They were drinking and the police were on their side. So we set up with blankets and food to guard the furniture overnight and wait for the right time. The police weren't protecting us but watching to see we wouldn't make trouble. Then there was a fire and I think the landlord started it to prevent us from going back into the house. The next day he had insurance men there and he's collecting his money, blaming me for the fire. Now this is really something when my furniture is right there and the police saw me sitting out front all the time and I'm planning to move back in anyway!

Was it a loss that the furniture didn't get moved in the second time?

I don't think so. We proved one thing. We might have lost by not taking the furniture back in, but we won by proving that only together would we get justice done. We got a lot of publicity and in the long run we'll win a lot more. So we still won.

The landlord took you to court after you held back two weeks rent. Can you explain this and what happened?

The reason I held back two weeks was to get the landlord to fix my flat. I had been waiting long enough and I was entitled to have my own flat instead of having to live with my mother since October, 1973. I waited long enough for the necessary repairs--the roof was leaking, and my furniture was damaged from when it fell in and all the water coming in. When I went to court, he said I owed him for the better part of '73. I didn't have money for a lawyer, which he did. So the judge said he would appoint me Gregory Ramsey for an attorney. It started real good, but after we went to court we could find him talking to the landlord instead of us. He'd come over and say "Hi you have to wait" and so on. We put money into escrow and he told us to come to court May 13 in room 109. We went and there was no room 109. Finally the elevator operator led us to another floor where they told us we had to go to another building, the Landlord-Tenant Court, five blocks away. When we got there, Gregory Ramsey says, "You're too late." We said, "No, we're not late. There was no room 109." We said, we got lost. He told us they found us in default because we were not there. He promised us the default could get set aside and told us another room to come to another time. We started to get suspicious and we checked this second room. It was a record room! When I called him for my case file numbers, he argued with me about which room he sent me to. And when we checked up on the files, we couldn't find them until we looked in his desk! Half the necessary documents were missing. In the end we couldn't appeal the case because the judge said the landlord might lose his job for coming to court so much.

So me and my sister and her neighbor and my children went to picket outside the Landlord-Tenant Court and it was there we met the Motor City Fight Back. I explained my situation and they joined with the picketing.

We had a march through my neighborhood and other neighborhoods. We got peoples' names and phone numbers to help me when the eviction would come. You could see maybe several nationalities all willing to help me and protect me and that's more than what the Landlord-Tenant and even the city has done. I learned from what I gone through that if you put your mind to it, the only way you can work out anything is through the strength of the people. Through them you can get justice done, a lot better and a lot faster. For all and not just for the one concerned. The thing I can say is let's get together and work harder and get more people together and organize to fight not just landlords, but police brutality and

"Without the perspective of POLITICAL POWER, the Negro people's movement is reduced to an impotent appeal to the conscience of humanitarian instincts . . ."



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Draping itself in the red, white and blue stars and stripes of the imperialist "Bicentennial," the revisionist Communist Party USA held its 21st National Convention last month in Chicago.

This convention resulted in a further development of the already consolidated line of class collaboration and betrayal which has guided this formerly revolutionary Party since the late 1950's. It was a convention which reflected the growing influence of revisionism within the working class movement in the absence of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. But it also reflected many of the strategic weaknesses which will ultimately lead to the exposure and defeat of the revisionists at the hands of the working class revolutionary movement.

The convention adopted programs and policy statements and a Political Report by its General Secretary Gus Hall which base themselves on the strategy of "peaceful transition to socialism" and superpower "detente." These programs and policies smack of chauvinism, selling out the struggle for women's equality, and narrow economism in the struggle against the present crisis.

#### SELF-INTEREST AND ECONOMISM

Hall's report pointed to "self-interest" and narrow economic demands as the focal point for organizing the working class. "The problem that has emerged," said Hall, "as the key link in the chain of life is the economic one." Hall liquidated the leading role of political struggle in the fight-back against the crisis. Without stressing political struggle, the hold of the labor aristocrats and trade union bureaucrats who keep the class struggle chained to the present system, cannot be broken.

Evident throughout the convention was the absence of any notion of the CPUSA as being a revolutionary party of the Leninist type—a vanguard revolutionary party of the working class. Instead, the convention showed a party which was growing somewhat in numbers, by trying to represent itself as much as possible as being "acceptable," and "legitimate" in the eyes of the ruling class, rather than the working class. It is a party which sees electoralism and legalism as the boundary lines of class struggle. Hall said that the CPUSA "plans to campaign for a place on the ballot in all 50 states during 1976." But even within this electoral focus, the revisionists began to expose some of their deep divisions.

The convention was scheduled to declare its presidential and vice-presidential candidates but was unable to find enough unity to pick any of the present CP leadership to represent it. The CP newspaper Daily World had announced in May that the rally following the convention at the amphitheater would "feature acceptance speeches of the 1976 presidential and vice-presidential candidates to be nominated by the convention." There was no explanation by the CP leadership as to why no such candidates were chosen. While Hall stressed "opposition to the two major parties"

# C.P. HOLDS RED, WHITE AND BLUE CONVENTION

in his report, it is clear that many of the leading members of the party favor closer ties and more work within the Democratic Party.

The CP convention continued its chauvinist stand toward the national liberation movements, both within this country and around the world. The CP refuses to defend the democratic rights of the Afro-American people in the U.S., especially their right of national self-determination. Rather than viewing this struggle scientifically as a national question (as the CP once did in its revolutionary days), the revisionists write in their Draft Resolution that the ruling class, "greatly steps up its instigation of racism and the fomenting of racial strife and violence, as the means of splitting the working class, of pitting white against Black, in order to intensify the exploitation of both."

In this statement the CP exposes itself for the racist party it is. They view the struggle of Black people for their rights and equality as unnecessary "racial strife" and "violence." To them it is the "strife" (struggle) which divides the working class, rather than the hundreds of years of national oppression faced by Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Asian-American, Native American, and other oppressed nationalities. Rather than stressing the unity of the workers of various nationalities and of men and women in their common struggle against imperialism, the CP Draft Resolution once again pushes narrow economism saying that the white workers should "support the struggle" of minority workers on the basis of "their own self-interest." This stressing of narrow "self-interest" shows that the revisionists view the interests of Black and white workers to be different—that the white workers have some separate "self-interest" of their own.

The CP convention also launched a chauvinist attack on the struggle for women's equality by condemning the Equal Rights Amendment. The CP Program limits the women's struggle to a defensive battle to protect the "bridgeheads of equality" which, according to Hall, presently exist.

This chauvinist line, which historically has been a characteristic feature of revisionism, shows itself as well in the CP's stand on the international situation. The international policies adopted by the convention take as their starting point the needs and interests of Soviet social-imperialism and the big powers rather than the revolutionary aspirations of the national liberation movements and the

struggles of the Third World.

The convention put forth the strategy of "detente" as the road to national "liberation." Hall's report states that "The main contradiction of this epoch—the epoch of the most fundamental turning point in history—is between socialism and capitalism." The meaning behind this statement is that the struggle between the two superpowers for world hegemony must become the determining factor upon which the entire world revolutionary movement plans its strategy. This contention requires that the national liberation movements prostrate themselves before imperialism and social-imperialism. Those who insist on taking up arms in revolutionary struggle against imperialism are listed in Hall's speech as "crazies".

One group of these "crazies" in the CP analysis is the Palestinian people, struggling for national rights against the Zionist state of Israel. The CP convention gave aid and comfort to the Zionists and slapped the Palestinian movement in the face in its Draft Resolution. The convention adopted a position which calls for guaranteeing "sovereignty and safe borders for all nations in that area, including Israel."

Israel, of course, is not a "nation" but a settler state and a base of imperialist expansionism in the Middle East. While paying lip service to support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), the convention refused to support the PLO's claim to the rightful lands of the Palestinian people. To support this struggle would interfere in the Soviet Union's and U.S.'s planned "no war, no peace" policies in that area of the world. Hall told the convention: "We are in a sense at a critical point because the problems in the Middle East are now ripe for a peaceful solution. A just and lasting peace can only be worked out at a reconvened conference in Geneva."

In other words, Hall says a "lasting peace" can be worked out without the freedom of Palestine and a return of the homelands of the Palestinian people through big-power negotiations.

#### SAME TYPE OF OPPORTUNISM

The rest of the CP policies and resolutions from the 21st Convention were filled with this same type of opportunism, chauvinism, and hypocrisy. While no mention was made of the need for revolutionary struggle against capitalism, the CP convention was presented with a picture of capitalism destroying itself through evolutionary process. According to the Hall revisionists, "capitalism has reached a new stage" of deterioration, or "bottoming out," as Hall calls it. He projected a picture of a system that if left alone or hit with some reform programs, will die of its own efforts. The basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism, (which are never mentioned in Hall's report)—the need to smash the capitalist state through revolutionary struggle by the working people and its replacement by the dictatorship of the proletariat—are thrown out the window.

Furthermore, the main blow in Hall's report is directed at the genuine Marxist-Leninists or "Maoists" as Hall calls them, for their refusal to also throw out these tenets. Hall claims that there is a "decline in the influence of Maoism." If he is telling the truth then why is he wasting so much breath attacking this "declining" phenomenon? The truth is that the new communist movement is on the rise and increasingly poses a real alternative to revisionism and the CPUSA.

The increasing influence and growth of the Marxist-Leninist left has forced the revisionists to resort to more lies and demogogy to get their line across. A good example of this was the so-called "People's Bicentennial" celebration which followed the revisionist convention. The CP played on the name of the People's Bicentennial Committee which attracted 25,000 people to a Massachusetts rally under liberal opposition politics to the government sponsored "Bicentennial Celebration." They promoted the rally at this convention with leaflets that didn't even mention the CPUSA's name, but rather pretended to be part of the "People's Bicentennial." This Committee is now suing the CPUSA for using its name. Even with this trickery the revisionists failed to draw the kind of crowd they hoped for. Three thousand showed up out of an expected ten to twelve thousand.

The "Bicentennial" was also an attempt to promote the reactionary U.S. patriotism through which the CP hopes to prove that they're as "American as the next guy." This is one method of legitimizing themselves in the eyes of the ruling class.

The CP convention then was nothing more than a gathering of revisionists which continued and further developed the CP's line of class collaboration, racism and betrayal. No matter what flag they wrap themselves in, the CP will be exposed for the opportunists that they are. Their policies have nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism except a name. While the Daley machine in Chicago offered the CP the key to the city and protected the revisionist convention from attack, no one will be able to save them from the revolutionary struggle of the people under genuine communist leadership.

## LOOK WHO'S BACKING SOVIET 'PEACE' PROPOSAL!

The July 1 issue of the People's Tribune, the organ of the so-called "Communist Labor Party" carries the front page headline: "Support Soviet Peace Proposal."

This call on the part of CLP to support the phony "detente" schemes of the Soviet social-imperialists comes as no surprise to the October League. For three years we have warned people against the influence of these "super-revolutionaries" pointing out that beneath all their rhetoric lay policies and a political line that was in essence the same as the revisionists of the Communist Party USA.

When these revisionists-in-disguise called for the building of a new party last year, the forces of the genuine anti-revisionist communist movement opposed the formation and the line around which CLP based itself. This "party" was founded on the basis of a political line which among other things, attacked the growing movement of the Third World countries in their struggle against imperialism; spread the opportunist line of the "genius theory" of history, in opposition to the line that the masses are the makers of history, and called the genuine communist left "agents" of the CIA.

#### PEDDLERS OF REVISIONISM

But these worms who have nestled in the dark crevices of the movement for many years have now exposed themselves for the peddlers of revisionism that they are. Their call for support for the sham "peace proposal" of the Soviet Union shows clearly that the CLP is working actively to cover up the real war schemes of the two superpowers.

The U.S. and Soviet social-imperialists have stepped up their contention for spheres of influence and are rapidly expanding their arms stockpiles in preparation for a new world war. This stepped up aggression and expansionism leading to war is a basic feature of imperialist-countries such as the two superpowers.

The so-called "peace proposal" which the CLP is spreading around the country starts out by denigrating the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against Hitler fascism which took place thirty years ago. It calls the glorious struggle against fascism "the most destructive war in world history." The proposal further goes on to cover up the leadership

of J.V. Stalin in the struggle against the invading fascists. The purpose of this distortion of history is to push the view that resistance to aggression and fascism, that resistance to imperialism will only lead to "destruction." It is an attempt to denigrate the memory of Stalin and to support Breshnev and the new tsars of the one-time cradle of socialism.

It goes on to push the view that world peace depends on the kind wishes of the superpowers, especially the Soviet Union who they claim has "saved humanity from war." The Soviet revisionists then state that the threat of war can be ended while imperialism still exists. This, they claim can be done by "the profound reshaping of the system of international relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence."

The truth behind these pretty words about "peace" is that the two superpowers have increased their arms race with each word of "detente" and with each new agreement. Their naval vessels have turned the strategic shipping lanes of the world into their private bases and they are both stepping up their aggression and subversion of the smaller countries of the world. With their heaviest weaponry aimed at Europe, the superpowers are also escalating their contention in the Middle East and Persian Gulf areas as well as in the Indian Ocean and the North and Mediterranean Seas. Nowhere is there a country or region that is free from the threats of these big powers. They are being denounced at every international conference of the developing countries and genuine Marxist-Leninists have been in the lead in exposing the real character of these imperialists and especially the social-imperialists.

This is why the imperialists have dragged up this sad excuse for a party, the CLP, to white-wash their crimes and sow illusions about "an epoch of peace" under imperialism. They hope that what the CPUSA revisionists have been unable to accomplish from the right, these phony "leftists" will do for them.

Those who have had experience with the CLP won't be taken in by its phony talk of "world peace." Their open support for the Soviet revisionists' peace scheme will only serve to further expose these and all other wolves in sheep's clothing.

# OCTOBER LEAGUE HOLDS THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS



ODIS HYDE—veteran communist (Call Photo)

## MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY FROM FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Communist Party of Sweden

Comrades. Please receive our sincere greetings on the occasion of your Third Congress at a time of a world situation characterized by sharpening contradictions between people all over the world and especially the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. It is quite important that the communist movement is developing in sight of the superpowers. This is an important contribution for peoples' struggle for world peace and national independence. Only the working class led by a genuine communist party is able to build up a worldwide front against the superpowers and avoid the danger of the world war. People and Oppressed Nations, Unite.

The Executive Commission- Communist Party of Sweden.

### J-Town Collective

Comrades of the October League,

On the occasion of your organizational congress we wish to extend comradely greetings for purposeful struggle and new achievements in the coming period.

Our task as Communists to struggle for the correct application of Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought to objective conditions in the U.S. becomes more pressing each day as turmoil in the imperialist circles deepens, as attacks on the American people and oppressed people of the world increase.

To fulfill our task and responsibilities we must demand only the highest standards for Communists who will lead the revolution. We must be proficient in wielding the weapon of criticism-self criticism, subjecting our past work, both achievements and failings, to scientific analysis. The summation of your work, both strengths and weaknesses will be a valuable contribution to the developing Communist movement.

We are confident that by starting from the desire for unity and conducting principled struggle, that we can move forward towards greater unity in the Communist movement. From: The J-Town Collective, San Francisco.

### August 29th Movement

To the Comrades of the October League, To the Central Committee, To Chairman Michael Klonsky:

The August Twenty-Ninth Movement sends its warmest greetings and sincerest wishes for a successful Congress.

Our path is illuminated by Marxism-Leninism, and its teachings and life confirms for us each day that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and people want revolution! It is fitting that you hold your Congress in the wake of the brilliant victories of the Indochinese peoples.

Their victories are our victories!!!

Your victories are our victories!!!

Comrades, Let us continue our advance towards the fulfillment of our duty—the building of a new communist party!!!

The Central Committee, August Twenty-Ninth Movement.

MORE MESSAGES ON PAGE 12

**Southwestern Alabama—** Communists from every section of the U.S. gathered in the Black Belt South last month for the Third National Congress of the October League. This Congress, held amid conditions of great revolutionary turbulence in the world, summed up and reflected the growth, the great advances and the high level of unity of the October League.

The delegates to the Congress included large numbers of workers and people of various nationalities. The entire meeting was marked by a tremendous spirit of unity as the adoption of each resolution, report and leadership election was greeted with tremendous applause.

The meeting opened with greetings from fraternal parties and liberation organizations from around the world. Comrade James Meadowcraft presented a solidarity message on behalf of the Revolutionary Student Movement of Quebec (MREQ), who expressed the militant spirit of unity between the Canadian and Quebecois people with the U.S. working class and communist movement.

The theme of proletarian internationalism was evident in every discussion and the unity of workers of various nationalities was a central part of every discussion.

Special statements of greetings to the Congress were also given by several veteran comrades including Nannie Washburn, whose history of class struggle goes back 75 years, and Odys Hyde, a veteran of 40 years in the communist movement, and a member of the newly elected Central Committee. One after another, workers newly won to the communist movement, stood up and spoke on the significance of this Congress and what it meant to be a communist and a vanguard fighter for the proletariat.

### HEALTHY BALANCE OF YOUNG AND OLD

The delegates included a healthy balance of young and old cadres, and over 60 per cent of the delegates were women.

In his Political Report to the Congress, OL Chairman, Michael Klonsky, said that this should be the last congress of the organization which was formed in 1972 with the primary purpose of contributing to the building of a new communist party in the U.S. Klonsky said that "we are now on the brink of accomplishing that task" and added that all the conditions for the formation of such a party are now in existence.

The delegates to the Congress warmly accepted this view and went on to adopt several basic resolutions which added to and deepened the general line of the OL. These resolutions were seen as important weapons in guiding the OL into the difficult and complex period ahead in which the party will be built.

The main resolution passed by the Congress was on "Party Building." Its three main theses were that 1) party-building has become "a question of immediacy"; 2) that the OL should begin to accelerate its efforts towards the organizational formation of the new party, and 3) that the present period calls for a shift in our party building work to emphasis on the organizational forging of the party itself.

Klonsky's political report stated that both the development of objective and subjective factors for party building have ripened. The objective factors include the deepening of the present crisis in capitalism in which all of the basic contradictions in the system are coming to the forefront and bringing thousands of revolutionary-minded workers and oppressed people to Marxism-Leninism. Furthermore, the growing threat of war on the part of the imperialists as well as the increasing fascist threat serve as a warning that the present period of pre-party organizations cannot adequately serve the people's complex and difficult struggle which lies ahead.

The political report to the Congress also pointed to the great advances in the ideological struggle within the communist movement against revisionism and all other forms of opportunism. As the party building resolution pointed out: "This early period, marked by the rise of communist collectives, study circles and local groups has drawn to a close.

A number of national communist pre-party organizations have replaced them, representing a general trend within the young communist movement. Through the struggle against revisionism, and in our work during this pre-party period, consolidated opportunist trends have been exposed and driven from the ranks of this young movement—aliens to Marxism-Leninism. This fight against national chauvinism, Trotskyism, anarchism, syndicalism and ultra-"leftism" in general, has strengthened the movement and set the stage for the organizational formation of the new party."

The resolution points to the rise of a right opportunist trend of conciliation with the revisionists of the Communist Party, USA. It says: "In response to the ideological defeat for the "left" opportunists (eg. The Communist Labor Party and the Revolutionary Union) the rightist influences are bound to gain more strength. The negative influences of the RU and CLP serve as a sounding board for those who wish to attack Marxism-Leninism to re-emerge on the scene. Within certain sections of the young communist movement," the resolution adds, "we are experiencing new appeals to nationalism, legalism, and electoral cretinism. A line of 'centrism', particularly in relation to the Soviet Union and the split in the international communist movement, is being openly promoted. New theories of 'American exceptionalism' are finding some welcome ears as are new efforts at conciliation with the modern revisionists on the national and international scene."

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 12)



# BUILD A NEW COMMUNIST PARTY IN

## Report from Third National Congress ...

continued from page 11

The resolution on "Party Building" aims itself at giving guidance to the organizational tasks in the new period. "First," it says, "we must consolidate around party building and combat the conservative forces within and outside our ranks who will try to keep us from moving forward. All aspects of small-group mentality, sectarianism and localism must be defeated; as well as the tendency towards 'all unity and no struggle.' Our unity with other communist forces must be principled and not of the federative type. A new party must be built upon democratic centralism and not federalism. It must have one center, with leadership of all the units of the party."

The resolution also criticizes those forces who still "peddle the line of 'separate Marxist-Leninist parties' or national organizations instead of a multi-national party." The paper adds that: "This line objectively represents a step backward today."

The resolution concludes with a call for Marxist-Leninists to unite in one multi-national organization, a party of the Leninist type and puts forth seven general areas of minimal unity on: 1) The Dictatorship of the Proletariat as our Strategic Objective, 2) Party Organization, 3) The International Situation, 4) The National Question, 5) Trade Unions, 6) United Front Against Imperialism, 7) The Woman Question.

These unity principles are put forth in an effort to reach broad unity among Marxist-Leninists while at the same time being particular enough to demarcate the new party from the various revisionist and opportunist trends. They also include a plan for a newspaper which would serve as the party's central organ.

The resolution on Party Building was unanimously adopted and greeted with a thunderous standing ovation on the part of all the Congress delegates which shook the whole meeting hall.

Other resolutions passed included:

**The Chicano National Question.**— A comprehensive historical analysis of the development of the Chicano people as an oppressed national minority including some important material on the question of regional autonomy.

**The International Report.**— This report clearly defines the present world situation in which the factors leading to both world war and revolution are both developing rapidly. The increasing contention between U.S. and Soviet social-imperialism pose the greatest threat to peace while the increased role of the Third World in world affairs is pushing the revolutionary struggles of the world's peoples forward at a rapid pace.

**Afro-American National Question.**— This resolution is a further development of OL's revolutionary line on the Afro-American question which views the Afro-American people as an oppressed nation and supports the right of self-determination in the Black Belt South, the historic homeland of Afro-Americans. This resolution deals particularly with the Afro-American national minority concentrated in the urban ghettos outside the Black Belt South.

### DEALS BLOW TO PETTY-BOURGEOIS LINES

**The Woman Question.**— This paper deals a blow to the various petty bourgeois lines which divide the struggle of the women from the working class revolutionary movement, while at the same time reaffirming the OL's commitment to the cause of women's equality.

**Puerto Rican National Question.**— This resolution lays out the OL's basic view of the struggle for Puerto Rican independence as an essential part of the U.S. workers' struggle and the struggle of the Puerto Rican national minority in the U.S. for full democratic rights.

The Congress also elected its new Central Committee which will guide the organization through the next period. The new CC includes the basic core of the previous leadership plus new comrades who have developed through the course of class struggle during the previous period.

There was a thorough discussion which consolidated the delegates around the direction of the labor work of the OL. The great gains in labor work were noted, especially the growing fight-back against the present economic crisis and the attempts by the imperialists to place the burden of the crisis on the backs of the working class. From every district came reports of the growth and development of the workers' solidarity committees which have been organizing both employed and unemployed workers to meet the capitalist offensive head-on.

Also stressed in the labor discussion was the continued struggle against the labor aristocracy and its influence within the trade unions. The discussion called for an intensified struggle to organize the rank-and-file within the unions in organized opposition to overthrow the reformist, revisionist and fascist labor leaders and to make the unions into organizations that fight for the complete emancipation of laboring people. Key to this is the winning of the vanguard workers to the party and to Marxism-Leninism as well as the fight against all forms of national chauvinism and racism.

In a closing address, Odis Hyde spoke about the significance of holding the Congress in the former slave area of the Black Belt South. Hyde said that he could think of no more fitting a place for communists to meet than in this historic area of Black slavery and resistance where thousands of Black people had laid down their lives in the struggle for liberation. Hyde stressed the extremely important task of winning the white workers to the cause of Black self-determination and socialism.

The meeting ended in a chorus of songs and the singing of the International. The Third Congress of the October League was a Congress of great unity and a call for all communists to unite, move forward and build a new party.

## MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY FROM FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Communist Party of India (M-L)

The Central Committee of October League (M-L) U.S.A.

Dear Comrades, We extend our heartfelt congratulations to you on the ceremonious holding of the Third Congress of the October League (M-L). The success of the Congress of your party has given us boundless inspiration and strength. We shall also hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to proletarian internationalism, overthrow of comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie in interests of Soviet social-imperialism and US imperialism, and advance towards the victory of the Indian revolution.

LONG LIVE THE UNITY AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE OCTOBER LEAGUE (M-L) AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST-LENINIST)!  
LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT!  
LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM!

The Editorial Board of Mass Line journal.

### Italian Communist (M-L) Party

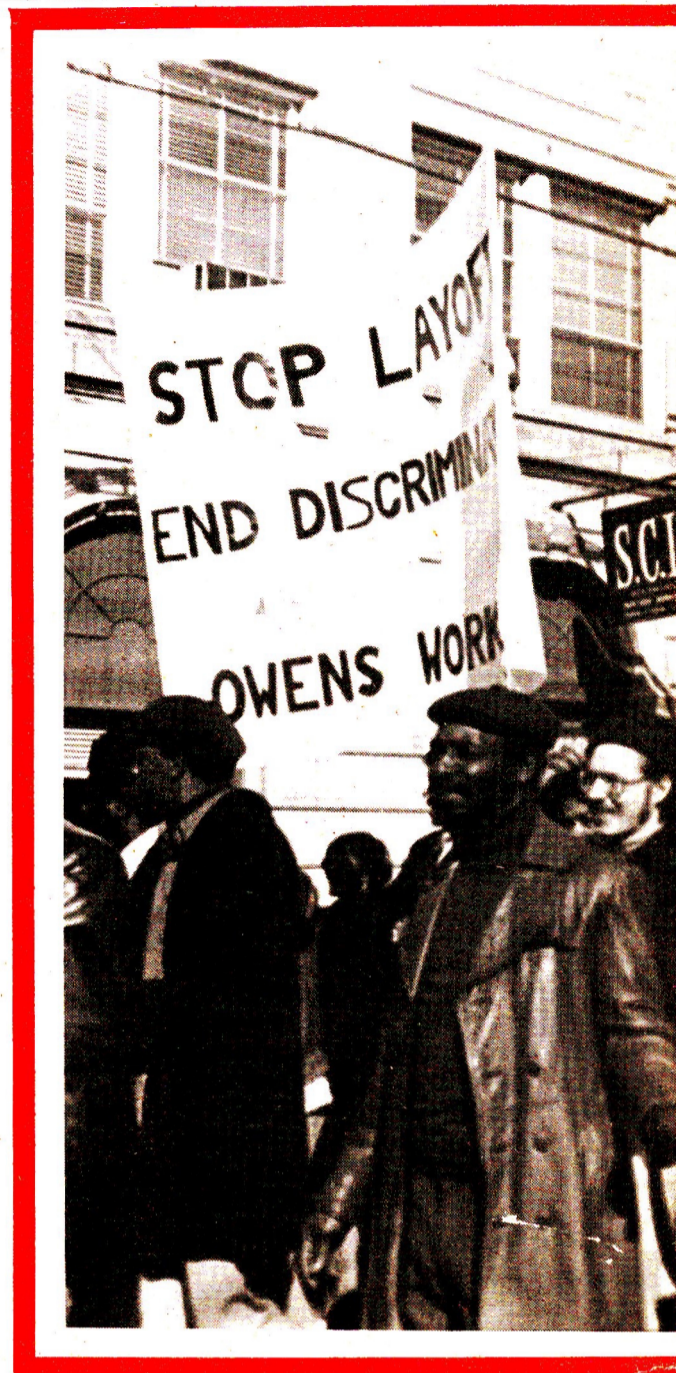
Dear Comrades, The Central Committee of the Italian Communist (Marxist-Leninist) Party sends revolutionary greetings to the holding of the Third Congress of the October League (M-L). This Third Congress must be an important step forward in the struggle to build a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party of the American proletariat. We wish the American Marxist-Leninists a successful struggle in their efforts to find unity and to found a Marxist-Leninist party.

The Central Committee of the Italian Communist (M-L) Party.

### Communist Party of Britain (M-L)

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of CPBML greets the Third Congress of the October League. It hopes its deliberations will be fruitful and will make a positive contribution to the struggle of the American working class against U.S. monopoly capitalism and its state.

The Communist Party of Britain (M-L)



### German Communist Party (M-L)

Dear Comrades, The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany-Marxist-Leninist, sends fraternal and revolutionary greetings to the October League (ML) on the occasion of its Third Congress. We are convinced that the Marxist-Leninists of the USA will achieve new victories in struggle against modern revisionism in struggle for building up the Bolshevik party. Long live the worldwide front against the two superpowers! Long live the revolution in the whole world!

Central Committee of the German Communist Party (M-L)

### Norwegian Communist Workers Party (M-L)

Comrades,

We are happy to convey to you our congratulations on the occasion of the Third Congress of the October League (M-L).

Norway, a small country in the second world, is under the class dictatorship of a pro-U.S. Norwegian monopoly bourgeoisie. At the same time Norway is threatened by bigger imperialist countries, especially by the two superpowers.

Through NATO U.S. imperialism has a strong military position in Norway. Recently U.S./NATO maneuvers directed against workers, students and "Maoists" (Marxist-Leninists), have been exposed. The other superpower has created the world's largest naval base in Murmansk, just a few kilometers from the Norwegian border. Important parts of the naval maneuver OKEAN this spring was aimed at preparing a military occupation of Norway. This shows that Soviet social-imperialism is by no means a lesser danger than U.S. imperialism.

In the present international situation, characterized by the increased danger of a third world war, Norway is placed in a difficult position in the line of fire between the superpowers. The Norwegian people must be prepared to meet both internal or external aggression from the U.S. as well as the ever-growing possibility that social-imperialism may follow Hitler's tracks and occupy our country through a "blitzkrieg"-style attack.

But even though the Norwegian people is small, its enemy will never subdue Norway. The Norwegian working class movement has a history of more than one hundred

## THE CONG

The following is an interview to the October League's Third Congress in the southern California area. A woman was elected as a delegate to the Congress. She is a woman of energy, dedication to the cause and a seriousness in studying Marxism-Leninism that had been in the OL.

As a new member of the October League of the Third National Congress...

I think I was most impressed by the aspects of the Congress--the ideas that I didn't know, the ideas that I had heard and summed up, and the fact that it was certainly not like any other I'd ever seen.

Another thing that struck me was the different nationalities among the delegates. The Congress had a theme of being internationalist. But you didn't see "representing" different nationalities. It was representing the October League. This led to a great spirit of unity and the serious work. A huge thunder storm struck at the hall went out for several hours. The meeting just went right on until one hardly said a word about going back on.

I also liked the fact that we were in the Black Belt South, the former slave area. Many delegates had never been there. The conditions of life and me helped them understand better the question and the history of the area.

Also our reliance on the struggle in the fact that the security wasn't a public meeting, they were there and showed their support to help in the event of any trouble. The biggest thing was after we finished what we did there. At the end of the big step towards building a party of millions of people in the struggle at the same time we criticized the conditions to ensure we wouldn't go down the same path.

How did democratic-centralism...

Actually, democratic-centralism is a process which began long before. All the documents and resolutions...



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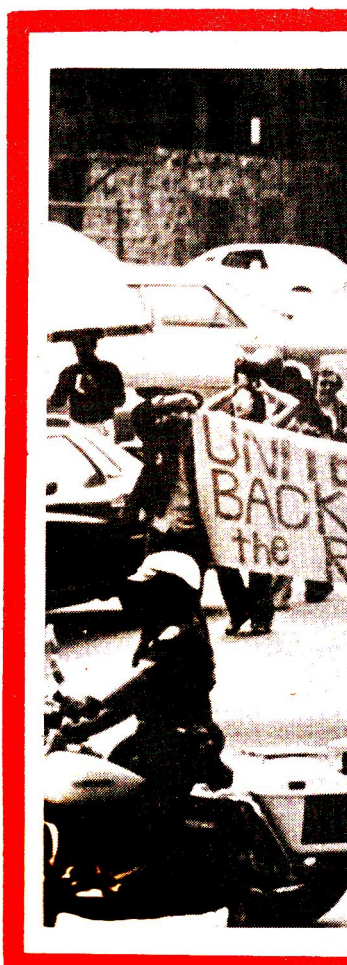
years of militant and revolutionary struggle against the bourgeoisie. The Norwegian working people have strong patriotic feelings and have always fought bravely against aggressors. These excellent traditions of the Norwegian people are still strong in spite of the class and national betrayal by the agents of the class enemy, the pro-U.S. social democrats and the pro-social-imperialist modern revisionists. These traditions are today a great source of strength to our young party, the Norwegian Communist Workers' Party (M-L).

U.S. imperialism is one of the two main enemies of the peoples of the world. It is very encouraging to note that precisely in the U.S., truly communist forces are advancing. These forces fight U.S. imperialism but at the same time do not betray those who are under the heel of the other main enemy, social-imperialism. They support the peoples of the third world and the workers and oppressed of all countries. They fight for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought against the deadly danger of modern revisionism. This is a source of hope for the communists of small and weak countries. The progress of the OL (M-L) in its fight for a real communist party in the U.S. is a great support for our struggle in Norway.

In recent years a majority of the Norwegian people have condemned U.S. imperialism, especially in connection with its most glaring crimes such as in Indochina and in Chile. But we will never confuse U.S. imperialism with the people of the U.S. A. We know that the American people have great revolutionary traditions that go back to the revolution against British colonialism and the civil war. We know of the great battles fought through history by workers, poor farmers, national minorities such as the Black people, the Latin and native American peoples. We know of the great anti-war and anti-imperialist movements. There are strong ties of friendship between the Norwegian and American peoples, cemented by the hundreds of thousands of poor Norwegian workers and farmers who were forced to economic emigration to the U.S.A.

We are sure that the heroic working people of the U.S. will sooner or later overthrow U.S. imperialism, smash the dictatorship of the monopolies, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, free itself from class and national oppression and build socialism in friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world. We also believe that your work to build a real communist party is bringing this time nearer.

The Executive Committee of the CC of the Workers' Communist Party (M-L), Norway



new period. "First," outside our ranks and localism must be... forces must be... and not federalism.

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### (M-L) Party

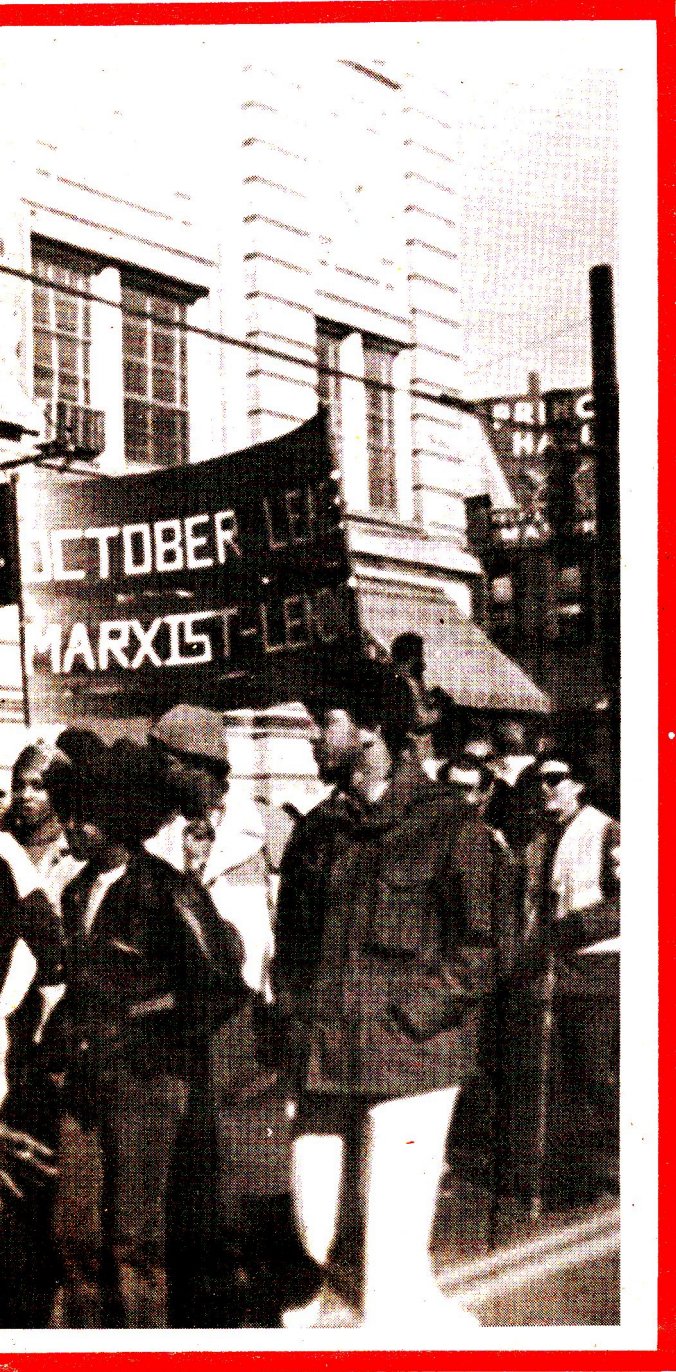
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the Italian Communist... (M-L) Party.

### Britain (M-L)

Committee of CPBML... October League. It hopes... will make a positive... American working class... and its state.  
t Party of Britain (M-L)

# THE CALL INTERVIEWS CONGRESS DELEGATE



*The following is an interview conducted with a delegate to the October League's Third National Congress from the southern California area. This comrade, a young Black woman was elected as a delegate on the basis of her activism, dedication to the cause of socialism and her earnestness in studying Marxism-Leninism in the short time she had been in the OL.*

**As a new member of the OL, what were your impressions of the Third National Congress?**

I think I was most impressed by the organizational aspects of the Congress—the idea that you could accomplish so much without unnecessary formality, get everyone's ideas heard and summed up at the same time. This was certainly not like any other organization's meeting I'd ever seen.

Another thing that struck me was the unity of the many different nationalities among the delegates. The whole Congress had a theme of being multi-national and internationalist. But you didn't notice it in terms of people "representing" different nationalities. Really, everybody was representing the October League and Marxism-Leninism. This led to a great spirit of unity. You could really see the unity and the seriousness of the people when a huge thunder storm struck and the power in the meeting hall went out for several hours, in the night. The whole meeting just went right on until business was done. No one hardly said a word about the lights until they came back on.

I also liked the fact that we held the Congress in the Black Belt South, the former slave area of this country. Many delegates had never been there before and seeing the conditions of life and meeting the people around there helped them understand better, our analysis of the national question and the history of Black oppression.

Also our reliance on the strength of the people was shown in the fact that the security was based on them—while it wasn't a public meeting, the farmers in the area knew we were there and showed their support for us by offering to help in the event of any trouble.

The biggest thing was afterwards—sitting back and thinking what we did there. At the Congress we took a really big step towards building a party and towards guiding millions of people in the struggle for socialism. At the same time we criticized the old Communist Party, to make sure we wouldn't go down the same road.

**How did democratic-centralism function at the Congress?**

Actually, democratic-centralism at the Congress was a process which began long before the actual meeting. All the documents and resolutions were distributed long

before the actual meeting. All these documents and resolutions were distributed throughout the whole organization for discussion and debate. They were added to, developed and amended by some of the leading people who had done the main work of writing them, but also by people from all levels of the organization like myself. Leadership played a big part in organization of discussions, in making sure that different views were heard, that unity was reached and that every minor point wasn't argued over forever. Also the delegates to the Congress elected the Central Committee which will lead the OL in the period ahead.

**What role did some of the older, veteran comrades play at the Congress and what were you able to learn from them?**

A lot of them had a broader overall view of the struggle. The real veterans like Odis Hyde and Nanny Washburn, they teach you the length of the struggle. Their dedication shows that as long as you're living, you've got to keep struggling. But even with all the difficult things they've been through, they were among the most optimistic people there. They showed what it means to really devote your life to revolution—not just out of moral commitment, but out of a real revolutionary understanding of Marxism.

**In your opinion, what was the main accomplishment of the Congress?**

The Call for Building the Party was certainly the most important thing. It was a decisive step forward. It shows the sincerity of our organization in what we're about; not just reading books, but really giving leadership to the working class struggle.

**Now that you've returned from the Congress to your local work, what are your responsibilities as a Congress delegate?**

The first thing is to make sure that every member of the organization from the newest to the oldest gets the information about what happened there and what decisions were made so that they can be as inspired as we were to go out and fight.

But we also have to take the main points of the Congress to the masses and I want to explain to the people the things I learned there. We have to be bolder in taking the party-building struggle to the masses and we have to be out among the masses so that we can teach them about Marxism-Leninism and the need for a party. I think that coming back from the Congress, I'm in a much better position to do that and so are all the other delegates.

years of militant and revolutionary struggle against the bourgeoisie. The Norwegian working people have strong patriotic feelings and have always fought bravely against aggressors. These excellent traditions of the Norwegian people are still strong in spite of the class and national betrayal by the agents of the class enemy, the pro-U.S. social democrats and the pro-social-imperialist modern revisionists. These traditions are today a great source of strength to our young party, the Norwegian Communist Workers' Party (M-L).

U.S. imperialism is one of the two main enemies of the peoples of the world. It is very encouraging to note that precisely in the U.S., truly communist forces are advancing. These forces fight U.S. imperialism but at the same time do not betray those who are under the heel of the other main enemy, social-imperialism. They support the peoples of the third world and the workers and oppressed of all countries. They fight for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought against the deadly danger of modern revisionism. This is a source of hope for the communists of small and weak countries. The progress of the OL (M-L) in its fight for a real communist party in the U.S. is a great support for our struggle in Norway.

In recent years a majority of the Norwegian people have condemned U.S. imperialism, especially in connection with its most glaring crimes such as in Indochina and in Chile. But we will never confuse U.S. imperialism with the people of the U.S. A. We know that the American people have great revolutionary traditions that go back to the revolution against British colonialism and the civil war. We know of the great battles fought through history by workers, poor farmers, national minorities such as the Black people, the Latin and native American peoples. We know of the great anti-war and anti-imperialist movements. There are strong ties of friendship between the Norwegian and American peoples, cemented by the hundreds of thousands of poor Norwegian workers and farmers who were forced to economic emigration to the U.S.A.

We are sure that the heroic working people of the U.S. will sooner or later overthrow U.S. imperialism, smash the dictatorship of the monopolies, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, free itself from class and national oppression and build socialism in friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world. We also believe that your work to build a real communist party is bringing this time nearer.



# TACHAI: THE MASSES MOVE MOUNTAINS

This article was written by a member of the recent October League Cadres Delegation, which travelled to the People's Republic of China last spring.

In 1945, when the Chinese people were preparing for the last great stage of their revolutionary war, Mao Tsetung used an old folk tale called the "Foolish Old Man Who Moved the Mountains" to show the great courage and determination of the people. The Foolish Old Man lived in north China and was a poor peasant. Two big mountains stood in his way, and one day he decided to get rid of them. A Wise Old Man came along and said, "Foolish Old Man, you can't move these mountains!" But the Foolish Old Man replied, "When I die, my sons will carry on, and then their sons, and so on to infinity. High as they are, the mountains will get no higher. And with every bit we dig they will get that much lower. Why can't we clear them away?"

of Tachai rose up, along with the masses all over China, and overthrew their landlords. They disarmed the reactionary army and police and established the rule of the working people, the dictatorship of the proletariat. The land and wealth of the area was redistributed. Step by step, the people have worked together, first in agricultural cooperatives, and now in people's communes. Under this commune system, all the land is owned collectively by the people of the commune as are the tools and machinery.

Instead of barren, rocky hills and deep gullies, visitors to Tachai find beautiful terraced fields stretching out for miles. Where mountains stood preventing large-scale agricultural development, tractors now plow up rolling fields. Where rivers flowed and periodically flooded crops and homes there are now miles of irrigation ditches, water tunnels and even rice paddies—once found only in southern



TACHAI—Sung Li-ying (pointing) deputy secretary of the Tachai Party branch with members of the "Iron Girls" Team.

The two big mountains were imperialism and feudalism, the reactionary systems that were crushing the Chinese people. Led by the Chinese Communist Party, they have removed these mountains rock by rock and stood up liberated and free.

The delegation of cadres from the October League visited China and saw with their own eyes what the spirit of the Foolish Old Man has accomplished. Nowhere was this spirit stronger than in a small agricultural brigade in north China called Tachai.

Once this area of China was known only for hunger, drought, disease and its social backwardness. Education and medical care was totally unheard of except for the wealthy. A rocky and mountainous area, agriculture was extremely primitive and carried out on the sides of hills, on little patches of level ground scraped out with crude hand tools. The only good land went to the landlords and capitalists. The people of Tachai lived in dirt caves that were washed away by floods every few years. The total despair people suffered can be understood by the fact that in the mid-1940's, two million people in northern China died of starvation, equivalent to the entire city of Detroit!

Today, things are totally different. The working people

China. The amazing fact is that the basic work of transforming Tachai was done by less than 200 people—using their bare hands! The Chinese government offered aid and machinery, but the brigade members decided that these should be sent to some other poorer part of China or to help the people of Vietnam, Africa and elsewhere, who were still fighting to free themselves from imperialist domination. Tachai chose to rely on itself.

To get an idea of the transformation that has happened, we can look at the life of Chen Yung-kuei, who for many years was the leader of the brigade. A poor peasant in the old society, Chen's mother died of starvation when he was six years old. When he was 13, his father had to sell his only sister to a landlord as a slave, to feed the rest of the family. A few months later, Chen's father hanged himself from a tree out of despair. The young boy was forced to become a shepherd for a landlord, sleeping outside with the sheep even in winter, dressed in rags. His usual diet was wild roots and berries. Today, after leading the poor peasants of Tachai for many years, Chen Yung-kuei is one of the twelve Vice-Premiers of the People's Republic of China and a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. His leadership in practicing self-reliance and fearing

no sacrifice for the people have made him a hero all over China. When the Chinese people speak of the working people being in power, it is people like Chen Yung-kuei whom they are talking about.

As a result of the advanced social system that has been established in Tachai and throughout China, the brigade's production has increased more than 20 times what it was before liberation, growing corn, wheat and a variety of vegetables and livestock. But every step of the way forward has been a struggle between ideas and plans that reflected the movement toward socialism, and ideas that had their roots in the old oppressive society. For example, in 1960, there was a big debate over a work-points system that made individual rewards and incentives the main method for distribution and work evaluation. The overwhelming majority of people rejected this plan, recognizing that the needs of the collective came first. This collective spirit has proven to be the best way to raise the living standard of all the people.

There was also a struggle over how to introduce mechanization. Should China rely on help from other countries, like the U.S. and Soviet Union, or should it rely mainly on China? Should the people of a backward, undeveloped area like Tachai wait for help from the central government, or should they follow the Marxist-Leninist principle of relying on the people and their own efforts. Tachai showed that through summing up their own experiences, the masses could carry out great scientific and engineering accomplishments—everything from developing new strains of rice and improved fertilizers to constructing aqueducts and underground river beds.

With the increase in production has come a better all-around life. Medical care and education, unheard of for peasants in the old society, are now a guaranteed right for all. The October League delegation visited the elementary school and saw a wu-shu demonstration—traditional boxing and martial arts. The children under the old society would never have had an education, but would have been forced to work at an early age. Many would not even be alive, since infant deaths were five times greater in old China than they are today.

The status of women has also greatly improved. Walking down most streets in Tachai visitors will see old women with bound feet side by side with healthy grandchildren with rosy cheeks. Bound feet in old China was a custom imposed by the feudal landlords. Young girls' feet were crushed, their toes broken and bound up tightly in leather straps, to make them grow permanently deformed. In this way, women couldn't run away or take full part in society. Today the leader of Tachai is a 28-year-old woman, the head of the "Iron Girls" production team, who proved that women played a key role in building the new life.

As many as 30,000 people from all over China and the world visit Tachai each day. The OL group met people from Egypt, Zaire, and native Canadian Indians, all eager to learn. In fact in 1964, Mao Tsetung asked the whole Chinese people to "learn from Tachai," as an example of what socialism really meant.

Travelling all over China, the October League delegation visited big cities with no crime or drugs, learned why there was no unemployment or inflation in China, and saw what revolution really means—freedom from all the evils of capitalist society. Although the Tachai Production Brigade is small, and is hundreds of miles out in a remote area of China, the new freedom the Chinese people have won can be seen there as clearly as in Peking or Shanghai. It is a lesson and inspiration for all the Chinese people, and for working people all over the world.

## Letters to The Call



### MORE ON CANADA & QUEBEC

To The Call,

Regarding the content of your paper, I am quite impressed. I especially liked the article, "Build Real Unity/Oppose Revisionist 'United Action'" in the May issue. One suggestion: you should have something in your paper about the fight of the Canadian and Quebecois people against U.S. imperialism and for independence and socialism. After all, Canada is the most important neo-colony of the U.S., with most of our economy and our trade union movement controlled from the U.S., and increasing numbers of American professors taking over our universities.

In Solidarity,  
P.F.  
Ontario, Canada

### GUARDIAN ONCE WORTHWHILE 'STRUGGLE FOR SEA ISLANDS'

Call Editor,

Once upon a time, \$5.00 a month was a worthwhile pledge for the Guardian. But the struggle for the correct line against revisionism as seen in both *The Call* and the Guardian has prompted me to put my money and support in your hands.

Comrades, the last couple of issues of *The Call* have been dynamite. Keep up the good work and I will do my part in Houston.

A very close friend,  
Houston, Texas

### DONATE TO CAUSE

Friends,

Enclosed you will find a donation to aid your struggle in the courts and in the streets against the fascist terrorism of the government and the police.

Currently I am unemployed and looking for a job in San Jose. I would rather be unemployed and angry than take anyone's job who is being attacked by the government and the union misleadership. Deport Ford, Rockefeller, and all their lackeys, not workers!

I feel especially concerned about this issue since my mother is an "alien"—a Brazilian who has lived in this country for thirty years and who could be deported if her marriage ever ended; always at the mercy of the government and the racism that pervades this society.

Keep strong and struggle hard. I hope to be able to contribute more donations from time to time.

In Solidarity,  
H.A.  
San Jose, Ca.

Dear Friends,

This article, "Struggle for the Sea Islands," was absolutely beautiful. It shows in such a concrete way how seriously the OL sees putting the national question forward.

In Solidarity,  
B.  
Houston, Texas

### ON ONEITA FILM

Dear Friends,

I would like to correct some misinformation contained in the "Letters to *The Call*" column of the July, 1975 *Call*. The film, "There's No Hiding Place Down Here," is no longer available from Atlanta Community News Service. Ohio Newsreel is the distributor for films produced by Atlanta Community News Service. Ohio Newsreel is also distributor for "The Police Attack: The People Fight Back," the moving and dynamic documentary of the militant resistance to police terror and racial discrimination in Atlanta.

Please direct requests for either of these films as well as the Mead film to: Ohio Newsreel, P.O. Box 19241, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219. (513) 561-6900. This will enable us to fill orders as quickly as possible to help utilize these films as weapons in the working-class struggle.

In Struggle,  
S.R.  
Ohio Newsreel

# MOZAMBIQUE WINS ITS FREEDOM



After 500 years of Portuguese domination, the people of Mozambique under the leadership of the National Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), fought a protracted armed war and have won their independence and freedom.

On June 25, fighters of the Mozambican peoples armed forces hoisted the national flag of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique to the thunderous cheers of thousands of citizens, marking the end of an era of foreign rule.

Now that Mozambique is independent, the task of rebuilding from scratch, out of the destruction of colonial domination will begin. In an interview in the British magazine Africa, Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO, and the new republic, declared that: "After 500 years of colonialization and ten years of war, the situation which exists in Mozambique is not alarming; on the contrary it is very normal...Now we are going to rebuild Mozambique."

Machel added, "If colonialism left Mozambique in a comfortable situation...it would have lost its nature as colonialism. If it left everything organized, left a lot of money in Mozambique we would be suspicious this would mean that it would have left us many agents...it would have left the highest state of development of corruption in Mozambique."

Mozambique's situation in the world today is not unique. Many of the problems faced here are to be found in other newly emerging nations of the Third World and in Africa, such as Guinea-Bissau and Angola.

As the day of liberation approached, more and more Portuguese and other European settlers fled the country, taking with them some of the much-needed skills for reconstruction. Few Mozambicans have had any opportunity to learn professional and technical talents. Because the settlers were a very small minority, technical facilities were kept small and catered exclusively to the colonialists. Out of a population of nearly 9 million, Mozambique has only 100 doctors and 8,000 hospital beds. FRELIMO's inheritance from the old society was illustrated in a statement by Machel in 1970: "In the enemy zone, the rich man's dog gets more in the way of vaccinations, medicine and medical care than do the workers upon whom the rich man's wealth is built."

The basis of the Mozambique economy is agriculture and 90 per cent of the people live in the countryside. Under colonial domination, one per cent of the population controlled and farmed 50 per cent of the land and these were virtually all Portuguese and other Europeans. This left 99 per cent of the people to farm the other 50 per cent. To add to this, Portuguese colonialists kept the country in such a backward state that only 17 per cent of the arable land was being utilized.

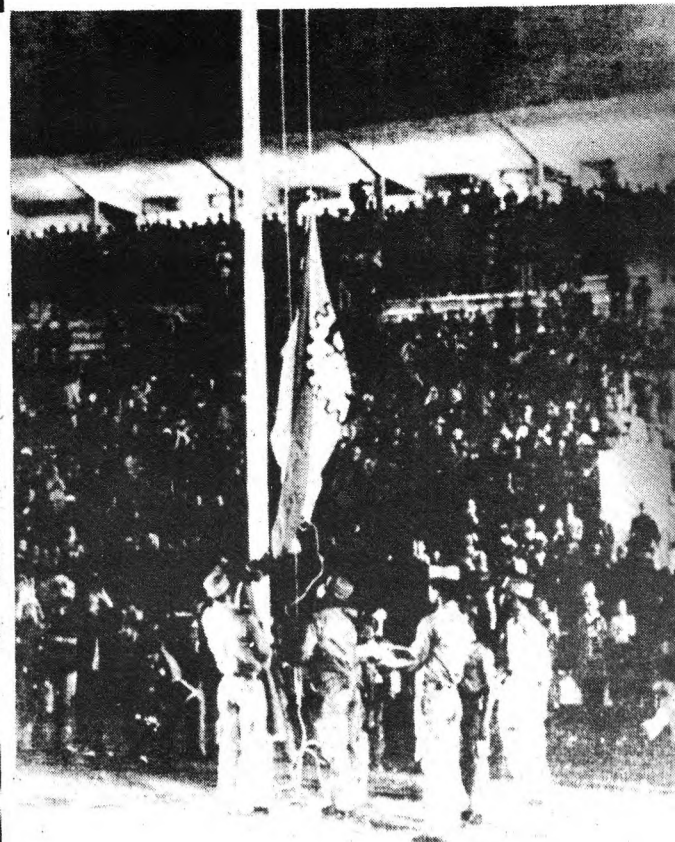
FRELIMO is training people to take up these problems. Medical brigades are being sent throughout the country; especially among the peasants to do mass vaccinations as well as to teach reading, writing and hygiene. The people themselves, through years of war, have become highly mobilized and politicized. Crops that were once grown solely for the purpose of foreign export are now being replaced with crops that can feed the people. FRELIMO views agriculture as the base upon which the economy must be built with industry being developed for a rounded and self-sufficient economy and as a "galvanizing factor" for the country's unity.

In order to politically lead the struggle forward in the period of reconstruction, the leadership of FRELIMO is calling for the building of a party. Samora Machel put it this way: "FRELIMO has won great prestige because it is an organization with clear structures and a clear well-defined line. ...It is a front, to the extent that it includes all tendencies... The formation of a party has different demands to those of a front; a party cannot be just the

result of a proclamation."

Machel added, "We realize that a party is necessary because one cannot lead a country without a party. But its formation will depend on the work which FRELIMO and its cadres are going to carry out. It will also be the product of not only this but the extent to which the level of mass consciousness has been raised. It is necessary to be constantly in contact with practice to win the masses to that ideology. In other words, it is through permanent struggle that new ideas are attained and only a constant struggle can determine the transformation."

Although Mozambique is an underdeveloped country,



CELEBRATION—Mozambican people (left) celebrate the birth of People's Republic of Mozambique. Liberation fighters (above) hoist national flag. (Hsinhua News Photo)

just emerging from destruction of decades of colonialism, the people of Mozambique have begun to rebuild their economy and consolidate their independence, which was won only through the armed, revolutionary struggle of the people themselves.

By relying on their own resources and developing their political leadership, the Mozambican people are working to insure that no foreign power will ever again enslave their country.

The victory of Mozambique over colonial domination shows the truth that a small country can defeat a large one and that a weak country can defeat a colonial power by taking the path of revolution. The victory is a further call for all oppressed peoples throughout the world to unite still closer to oppose and defeat imperialism and colonialism.

## THOUSANDS RETURN HOME TO VIETNAM

Now that their country is finally at peace and their people uniting in the task of reconstruction, thousands of Vietnamese refugees in the U.S. are fighting to return to their homeland.

The refugees are struggling against attempts by the U.S. government, which is obviously embarrassed by the desire of so many refugees to return home, to obstruct and delay their repatriation.

Ever since Vietnamese refugees were brought to the U.S., they have been housed in miserable conditions at military base camps across the country. U.S. officials had hoped that a stream of sensationalist propaganda would whip-up a wave of anti-communist propaganda and generate support for further aggression in Indochina. Now that their schemes have failed, the U.S. government has abandoned over 62,000 refugees to the squalor of a permanent existence in tent colonies.

As of this writing, over 2,500 Vietnamese refugees (in addition to 700 Cambodians) have asked to be repatriated home. The first response of U.S. officials was to claim that the new government in Saigon didn't want them., but the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees disclosed that the new Vietnamese government welcomed all those who wished to return. Having failed in this way to fool the refugees, U.S. officials next claimed that they didn't have enough planes to fly them back home.

In response to this, over 80 refugees held a demonstration on June 21 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, demanding to be sent home. As LeMinh Tan, spokesman for the refugees stated, "The Americans want to play a game with us. We are upset and we are mad." Responding to claims of a shortage of planes, he noted that, "the American government is very rich and has very, very many planes." Speaking for all the Vietnamese refugees wishing to return to their homeland, he said that they would do whatever was necessary to force the U.S. to allow their repatriation to Vietnam. "If they want to kill us, go ahead and kill us." Le Minh Tan stated, "We love our country and we want to go home."

Many of the refugees who now want to return were originally misled by U.S. lies about a "communist blood-bath" that was supposed to occur after liberation. They can see now that all the Vietnamese people are uniting in a genuine spirit of reconciliation. Vietnam and Cambodia

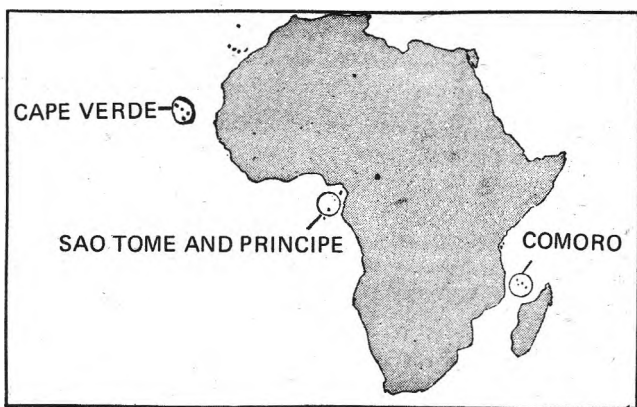
have now stood up after the tremendous victory over U.S. imperialism, and the pride and patriotism of many of the refugees has overcome whatever effect the U.S. lies may have had on them.

Many refugees, however, didn't want to come to the U.S. in the first place. In order to escape the fighting during the days just before liberation, many boarded evacuation ships only to find that they were not going to a safe area in Vietnam, but instead were on their way to the U.S. Do Van Ty, a former south Vietnamese navy yeoman, said that he jumped on a U.S. ship at Vung Tau to escape the shelling. "I had no intention of going to the United States," he said, "But after I was aboard the ship, I was told that we were headed for Subic Bay in the Philippines and would not be returning to Vietnam." Many of the refugees now living in miserable conditions in camps in the U.S. had similar experiences, and they desperately long to return to their homeland.

The forced airlift "evacuation" of the Vietnamese children, however, most clearly exposed the brutal contempt with which the U.S. government views the Vietnamese people. While front page headlines claimed that the children were "orphans," facts soon proved that many of the children were actually kidnapped from their parents by so-called "relief organizations." In one case in San Francisco, a young woman who adopted a Vietnamese "orphan" said that the 6 year-old child insists she has a mother and wants to go home. The adoptive mother has appeared as a witness in a lawsuit in federal court that would compel the government to investigate the cases of 2,200 children brought to the U.S. during Operation Babylift. She has this to say about the child: "She keeps a paper bag full of treasures she wants to take home to her mother."

There are many other examples of the abduction of children and the forced breaking-up of families in Vietnam during the so-called "evacuation" just prior to liberation. For those Vietnamese who wish to remain in the U.S., their hope is to get out of the squalor of the refugee camps, and start a new life here. But for many others, their only dream is to return to their newly-liberated country and join in the tremendous task of rebuilding a new, prosperous and free Vietnam. No amount of U.S. lies or delaying tactics will prevent these patriotic Vietnamese refugees from returning to their homeland.





## ISLAND COUNTRIES OF AFRICA WIN INDEPENDENCE

Centuries of colonial oppression came to an end for three island countries in Africa during July.

On July 5, the people of the Cape Verde Islands warmly greeted the end of 500 years of Portuguese rule. Tens of thousands of people marched and danced through the festive streets of the new capital of Praia. They chanted, "Long live revolutionary Africa!"

The next day, July 6, the parliament of the Comoro Islands off Africa's east coast, declared its independence after 140 years of French colonial rule. And the next week, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe celebrated its independence from Portugal.

The independence of these three island countries reflects the surging tide of anti-colonial struggle all over Africa. While many other African countries won their formal independence in the 60's, all of Africa is still engaged in a life-and-death struggle against racism, neo-colonialism and attempts at domination by imperialism, especially the two superpowers. For this reason the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and African people across the continent rejoiced in the independence of the three island groups, symbolizing the determination of all Africa to be genuinely free and independent.



*FISHING RIGHTS in coastal waters has been a focus of the Third World countries struggle against the superpowers. Now, fishermen in some industrialized countries are also trying to keep the superpower fleets out of their waters. At left, Japanese fishermen demonstrate in Hokkaido July 13 demanding, "Soviet boats go home!" (Hsinhua Photo)*

## SITHOLE: INTENSIFY ARMED STRUGGLE

The leading spokesman of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), has called for intensified armed struggle against the enemy, and unity within the liberation movement.

Speaking in neighboring Zambia, Ndabaningi Sithole pointed out that squabbles among the nationalist leaders can only enhance the strength of the fascist Ian Smith regime. Characterizing the present period as one of intense repression and difficulties, Sithole expressed his confidence in the people of Zimbabwe to further their unity. He said that the "only solution to the Zimbabwe issue lies in intensified armed struggle."

## "YANKEES GO HOME KEEP SOVIETS OUT!"

Hsinhua News Agency—A mass rally and demonstration of workers and students occurred July 5 in the city square of Melbourne, the second largest city in Australia, against the two superpowers—U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

The demonstration began with a street theater performance about the superpower contention for hegemony in Australia and the frustration of their schemes by the struggling Australian people. The performance was highly acclaimed by the lookers-on. They shouted "Yankees go home" and "Keep the Soviets out."

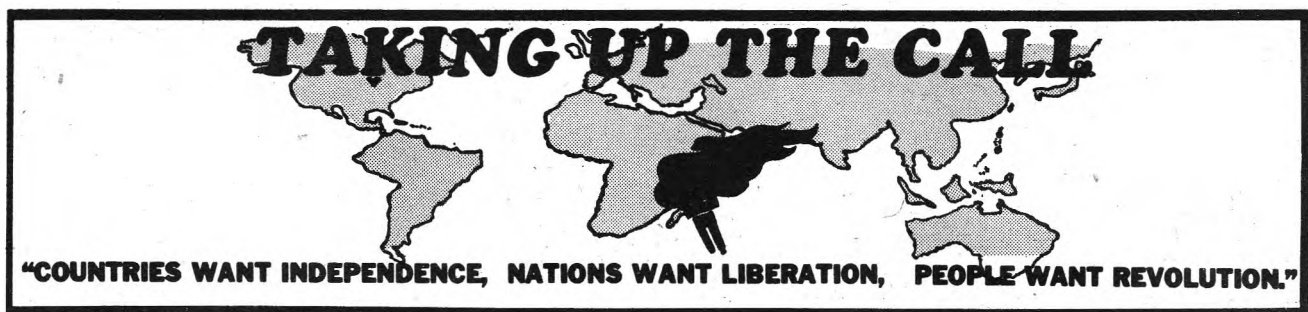
A number of speakers denounced the two superpowers. In the case of the U.S. they demanded that the multinational corporations be expelled. Meanwhile they called for vigilance against Soviet penetration into Australia.

During the impressive demonstration which followed the rally, the demonstrators staved off police obstructions.

## YOUNG MARXIST-LENINISTS MEET IN FRANCE

The end of June saw the convening of the first congress of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Youth of France. A press statement from the congress pointed out the firm commitment of revolutionary youth in France to following Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought and condemning revisionism.

The convening of this congress and the plans which it discussed for the coming period represent the continued growth of the Marxist-Leninist forces in Europe as well as the revolutionary upsurge of young people.



## SOUTH KOREA CONTINUES TO SABOTAGE REUNIFICATION

A supersonic fighter sent by the Pak Jung Hi regime in south Korea invaded the northern section of the demarcation line in early July for reconnaissance purposes. This followed other armed provocations from land and sea against north Korea by the Pak regime.

Responding to this intensified aggressive threat, Kim Yong Ju, a north Korean official of the North-South Coordination Committee, commented on the occasion of the third anniversary of the joint statement on reunification published by the two sides.

In his statement Kim expressed the great desire of all Korean people for reunification of their country, but pointed out that the dialogue "is now on the point of rupture after going through twists and turns and relations between north and south are very much strained...This is entirely attributable to the south Korean rulers."

Kim went on to show how the Pak clique was not only provoking attacks against the north, but also ruthlessly suppressing the people in the south who are demanding national unity and democracy. He further hit the United States for its "reckless egging" of south Korea into armed actions against the north. He called on the U.S. to immediately withdraw its 40,000 troops from the south.

## EXXON GIVES \$80,000 TO ITALY'S REVISIONISTS

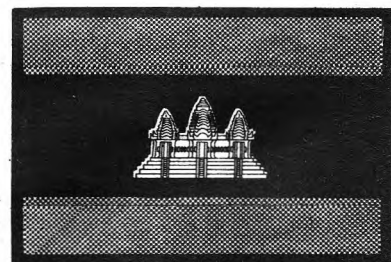
The Italian news media recently reported the disclosure of at least \$80,000 in contributions from the Exxon Corp. to the revisionist communist party in Italy, the CPI.

Actually the disclosure is a telling comment on the interests of both Exxon and the revisionists. Exxon gave the money to the CPI along with donations to other political parties in Italy. The view of Exxon's officials is to give money to anyone who has a chance of winning either local or national office, insuring that these politicians will be indebted to the oil barons in the future. This is not surprising since capitalist companies function like this all over the world.

What is a little more surprising is that the revisionists have become so established in the Italian political system and pose so little threat to Italian capitalism, that Exxon would feel free to contribute \$80,000 to their campaign. It further shows that the revisionists finance their huge political machine not by reliance on the masses but through their ties to the imperialists.

## FROM THE WORLD PRESS

# Voice of the National United Front of Cambodia



In an important July 3 broadcast, the Voice of the National United Front of Cambodia summed-up the main lessons of the Cambodian people's victory over U.S. imperialism and its Lon Nol puppets.

The commentary observed that "Historical experience paid in blood by our people in the revolutionary struggle in the past dozen years proves more and more clearly that the important factor in defeating the U.S. aggressors by a small country with a small population like Cambodia is her line of independence and initiative."

Sharply differentiating between the political strength of the Cambodian people and the isolation and weakness of the U.S. aggressors, the broadcast adds: "The justice and peace-loving people the world over sided with us too. Only the imperialists and reactionaries and their valets sided with the enemy."

Pointing out the tasks that lie ahead, the commentary concluded, "Our country gained complete liberation on April 17, 1975. Our people became masters of water and land. Our revolutionary people's administration manages the whole of Cambodia. It is essential for our people to redouble their efforts to restore the economy, build the country and defend independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the democratic system paid in blood by our people. Our people will firmly persist in the stand of independence and initiative."

## GULF COUNTRIES FIGHT SUPERPOWER CONTROL

A recent article in the Iranian newspaper, Tehran Journal lends some insight into the abrupt halting of Soviet arms supplies to Iraq last month.

The journal article points out that ever since the peaceful conclusion of the boundary dispute between Iran and Iraq earlier this year, the Soviet Union has not been happy about "the new thinking in Baghdad." Tehran Journal attributes this to Soviet anger over the content of the agreement between the two governments which states that the influence of big powers cannot be allowed in the Persian Gulf area.

Iraq was formerly a country on the top of the Soviet priority list for aid. But ever since it began to take steps towards cementing the unity of Gulf countries against interference by big powers, the Soviet Union changed its tune. In addition to halting arms supplies, the Soviet revisionists have pulled out technical aid from Iraq, failing to complete a major electrification project in the countryside. Rather than bowing before this pressure, the Iraqi government and people have sought alternatives, best exemplified by the work of their own engineers in finishing the electrification system.

Commenting on the present situation, Saddam Hussein, vice-chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, told the Iranian press that the boundary agreement between the two countries was blocking the way to foreign intrigues in the region. "This deeply displeases dominance seekers," he said.

The Iran-Iraq agreement proved to be only the beginning of a significant new trend for unity and joint cooperation in the Gulf. In early July, Iran and Saudi Arabia pledged themselves to a Gulf "free from foreign interference and free from foreign bases." In addition, both these countries agreed that security in the Mideast depended on the return of all occupied Arab lands and the restoration of full national rights including self-determination to the Palestinian people.

Saudi Arabia and Iraq have also recently settled a boundary issue, as have Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. In addition to these discussions, a number of important meetings have been held among Gulf countries with the theme of joint defense, mutual economic assistance and a common oil policy. At least four Gulf countries have agreed to work towards a common Gulf monetary system.

In addition to support for Palestine, Iraq and other Gulf countries have been active supporters of the national liberation movements in Africa and Asia. They have also lent extensive economic aid to other developing countries.

This solidarity among the Gulf countries has made both superpowers extremely nervous for their future ability to exploit the Gulf's vast resources short of military aggression. This is one reason why Soviet naval activity in the adjacent Indian Ocean has increased from 529 cruising days in 1968 to 8,000 cruising days in 1974, and still higher in 1975. The U.S. Navy carried out only 2,000 cruising days last year, prompting Pentagon officials to call for stepped-up U.S. activity in the region.

Against this backdrop of fierce contention, the Gulf countries are developing unity as the foremost weapon in defending national rights and interests. The example of Iraq pursuing its own policy in spite of Soviet pressure, demonstrates the ability of countries to rely on their own efforts to solve problems and carry out the tasks of development. Self-reliance and unity of the Third World countries is the surest answer to the schemes of both superpowers to exploit, plunder and fan the flames of war.

# INDIAN MASSES PROTEST GANDHI FASCIST RULE

Faced with criminal charges stemming from flagrant violations of India's election laws and increasing exposure of widespread government corruption, the Indian ruling clique has suspended all constitutional rights and embarked on the road of open fascist dictatorship.

The government of Indira Gandhi, which likes to brag about itself as the "largest democracy in the world," dropped all pretenses of democratic rule on the part of the large capitalists and landlords who run that country of nearly 600,000,000. Indira Gandhi has turned India into a neo-colony of the Soviet Union and with the backing of the social-imperialists, has launched aggression against its neighbors as well as intensifying the oppression of the workers, peasants and minorities within the country.

Through the exploitation and plunder of the working people as well as through the widespread corruption in the government which acts as a heavy weight on the people, Gandhi and her backers have accumulated billions of dollars in wealth while the people starve by the millions.

## ARRESTS THOUSANDS

On June 26, Gandhi mobilized troops and police and began arresting thousands of citizens and leaders of opposition parties across the country while at the same time imposing overall news censorship. She then declared a national "State of Emergency" on the pretext that the security of the state is "threatened." Instantly police cars jammed the streets as if confronted by a dangerous enemy and an atmosphere of tension and terror prevailed. Any meeting of five or more people now means arrest.

What is this so-called "threat" to India's security? Let's examine some facts. On June 12, the Indian High Court of Allahabad found Indira Gandhi guilty of corrupt practices in the 1971 elections and disqualified her as a member of parliament. Thousands of people filled the streets to protest the regime's policies and demanded Gandhi's immediate resignation. It was then, in the face of this nation-wide opposition, that the "Emergency Act" was put into operation. The "threat" was none other than that of the masses of Indian people themselves, rising in revolutionary struggle against Gandhi and her imperialist backers.

The "state of emergency" was declared under India's 1971 Internal Security Act, which was first passed to deal

with the Naxalite peasant movement, a movement which under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (M-L) sounded the opening explosions of the Indian peasant movement. With the help of the Indian revisionist Communist Party, Gandhi's most loyal friend, she was able to deal repressive blows to this movement, killing and jailing thousands of Indian revolutionaries, including Charu Mazumdar, the leader of the CPI (M-L), who was brutally murdered.

Again in 1974, the Security Act was used in trying to crush the national railroad workers' strike, again with no real opposition from the revisionists, who share governmental power with Gandhi's Congress Party and serve as the puppets of the Soviet social-imperialists within the government of India.

The Gandhi regime has all along exercised dictatorial rule over the Indian people. While posing as a defender of democracy, Gandhi, like her father Nehru who ruled before her, has used massive repression in order to persecute the working masses and the oppressed castes who have risen up in pursuit of democratic rights. Under the slogan, "Indira is India and India is Indira," she has attacked even other sections of the bourgeoisie who dared to criticize her corrupt political practices.

In the meantime, the Indian economy is growing worse, production is stagnating, commodity prices are skyrocketing, grain shortages are acute. Famine is spreading across the land. The Indian people are feeling the pinch of social-imperialism's plunder of their country, just as they have felt it under the heel of the U.S., British and other colonial oppressors.

The Indian masses have had to pay the price in blood as well, for Gandhi's expansionism in Asia's subcontinent, which has led to the dismemberment of neighboring Pakistan, the annexation of Sikkim, and repeated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of China. All this is done with the encouragement and military support of the Soviet Union as Gandhi attempts to become the junior partner of the social-imperialists in that area of the world.

It is no wonder that the Soviet revisionists were the first to come out and voice their support for these new acts of fascist terror. On the very day when the Indian government proclaimed its "state of emergency" the Soviet TASS news agency rushed to Gandhi's aid and attack-

ed those who exposed her crimes. The TASS dispatch called the exposures "irresponsible actions by separate persons and parties who did not stop short of anything in their desire to disrupt stability and unity in the country, to undermine its democratic mainstays." In another commentary on June 27, the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" said that the purpose of the fascist measures was to destroy the "reactionary plans" of the opposition.

Here in the U.S., the revisionist mouthpiece, the Daily World (6/28), carried an article proclaiming, "Premier Gandhi Draws Wide Popular Support." The Daily World expressed full support for the fascist measures and then quoted Indian government spokesman A.R. Badji who claimed that opposition groups and parties were "planning a broad assault on the legally-elected democratic government; they were inciting riots and political strikes in a number of Indian provinces, making attempts to disorganize the economy..."

The Indian people have a long revolutionary tradition and are militantly protesting the "Emergency Acts." Reuters news service reported from New Delhi on June 19 that there were placards in the streets saying "Beware the KGB" (the Soviet spy organization).

## INDIANS IN THE U.S.

Here in the U.S., a member of the newly-formed Indians for Democracy told *The Call* that demonstrations are being planned here for August on India's Independence Day at the Indian Embassy in Washington, D. C. They are calling for a boycott of all official functions on that day.

A demonstration of the same type was held last month at the Embassy demanding:

1) restoration of democracy, 2) lifting the "national emergency," 3) restoration of Fundamental Rights (similar to the U.S. Bill of Rights), and 4) releasing or putting on trial all political prisoners—not just those arrested since the "Emergency," but particularly the 30,000 held for a long time on baseless charges.

The latest fascist acts on the part of the Gandhi dictatorship will only serve to further expose all the talk of the Indian rulers about "democracy" and to bring forth even more decisively the great storm of the Indian national democratic revolution.

## ARGENTINE WORKERS IN MASSIVE STRIKE WAVE

As the strike continued the government attempted to mobilize a fascist youth organization to act as scabs. In the back alleys workers were found assassinated by the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA). More mass arrests followed as street demonstrations were attacked by soldiers and police.

But the Argentinian working class rallied to support the strike. As steel production was cut, it affected other industries, such as auto and construction. In Cordoba, the country's car manufacturing center, the workers went on repeated slow-downs in support of their fellow workers. Rallies were held protesting the increasing repression and attacks on the unions and working class. These actions lead to a significant reduction in car production. The Cordoba auto workers union is led by the Revolutionary Communist Party, who alongside Communist Vanguard, comprise the leading Marxist-Leninist forces in Argentina.

It is in auto and steel, the two most basic heavy industries, that the Marxist-Leninists have based themselves. Through the daily struggle, these forces have come to leading positions in the Argentinian working class. While the Trotskyite "Revolutionary People's Army" (ERP) has captured the newspaper headlines through spectacular kidnappings and attacks, they have remained largely isolated from the working masses.

As mass support gathered throughout the country for the steelworkers of Villa Constitución, the government was finally forced back. The 47 leaders were released from jail, the union returned to local leadership, the Security Act and "State of Siege" lifted, the troops removed and the demands met.

While the strike in Villa Constitución marked a high point of struggle, the strike movement has spread throughout Argentina. With an 80 per cent inflation rate in 1974 and a rate estimated to grow to 175 per cent in 1975, workers throughout the country have continued to strike for better wages and for the government to respond to their demands.

Steelworkers in Santa Fe also walked out twice within a week, and auto workers in Cordoba downed their tools. Helicopters and riot police patrolled the auto manufacturing center where 3,000 workers walked out of four plants, and another 8,000 went on a slowdown cutting production by 30 per cent. With the workers movement becoming

still stronger, the government guaranteed economic protection to the 8 major auto companies located in Cordoba, including GM, Ford, Chevrolet, Renault, and Fiat.

Late in June over 70,000 workers rallied outside the Presidential Palace in Buenos Aires, demanding action. But the trade union bureaucrats tried to convert the demonstration into one of support for the government. In their speeches they declared support for the government's austerity programs, and appealed to the workers to be peaceful and trust their leadership. Mariá Peron went on TV promising another 15 per cent pay increase in October, and another to follow in January.

But these patch-work solutions didn't satisfy the workers. Thousands continued to walk off their jobs, holding street demonstrations in the industrial centers of Argentina.

## CABINET OFFERS RESIGNATIONS

The cabinet of the Peron government offered their resignations in hopes of avoiding further mass actions by the workers. In previous weeks there had been general walk-outs of the auto, commercial transportation, warehouse, and press workers, and small market owners. As a proposed general strike neared, police clashed with workers in La Plata, and Santa Fe. In Rosario, second largest city of Argentina, 15,000 workers invaded the CGT headquarters, attacking the bureaucrats and destroying files.

In face of this general rebellion, the government backed down and conceded to lift the 50 per cent ceiling in wages. The capitalist labor lieutenants were quick to applaud the action and called off the general strike after 38 hours instead of the planned 48. Casildo Herreras, head of the CGT, went so far as to add the proposal that the working class give the bosses a free day's work each month to help the economy.

The working class of Argentina, however, is at a high point of mobilization. Marxist-Leninists have been in the vanguard of many strikes and massive labor rebellions. The traditional right-wing Peronist union bureaucrats are quickly losing their hold upon the Argentine working class. As the strength and independence of the workers grows, the revolutionary potential in Argentina becomes evident, as imperialism and its henchmen face a situation they can no longer control.

North of Buenos Aires, on the La Plata river, lie the steel producing towns of Argentina. Here are the working class districts of Santa Fe, San Nicholas, and the strike storm-center of Villa Constitución.

For two months the workers of Villa Constitución held their strike, in what became the most important labor struggle in Argentina since the return of Peron. The strikers held out in the face of police attacks, mass arrests and murders. Under the leadership of a national Marxist-Leninist organization, Communist Vanguard, (CV), in alliance with revolutionary Peronists, the strike was a political struggle in the battle for workers' rights and power.

Most of the trade union bureaucracy of the Workers General Confederation, (CGT), is controlled by right-wing Peronists and labor gangsters. Over the last several years, workers throughout Argentina have been struggling to take back their unions and elect militant, class-conscious leadership. In Villa Constitución, steel workers succeeded in throwing out the corrupt local officials. This was a significant victory, as the plants located in this district produce 60 per cent of Argentina's steel. It was in these daily battles for workers' rights that the Marxist-Leninists won the respect and leadership of the rank and file.

## STARTED OVER WAGE ISSUES

The strike started over wage and plant issues. The big factories of Acindar, Metcon, and Marathon were occupied by thousands of striking workers. But on the fourth day of the strike, a group of urban guerrillas killed Telemaco Ojeda, the vice-chief of police in Villa Constitución. This provocation was used by the government to move against the strike.

Declaring the strike was a "subversive plot to disrupt the nation, paralyze industry, and bring chaos to the nation," the government sent 4,000 soldiers to the industrial city. Upon arrival the troops broke into strike headquarters arresting 47 leaders and 150 rank and file members. The troops then attacked the factories, forcing the workers out of their stronghold. An "Act of Security" was passed which allowed the government to keep prisoners in jail for 3 years without a trial and a "State of Siege" declared.

But the workers were not intimidated. Instead the movement spread, with more factories being shut and 10,000 workers going on strike. Now the strike was declared "illegal" and the charter of the Villa Constitución Metal Workers Union placed into the hands of reactionary labor bureaucrats.

To gain further support the striking steelworkers formed "committees of struggle." These committees were based upon the population of the city itself. A strong solidarity was built between the workers and the people of Villa Constitución, as the whole working class mobilized in support of the strike.

# 'CIA DIARY: INSIDE THE COMPANY'

The recent publication in England of "CIA Diary: Inside The Company" by Philip Agee goes a long way in providing the revolutionary movement with useful material for advancing the struggle.

"CIA Diary," first of all, is different from almost all the other current material available on the CIA. Its author, a former CIA agent himself, is not interested in "reforming" the agency or curbing its "illegal" activities in favor of some more benign function.

Agee's declared purpose is to destroy the CIA. He now considers himself a "revolutionary socialist," having developed his ideas in reaction to twelve years of experience in counter-revolution.

The CIA went to great lengths to sabotage Agee's work and, having failed to do so, banned his book in the U.S. CIA Director William Colby has denounced Agee as a "traitor" and has called upon the government to prosecute him.

Agee's book, written in diary form, covers the 12-year span of the author's activities as an agent in three Latin American countries—Ecuador, Uruguay, and Mexico—and his training period at CIA facilities in the U.S. In the course of his narrative, Agee details every act of CIA intrigue and subversion that he can recall.

Agee also uncovers the class traitors here in the U.S., particularly the top leadership of the AFL-CIO. He confirms beyond any doubt that these labor leaders, through their wrecking and spying operations among Latin American workers, are nothing but conscious, well-paid criminal agents of imperialism's secret police.

Aimed at the CIA's gaining control of the labor movement abroad, says Agee, his training courses "emphasized that Agency labor operations must seek to develop trade unions in underdeveloped countries that will focus on economic issues and stay away from politics and the ideology of class struggle. This is the Gompers tradition of American trade unionism."

But Agee says his most important work was strengthening local police forces and smashing communists. "That, in a nutshell," he says, "is what we're doing: building up the security forces and suppressing, weakening, destroying the extreme left."

The other aspect of the book is its discussion and revelations about the methods of the secret police. Agee details these methods by giving an account of how he was trained as an agent, the techniques he was taught, and how they were applied in practice.

The most important "bread and butter" operation of every CIA station, says Agee, is "the penetration of communist parties and other local revolutionary organizations by agents." Their purpose, he explains, "is to collect information on the capabilities, plans, officers, members, weaknesses, strengths and international connections of every revolutionary organization."

This "intelligence" is then put to use. The CIA operatives create antagonisms within a party, encourage reformist lines, create splits, disrupt actions, enable employers to determine who to fire and assist police in arrests, torture and selective murder.

The CIA maintains in every country, Agee reveals, a constantly updated list of at least 100 people and their whereabouts so as to facilitate their arrest or "elimination" at a time of "crisis."

"CIA Diary" also points out that the "conspiratorial nature" of communist parties makes the agency's task quite difficult and the degree to which a revolutionary group can "operate clandestinely" means "there is no obvious way of penetrating it." Even with the best of clandestine parties, however, Agee lists the various means of trying to recruit vacillating members and of surveilling its activities to gain even limited amounts of information.

What Agee confirms, then, is that the secret police can be fought. Despite all its technology and resources, the CIA is not all-powerful. It can be defeated by proletarian methods of organization. As Lenin stated in his 1902 "Letter to a Comrade:"

"Our endeavor should be to create an organization which will be able to render spies innocuous by exposing them and tracking them down. To root out spies altogether is impossible, but to create an organization which will track them out and educate the working class masses is both possible and necessary."

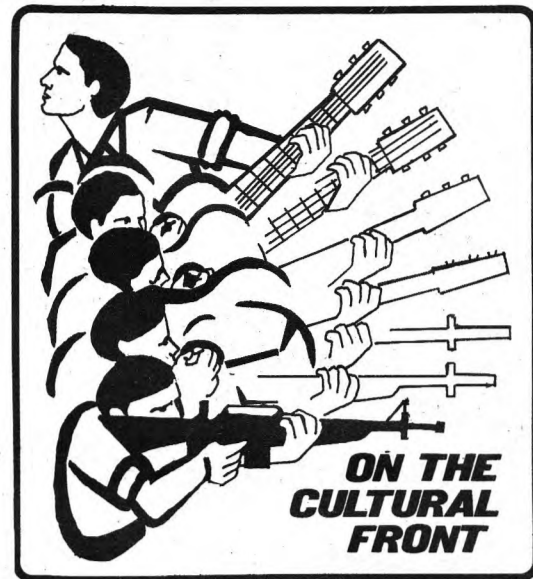
Some people, especially in countries with conditions of

relative legality, do not fully grasp or even oppose the principle that a genuine communist party must be a conspiratorial organization, that is, it must combine both open and secret methods of work in carrying out its activities. They take an "American exceptionalist" view and claim that Lenin may have been correct in the conditions of the Czarist Russian police state, but that here in the "democratic" and "industrialized" U.S., the party can be completely open.

Agee's book and the exposures of the CIA's "domestic" spying operations should set these arguments to rest once and for all. The new communist party we are building must be at once as open to the masses as possible and as closed to the police as possible. Anything less is simply an open invitation for the secret political police to destroy the organization.

The fact that a communist party is organized as a group of professional revolutionaries along conspiratorial lines does not mean that it substitutes itself for the masses in making revolution. Lenin explains, in "What Is To Be Done?" how it means just the opposite:

"I assert: 1) that no movement can be stable without a stable organization of leaders to maintain continuity; 2) that the wider the masses drawn into the struggle and forming the basis of the movement are, the greater is the necessity for such an organization and the more stable it must be (for the easier it is for a demagogue to sidetrack the more



backward sections of the masses); 3) that the organization must chiefly consist of persons who are engaged in revolution as a profession; 4) that in a country with a despotic government the more narrow we make the membership of this organization, allowing only such persons to be members who are engaged in revolution as a profession and who have been professionally trained in the art of combatting the political police, the more difficult will it be to 'catch' the organization and, 5) the wider will be the circle of persons, either from the working class or from other classes of society, who will be able to join the movement and perform active work in it."

Agee's "CIA Diary" is by no means a complete picture of the CIA and it is not without its political weaknesses. The author still is not a Marxist-Leninist and shows a weak grasp of the character of the Third World struggles and the national question. Nonetheless, the Agee book renders a concrete service to the people in its valuable insights into world of the enemy.

## 'DETENTE' IN THE SKY...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

cause under this cover they are freed to carry out their real stepped-up rivalry.

Fittingly enough, the "handshake in space" did cover up three other events the same week of far greater long-range significance in the relations between the superpowers. One was the announcement by Ford that he would attend the July 30 summit of the European Security Conference. Another was the continuing escalation of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean. The third was the announcement of new wheat sales and negotiations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The European Security Conference bears some resemblance to the space flight in that it poses the myth of "international cooperation". The attempt of the two superpowers, with millions of troops and missiles, to sit down to talk about the "security" of Europe, is a smokescreen for the fact that they are the cause of the threats to Europe's security. But while the spaceflight may not have produced much concrete, the European Security Conference with its fine words about "peace" is actually serving the interests of both superpowers, especially the aggression of the USSR. This conference will legitimize Soviet presence in Europe, and treats the Soviet Union as a "European power". It allows the continued Soviet occupation of Eastern European countries, and permits greater troop movements and exercises, although it stipulates that the superpowers have to "inform each other" of their movements. This conference is setting the stage for turning Europe into an even greater theater for the deployment of superpower troops and weapons than ever before.

A second development in relations between the superpowers obscured by the space mission, was the controversy over superpower bases in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. has alleged that the Soviet Union is developing a nuclear facility at Berbera, Somalia, on the east African "horn"

guarding the Red Sea, the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean. On this pretext, the U.S. has fanatically stepped-up the development of its base on Diego Garcia Island. At the same time, the Soviets have been bringing an increasing number of nuclear vessels into the Indian Ocean, all the while denying that they use any bases there at all.

The third development between the superpowers, and one which will affect American workers directly in the next few months, was the plans for wheat sales negotiated between the superpowers, conveniently hidden from the news at the time of the spaceflight. The history of the last wheat deal shows that "detente" is also an instrument for direct attack on the working people of both countries. Like the huge wheat deal of 1972, this one is sure to clear out all U.S. surplus production and then some, driving the price of bread and grain still higher for the American consumer and more small farmers out of business. In the meantime, the big U.S. agribusiness interests pocket a huge profit on the deal, as do the Soviet agricultural interests who will sell the wheat at further inflated prices to their own people and possibly even other countries.

In concrete terms, this is what "detente" is all about—economic exploitation of working people, and intensifying threats of a new world war between the superpowers. While the superpowers attempt to hide these facts with spaceflights and the like, they cannot succeed. Their imperialist actions around the earth prove the real character of any fine words, handshakes, or borscht they may cook up in space.

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INSIDE THE COMPANY CIA DIARY

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