

**PEOPLE OF
THE WORLD
UNITE TO
DEFEAT
IMPERIALISM**

THE CALL

**POLITICAL
NEWSPAPER
OF THE
OCTOBER
LEAGUE**

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CAPITALIST SYSTEM CAN'T BE 'SAVED'

May Day, the international holiday of the working class has arrived and there is much to celebrate. The working class struggle is surging forward throughout the world and imperialism, our enemy finds itself wracked with problems at home and suffering setbacks throughout the world.

On the economic front, big business is facing a depression, the depths of which cannot be predicted. But it has already gone deeper than anything previous, going back forty years to the Great Depression of the 1930's. May Day 1975 has become a rallying point for the movement of resistance of workers and unemployed who are daily building their united struggle, developing their leadership and uniting all those that can be united to oppose a system of exploitation and oppression.

While the newspapers run fantasy stories expressing their "faith in America" and in the system of capitalism, the truth is that there is no end in sight to the present crisis and the entire system is heading into a deep depression. Despite reports from the Wall Street Journal that the economy is "looking better" and that "an upturn is in sight" all solid indications point to a worsening situation. Ford Motor Co. closed four more auto plants in April, laying off thousands more for so-called "inventory adjustments."

Also declining in April was paper and paperboard production along with declines in all the basic industries, steel, lumber, electrical power, trucking and rail freight. Further, consumer goods registered a sharp decline in sales last month. The reason for this decline in basic items is that the impoverishment of millions of people is reaching the level where even the everyday necessities such as food and clothing are being cut from their budget.

STEEPEST DECLINE IN GNP'S HISTORY

The Gross National Product (GNP) which measures the overall amount of goods and services produced, declined 10.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1975, the steepest decline ever recorded since the government began registering quarterly reports in 1947. Since Dec. 1973, when the U.S. was hit by its sixth post-war economic crisis, the GNP has been dropping quarter by quarter through 1974. The first quarter of this year is the fifth consecutive quarter of decline. An Associated Press dispatch reported that: "The first quarter decline in the economy meant the current recession has been the longest and deepest since the Great Depression."

According to "official" government figures, more than 8 million people are out of work. In reality the number of unemployed is estimated by most knowledgeable people to be at least three times that many. For many areas such as construction, the unemployment rate is higher than it was during the Great Depression. In the last six months, over three million more workers have been thrown onto the streets while another four million have been reduced to part-time workers. Another million have given up all hopes of finding work.

Unemployment among Black people is, according to government statistics, 14.3 per cent. The National Urban League charges that the real figure is at least "twice the official figures." Those hardest hit by rising joblessness are the national minority workers (Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Asian, etc.), women, youth and the elderly. However, the crisis is taking an overwhelming toll on all workers, including white and male workers. A recent report from the commissioner of labor statistics shows that over the last 15 months, layoffs among men rose 1.6 million, and that among all the workers laid-off in the first quarter of this year, 54 per cent were white males. The conditions of race and sex discrimination, combined with the effects of unemployment on the entire working class shows the

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LIBERATION FIGHTERS ride into newly-liberated Hue, south Vietnam, on captured U.S.- built tank. (Hsinhua photo)

HISTORIC VICTORY FOR THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE

After five years of heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets, the Cambodian people have completely liberated their country. Their victory is part of the revolutionary tide that is sweeping all of Indochina and the entire world.

Thoroughly beaten and without any support from the people, the puppet regime of Lon Nol fled the country, while the liberation forces of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia marched into the capital of Phnom Penh to the cheers of thousands of patriots on April 16. According to Time Magazine: "The rebels were given a tumultuous welcome. Streets were crowded as the besieged city's inhabitants cheered and waved white flags or strips of white cloth. About the only shooting came from jubilant insurgents triumphantly firing into the air." There were also reports in Western newspapers of Khmer Rouge soldiers and soldiers drafted into the puppet army embracing each other as the five-year war came to an end.

The rapid victory over U.S. imperialism, which carried out its CIA-coup in March, 1970, and deposed the rightful head of state, Norodom Sihanouk, shines like a beacon showing the road to liberation for all oppressed peoples the world over. The Cambodian people were subject to a massive, secret bombing campaign which was responsible for the deaths of an estimated one million people. Later in 1970, thousands of U.S. marines invaded the country only to be beaten back while millions of U.S. citizens demonstrated against the invasion throughout this country. An estimated \$2 billion in U.S. aid was given to prop up the puppets and millions more went to stuff the pockets of Lon Nol and his gang even after Congress banned any more aid in 1973. Furthermore, the Lon Nol clique received support from the other superpower, the Soviet Union which turned its back on Sihanouk following his ouster by the CIA. The Soviet social-imperialists maintained their recognition of the clique until three weeks before its downfall and maintained Lon Nol's embassy

until March 28. It was only after victory for the liberation forces was a certainty that the Soviet political gamblers decided that they had bet on the wrong side and changed their tactics.

How was it that a small country of only seven million people could, in five years, march victoriously into the capital after completely defeating the U.S. imperialist monster as well as its agents in Phnom Penh?

Key to victory was the close unity of the Cambodian people in the National United Front with head of state Norodom Sihanouk as chairman and the Royal Government of National Union with Samdech Penn Nouth as prime minister and Khieu Samphan as deputy prime minister. Waging people's war, they mobilized the great majority of people and built the heroic National Liberation Armed Forces which learned how to fight in the heat of battle. With each victory, they expanded and consolidated their liberated areas as strong bases for the national liberation struggle. In these areas, people's political power was established and the peasants, "holding a gun in one hand and a hoe in another" mounted a spirited production drive which ended up achieving not only self-sufficiency, but even a surplus in grain to provide the fighters at the front.

On the other hand, the Lon Nol clique was forced to entrench themselves in a few isolated enclaves and were able to survive only by depending on U.S. aid. This showed their total lack of support and base among the people.

The victory demonstrates that a just cause will always win abundant support. In Cambodia, people from all walks of life united closely under the banner of the National United Front against U.S. imperialism and its puppets. They refused to rely on the line of "detente" or to rely on either superpower, but resolutely carried out peoples' war. Since the beginning of this year, the libera-

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THE PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE



STUDENTS AT BROWN SHUT IT DOWN

Providence, R.I.—Students at Brown University here won an important victory after the administration agreed to all the demands of a student boycott. The boycott of classes was called to protest the cutbacks in the quality of education, especially the attacks on Ethnic Studies and other special programs in which minority students participated.

The struggle at Brown heated-up after school officials ignored student demands to maintain the quality of education. They voted 3,136 to 774 to boycott classes in order to make their voices heard. An angry protest rally drew 2,500 people, and united a number of campus organizations in the fight. What finally forced the administration to give in was the seizure of the administration building by students calling for an end to rising tuition, more financial aid, more opportunities for minority students, and tenure for two Black Studies professors.

On the campuses across the country, a new voice of student action and fight-back is being heard. As the economic crisis reaches new depths, an increasing number of students are being drawn into the struggle against cut-backs in the educational system, as well as opposition to capitalism's plans to "solve" the crisis through war and fascist repression.

Proving that the student movement is still alive, the struggle against racism has mobilized large numbers of students into action. Many such battles are taking place in trade schools, through which students have historically been channeled into low-paying jobs. At Baltimore Community College, for example, the training program for dental hygienists (a relatively well paying job) has an enrollment of 93% white students, although the school itself is 70% Black. Students there have organized several demonstrations as a part of an ongoing campaign to oppose the racist counseling system which encourages Black students to stay away from programs for training in skilled jobs.

In Baltimore, the attacks on youth are not limited to the educational system or the administration of the schools. The City Council there is now trying to pass a curfew, which would make it illegal for those under 17 to be on the streets after 10:30 week nights and 12:01 weekends. This fascist law has met with resistance from students and young people all over the city.

Almost every high school in Baltimore has formed a Stop The Curfew Coalition. They have organized meetings at which the whole question of who is to blame for crime has been a central theme. The students have shown that it is not young people or minority communities who are the cause of crime, but that the real criminal is the economic system with its crises which drive people into starvation and desperation.

While resisting repression here in the U.S., students have recently become active once again in opposing U.S. plans for aggression in Indochina and the Mideast. The October League is supporting a campaign to raise money and needed supplies for the liberated zones in south Vietnam (see page 10). This drive will be taken up on campuses across the country, and is a concrete way students can get involved in support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against imperialism.

Students are fighting many of the same battles the working class is fighting—against cutbacks, repression, racism and the threat of war. While the student movement is not at the high peak of activity which characterized the 1960s, it is taking up issues of great importance, and growing rapidly in size and strength.

PROTEST MARCH ON UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Chicago, Illinois — Protesting maneuvers by the state and General Electric to hold back unemployment checks, 50 people picketed an unemployment office here on April 14. They represented GE-Hotpoint Women's Committee, Sheet Metal Workers Local 571, CLUW, and the Chicago Workers' Solidarity Committee. They demanded faster checks, more benefits, and "Jobs or Income—Not War." They also supported the compensation office workers' against layoffs.

During the picketing, several unemployed people and office workers joined the line. Then the group marched into the office where hundreds joined them in chanting, "It's a pain in the neck to wait for a check -- Jobs or Income Now!" A speaker from the Women's Committee explained how GE systematically challenged every unemployment claim, delaying everybody's checks and cancelling many through technicalities. People in the office applauded loudly when she called on them to check up on their own employers.

As the picket line continued inside the office, uniformed police appeared, pushing the marchers out and arresting two of them. The line quickly reformed outside the office while people waiting in line denounced the police. Unemployed people contributed \$50 bail money and the two were quickly released.

UNIDOS BOOKSTORE BOMBED AGAIN—SUPPORT NEEDED



East Los Angeles — The second fascist bombing in less than ten weeks rocked the Unidos Bookstore on April 13, with credit claimed by a group calling itself the "Anti-Castro Committee." Estimated damages to the store have run as high as \$2,000, and money is urgently needed for the repairs.

Located in the heart of the Los Angeles Chicano community, Unidos was started by the October League over a year ago. Since that time, it has been an organizing center for community activities, including support for the United Farm Workers, Puerto Rican Independence, and International Women's Day. The store is the only bilingual store in Los Angeles selling books on Chicano and Latino history, as well as newspapers, pamphlets and books from the revolutionary movement in the U.S. and China, Albania, and other socialist countries.

Protesting the bombing, 75 supporters of the store rallied

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at the East Los Angeles Sheriff's station on April 18, to demand that the bombers be arrested. The demonstrators exposed the ties between the fascist cowards who throw bombs in the dead of night and the "law enforcement" agents who provide these right-wing terrorists with a call to arms.

A number of facts were brought to light by speakers at the rally which indicated direct complicity between the police agencies and the bombers. For example, although the bombing on the night of April 13 was heard in a two-block radius of the store, and the Associated Press received a message claiming credit for it, the Sheriff's Dept. reported that it "couldn't find anything," and decided that it was a false alarm. On top of this, the police officials claim to have "lost" the report of the first bombing, "lost" the reports on the death threats that were phoned in, and are "unable to proceed" in locating the man who was described in full detail on the occasion of the first bombing.

Speaking for Unidos, store manager Yolanda Shirazi told the support demonstration, "We are not fooled by who we are dealing with. We know that these fascists—whether they be gusanos or nazis—are being covered for, possibly paid and directed by the Sheriff, the L.A. Police Department, the FBI, and the CIA. This is all the more reason for our determination to rebuild the store, and develop broader support for it in the community than ever before. We must show that our community cannot be intimidated!"

Speaking in behalf of the October League, Barbara Ortiz added that L.A. Police Chief Davis' talk of "food riots" in Black and Chicano communities is nothing but a call to every right-winger to take up arms against the people, their organizations, and the bookstores. She added that all the talk of a "communist bloodbath" in Indochina by Ford and Kissinger is designed to create an anti-communist hysteria here in the U.S. just at the time when communists are beginning to take active leadership of the fight-back against the economic crisis.

Other speakers at the rally included representatives of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the National Lawyers' Guild, Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization, and the August 29th Movement, from whom a written message of solidarity was read. All the speakers pointed out the fact that the fascist violence against Unidos was part of a larger fascist threat, and must be opposed by militant mass action every time such incidents occur.

A petition drive demanding that the bombers be brought to justice has received the backing of over 90% of the people in the blocks near the store.

Contributions are urgently needed! Please send them to Unidos, 918 S. McBride Ave., East Los Angeles, California, 90022.

THE PEOPLE MAKE THE NEWS!



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ALL OF VIETNAM NEARLY LIBERATED

The people of Vietnam have made lightning advances in the liberation of their country. Over the last two months since March 5, 20 provinces were freed, including 90 per cent of the land and 60 per cent of the people in the south. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG) and its military branch, the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) were enthusiastically welcomed with parades and banners and much joy by the people in the cities.

The PRG has been long recognized by many governments around the world as the only legitimate government in south Vietnam. When the PRG signed the Paris Peace Agreements in January, 1973, Nguyen Van Thieu and the government of the U.S., which backed him 100 per cent, hated and feared the PRG. Together the U.S. and Thieu violated the Peace Accord 70,000 times in the last two years.

The 1973 Peace Accords laid the groundwork for the formation of a coalition government through free elections. It was agreed the U.S. would pull out all military forces and stop all aid to the treacherous Thieu regime. Instead more aid in the disguise of civilian personnel came into south Vietnam. Thieu carried out harsh repression on all those who dared to speak out against him or who declared themselves neutralist. Moreover, constant nibbling attacks were made on the defined territory of the PRG. For all these reasons and more the PRG was forced to respond to the violations of the Peace Agreement and rid their country of foreign aggression, in order that they could have a Vietnam for the Vietnamese.

The myth that the Thieu government controlled and had the backing of the people of south Vietnam has been totally exposed by the advances of the Vietnamese people. The fascist dictatorship of traitors ruled through corruption and an all-out policy of war against its own people, for the benefit of the U.S. imperialists. The Thieu regime has collapsed, from inside and out. Thieu has been forced to step down, although in doing so, he exposed the secret agreements made by Nixon and Kissinger to supply him with arms in violation of the Paris Accords. The U.S., meanwhile, continues to send illegal aid to the puppet clique and interfere in Vietnam in violation of the Peace Agreement.

IN LIBERATED TERRITORY

Inside the liberated zones, on the other hand, the PRG is carrying out a policy of uniting the people and mobilizing them to defend their liberation against any attack. In a 10-point policy statement, the PRG called for complete removal of the old Thieu regime, application of the spirit of great national unity, introduction of full democratic rights for the people and opposition to imperialist aggressors.

From March 5 to the 28, 12 provinces including the historic city of Hue were completely liberated. Beginning on the morning of the 28, the PLAF closed in on Da Nang, a strategic coastal city, and the second largest in the south. Once the strategic points were occupied and the Thieu puppet troops began to flee, the people of Da Nang themselves rose up to take hold of the city's central areas. A communique from the PLAF described the liberation of Da Nang this way:

"Hundreds of thousands of our compatriots who had been forced to retreat with the enemy firmly frustrated the vicious enemy scheme and returned to the city where they gave the liberation forces a rousing welcome. In response to the call of revolution, tens of thousands of enemy soldiers, officers and government officials crossed over to the side of the people. The flag of the PRG is now flying over the city."

In liberated Hue, many people expressed this sentiment to newsmen:

"Beautiful as the beloved Hue is, it is more beautiful



PLAF FIGHTERS ENTER Da Nang, second largest city in south Vietnam. (Hsinhua photo)

after liberation."

Reports indicated that life was rapidly returning to normal and that reconstruction of the war-ravaged city was well underway. One worker told a correspondent for the New China News Service, "We laborers and others in Hue would rather die than evacuate with the enemy. We wanted to remain here and greet the liberation fighters and the revolution..." A student added, "We are determined to exert every ounce of our energy to build the city of Hue and defend the revolutionary regime."

Unity has been built between the various minority nationalities of Vietnam and among all patriotic people who oppose the violations of the Peace Accords by the U.S. and Thieu. The Montagnard tribesmen, for example, are a national minority in south Vietnam. They live in the Central Highlands where the Saigon puppet troops conducted over 2,000 landgrabs since 1973. It was the Montagnards who led the attack on the provincial capital of Ban Me Thout. Montagnard officers of the PRG are now the leaders of the new administration in Ban Me Thout, Pleiku, and Kontum provinces.

In the urban centers, supporters of the Third Force as well as PRG supporters have led open revolts against the Saigon government. The Third Force, representing sizable numbers of professionals, students, religious figures and even politicians from the old government, has actively organized mass protests calling for an end to the Saigon regime and a free democratic Vietnam.

Attempting to hide the mass support for the liberation victories, the U.S. has stepped up its propaganda about "refugees" and "orphans." The so-called "refugees" have been forced at gunpoint to flee south in many cases. Even the U.S. TV networks have shown the Saigon troops shooting and terrorizing the "fleeing refugees." The Saigon troops do not shoot and terrorize because they are trying to aid "refugees from communism," but because of the strategy of the U.S. and Saigon to drive thousands of people out of the liberated zones as a human cover for the retreating Saigon troops. Many of these people are now crammed into barracks outside Saigon waiting to be used as a human blockade against the PLAF.

The money appropriated for the "Operation Babylift" and the propaganda surrounding it were further examples of devious U.S. schemes for continuing the war. Most of the money went into supplying new aircraft equipment to Saigon, which was never used for the transport of people. The "babylift" planes arrived in Saigon with weapons and supplies and left with kidnapped children, many of whom were not orphans, but children of Saigon officials.

Even officials of the United Nations point out that "it is not necessary to 'rescue' children from the communists." But the U.S. persists in its attempts to steal Vietnamese children out of their own culture and away from their own people just at the time when their future is brightest!

There are now reports that the U.S. government intends to bring 600,000 to one million Vietnamese to the U.S., mostly former employees of the U.S. army or Saigon puppet troops. There can be no doubt that this is an all-out scheme to undermine the unity of the Vietnamese people, and create a reactionary base of Vietnamese to oppose the struggle within the U.S., much as the U.S. did with Cuban "refugees" in the 1960's.

A number of actions have already taken place all over the U.S. denouncing the continuing crimes of imperialism in Vietnam and throughout Indochina. Every major city in the U.S. has been the scene of demonstrations denouncing further "aid" to the Saigon regime, as well as the "babylift" and other "humanitarian" works of the imperialists. "Where was the humanitarian aid for the thousands orphaned by U.S. bombs?" demanded one New York demonstrator. "Jobs not War!" was a theme of many of the actions.

SUPPORT COMMITTEE SENDS AID

In Detroit, the Indochina Liberation Support Committee has formed to raise money for the liberated zones in south Vietnam and oppose U.S. involvement throughout Indochina. This coalition, under the banner, "Support the Just Struggles of the Indochinese peoples" and "Full Implementation of the Paris Peace Accords" has been endorsed by the October League, Congress of African Peoples, Detroit Collective, Indochina Peace Campaign and many long-time anti-war activists.

While drawing great inspiration from the victorious struggles of the Vietnamese people, we must not let down our guard in opposing U.S. aggression. In their quest for world domination and competition with the other superpower, the U.S. imperialists believe no price is too high to stay on top. In spite of their talk of "humanitarianism," the U.S. can only control its empire through violence and bloodshed.

But the victorious battles fought by the PLAF in Vietnam, coupled with the liberation of Cambodia, have marked a turning point in world history! The people of the world are advancing rapidly in the battle for liberation and no imperialist power can stand in their way for long. Their liberation, at the same time, furthers the struggle of the working class in the U.S. fighting the same enemy—the system of imperialism.

WHY WALL STREET CALLS VIETNAM A 'TRAGEDY'

As the complete liberation of Vietnam draws closer, the organs of big business in this country, from the Wall Street Journal to the New York Times are moaning over this "great tragedy." Why is it that the giant monopolies and their spokesmen in the White House and the mass media consider Vietnam's liberation to be a "tragedy?"

A recent article in Business Week magazine gives us some insight into this question. In the April 21 issue we read the following: "Americans in South Vietnam watched in shock and confusion this week as 20 years of effort and investment drained away in front of their eyes."

According to the article, the biggest loss is being taken by U.S. contractors who have made millions constructing military installations, roads, airfields and housing for the U.S. occupation forces. As to private holdings, Business Week estimated that about \$30-million worth, owned by some 120 companies "has been captured or abandoned." For example, Exxon Corp. abandoned \$1.5 million worth of fuel and facilities just before its sabotage, and distribution terminals were overrun in Da Nang, Nha Trang, and

Qui Nhon, while a subsidiary of Royal Dutch/Shell suffered a similar loss.

Others in trouble include Mobil Oil Corp., who along with other giant oil monopolies were trying desperately to rip-off Vietnam's newly discovered oil reserves in the South China Sea. According to Business Week, "Last week, the consortium, which paid the government (the Thieu puppet regime-ed.) \$9-million for its concessions, 'encased' its producing well and moved a rig working on a second hold out of South Vietnamese waters."

Other U.S. corporations have been engaged in similar enterprises, bleeding Vietnam of its tin, rubber, plutonium and tungsten, to name a few, and reaping fabulous superprofits. For the Vietnamese people there has been only underdevelopment and death as a result of imperialist expansion. One bit of irony could be seen in the evacuation last month of two U.S. government "experts" from a research center in Da Lat along with the nuclear fuel core in the reactor that was being built there. The purpose of the project was to extract plutonium to make nuclear

bombs under the "Atoms for Peace" plan.

Others fleeing south Vietnam include big bankers taking large sums of money in an attempt to avoid runs on their banks. The Saigon currency has become worth next to nothing in the face of the imminent defeat for the puppets. According to Business Week: "Three U.S. banks in Saigon sent their top U.S. officers out of the country, to the apparent annoyance of the U.S. Embassy." These included First National City Bank of New York, Bank of America and Chase Manhattan, all aboard a chartered jet liner in a frantic attempt to beat the rush.

The U.S. imperialists aren't the only ones feeling the effects of the Vietnamese victories. The French, with \$300-million to \$350-million in investments mostly in rubber plantations, have lost all but one-quarter of their holdings.

So when we hear the voices of big business crying about the great "tragedy" in Vietnam, we can see what they are crying about. Their paradise they held for so long, reaping billions in profits off the backs of the Vietnamese and other Third World peoples is crumbling. Their days of colonial and neo-colonial rule are rapidly drawing to a close.

But for the Vietnamese people themselves, who are becoming the masters of their own country and for the peoples of the world who suffer or have suffered under imperialism's rule, the liberation of Vietnam is no "tragedy" but a long-awaited, glorious victory.

CAPITALIST SYSTEM CAN'T BE SAVED ...



UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICES around the country have become scenes for actions demanding "JOBS NOT WAR."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

need to combine the general fight for jobs with the fight against all inequality.

Many workers throughout the country are uniting to challenge the "last hired, first fired" policy which has historically been applied to women and minorities. The massive lay-offs have threatened or already wiped out most of the newly-won gains made by women and minorities in most basic areas of industry. In a struggle being watched throughout the country, women workers at General Motors in Fremont, Calif. have attempted to overturn the built-in discrimination in the union seniority system. Without a fight against discrimination, all the workers face the threat of joblessness.

The response of the giant monopolies and their henchmen in the leadership of the unions has been to place the burden of the crisis on the backs of the workers. Wall Street's labor lieutenants are now stepping up their calls for a

"share the misery" plan. The plan includes having workers accept cuts in pay and job hours in exchange for the "privilege" of working. In one recent case, the workers at Pan American airlines had a \$2.75 million pay cut shoved down their throats in order to "help the financially-ailing carrier." A Pan Am spokesman said the cut represents an 8.12 per cent loss of pay for each flight engineer. He said the rollback is "solid evidence of our members allegiance to Pan Am. . . ."

But thousands of militant workers are refusing to accept a "share of the misery" or show such "allegiance" to their bosses. At Southwest Steel in Los Angeles, workers unanimously turned down an ultimatum by the company to either take a pay cut or else face a plant shutdown. As of this writing, the plant is still open, weeks past the threatened deadline. Many locals of railroad workers on the Rock Island railroad also rejected such ultimatums. The attempts by the giant corporations to take advantage of the present situation in order to wring more profits out of

the workers' laboring power is being exposed and the lesson is being learned that workers must either "fight or starve."

There can be no such thing as "rationalizing" the present crisis by spreading the poverty out among the workers. As long as capitalism exists, crisis, unemployment, and war are inevitable. The question is placed clearly for all to see—who will pay for the crisis, the workers or the bosses? And further, which is the way out of the crisis—the capitalist way or the revolutionary way?

The capitalist way, again echoed by George Meany and the AFL-CIO leadership as well as the top leaders of all the big international unions, is through further impoverishment of the working class, fascist attacks on the rights of all oppressed peoples and a new imperialist war.

Today, Meany and his gang are the most vocal proponents of a new world war with the other superpower, the Soviet Union, in order to regain new markets for U.S. imperialism at the cost of millions of lives. Wracked with growing internal contradiction within both imperialist countries, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are closer to war now than they have ever been. No matter how loudly they both scream about "detente" and an "era of peace" a new world war is rapidly approaching. Only the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world can head it off.

The workers' way out of the crisis means organizing and fighting back against the system and the millionaires who run it. It is a fight to place the burden of the crisis where it belongs—on the backs of the giant monopolies and to oppose war and fascism as a "solution." Already, thousands of workers and unemployed have taken to the streets and the picket line in the most massive spontaneous upsurge since the 30's.

*In Washington, D.C. more than 70,000 workers marched on the Capital and held a massive rally in J.F.K. stadium. Demanding "Jobs Now"; "Get the recession off our backs," and "Ford policy: Out of gas," the workers rallied onto the field driving the politicians and phony labor misleaders from the podium.

In the march and after the rally, rank and file contingents attracted hundreds of workers who were fed up with the traitorous activities of their unions' leaders.

*In Albany, N.Y., 50,000 government workers, led by the Civil Service Employees Association demonstrated against the Governor's plan to lay off civil service workers. Union officials threatened a strike in open defiance of state law.

*In Calif., the state AFL-CIO held a march of 3,000 workers on March 8 demanding jobs and an end to cut-backs in social services, layoffs of government workers, and asked for higher unemployment benefits and a higher minimum wage.

*In Chicago, rank and file members of 17 building trades overwhelmingly voted against a proposal by the union leadership to give away a previously won wage increase. Protestors in that city marched on welfare offices demanding adequate protection from starvation.

*New York City saw 900 drivers and deliverers of the Daily News strike for three days to protest a cut in overtime hours.

*In St. Louis, 11 unions at the Post Dispatch newspaper rejected a proposal from the publisher for a "moratorium" on wage increases.

These increasing spontaneous struggles show that the working people refuse to be fooled by these plans of big business and big labor, to "save capitalism." The upsurge is leading to the growth of Workers Solidarity Committees in cities across the country to give organization and con-

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOCIALIST CHINA

CHINA FEATURES

There is no unemployment in socialist new China.

In the capitalist world, under the impact of the current acute economic crisis, the ranks of the jobless are swelling daily. In the United States, the number of jobless workers stood at 7.5 million in January 1975, surpassing the peak unemployment figure recorded in all previous economic crises after World War II.

In socialist China, workers are not haunted by the threat of unemployment.

Today in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial center, where in pre-liberation times unemployed workers and intellectuals numbered 800,000 there is full employment. Among the 5.7 million people in the city proper, three million are employed, the rest being students, pre-school age children, pensioners and other aged people. In Fankua Lane, a slum in pre-liberation Shanghai, the majority of residents had no fixed job. Now, most of the 1,800 families living in the area have two wage-earners, usually husband and wife.

Full employment is a matter of fact in all Chinese cities, big and small. In Changchou, a medium-sized city near Shanghai, for instance, 150,000 people out of the 290,000 population are employed. Except students, all able-bodied men and women have work as a result of the vigorous development of industry and other undertakings.

Chinese peasants got organized step by step after liberation, first in the cooperatives and then in the people's communes, embarking on the socialist road of prosperity. This put an end to the pre-liberation situation in which large numbers of peasants went bankrupt and jobless and flocked to the cities to seek employment.

Unemployment is a product of the capitalist system, which requires a constant pool of unemployed so as to keep down wages paid to the employed workers. Before liberation, there were "labor markets" in the streets of Peking, where many unemployed workers gathered to wait to be chosen by employers. These "labor markets" were places where the imperialists running factories in China and the Chinese capitalists got their cheap labor. When an economic crisis occurred, the capitalists sacked the workers to shift the burden of the crisis on to the working people.

Unemployment is not only an evil inherent in the capitalist system but also a condition of the existence and development of the wage labor system under capitalism.

Chinese workers and peasants are masters of their socialist country. They are masters of the factories and mines and the rural people's communes. Instead of seeking profit for a handful of persons, production in China is aimed at satisfying the needs of society and serving the well-being of the people. This wipes out the root cause of

unemployment and creates the basic condition for developing the socialist economy in a planned way, solving the unemployment problem left over from old China and deploying manpower in a planned way. With the planned growth of the economy, full employment is maintained and the living conditions of the workers and peasants have constantly improved.

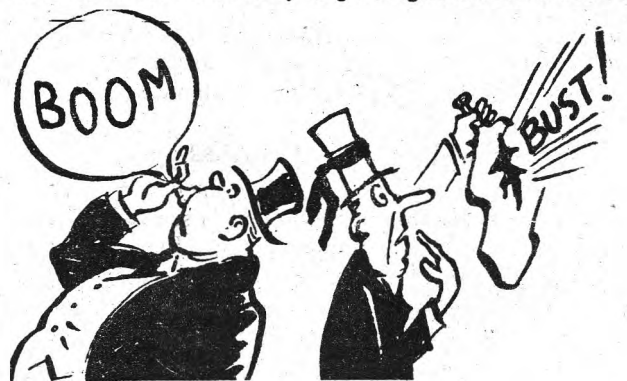
China's Constitution guarantees citizens "the right to work." It also specifies that "The state applies the socialist principle: 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'"

In China, employment is planned. Agriculture, light and heavy industries and other economic establishments as well as cultural, educational, scientific, technological and medical undertakings are all developed in a planned and proportionate way in accordance with the pace of socialist construction and the needs of the people, and the state allocates manpower to meet these needs.

Colleges, technical schools and other specialized schools in China enroll students in accordance with state planning. Graduates are given jobs in different spheres in a planned way, taking into account the needs of the state and the subjects they have learned.

In a capitalist society, the monopoly capitalists intensify their exploitation of workers by renovating the fixed capital with the introduction of new machinery and techniques to cut down the number of employed. In the United States, as a result of using more machinery to extract coal from open-cut mines, the number of coal miners employed has since 1950 been cut by several hundred thousands. By means of applying new equipment to replace workers, U.S. monopoly capital since World War II has created a huge army of jobless people to threaten other workers with unemployment and push down the wage level.

The industrial enterprises in new China also make technical innovations and adopt new techniques and equipment. The purpose is to reduce labor intensity and raise productivity. The manpower thus saved is regarded as a treasured asset of the state, and under a unified plan worked out by the state and the industrial enterprises, it is diverted to industrial enterprises that have been newly established or expanded, or to factories short of manpower. The workers receive the same pay during the transfer period. As all the state-run industrial enterprises in China apply more or less the same wage system, the workers' transfer means little more than a change of work place. The question of unemployment does not arise. The adoption of new techniques and equipment produces entirely different results in two different societies.



sciousness to the fight back against the crisis. May Day is a day when these organizations can begin to take up the struggle in a mass way and when the working class can express its revolutionary solidarity with the countries and peoples of the Third World who are fighting the same struggle but on a different front. It is a time to denounce the sucker schemes of the union bureaucrats, such as blaming the crisis on the foreign-born workers, or the Arabs and placing it where it belongs under the slogan of "Make The Bosses Pay!"

Just as the workers in Chicago on May 1, 1886 stood up and took the capitalist system head-on in the fight for the eight-hour day which began the great tradition of this holiday, the working class today is also standing up to carry on the fight. But today, May Day 1975, our enemy has grown weaker and the inevitable crisis in the capitalist system has deepened. Unlike the crisis of old, this one will not be followed by any "boom" of prosperity. This is the period of the most profound crisis in the entire history of the capitalist system, which is propelling it rapidly towards its doom. But it will certainly not crumble by itself. It will take the growing revolutionary struggle of the working class and the peoples of the world to get rid of it once and for all.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE AIDS TORNADO VICTIMS

Atlanta, Ga.—In early morning March 24, a devastating tornado ripped through Atlanta, killing three, injuring hundreds, and leaving thousands homeless. The tornado, as pointed out by the Atlanta Constitution, "showed no distinction for social class, striking rich and poor alike." What the Constitution failed to point out was that "distinction for social class" became very evident the moment the tornado was gone.

The storm gutted Perry Homes, a low-income, predominantly Black housing project and also did damage in the expensive N.W. section of the city. Over three thousand telephones were knocked out, most in Perry Homes. All 700 disabled phones were repaired in the N.W. section by the next day. In Perry Homes, many residents did not have phone service a month later. In addition, they were required by the phone company to pay a \$40 service charge to have their phones hooked back up. Some residents, at this writing, still do not have electricity.

Residents in destroyed apartments were resettled in buildings that had been condemned, often with no windows, heat or water. People had to go over 2 miles to the

relief center, often leaving their partially destroyed homes and valuables completely exposed. Police quickly put up a heavy guard around a destroyed shopping center to prevent "looting," leaving the residents to look out for themselves. As a consequence, many people were unable to leave their homes to get relief supplies.

Some residents who did go to the center told *The Call* that all they got were some old blankets and a few cans of beans. Some residents charged that the leadership of the local Tenants Association, most of whom have government agency jobs, got the best supplies before other tenants. The leaders of the Tenants Association, who acted as nothing more than a mouthpiece for the Housing Author-



HOMES DESTROYED BY TORNADO, tenants in Perry Homes have begun battle for government aid. (Call photo)

The Deep South has been the region hardest hit by the current depression and the next period offers no sign of relief. While the urban southern centers have experienced a decade of industrial growth, the basic laws of capitalism combined with the "special conditions" of regional backwardness have caused the working people of this area to bear an even more difficult burden than their class brothers and sisters throughout the rest of the country.

Textile, the cornerstone of southern industry, is experiencing its worst slump in history. As recently as last summer, companies like Deering Millikin, Inc. and other mills in North and South Carolina were advertising heavily on radio, TV and in the newspapers for more labor or as they put it, "careers in textiles." At that time, these most ruthless exploiters of southern labor had hopes of weathering the economic storm that was hitting the rest of the country.

During the previous recessions of the past 20 years, the South wasn't especially hard-hit. First of all, the conditions of backwardness were so widespread and normal that for most workers, especially Black workers, "depression" has been a continuous way of life.

DIDN'T COUNT RURAL WORKERS

Those states that maintained unemployment figures at all, didn't take into account the millions of semi-employed or rural laborers and share-croppers (mostly Black) who live year-round in a state of meager subsistence. Secondly, the flight of a great percentage of the population northward, seeking jobs in big industry, diminished the number of available workers to produce the textiles and soft-goods in the mills. If you count just the Black out-migration alone, you find that in the years 1960-1970 more than a million and a half moved north, according to statistics from the Commerce Dept., Bureau of the Census. Add to this the hundreds of thousands of poor white families flooding cities like Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and others and you can see one reason for the comparatively stable unemployment rates.

Finally, the economic crises of the past 20 years have seen recession in the production of mostly durable goods, like stoves, refrigerators and cars, which for the most part were northern-made. Workers were still, even in the worst previous periods, able to buy necessities like clothing and other soft goods on which southern industry is based. But the present depression is driving the conditions of working people to such a low state that there is a tremendous slump even in this area.

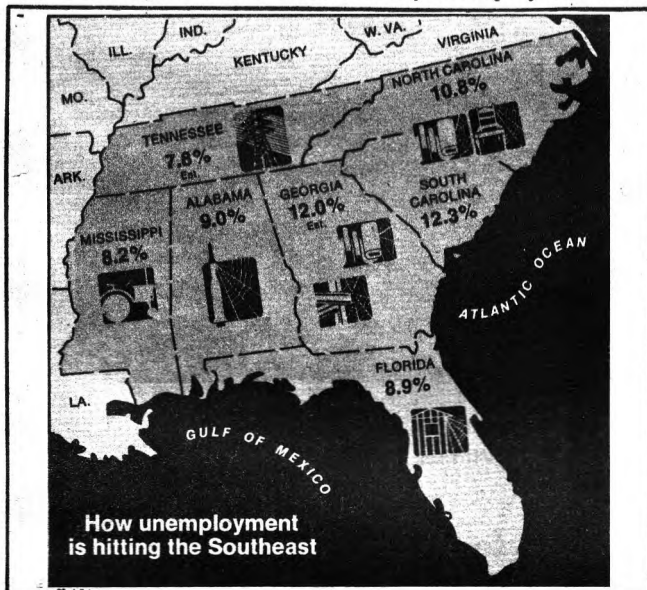
The result is that the market is glutted with textile goods and many mills are shutting down. Unemployment is now soaring in the South way above the national norm which by government figures is 8.6 per cent. Of course these figures fail to take into account those who have out-right given up looking for jobs, housewives who would

work if they could, youth attending school, the tens of thousands of enlistees in the army due to lack of jobs, the underemployed, the rural population engaged in agricultural work, etc...

But even these underestimated figures of the government are revealing as to the depths of the present crisis. According to them, South Carolina and Georgia lead the way with 12.3 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. Next comes North Carolina among the southern states, with 10.8 per cent; Alabama with 9 per cent and Florida and Mississippi with 8.9 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively. Tennessee is in the best shape with "only" 7.8 per cent due largely to the mining industry which has not been hit as hard.

In largely Black southern counties like Alcorn in Mississippi, unemployment figures show a staggering 20 per cent which when added to the tens of thousands of out-of-work youth in reality is upwards of 60 per cent.

Even in the supposedly "booming areas" of the "new South" millions of workers are being thrown onto the streets. Atlanta, Ga. for example, which the capitalists were extolling for its rapid industrial growth, is now the scene of large-scale demonstrations by unemployed work-



ers, lashed out at the tenants, blaming them for the problems at Perry Homes. One official said that the people who didn't get help were just "lazy" and even went so far as to claim that the reason that the government wasn't being more helpful was because tenants were "knocking out their own windows and pouring water on their belongings just to get relief supplies." But these shallow lies couldn't conceal the facts. The few supplies available were hardly worth getting. The Tenants Association spokesman even blamed the tenants for the tornado itself, saying that "God had sent it to Perry Homes."

Construction on new housing units has not yet started. In contrast, repairs on the Governor's mansion, also damaged, are nearly complete, even though the living quarters were not damaged. The state government proudly announced that 43 trees have already been planted in the Governor's yard. Meanwhile, at Perry Homes, although tenants requested jobs helping clean up (unemployment in the project is over 40 per cent), unpaid prison labor was used to remove part of the debris. The rest was just left where it fell. The city then announced plans to tear down the damaged apartments and build a park in their place. Since the city is already 20,000 housing units behind demand, they failed to say where the people who had lost their homes would live. A park, however, is a lot cheaper than building new apartments.

The tenants at Perry Homes have not taken this abuse lying down. The Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition (AARC), which initially had helped take contributed relief supplies to the projects, helped the tenants organize the Perry Homes Defense Committee, with the aim of forcing the Housing Authority and the City and Federal governments to aid the tenants. The only thing the federal government had done was make loans available at 5 per cent interest, loans which none of the residents could afford in the first place. The Defense Committee organized several meetings, leafletted the entire projects and was drawing in the active participation of a number of tenants.

When a demonstration was planned at the Housing Authority office, however, officers from the Tenants Association came to the meeting and physically disrupted it. These so-called leaders are nothing more than "front men" for the government, and in no way represent the tenants' interests. They took no action until it appeared that the tenants were about to do something for themselves. The Defense Committee continued to meet in one of the member's homes, and although temporarily sidetracked by the sabotage of the Association leaders, they have reorganized and are continuing to leaflet the project. The aim of the Defense Committee is to organize the tenants to demand their rights, and if possible, to try to win the Tenants Association away from the current crop of government supported misleaders.

DEEP SOUTH HIT HARDEST BY DEPRESSION

ers and rebellions at welfare and unemployment offices. As former Atlanta mayor, Sam Massell (now president of Allan-Grayson Realty Co.) said, the present economic struggle "caught us with our pants down." Aside from the textile industry, the slump in construction hit the South especially hard. Furniture, another key industry in the Carolinas, has practically shut down. Within a 200-mile radius of High Point, N.C., which bills itself as the "Capital of Furnitureland, U.S.A." unemployment has jumped so much that, according to a report in *Business Week Magazine*, "state clerks in North Carolina have fallen months behind in tabulating unemployment statistics." Northern Alabama has been hit with the cutbacks of the space program in Huntsville and the surrounding area. According to *Business Week*, "northern Alabama farmers are not doing much better."

The southern workers are now being forced to pay the price for decades of economic backwardness of the South, with its roots in the slavery and national oppression of the Afro-American people. No attempts to industrialize the "new South" can change the basic realities of the long-standing oppression of Black people which is at the heart of the special conditions and suffering of all southern labor, Black and white. It is at the root of the weakened position of the labor movement there, which has never organized the millions of southern workers and left them with virtually no protection against unemployment. Furthermore, it has failed to crack the textile industry, which is also the chief bulwark of white supremacy. Under these conditions, it is no wonder that the effects of recession are hitting so hard at Southern workers.

It is based upon this understanding that workers in Atlanta and other southern cities are beginning to organize themselves to fight back together against lay-offs, racial discrimination, police brutality and all the other effects of the crisis. A concrete example of this fight-back is the Atlanta Worker's Committee to Fight-Back, now being organized city-wide to unite workers and unemployed and challenging the power of the monopolies of the "new South" head-on. Organizations of this type are pointing the way forward to all southern workers, the way out of the crisis.



HAITIAN WORKERS DEMONSTRATE against fascist deportations and the oppression of Haiti by imperialism.

(Call photo)

for jobs with American-born workers, to drive down wages for everyone.

While the imperialists have been pushing the deportation of a million undocumented workers, what have the leaders of the AFL-CIO been doing? Instead of fighting this anti-working class policy, they have been falling all over themselves to out-do their masters.

The AFL-CIO has called for several demonstrations across the U.S. to demand the deportation of undocumented Mexican workers, forced here by imperialist exploitation of their own country. The bureaucrats tell their members that it's the "illegals" who have taken jobs from them, not the crisis of overproduction of U.S. capitalism. The class collaboration and chauvinism towards minority workers was highlighted in a recent reactionary demonstration of construction workers in New York City. The leadership of the Building Trades tried to focus the righteous anger of the rank-and-file to demand "a million deportations" as the answer to their unemployment.

This is nothing new. The bureaucrats have historically avoided organizing the South and Southwest, where national minorities made up a large percentage of the work force. Thus they cooperated in leaving conditions ripe for runaway shops. In the same way, the AFL-CIO "leaders" have worked hand in hand with U.S. imperialist interests in Central and South America, sabotaging efforts of foreign workers to organize. In their opposition to the cause of the undocumented workers, these bureaucrats have gone against the interests of all workers.

A BLOW AGAINST ALL

A blow against one is a blow against all. This is the attitude of the working class to attacks against any of its members.

Resistance to the deportation campaign has come from many cities. There have been numerous demonstrations on the West Coast against deportation of undocumented workers. Over 250 people demonstrated in New York last January against stepped-up deportations. And a rally on March 15, in New York, called for support of the 600 Haitian refugees in Miami, and demanded their release from jail.

Resistance has also come from the workers at High Tide Swimwear, a small clothing factory in Los Angeles, employing 95 per cent Chicano and Mexican workers. When the workers tried to organize a union, the company responded by arranging to arrest 17 of their leaders on charges of being "illegals." In the meantime, the company has used other "illegals" to strikebreak, but these have not been threatened by the INS. The workers responded by calling for the organization of both documented and undocumented workers. Support has been developed by the Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization, among other groups.

In Chicago, INS round-ups of foreign born workers led to a demonstration at Stewart-Warner's gates led by October League members.

As we build the Fight-Back against attacks on our jobs and standards of living, and against the threat of imperialist war, we must take up the fight against deportations. This means defeating the Rodino bill; calling for unions to defend all the workers in their shops, as well as an effort to organize shops with both documented and undocumented workers and taking this up in our day-to-day work.

In this way, we will turn the tables on the imperialists. They want to divide us by narrow appeals to national and racist sentiments. Instead, we will unite by rallying against the special oppression of any group among us. The interests of all workers of all countries are fundamentally the same: to defeat imperialism.

OPPOSE DEPORTATIONS OF HAITIAN WORKERS

Boston—Attacks by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) against Haitian immigrants have been stepped up in recent months. Harassment has occurred from Montreal (Canada) to Miami.

While hundreds of thousands of south Vietnamese "refugees" are being welcomed and in most cases forced here by the U.S., over 600 Haitian political refugees have been denied asylum. Since their arrival by fragile sailboat in Miami, the refugees have been threatened with deportation by the INS. There is no doubt that if they are deported, the refugees will face imprisonment, torture and possible death from the reactionary Duvalier regime. Last year, one Haitian facing deportation committed suicide in his jail cell.

In New York, in February, 19 Haitians were arrested by the INS on their way to work in Long Island. Their bus was stopped and boarded. Unable to produce the "green card" of the legal alien resident, they were jailed. To midnight one were still in prison. There is evidence that the INS is checking buses and other public transportation for more undocumented workers in the New York area.

Recently in Boston, Immigration authorities arrested a Haitian woman for being here "illegally." She was in line to get her unemployment check when she was refused her money and turned over to waiting INS police. In March, a Haitian worker in Kasanof's bakery was arrested by the INS. He dumped a sack of flour on the officials in protest, but was led away afterwards. Neither of these Haitians has been seen since.

This is not the first appearance of the INS here. Last year, a Haitian woman worker was taken from her home at 2 a.m., rushed to the airport, and has not been seen since. In 1973 Immigration authorities began the attempt to deport Nerio Paul, a Haitian national who had fled the Duvalier dictatorship after two of his friends had been arrested and murdered. His appeal for political asylum was denied. The fight to prevent his deportation continues to this day.

Resistance to these attacks is growing. A demonstration in Washington, D.C. in February drew 200 people who demanded the right to work for Haitians in the U.S. The demonstrators visited every member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Demonstrations organized by the Committee for the Defense of Democratic Rights of Haitians (KPDDPA) have drawn from 400-800 people in New York City. In Montreal, Canada, up to 1,000 people representing a broad range of political groups have united to demand an end to deportation of Haitians from Canada.

In Boston, the Haitian Action Committee has provided legal aid to Haitians threatened with deportation. According to a spokesperson, they "have been not only instrumental in the defense of Nerio Paul and two other Haitian workers threatened by Immigration, but have also organized collections of money in the Haitian community to send to refugees in Miami. There have also been radio and TV programs on the deportation problem."

The stepped-up attacks on Haitian workers are part of an overall attack on undocumented foreign workers in the U.S. The aim is to make American-born workers blame foreign-born workers for the problems of the current crisis, instead of pointing the finger at the imperialists.

The latest series of attacks began in October, 1974 when former Attorney General, William Saxbe, called for the immediate deportation of one million "illegal aliens." He called the estimated four to ten million undocumented workers of foreign birth in the U.S. a "severe national crisis."

The U.S. news media followed quickly to echo the same charge. The "liberal" New York Times published three

articles in January, depicting the undocumented workers as scabs taking thousands of jobs which could have been taken by U.S. citizens. It also accused them of criminal offenses and taking part in the drug traffic, as well as not paying U.S. taxes and putting a strain on the U.S. dollar by sending money home.

Finally, a bill providing for the mass round-up and deportation of hundreds of thousands of foreign-born people now living in the U.S. was reintroduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Peter Rodino (D-NJ). This bill is aimed at making it harder for undocumented foreign-born workers to find work, and would fan anti-alien hysteria leading to the round-up of thousands of foreign-born workers, documented and undocumented alike.

ECONOMIC CRISIS LIES BEHIND DEPORTATIONS

These attacks make a lot of noise about the "illegals." Actually, undocumented foreign workers have been brought to the U.S. for a long time. It is only now, at a time of sharp economic crisis, that the demand for deportations of "illegals" is raised.

Historically, the U.S. has used foreign-born workers as a cheap source of labor when the economy was expanding. Especially in the fields and plants of the Southwest, Mexican workers have been used in this way, and cruelly exploited for their labor. In the East, too, U.S. employers have used immigrants for cheap labor for more than a century. Recently, large numbers of Portuguese, Cape Verdians, Haitians, people from Central and South America, Jamaicans and Trinidadians, as well as the increasing number of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. have been used for this purpose.

But when the economy stops expanding, and enters a decline, as happens cyclically under capitalism, there are moves to drive the foreign-born workers back across the borders. This is what we are experiencing now. This is why "legality" isn't the issue. The issue is the way capitalism makes use of cheap labor when it wants it and discards it when it doesn't want it.

Throughout the Caribbean, Central and South America, U.S.-owned companies have taken over large chunks of countries' economies. Exploiting cheap farm and factory labor, they gouge huge super-profits from these countries. The profits go to the U.S. imperialists, not to the people of the country they exploit. So the countries stay poor and the imperialists get richer.

In countries such as Haiti, where a Fascist U.S.-backed dictator rules with an iron hand, or Guatemala, the standard of living is very low. Unemployment is high (30-40 per cent), and prices are high. People are driven off the farms to find work, but life in the cities is even more oppressive.

Faced with this situation, people emigrate to the United States, in hopes of finding a stable job so they can support their families. Often this means tearing their families apart in a desperate hunt for survival.

Getting a visa isn't easy. Usually the wait is between three and four years. Foreigners may have to pay hundreds of dollars for a "sponsor" in the U.S., as well as for lawyers and bribes to officials. There aren't enough places for all those who want to come. So many come as they have to—"illegally."

When they arrive, these foreign-born workers find hardship, discrimination and uncertainty. If they do find jobs, they're usually the lowest-paying, most oppressive jobs available. They are forced to live in the most run-down sections of town. Their schools usually do not offer bilingual programs. And they are under the continual threat of deportation. Thus, they are used by bosses to compete

RACISTS IN BOSTON ATTACK UNIONS

The reactionary and anti-working class character of the anti-busing forces in Boston has been further exposed in its attacks upon labor unions in that city.

According to an article in the March issue of the publication, *The Progressive*, "One byproduct of the busing issue has been the racist violence directed against labor unions in South Boston." The Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen headquarters on Dorchester Ave. is, according to the journal, "under a virtual state of siege." John E. Mitchell, international representative for the union said that "legitimate union business is hard to conduct."

Mitchell reported that Black members coming to union meetings have been physically attacked and that most Black workers fear to venture into Southie to go to the union hall. The union's symbol of a Black and white hand clasped together portrayed on a billboard on the Meatcutters' roof, has been vandalized by racist gangs.

A field organizer for the United Electrical (UE) workers reported that both Black and Spanish-speaking workers at the Cole Hersee plant in Southie are afraid to attend their local union's meetings because of the many incidents of racial attacks there. The UE has been stationing monitors in nearby subway stations to ensure the safety of its members. The UE field organizer said: "Workers who throw rocks at school buses have been diverted from dealing with the real problems of their economic situation. Anything that divides working people will come home to haunt them."

U.S. ARMY INVESTS IN ILLINOIS FASCISTS

Aurora, Ill.—More than 1,000 angry people from the Chicago area rallied on March 18 to combat recent activities of the Ku Klux Klan here. According to Rev. Robert Wesby, head of the Aurora branch of Operation PUSH, the Klan has been widely distributing racist literature at high schools, there has been an unexplained fire at his church, and a cross has been burned in a city park.

Several months ago, the Klan announced plans to make its Illinois head-quarters in this working class community, 40 miles from Chicago. Immediately, the people of Aurora denounced the Klan and its white supremacist ideology. In response to mass outrage, members of the Aurora Area Clergy Association summed up the history of Klan bigotry at area church services, and the city council passed a lukewarm resolution urging people to fight the Klan's efforts.

The Aurora city council passed its resolution only after hundreds of citizens filled the council chambers. The local Klan leader, who had spoken before the council the previous week, complained of the resolution, "We've been

working with you and the police fully up to now." The council continued to cooperate by refusing to hear any anti-Klan speakers.

The main force in the fight to defeat groups like the Klan is the working people—Black, Latino and white—who were the big majority of the March 18 rally. One participant expressed their common understanding of the Klan's real purpose, "They want to divide us and get us fighting each other." This strategy is clearly revealed in Klan literature which urges white people to "arm themselves against Blacks."

As the economic crisis worsens and the people's movement grows, groups like the Klan will come out in the open in last ditch attempts to wreck the people's unity. But history reveals that the unity of oppressed peoples cannot be so easily destroyed. Several white people at the rally said they joined with Blacks and all other oppressed people to destroy fascist organizations like the Klan.

Who's behind these groups? One woman from Aurora said it wouldn't surprise her to find President Ford under one of those Klan hoods. In fact, when people got a peek under the hoods of a local fascist organization a few weeks later, they found the Chicago Police and the U.S. Army.

The group was the "Legion of Justice," a fascist gang which broke into left movement offices, stole their property, gassed their meetings and attacked individuals from 1969 to 1971. Recent news stories show that the Legion was nothing but a tool for the Chicago Police "Red Squad" and the U.S. Army 113th Military Intelligence Group.

The army was the "investor," paying and recruiting members, including Chicago lawyer Thomas Sutton who headed the group. The army also supplied Sutton's goons with

tear gas, mace, and electronic eavesdropping equipment. The Chicago Police tried "To Serve and Protect" the army's investment. They helped the Legion plan their attacks, stood guard during them and helped the fascists get away. Then the police harassed or arrested people who defended themselves. The Legion turned the proceeds of the burglaries over to the police who passed them on to the army. Before they found this fascist gang to front for them, the Red Squad did its own dirty work. But as early as 1967, they brought a member of the fascist John Birch Society along on one burglary.

When this story broke, one person who informed on the Red Squad received a phone call: "We know you have seen the prosecutor. If you and your family want to be healthy, you'd better not talk to the grand jury." Meanwhile, Police Supt. Rochford praised the "splendid work" of Red Squad thugs against the people's movements of the late 1960's. Well aware that these movements are on the rise again, Rochford bluntly proclaimed that these same fascist operations "are still in effect." And indeed, there have been many "mysterious" burglaries recently, including four against the offices of lawyers representing survivors of the 1969 police raid that killed Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. As Rochford spoke to a meeting of the Police Board, 150 people in the audience rose to shout him down and he quickly fled the scene.

In response to the growth of this fascist activity, openly backed and often initiated by government, business, and army officials, a broad anti-fascist resistance movement is being built. The people of Aurora have dealt an important blow at the KKK and all other Nazi-type elements in the area.

REPRESSION AND RESISTANCE

"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)

ANTI-REPRESSION NEWS FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY



Inmates at Attica prison discuss strategy during 1971 uprising. Trials against the prisoners have now begun.

Attica, New York—Two Native Americans, John Hill and Charles Pernalice, were convicted last month of murder and second degree assault, respectively. This is the first major trial stemming from the Attica prison uprising of 1971.

The convictions came in spite of the lack of any real evidence against the two men. The major witness against Hill testified on the stand that he was unsure that it was Hill who hit William Quinn, the guard who was killed.

The original charge against the two was murder, but when it became apparent to the court that the evidence against Pernalice was insufficient to convict him of murder, the judge reduced the charge to attempted murder. Clearly, the charges against the two men should have been dropped.

Furthermore, the fact that the trial was held in Buffalo virtually ensured that the men would be convicted, since the residents of the county have personal ties with friends or relatives who work at Attica prison. The defense motion to move the trial to a more neutral area was denied by the court.

One week after the conviction of Hill and Pernalice, the makings of another major scandal broke out when a high official in the Attica special prosecutor's office revealed to the press that there had been "a massive cover-up" of crimes committed by law enforcement officers during the brutal attack on Attica.

In the three and one half years since the Attica rebellion, a total of 62 inmates have been indicted for so-called "crimes" while not one single law-officer has been charged. This is in spite of much public testimony by witnesses to the murders of inmates following the assault on the prison, in addition to the murders during the actual storming of the prison.

The prosecution succeeded in covering-up these crimes by simply withholding evidence from the two grand juries, by failing to call witnesses who had seen such crimes, or when called, by refusing to ask them if they had seen such abuses. The prosecution also granted immunity from prosecution to some officers whose crimes were particularly outrageous.

But it's clear that the chief prosecutor, Anthony G. Simonetti, was only carrying out a policy decided at the highest levels of government. Rockefeller (N.Y. governor at the time of the rebellion) and the interests he represents wanted convictions only of the inmates and not against the state—which was in fact the real criminal force. Following the bloody assault on the prison, Rockefeller publicly complimented the state police.

Only a few days following the charges of a cover-up, a young woman, Mary Jo Cook, held a news conference with Attica defense lawyers to announce that she had spied on the Attica defense team for the FBI. She had also spied on the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Buffalo. Since renouncing her role as a government agent, she has begun to cooperate with the Attica defense.

Attica defense lawyers, which include William Kunstler, have now made a motion in the courts to dismiss the convictions against Hill and Pernalice on the grounds that government spying on the defense was illegal.

Atlanta, Georgia—Over 240 women, Black and white inmates of the Georgia Rehabilitation Center for Women (GRCW), have signed a letter and petition in support of JoAnn Little, a Black woman on trial in Beaufort County, N.C., for defending herself against a rape attack by a white male prison guard. She is charged with murder. In their letter, the Georgia women said, "Miss Little is fighting for her life and we feel her fears of prejudicial justice..We don't feel..that obsolete or unjust laws represent the will of the people..Unless we all do our share people everywhere will be faced with the question of .. will such injustice continue in America?" According to the Atlanta-based Community Aid to Prisoners, 100 per cent of the women inmates at the GRCW signed the letter.

Birmingham, Alabama—The state continues its trials of the Atmore-Holman Brothers in June. Despite the fact that one defendant has received the death sentence (at the hands of an all white male jury) and that the state persists in its racist arguments to the court and the community, the Inmates for Action and the Atmore-Holman Brothers still struggle within the walls of the prisons. Support for their organizational efforts is building in the communities and among the families of prisoners.

Direct evidence that the Atmore-Holman brothers committed any alleged crimes ranges from the thoroughly discredited to the nonexistent. But the state has relied on arguments such as the one raised by the Assistant Attorney General John Young (a former Peace Corpsman) "that the prisoners rape six-year-olds, are out there for robbing, raping, killing and burning...They have wild animalistic and bestial passions secreted deep within their chests!" This is the kind of trial that the State of Alabama is conducting. This conduct is strikingly similar to its attacks on the Scottsboro Boys some 40 years ago, and in fact the prisons where the Brothers are housed are in basically the same condition that confronted the Scottsboro Boys.

Mounting support throughout the South could help toward a victory in June when four more of the Brothers go to trial. Money is needed to continue the defense. Contributions should be addressed to the Atmore-Holman Defense Committee, 410 North 23rd Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

Seattle, Wa.—Several hundred people gathered in the Black community April 8 to speak out against the rising tide of police brutality. The meeting, which was called by the Black Panther Party, followed the inquest trial of the policeman who murdered Joe Hebert in February. Hebert, a twenty-three year old Black man, was shot in the back of the head with a dum-dum bullet.

Although an inquest jury voted 5-1 that the murder was a case of unjustified homicide, the officer has not been disciplined. The killing is part of a campaign of terror against Black people here at a time when they are the main victims of the depression. While national minority people make up fifteen percent of Seattle's population, sixty percent of police killings involve minority people. Michael Jones, another Black man, was shot in the back by police in December.

Mayor Uhlman, who ran as a "liberal" was thoroughly exposed for his support of the killer cop.

FASCIST COP ATTACKS ON ATLANTA WORKERS

Atlanta—Georgia State Patrol officers who were Klansmen with badges, viciously attacked demonstrators here April 23, when they staged a "Jobs or Income" protest outside the office of Labor Commissioner Sam Caldwell.

Organized by the Atlanta Workers Committee to Fight Back, a march of 70 workers traveled the route from the unemployment office to Caldwell's office. The committee had previously cited numerous grievances concerning unemployment checks being held up and laws which encourage companies to fire workers rather than lay-off.

In response to these grievances, an official of Caldwell's office had invited anyone with a complaint to come up to the office and talk about it. But when 70 workers showed up, Caldwell and all his aides refused to leave the safety of their office, declining comment on the grievances. Ron Carter, spokesman for the committee, said they wanted a statement from Caldwell for the record, and nothing more.

The State Patrol then plunged into the crowd, arresting individuals pointed out by plainclothes detectives. Carter was taken away from the State Patrol by two Black sheriff's deputies who later told him that they wanted to protect him from state troopers who had said they were going to "get Carter."

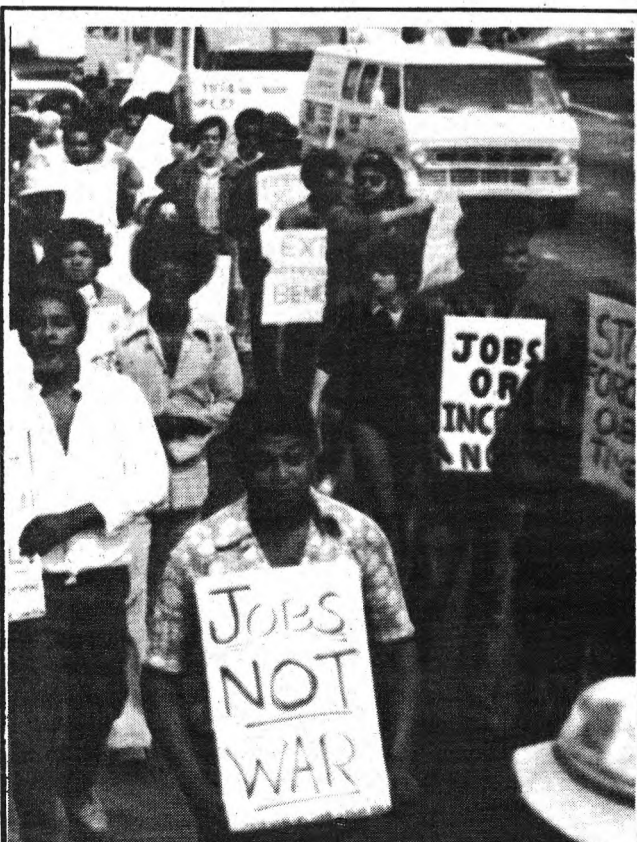
The troopers did "get" Pat Murphy, a member of the Executive Board of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, who was grabbed from behind, dragged out of sight of the TV cameras, and severely beaten. Murphy nearly lost consciousness and one eye. Blood ran from both his eyes, and his face was black-and-blue.

David Simpson and Charlie Costigan, both members of the October League, were also beaten, while a reporter for *The Call* was arrested when he tried to photograph the uniformed thugs holding Costigan down and beating him. Nannie Washburn, a 76-year old veteran communist, was dragged away by the troopers and bodily thrown into a paddy wagon. While the Atlanta Constitution reported that the troopers had handled Mrs. Washburn "gently," the Police Commission admitted receiving hundreds of phone calls protesting the brutality against Nannie when her arrest was shown on the TV news.

In all, ~~thirteen~~ people were arrested in the action, and a preliminary trial was held the same evening. While the judge over-ruled every defense objection and tried his best to make the state's case stick, no evidence could be found for the felony charges of aggravated assault and several troopers were caught in obvious lies. As a result, three cases were thrown out, and the rest were reduced to misdemeanors with bail lowered from \$1,500 to \$500.

Outside, supporters from all over the city rallied to the side of the Atlanta Workers Committee. A picket line was set up outside the police station, and 75 people jammed the courtroom only hours after the arrest. Support came from the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition, and several civil rights organizations around the city.

A picket line at the state capital the next day denounced the police attacks and Georgia Governor Busby who had come out in staunch defense of the police.



"JOBS NOT WAR" was the demand of Atlanta demonstrators, marching from an unemployment office to the Labor Commissioner's office. (Call photo)

ON THE LINE!

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS
STRUGGLES FROM
AROUND THE COUNTRY



ADVANCES FOR NEW ORLEANS DRIVERS

New Orleans—The transit strike here has ended in a partial victory for the drivers. Faced with a monopoly stranglehold by the New Orleans Public Service (NOPSI) and a barrage of anti-union propaganda from the media as well as sugar-coated, back-stabbing by the supposedly "neutral" city government, the drivers resorted to calling for binding arbitration as a tactical maneuver. Since New Orleans has the lowest transit wages of any similar-sized city, the chances of getting a better settlement than NOPSI was willing to give are fairly good.

Although the drivers did not win their original demands, such as a cost-of-living clause and wages of \$5.54 an hour, the strike had a powerful effect on the drivers and the workers of New Orleans as a whole. The drivers, Black and white, men and women, stuck together throughout the strike, setting an example of militant unity which others are bound to follow. Already, organizing drives are underway in NOPSI's other departments. NOPSI workers have attempted to organize many times since the company was founded nearly 50 years ago. NOPSI's reign as a symbol of union-busting and rotten conditions is now coming to an end.

Although the strike was not a clear-cut victory, the drivers are not discouraged. "This was just our first contract," said one of the drivers. "We're getting ourselves together and getting ready for next time!"

MEXICAN WORKERS HIT UNFAIR FIRING

Moorpark, Calif.—In the first major labor battle to hit this Los Angeles suburb in recent years, "Julius Goldman's Egg City" is the center of the storm. Goldman has received the solid backing of the town's newspaper and police force, and as no surprise to anyone, the leadership of the Teamsters' union local that "represents" the 400 workers employed there. On the other side are the 350 Mexican workers who walked out of the plant to protest the unfair firing on April 9 of a young worker, Miguel Ceja.

Pickets with hand-painted banners circle the acres and acres of enclosed greenhouses that hold over 4 million chickens. Egg City is the world's largest egg ranch. The workers are determined to carry through with this struggle, in spite of the attempts of Teamsters union leadership to ignore it, and talk only about the upcoming contract to replace the one that expires on June 30.

Although the Teamsters union has held the contract at the ranch since 1970, conditions haven't changed much. Starting pay is \$2.00 an hour, and wage increases don't amount to much. One of the ranch gardeners with 19 years seniority only earns \$2.40 an hour.

So far, neither Goldman nor the union leaders have recognized the protest that has clearly crippled production, but the workers of Egg City and their supporters in the fields and cities are mobilizing to keep the pressure on.

RANK AND FILE HITS RACIST HICKS BENEFIT

Boston, Mass.—Sixty people, led by rank-and-file AFSCME workers, demonstrated outside the AFSCME District Council 45 meeting March 6.

The council had purchased \$100 worth of tickets to a "Thank You" benefit for racist City Councilwoman Louise Day Hicks last September. Rank-and-file members protested union aid to Hicks, insisting that no one who leads the segregationist boycott in Boston can be considered a "friend of labor."

The demonstrators heard speeches by Howard Rotman, of AFSCME, who had helped organize a rank-and-file petition against the district council's action; Linda Roistacher, a member of CLUW, who pointed out the links between those responsible for the segregationist boycott and those behind the anti-abortion trial of Dr. Kenneth Edelin; and Jehu, from the October League, also a member of AFSCME.

The group then formed a militant picket line, chanting, "AFSCME workers take a stand, Don't give Hicks a helping hand." The action was sponsored by an ad hoc Workers Coalition Against Racism. The coalition included members of the Independent Restaurant Workers Union, CLUW, UE organizing committee, AFSCME locals, URW, and the October League.

PABLO SANCHEZ MUST BE REHIRED

Cambridge, Mass.—Pablo Sanchez worked for more than two years at Advent, a stereo component manufacturing company, owned by "liberal" Henry Kloss. Kloss boasts about the wonderful conditions at his unorganized shop of more than 450 exploited and abused workers.

Pablo contracted tuberculosis and after a period of sick leave, he was forced to continue working with the hazardous material, fiberglass, which helped to cause his illness in the first place. The continued irritation of his lungs frequently made him ill and unable to work. Boss Kloss fired Pablo for "too much absenteeism," without reckoning on the workers' sense of solidarity and anger, and will to fight.

A union organizing committee had been militantly conducting a UE organizing drive in their shop of mostly minority and women workers. A petition quickly gained wide support for the struggle to rehire Sanchez, a Puerto Rican.

After no response from Kloss, the union organizing committee called a demonstration to fight for Sanchez' job, and and raise other demands, such as ending discrimination against women and minorities.

A multi-national group of more than 100 workers and supporters demonstrated March 15. Taking part in support of the struggle were the OL, the African Liberation Support Committee, the February First Movement, Cambridge Tenants Organizing Committee and the Organization of Solidarity of Third World Students.

Since the demonstration, the struggle in the shop has intensified. With company-provided xeroxing privileges, a foreman and a reactionary technician have issued a racist leaflet. The union committee is continuing to mobilize, and strengthen the unionizing drive, and is almost sure to be victorious in the campaign.

PUBLIC WORKERS FIGHT IN ATLANTA

Atlanta—During the months of March and April, public employees from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 1644 hit the streets to demand a stop to attacks on their living standards.

Workers at Grady Hospital began a series of militant demonstrations with a protest march of 200 workers and their supporters on the Georgia State Legislature. Hospital workers' demands included both a living wage and an end to discrimination, along with demands for adequate and full health care for patients.

One week later 500 angry Atlanta employees jammed into the city council chambers and seized the meeting with shouts of "We need more money." The cost of living has risen 18% since city workers last got a raise. The city has offered them a 4½% raise and at the same time, required all city workers to take a 5-day leave without pay, sometime before December. This would result in a 2% wage cut! After an hour of arguing, the city council promised a special meeting to hear the workers' demands.

At this meeting, the city trotted out its hand-picked, Mafia-run union, the Laborers International, which has been trying to raid AFSCME with city approval, plus a group of other self-appointed "spokesmen" for the city workers. This meeting had been promised to AFSCME workers, but an AFSCME spokesman was only allowed to speak for 10 minutes. When the LIU got up to speak, 300 angry AFSCME members walked out leaving no one in the chamber except the council and its puppet spokesmen. One white city worker bitterly told AFSCME leaders that a management representative had approached him and said, "You aren't going to march with them drunk niggers, are you?"

The Coalition of Labor Union Women, the Atlanta Workers Committee to Fight Back, the October League, and other groups supported all the actions of the city workers in their fight back against the crisis.

Finally, on March 27, 250 Board of Education employees jammed the Board of Education meeting demanding an end to discrimination and harassment on the job. One school board employee stated that "I've worked for the Atlanta Board for 21 years and don't make \$500 a month."

A large part of AFSCME 1644 is made up of Black and women workers. AFSCME is continuing its struggle against the city power structure and is studying the possibility of a city wide strike.

In the barrios of Los Angeles, Mexicano and Chicano parents are fighting for decent education for their children. Their organization, Padres Unidos (Parents United), has been organizing for a year and a half to expose the corrupt, racist and bureaucratic school system and its attacks on students and parents in an attempt to deny working class and minority families a voice in their children's education.

Padres Unidos was organized to change the terrible conditions of the schools in the minority communities of Los Angeles. In some schools, the dropout rate is as high as 45 per cent. This is no surprise given the racist treatment of children by school administrators and the fact that the education provided is practically non-existent. 56 per cent of the graduating class from barrio high schools had reading scores below the fourth grade level. These schools are made up of 95 per cent minorities, mainly Mexicano and Black, but there are no bilingual or bicultural programs for the students. Children are taught to hate their culture, and non-English speaking students are often classified as "mentally retarded."

SUPPORT FROM LRUP

Padres Unidos has won many victories in the fight against such conditions, with the support of such organizations as La Raza Unida Party (LRUP), who has played a major role in the organization since it was formed. Padres Unidos has been successful in removing racist principals and teachers, forcing the institution of hot food programs, hiring Chicano teacher aids, and in fighting for the implementation of certain bilingual education programs—a major demand of the organization. Their main blow has always been against the school system as a whole, and they have built the struggle from among the parents and children who are supposedly "served" by these schools. The L.A. school system has been under attack by outraged parents for years. The first wave of student and parent protest against racist education occurred in 1968 when massive school boycotts, known as the "Blowouts," spread through many minority areas. The response of the city and school officials was to use the police to break the movement. Parents and students were attacked and beaten. Teachers who supported the "Blowouts" were suspended, and some were arrested for standing in solidarity with the protesting families.

Out of this struggle came organizations such as the Mexican American Education Commission (MAEC), Operation Chicano Teachers (OCT), and the Association of Mexican-American Educators (AMAE). While many parents at first put their hopes on the ability of such groups to really change the situation, it became obvious that these groups were just relying on federal agencies like the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to achieve equal education. They never had an action program, and they never mobilized the students and their families to fight for their rights. Here it is 1975, and these groups, along with some "progressive" legislators like Dr. Julian Nava, all occupy comfortable positions within the school system, yet the conditions for the students have only deteriorated.

Padres Unidos Demand Rights for Chicano Students



Members of Padres Unidos organization attend mass meeting to discuss schools and discrimination. Banner reads, "Education is a human right, not a privilege."

Padres Unidos, on the other hand, has fought militantly against the whole school system and its opportunist spokesmen. Several months ago, they succeeded in forcing the removal of the Magnolia Ave. School principal who was "unable" to account for thousands of dollars of the school's money. Through their work at organizing Magnolia Ave. School, Padres Unidos has constantly exposed the new principal to the point where she is never seen either in public or on the school grounds without a squad of police to "protect" her from the people. At one meeting with Padres Unidos, this principal called in the police to clear out Padres Unidos members and adjourn the meeting after a supposed "incident" was created by an agent provocateur.

When the parents went to the school board demanding an explanation, the school board responded by calling for a "moratorium" of several months at Magnolia. This meant that the parents' constitutional right to organize was suspended. Parents could not hold meetings on school grounds, Padres Unidos members were not allowed even near Magnolia, and armed police were posted on campus to "maintain order" and enforce the "moratorium."

The "moratorium" proved to be nothing more than an attempt to unleash police terror upon minority students and parents and break Padres Unidos as an organization. Several parents were arrested for leafletting in front of the school and police broke into the home of the president of Padres Unidos and arrested his wife at gunpoint for sup-

posedly "striking a teacher."

In response to this, Padres Unidos organized a boycott of the school which lasted for a week. They set up an alternative school in order to continue their children's education.

But police terror tactics succeeded in preventing the boycott from being successful. During the boycott, police agents from the Federal Conspiracy Division of the Justice Department stood outside the headquarters of the alternative school and photographed the children and their parents. When one agent was asked why they were doing this, he replied, "We want to make sure that these children receive A's in school," implying that all students known to be participating would be flunked-out. In a court hearing over the boycott, one child stated that he was threatened by a cop who pointed a gun in his face in order to force the child to testify against Padres Unidos. But the plan backfired, and it was the police and the school board who were exposed for their rotten role.

Throughout this difficult struggle, which has seen victories and defeats, the parents have been up against the entire exploitive capitalist system, whose schools do not educate their children, but instead brainwash them and prepare them for cheap labor and cannon fodder for their unjust wars. The present school "leaders" act only to maintain this type of school. Organizations like Padres Unidos are waging a just battle against the racist and corrupt school system for the rights of their children.

CINCO DE MAYO—DAY OF MEXICAN VICTORY

On May 5, the towns and barrios of the southwest United States are dressed up in full holiday splendor. A national holiday of Mexico, Cinco de Mayo is celebrated in the U.S. by the millions of Americans who trace their heritage to the Mexican people. Its celebration here is an affirmation of the common cultural roots of the Chicano and Mexican people.

On May 5, 1862, the Mexican people surprised the world by soundly defeating the invading armies of the French at the town of Puebla. The French had come to conquer Mexico and to make it part of the French empire under Maximilian. They came under the impression that the Mexican people would put up little, if any, resistance to their colonialist plans. Their defeat in this first battle of the conquest was not only a military victory for the Mexican defenders at Puebla, but a call to people everywhere to rise up against colonialism and foreign domination. It showed clearly to the whole world that Mexico would fight to preserve its independence. It is this tradition of anti-imperialist struggle that the Mexican people celebrate on May 5.

The celebration of Cinco de Mayo in the U.S. is one example of the strong ties between the people of Mexico and their more than 9 million brothers and sisters who now live in the U.S. These ties are the natural result of a common history of 200 years of struggle during which the people of Spanish, Indian, and African ancestry developed into one nation—the Mexican nation.

In 1836, after the Battle of the Alamo, Mexico ceded Texas to the U.S. U.S. imperialists, hungry for still more land, invaded Mexico in 1848 and forced her to sign the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, handing over lands which included the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, and parts of Colorado, as well as the people who lived there. With the annexation of these lands by the U.S., the Mexican national minority—popularly known as the Chicano people—was born. It numbered, at that time, only

a few hundred thousand people.

During the following years of westward movement by Anglo settlers, the labor of Mexican and other oppressed national minorities was responsible for building the railroads, digging the mines, and planting and harvesting the crops, labor which developed the Southwest into an integral part of the U.S. economic system. The ensuing settlement of the Southwest by large numbers of Anglos subjugated the Chicano people and marked the beginning, in earnest, of the super-exploitation of Chicano labor and the suppression of their culture and language.

The year 1910 marks the Mexican bourgeois revolution which brought political independence to Mexico and formed that country as a Republic. It was during these revolutionary days, which coincided with the First World War and the tide of revolutionary struggle sweeping the world, that thousands of Mexicans began mass migrations to the U.S. Just as the Afro-American people were involved in a mass exodus from the Black Belt South, so were masses of Mexicans migrating northward in search of jobs and opportunity as big industry flourished in the U.S. Many other people came to flee the turmoil and upheaval of the revolution. Thousands of landless peasants, finding no work in the cities of Mexico made up the bulk of the immigrants.

Immigration back and forth across the U.S.-Mexican border has always reflected the imperialist domination of Mexico by the U.S. and has followed the swing of social and economic conditions in the two countries. Periods of labor shortage in the U.S., as during the two world wars, have been marked by mass unrestricted migration into the U.S. Periods of recession and depression as in the 1930s, have seen restricted immigration and mass deportations of "undocumented" workers to Mexico.

This back-and-forth migration has continually injected the Chicano people with new blood from their native country and has served to keep the Spanish language and aspects of Mexican culture alive in the barrios.

At the same time that they maintained some ties to Mexico, the Chicano people also developed their own distinct cultural traits because of different conditions of life in the United States from those of Mexico itself. The Chicano culture expresses the "common psychological make-up" of the Chicano people and has survived the attempts by the U.S. imperialists to suppress and wipe it out. For the Chicano, repression of culture has taken the form of not being able to speak Spanish in the schools or on the job, distortion of Mexicano and Chicano history, and slanderous stereotyping of all aspects of Chicano life.

These attacks created generations of Chicanos who could no longer speak Spanish, or understand their historical and cultural ties to Mexico. This even went as far as producing a situation where some Chicanos denied their national origins.

During the 1960s, Chicano consciousness was profoundly influenced by the upsurge of the Afro-American struggle, the Delano grape strike of the United Farm Workers Union, the renewed immigration of Mexicanos after the end of the bracero program, the war in Vietnam, and the anti-imperialist upsurge in Latin America, including Mexico. These events awakened a new militancy in the Chicano movement of the 1960s exemplified by the Los Angeles "Chicano Moratorium" against the Vietnam War, when 20,000 Chicano people marched against imperialism. Chicanos began joining together and demanding an end to national oppression including an end to the suppression of their culture. Side by side with a new anti-imperialist consciousness, arose a new cultural re-identification of the Chicano people with their homeland, Mexico.

This is a significant development for the Chicano people's struggle. It signifies their recognition of the real source of discrimination and oppression of the Chicano people—imperialist exploitation and domination of Mexico. It also points to the only means to end national oppression of the Chicano people—the defeat of imperialism. Only by ending imperialist exploitation and establishing socialism with regional autonomy for Chicano people in the Southwest will the Chicano people attain their full democratic rights, including a flourishing cultural development.

On May 5, the Chicano and Mexicano people of the U.S. will reaffirm their common history of struggle with the people of Mexico against imperialist domination. Theirs is a history of struggle and revolutionary militancy reflected in songs, literature and art which has grown strong in the fight against imperialism.

Vietnamese Student Denounces 'Operation Babylift'

CALL INTERVIEW



The following is an interview with a member of the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., made on April 18. He is one of a number of Vietnamese students whom the Saigon and U.S. governments have been trying to deport for their outspoken views on the war in Indochina.

What do you think of "Operation Babylift"?

The first thing I should say is that I strongly condemn the babylift. These children, the so-called orphans, are the children of Vietnam, the pride and future of the people of Vietnam. While we feel that the American people have genuine humanitarian feelings and want to help the children of Vietnam, this is not the right way, and we condemn the U.S. government's attempts to use the children of Vietnam to try to stir up support for more aid to Thieu.

As far as what some people have said that the children of U.S. soldiers will face racial discrimination, this is not true. The French soldiers left behind many women and children, and there was no discrimination. In fact, I have lived in the U.S. some time now, and I don't think these children will be better off here.

CAMBODIA ...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

tion forces carried out their decisive strategic engagement with the enemy. With the momentum of a landslide, they sent the puppet troops fleeing from every battle, cut all water and land communication lines to Phnom Penh, took Pochentong airport, which was the capital's main link, and victoriously marched in to liberate the capital city.

In the international arena, the just cause of the Cambodian people won the broadest sympathy while U.S. imperialism was isolated and scorned by the people of the whole world for its treachery in Indochina. In the closing days of the war, hundreds of thousands of people from countries around the world demonstrated their support for the Cambodian people. At present food, clothing and medical supplies are being gathered for that country.

The victory shows that a small country can defeat a big one if the people are rallied around revolutionary leadership and carry out the struggle. A weak force can grow strong in the course of battle. Although strong in appearance, imperialism is in fact a "paper tiger" filled with contradictions and under attack from all sides. It is not as frightening as it would like us to believe.

The tasks facing liberated Cambodia are still great and difficult. To rebuild the country, consolidate peoples' power and protect themselves against a comeback by the imperialists who will never give up their aggression, requires hard work and support from people around the world. But the Cambodian people have shown the road to victory and will win even greater victories in the future.

The other issue we've heard much about in the press has been the refugees. What is happening in the liberated areas?

Look at the small number of people who have left cities. According to the PRG, there are about 10,000,000 people in the liberated areas, and about 100,000 people are refugees, are running away. They have been scared by the anti-communist propaganda, and many have died of hunger, of thirst, of exposure. The U.S. government wants to make a big noise about this.

In the newly liberated areas, the PRG did not set up their own government, but they tried to follow the spirit of national reconciliation, especially to carry out what the Paris Peace Agreement speaks of, to create a Council of National Reconciliation. That's why in the Highlands, in Da Nang, in Hue, they have set up three segment governments. You know that the deputy of the Saigon Assembly is now mayor of Da Nang. Most of the politically independent Third Force people have stayed in the liberated areas and are now working with the PRG. This includes the Catholic bishops and the Buddhist priests.

Since the formation of the PRG, they have always promoted the spirit of national reconciliation, that no matter who you are or what you have been doing—even if you worked for the CIA in the Phoenix program, if you want to return to the cause of the people and stop being agents for a foreign power, you will be welcome to come back to the national community. It's not simply propaganda, but a fact that these differences will exist for some time and will be respected in the new government: It's very simple.

What caused the dramatic change in the situation in south Vietnam?

First of all, I think we should make it clear that the current uprisings and offenses in Vietnam in the past few weeks were not unilateral violations of the Paris Peace Agreement by the PRG or the north Vietnamese as the news media has tried to present.

Even Congressman McCloskey has said that after one year of the so-called cease-fire, from 10-50 per cent of the territory of the PRG had been taken by Thieu's armed forces in their "nibbling" operation. It showed us very clearly who violated the Paris Peace Agreement. It also showed us who tried not to use military means to settle the conflict. Because after signing the Peace Agreement, Thieu kept violating it by attacking the liberated zones, seizing new lands, setting up new military posts—eight thousand were set up by Thieu around the zone controlled by the PRG.

Because of this, the PRG issued an appeal in October, 1973, to all of the liberation fighters to fight back. So they made it well known that they would do their best to protect the territory and the people. During that time the Saigon air force bombed the liberated areas almost every day. At the same time Thieu tried to prevent the imple-

mentation of the Paris Peace Agreement on all kinds of pretexts, such as calling for the withdrawal of all the so-called "north Vietnamese troops" from the liberated zones, to make the negotiations unproductive. The peace couldn't have any chance to be achieved in Vietnam.

So Thieu was the main obstacle to the implementation of the Paris Peace Agreement?

Yes. The people in the cities, along with the PRG, realized that if Thieu was removed from the political scene in south Vietnam, the Peace Agreement would have a chance to be implemented. So the PRG as well as the politically independent Third Forces in south Vietnam demanded that Thieu step down, for a new government to be set up in Saigon, one that would be willing to implement the Peace Agreement and negotiate with the PRG.

The Paris Peace Agreement is very important. Namely, first of all we need a cease-fire. We need all the political prisoners released. People of south Vietnam must have democratic liberties, and then all the political forces in south Vietnam will have a chance to set up a Council of National Reconciliation. All these things are in the Peace Agreement. These are the demands of the PRG and the Third Force, and even the puppet Senate of the Saigon regime—they also denounced Thieu and wanted him out.

It seems that the Saigon army itself is collapsing.

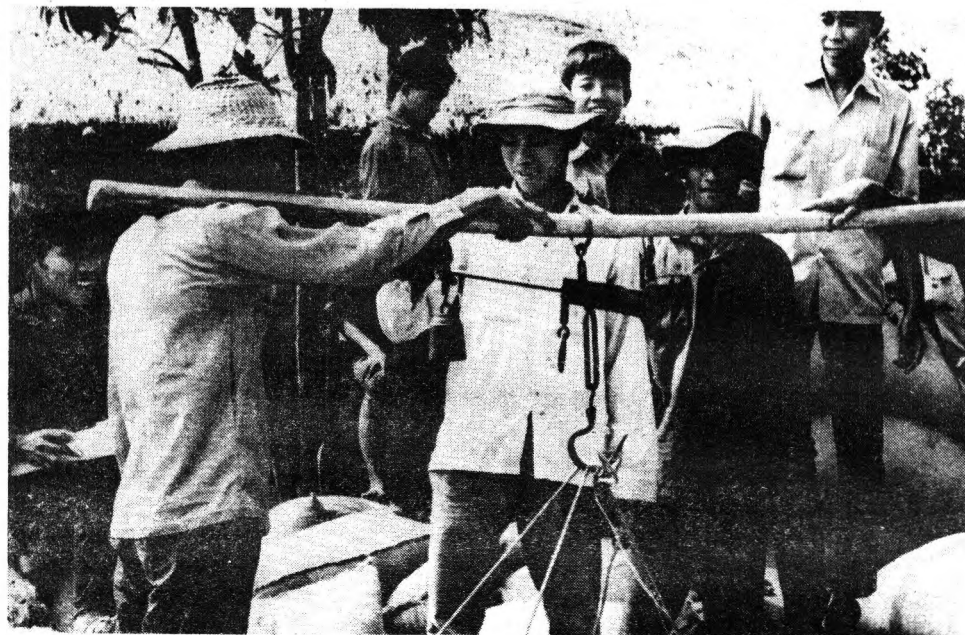
Yes. About 90 per cent of the soldiers are drafted and forced to fight against their will. Recently Thieu made a new draft law that every man between 17 and 45 had to fight in the army. Students in Saigon didn't like this and there were several protests.

The Vietnamization program relied very much on the ammunition and the big guns and bombers supplied to the Saigon air force, but they could not rely on the morale of the Saigon troops. And after two years of waiting for peace, the Saigon soldiers have seen the program of the PRG and the development of the liberated areas. They have seen that there has been no "bloodbath," that the anti-communist propaganda was a lie. They saw people coming back to their homes, rebuilding their lands, to start a new life in the liberated areas. So all the myths about communism have disappeared—this is a very important factor.

I understand that for some time the Saigon regime was trying to deport you and other Vietnamese students who have spoken out about the war. How do you feel about this now?

Like we said at the hearings, when the Paris Peace Agreement is implemented in Vietnam, when our basic political freedoms are respected by the government in Saigon where our families are living now, we will be very happy to go home. For me, I can see that day is coming closer and closer. So for us, the future of Vietnam is a bright one, and we are happy to see the day coming soon that we can return home.

APPEAL FOR VIETNAM AID



In response to a call issued by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam, the October League is supporting a broad, nation-wide campaign to collect food, medicine, and clothing for the newly-liberated areas of south Vietnam. We are calling for the participation of all organizations in this effort who seek to aid the Vietnamese concretely in their heroic struggle for national liberation. At the same time, we are asking for the individual contributions from all of our readers, either in the form of non-perishable foods, medicines, and clothing or in cash donations which will be used to purchase these things.

The U.S. imperialists are continuing to provide aid to the fascist Saigon ruling clique in violation of the Paris Peace Accords. The U.S. government and their Saigon puppets are responsible for forcing millions of people to become refugees, only the latest in a long history of violent and inhumane acts committed for the purpose of strangling the liberation of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people have always stressed that they are at war with the U.S. imperialists and not the American people. And the American people have consistently demonstrated solidarity with the Vietnamese people through years of opposition to U.S. involvement in Indochina.

Now we have an opportunity to aid the Vietnamese people concretely—an opportunity to provide internationalist aid to the just struggle of millions in the liberated zones who are beginning a new life under the leadership of the PRG.



Popular Vietnamese poster depicting the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and its puppets.

PEOPLES WAR BRINGS VIETNAM VICTORIES

The recent successes of the Peoples' Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) of south Vietnam represent a dramatic turning point in the very lengthy history of their national liberation struggle. Despite the invasion by over a half million U.S. troops, the rain of bombs, the creation of a puppet army, and the hundreds of billions worth of military equipment, the complete defeat of U.S. imperialism is within sight.

The strategic victories of March are no "sudden surprise." They are the end result of many years of determined armed struggle--peoples' war--combined with a broad united front policy under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party.

The modern history of Vietnam is a history of armed struggle against foreign invaders. The French colonialists first invaded in 1858, but it took them nearly 30 years before they could establish an administrative machinery because of repeated uprisings. It wasn't until the formation of a single communist party out of the merging of three separate communist groups in 1930 that the liberation struggle of the people moved forward significantly. The formation of a single communist party came as a result of an upsurge in the strike movement of workers and land seizures by the peasants. The leadership that the newly united party gave to their movement, with party members deeply rooted among the workers and peasants, led to the first great revolutionary upsurge of 1930-31. The first liberated territory was established, the Nghe-Tinh Soviet, out of the 1930 struggle.

Thus the formation of a single communist party was a powerful and necessary force in leading the armed struggle of the masses forward in the early years of the liberation movement.

The next revolutionary upheaval was the August Revolution of 1945. As the defeated Japanese were leaving, a liberated zone was created in the northern part of the nation. In August of 1945, a general uprising swept the entire country, from Saigon to Hanoi. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born from the nationwide uprising. Soon afterwards, the new government was invaded by the British, French and Chiang Kai-shek. The French imperialists were determined to regain their control following the end of WWII.

ENCIRCLED THE CITIES

With no material or training, the Vietnamese organized a peoples' army to fight a protracted resistance war, using the tactics and strategy of peoples' war. The liberation fighters based among the peasants in the countryside waited to fight the enemy when he was unprepared for battle. Gradually the cities were encircled and the French were afraid to go into the countryside. Realizing their deteriorating military situation, they launched a major campaign into the countryside in 1954 to attempt to wipe out the liberation army in one grand battle. The liberation forces led the enemy into the Dienbienphu area, surrounded by mountains. There, the tables were turned and the enemy forces were wiped out by intense shelling from the heights, forcing the French to surrender.

At the outset of the resistance war, some in Vietnam were pessimistic that the struggle could ever triumph because of the enemy's seemingly overwhelming strength. The pessimists called the armed resistance "a grasshopper kicking an elephant." Ho Chi Minh answered these skeptics in 1951:

"It was so indeed from the narrow point of view of a man considering only the material aspect and the present state of affairs. Because at that time we had to use sticks against enemy planes and guns. But our Party follows Marxism-Leninism. We do not only consider the present, but also look into the future. We have firm confidence in the morale and strength of the masses, of the nation. That is why we categorically answered those hesitating and pessimistic people:

'True, it is today a grasshopper kicking an elephant, but tomorrow the elephant will have its bowels plucked out.'"

Thus the communist party led the national liberation fight from an unfavorable situation, in which the enemy appeared unchallengeable, to the opposite situation, in which the enemy was wiped out, by applying the strategy and tactics of peoples' war.

When the U.S. stepped in, violating the Geneva Agreement of 1954, after the defeat of the French, they faced a people with long years of experience in peoples' war. Even though the U.S. imperialists poured more bombs into the country than the French ever dreamed of using, they were doomed from the outset to defeat. When U.S. troops invaded in the 60's, for example, they were forced to take positions in the cities that had been abandoned by the previous losers. The Peoples' Liberation Armed Forces were already in firm control of the countryside. The U.S. imperialists were never able to gain a real military initiative but were always fighting from a defensive position. The Tet Offensive of 1968 proved the fundamental military weakness of the U.S. government.

The signing of the Paris Agreement in 1973 was a tremendous victory for the liberation struggle in Vietnam and the mass anti-war movement within the U.S. Nixon was forced, finally, to withdraw the main body of troops. But even before the ink was dry on the Agreement, Thieu invaded territory controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of south Vietnam in direct violation of the Agreement. Nixon, and later President Ford, kept some 20,000 troops there under various disguises, while shipping massive arms to the Saigon regime, also in direct violation of the Paris Agreement.

UNITED FRONT POLICY

The Paris Agreement set the framework for the formation of a coalition government, including representatives of the PRG along with neutral forces from the Saigon administration and other people. It was part of the united front policy of the PRG to encompass the widest segment of the nation in a government dedicated to restoring democratic rights, releasing political prisoners, and bringing peace and independence. It provided for a peaceful, political end to the many, many years of fighting.

After the Thieu regime showed it would never respect the Paris Agreement, the PRG was forced to fight to defend its territory. At the same time, the people in the cities under the control of Thieu began demonstrating for the full implementation of the Agreement. The successes of the PLAF in beating back attempts by Thieu to seize its territory inspired the masses in the cities to rise up and overthrow the Saigon regime, to pave the way for the full implementation of the Agreement.

Thus, the Vietnamese liberation fighters, under Marxist-Leninist leadership, are bringing about the defeat of the U.S. imperialists and their puppet regime in Saigon by a broad united front policy. Through the call for a government of national reconciliation, of peace, independence and democracy, the PRG unites with all forces, even members of the Saigon government, who are actively struggling against violations of the Paris Agreements of 1973. At the same time, the PRG continues the armed struggle to safeguard the liberated zones.

The Vietnamese road to national liberation was never through relying on "peaceful transition" as was attempted tragically in Chile. The defeat of three imperialisms in Vietnam: French, Japanese and U.S., has come through the creative application of the "three magic weapons," the Marxist-Leninist party, the united front, and the peoples' armed struggle. Relying on the strength of their own people and resources, not agreements between the two super-powers, Vietnam will emerge independent and will begin rebuilding.

LETTERS TO THE CALL

STRUGGLE IN CLUW

The article on the Atlanta CLUW chapter in your April issue showed us that obstacles Denver CLUW has been facing are not specific to Denver. We have been having problems similar to those Atlanta CLUW has been facing. We have been struggling to build a chapter here for over a year. We have had to battle attacks (mainly in the form of red-baiting) by the local labor bureaucrats, and splitting tactics and misrepresentations to the national CLUW leadership from SWP. We made application to be chartered at the January NCC meeting. Our charter was denied, on the basis that further investigation was needed into whether we carry out our work democratically. This was because the organizing committee for Denver CLUW censured a member of the SWP who has lied and misrepresented us to Olga Madar. This censure was supported by the CLUW membership here. The role of the SWP has been to work in cahoots with Madar and her cronies to try and crush Denver CLUW.

We are happy to say that we were recently granted our charter. And we plan to build CLUW into a fighting organization, actively taking up the demands of working women and minorities.

Debbie Singer, Colorado CLUW Convener
Box 4274 Denver, Col. 80204

WORKERS STAND UP AT PROTO TOOL

We are writing this letter to show the working class people that, when the workers unite to fight repressive working conditions or to make any demands, we can win! We have the power when we unite.

Here at Proto Tool Co., where the working conditions are unsafe and unjust, the company "bosses" were trying to take our hard won Union Rights away. The tactic they used was that they told our Shop Steward not to leave his place of work when he had a "Rush" order to work on. They started to give him all the "Rush" orders and almost made it impossible for him to defend us when an injustice was committed. We immediately saw that the company was afraid of us and our Union Rep. who has fought and filed many grievances and a couple of "unfair labor practices" against the company. We got together with the Union and filed another "unfair labor practice" against the company and wrote a letter protesting against the oppressive bosses demanding our Union Rights and backing up our Union Rep. Out of about 120 members, 111 signed it and we sent it to the company president and his lackeys. After a couple of days, things started to change and very quietly they stopped threatening our Steward and let him take care of the Union business.

We'll be watching and will not hesitate to take further action. We have united, we're strong, and will watch our Union Rights. We won't forget this lesson and once again we have shown the privileged class that where there's repression, there's resistance!

A member of Metal Polishers Local 67, Los Angeles

"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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For A Revolutionary Position On The Negro Question

by Harry Haywood

...written in 1957, the pamphlet is a burning critique of the once-proud CPUSA's abandonment of the Black liberation struggle. A brilliant explanation of the road for Afro-American emancipation, by a veteran, Black communist . . .

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Can there be unity of action with the modern revisionists of the Communist Party USA? This question is being widely debated within the ranks of our movement. This article will direct itself at lending some clarity to it.

The question of unity is one of the highest importance to all Marxist-Leninists. The high value that we place on unity of the working class and its allies helps strike a blow at the sectarianism of the petty-bourgeois radicals and Trotskyites who are now very well known for their destructive activities within the mass movements of the people.

In the October League "Unity Statement" which was our founding document, our organization clearly calls for the unity of the broad masses to oppose imperialism and its reactionary policies:

"Based on the objective conditions of the world situation and on an analysis of the main contradictions in the world; it is possible and necessary for the international proletariat to form a world-wide united front against imperialism and its policies of war and aggression."

("Unity Statement, October League (M-L), P. 8)

Further we state:

"To make socialist revolution and attain its final aims, the U.S. working class must narrow its target (isolating the tiny handful of monopoly capitalists); build an iron bond of unity with the oppressed nations and the national minorities; and must link itself closely with the broad masses of people in the struggle to overthrow imperialism." (ibid., P. 16)

This strategic view of the Anti-Imperialist United Front, based upon the concrete conditions in each country, is proving itself in practice to be the road to victory and revolution. It is the road of uniting with the masses of the people who make up over 90 per cent of the world's population; uniting with all the political forces subject to the exploitation, oppression, control and domination of the imperialists. The two superpowers have proven themselves to be the main enemies of the world's people, including the people of their own countries and therefore must be made the target of our struggle. It is at the two biggest imperialist superpowers, who today are both contending and colluding to dominate the world's peoples, that the main blow of the revolutionary struggle must be directed. We must make use of every possible contradiction, all for the purpose of isolating them and overthrowing them.

At the core of this United Front stands the working class and the peoples of the oppressed nations and countries of the Third World, in close merger and alliance, each one supporting the other. It was Lenin who consistently stressed international proletarian unity on the basis of Marxism and the unity of the working class with the oppressed nations rising against imperialism. He put forward the fighting slogan: "Workers and oppressed nations of the world unite!"

Marxism-Leninism teaches us that the international unity is revolutionary unity based upon principle. Its achievement calls for a resolute struggle against the opportunists and revisionists whose goal it is to smash this revolutionary unity and destroy the movement. When speaking on the need for principled struggle against the opportunists to achieve genuine unity, Engels said: "Unity is quite a good thing so long as it is possible, but there are things which stand above unity." (Engels to A. Bebel, Oct. 28, 1882)

He pointed out that unity is impossible without struggle.

Contradictions exist within everything and these contradictions are expressed through struggle. Within the movement of the working class and oppressed peoples, the class contradictions in society reflect themselves in two-line struggle. Lenin said of his break with the revisionists of the Second International:

"Without struggle there cannot be any sorting out, and without sorting out there can be no successful advance, and also no solid unity. And those who are now beginning to struggle are by no means destroying unity. There is already no unity, it has already been destroyed all along the line...and open and direct struggle is one of the essential conditions for restoring unity." (Lenin, "To A.A. Yakubova," Coll. Wks., Vol. 34, P. 32)

It is the modern revisionists who have already destroyed the unity of the international communist movement. It is the revisionists who have thrown the principles of Marxism-Leninism out the window and who have become the out-and-out agents of the monopoly capitalist class within the workers' movement.

In formerly socialist countries, like the Soviet Union, these renegades have already succeeded in fully restoring capitalism and bringing back the exploitation and oppression of the Soviet peoples. The revisionist parties, like the CPUSA have brought about great destruction and loss of life to millions of people by peddling their theories of "peaceful transition to socialism" and peace, or as they put it "detente" with imperialism. It was these anti-Marxist theories, put into practice by the revisionists, that disarmed the people and led to the slaughter of thousands of workers, peasants and revolutionaries in Chile and other places.

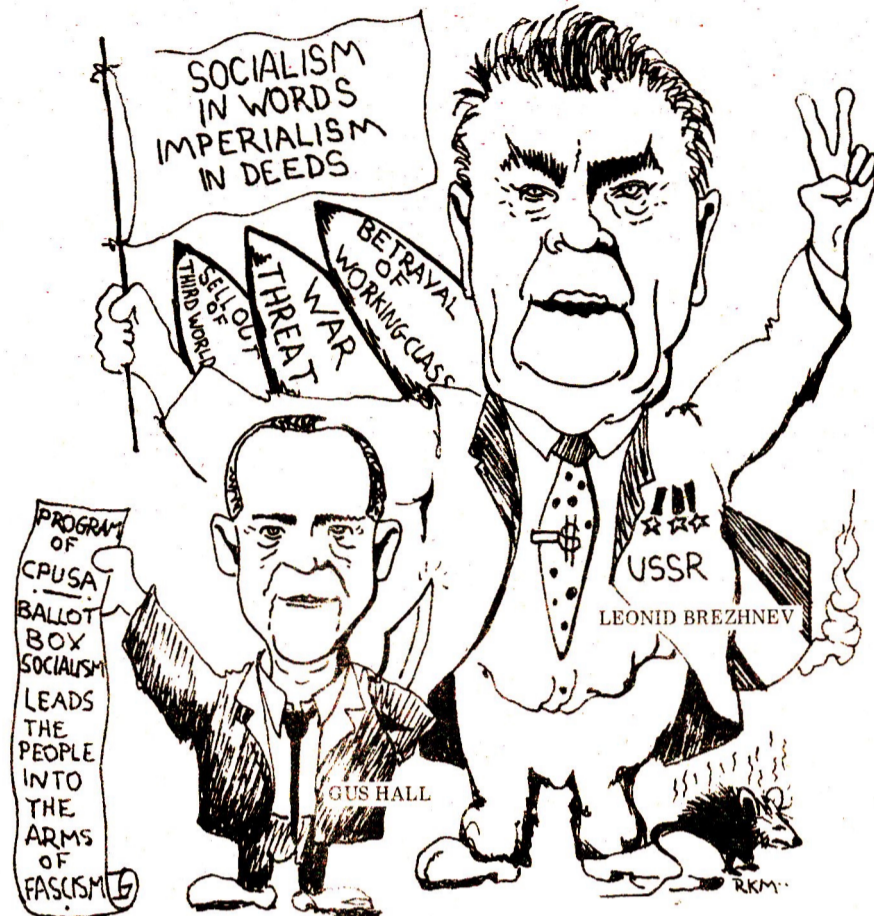
Historically there has always been a struggle within the communist and workers' parties against the revisionists in each period and always the revisionists

have split the movement into two with their abandonment of revolution and their attempts to reconcile class struggle and disarm the masses. Marx and Engels declared openly that, "it is...impossible for us to cooperate with people who wish to expunge this class struggle from the movement."

(Marx and Engels to A. Bebel, W. Liebnicht, W. Bracke and others/ "Circular Letter", Sel. Corresp. FLPH, P.395)

It was Lenin who strongly condemned and broke from the revisionists of the Second International after they came to side with imperialism and with the bourgeoisie of their own countries in the first imperialist war. In making this break, Lenin and the Bolsheviks had to go against the tide because at first, large sections of the masses were against them. By taking a principled stand and making a principled break from the opportunists, Lenin and his comrades in

BUILD REVISION



NO 'UNITED ACTION' WITH REVISIONISM !

time won over the masses. The Third International showed itself to be the leadership of the world revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

In summing up this experience, Lenin wrote: "The distinctive feature of the present situation is the prevalence of such economic and political conditions that are bound to increase the irreconcilability between opportunism and the general vital interests of the working class movement..." (Lenin, "Imperialism the Highest Stage of Capitalism", Coll. Wks. P.284)

It was from this principled stand that the Communist Parties of China and Albania waged a long struggle against the revisionism of the Soviet party leadership in order to uphold the unity of the international communist movement. While at the present time, peoples and countries around the world are beginning to grasp the real role of

STUDY KARL MARX'S REVOLUTIONARY TEACHINGS

Nearly everyone is familiar with the name of Karl Marx and the word "Marxism." But who was Karl Marx actually, and what were his teachings? This is not so well known. On the occasion of the 187th anniversary of his birthday, this May 5, we ought to recall in a few words his life and works.

To put it in a nutshell, Karl Marx was the founder of scientific communism, and the great leader and teacher of the international working class.

Marx was born May 5, 1818, in Rhenish Prussia (today West Germany), in the family of a well-to-do lawyer. He studied law, philosophy and history, graduating with a PhD from the University of Berlin in 1841. His radical convictions led him to journalism, and from 1842-49 he edited several radical-democratic and revolutionary publications in Germany and France. In 1843 he married Jenny von Westphalen; they later had five children of whom two died in childhood.

In Paris in 1844 Marx met Frederick Engels, who was to become his lifelong collaborator and comrade. They frequented revolutionary workers' circles in Paris, Brussels and Cologne; debated the various existing currents of radical thought; and wrote a number of outstanding revolutionary books and articles in philosophy and political economy. They were by no means armchair philosophers. "The philosophers have merely interpreted the world in various ways. The point however is to change it," was one of Marx's earliest teachings. He and Engels early reached the conviction that no fundamental change in the world could come about except by the conscious action of the working class. "Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class."

In 1847, Marx and Engels joined a propaganda society called the League of the Just. They became its leaders and transformed it into the League of Communists. At its request they wrote the famous Communist Manifesto, which appeared amidst the violent bourgeois-democratic revolutions that shook the European continent in 1848, and greatly frightened all reactionaries. This immortal work has been translated today into nearly every language of the world. It first set forth in systematic, condensed form the

basic elements of Marx's teachings on history, politics, economics and the strategy and tactics of the workers' movement.

After the revolutions of 1848 were crushed, Marx was hunted and persecuted by the governments of the European continent and was forced to go into exile in London. There he lived in extreme poverty. He wrote hundreds of newspaper articles (he was for several years London correspondent of the New York Tribune) and meanwhile deepened his investigation of political economy. His studies bore fruit in several scientific writings, crowned by the publication in 1867 of Capital (Vol. 1). This is an immortal work of science which for the first time laid bare the laws of motion of capitalist society.

Marx combined theoretical with practical activity. In 1864 he was a founder of the International Workingmen's Association (the famous "First International"), which had branches in most of the European countries as well as in the United States. Marx was the tireless educator, leader and organizer of this most advanced workers' organization of his century. Through his special efforts, the First International took up vigorously the cause of the Irish people, oppressed by British colonialism, and won the English working class to active support for the emancipation of Black slaves in the U.S.

His health impaired by incessant overwork, Marx died in London on March 14, 1883. But his work went on to inspire and teach all the genuine revolutionary movements of the 20th century.

In philosophy, Marx explained materialist dialectics

(dialectical materialism) as the standpoint of the working class. It is materialist in the sense that it denies the reality of divine or diabolical "spirits," of supernatural "designs," predestined "wills," a mystical "fate" and similar notions. Marxism is critical of all metaphysics, theology, occultism, superstition and other forms of philosophical idealism. The ideas that people hold, Marx taught, including metaphysical ideas, are nothing more than the reflection in their minds of the experiences they encounter in their real, material lives, above all in their productive lives (at work). "It is not man's consciousness which determines his existence; it is rather social existence which determines consciousness."

The social existence of the proletariat differs fundamentally from that of a Rockefeller. Inevitably therefore the ideas of the working class will be different than those of a banker and monopolist. The real, material differences in the condition of life and the history of the different classes lie at the bottom of all differences in ideas, ideology and outlook. "The dominant ideas of an age," Marx wrote, "are the ideas of the dominant class." Ideas however, can also revolutionize history, provided they are taken up by a revolutionary class. "An idea that seizes the minds of the masses becomes itself a material force." Thus Marxism itself, though originally a method of thinking and a system of concepts, has become a material force in today's world.

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both superpowers in the world, and communists in many countries have broken with the Soviet revisionists and the revisionists of their own countries to build new communist parties, at that time, the Albanian and Chinese parties stood with few allies.

The revisionists in the Soviet Union and their echo in the CPUSA attacked China and Albania as "splitters" for their firm opposition to the revisionists' betrayal of Marxism. When this failed, they attacked the genuine Marxist-Leninists for their unwillingness to carry out "united action" around questions such as the war in Vietnam. The Chinese Communist Party posed the questions: "Since the new leaders of the CPSU have destroyed the basis of international proletarian unity, and since they transpose enemies and friends and persist in the line of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination, is it still possible for the Marxist-Leninist Parties to take united action with them on the question of Vietnam?" ("Refutation of the New Leaders of the CPSU on 'United Action'", FLP, Peking, 1965)

In answer to this question they stated clearly that it was the duty of all communists and socialist countries to resolutely support the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese. However, they said, "the stand taken by the revisionist leadership of the CPSU on the question of Vietnam is inseparable from their revisionist programme and line, and is contrary to the principled stand required of a Marxist-Leninist."

Exposing the long history of abandonment of the Vietnamese people when it appeared to the revisionists that their fight was hopeless, the Chinese showed how Khrushchov openly sided with U.S. imperialism and opposed and undermined the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese. The revisionists alleged that "any small 'local war' might spark off the conflagration of world war." (N.S. Khrushchov, Talk at a Press conference in Vienna, July 8, 1960)

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ANTI-IMPERIALIST W...

This was demonstrated by the revisionists called their "African direct opposition to the leadership of the African Liberation which had succeeded in the cause of people in the cause of

Their recent International another example, where ignoring this great work of liberation to undermine the being planned for the sake of reactionary slogans of "liberation" as well as "liberation" for demands for liberation of imperialist and anti-superpower

STUDY KARL MARX'S REVOLUTIONARY TEACHINGS



KARL MARX (1818-1883)

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At the same time as it is materialist, Marxist philosophy is dialectical. It rejects crude mechanical materialism, which neglects the role of ideas and consciousness as a decisive

revolutionary force in society. Within all things there is a fundamental contradiction, a struggle between opposing forces. This is the basic law of dialectics. The struggle within a thing determines its development, and causes all things to be constantly in motion and undergoing change, even when this is not obvious right away. Change and motion do not happen in a smooth, gradual, evolutionary and linear way. Rather, there is first a slow buildup of little changes by degrees, often invisibly (increase in pressure, temperature, tension, etc.) followed by a sharp, sudden break or leap (explosion, boiling over, rupture) in which a thing very quickly changes its character.

The laws of dialectics operate both in nature and in human society. Physical science supplies countless examples to illustrate and to confirm Marxist teaching. Electricity, for example, is made up of mutually contradictory (negative and positive) forces. The inner structure of an atom

is rich in contradictions: repulsive and repellant forces, matter," particles and antiparticles, development of material culture and the forces of production and superstructure and consciousness can play

But the main area in which Marx covered and applied the law of dialectics is society and its history. Here he showed above all class contradiction and development. "The history of all societies is the history of class struggles." This is the breakup of early communal societies into irreconcilable contradictions: "Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, guild-master and journeyman, master and oppressed, stood in constant antagonism, carried on an uninterrupted, but ever-renewed, struggle that each time ended either in a reconstitution of society at large or in the contending classes." This is the order. The difference is only in degree and sharpens, it becomes a struggle of a great tangle of different orders, "the whole society is in a great antagonistic camp, struggling against each other; bourgeois and proletarian."

Marx was not the first to see the driving force in historical development, however, to give this development its extend and deepen it with the struggle. Classes and class struggle, however, they did not exist. The driving forces on a world scale are the forces of society toward the abolition of class struggle in the far distant future (communism) there will be no more of violent repression of one class by another, be nothing for police and courts, before, which is nothing but

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The revisionist parties the world over have raised the phony cry of "united action" in order to cover up their

real character and make themselves appear as "progressive", if misguided, fighters against imperialism. But in fact, the modern revisionists are the hidden enemies of the working class within our movement. They demonstrate this fact with every action they take. Here in the U.S. the revisionists of the CPUSA have dedicated themselves to attacking Marxism-Leninism, prettifying the imperialists and their political parties and are actively working to set the workers and oppressed nationalities up for slaughter as they have done in so many other countries. When they call demonstrations or initiate organizations, their goal is not to build the people's struggle, but rather, to undermine the revolutionary movement of the people.



ANTI-IMPERIALIST WOMEN'S day demonstration was focal point for debate around "united action." (Call photo)

This was demonstrated clearly last year when the revisionists called their "African Liberation Conference" in direct opposition to the revolutionary and militant leadership of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) which had succeeded in mobilizing hundreds of thousands of people in the cause of African liberation support.

Their recent International Women's Day activities were another example, where the revisionists, after years of ignoring this great working class holiday, called a demonstration to undermine the many anti-imperialist actions being planned for the same day. They substituted their reactionary slogans of "peace, equality and development" as well as "liberation" for homosexuals, in place of the demands for liberation of the colonies and the anti-imperialist and anti-superpower slogans of the revolutionary

forces marching in front of the United Nations. The OL-initiated marches, while smaller in size, maintained their principled opposition to imperialism. Who is to blame for lack of unity--the Marxist-Leninists or the revisionists?

After years of betrayal of the Puerto Rican people, including the destruction of the Puerto Rican Marxist-Leninist movement and the support of the phony imperialist referendum on Statehood in 1967, the revisionists have suddenly become a "friend" of the Puerto Rican movement. They have even gone so far as to call a conference in Havana through their opportunist front group, the World Peace Council, to establish their hegemony over the leadership of the independence movement. Here again the call for "united action" is being used to cover up their crimes and their superpower designs on Puerto Rico and their efforts to turn the people away from anti-imperialist struggle. It is this cunning disguise which makes revisionism such a dangerous enemy and leads some honest people to be taken in by this wolf in sheep's clothing.

In the absence of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party here in the U.S., the danger of conciliating to revisionism becomes especially great. We must maintain vigilance at all times. Does our opposition to united action with revisionism

mean that OL opposes unity with all who disagree with us? Does it mean that we will not work in movements or organizations that the revisionists or other opportunists work in? The answer to both of these questions is no. We will, on the basis of anti-imperialist struggle, unite even with capitalist elements who are objectively thrown into opposition to the superpowers. We have made our position clear in support of the governments of the Second and Third World who have, to one degree or another, resisted imperialist encroachments.

The Chinese to use another example, recently invited a delegation of Japanese officials to their country in order to strengthen their unity with the lesser imperialist countries against the two superpowers, but excluded from the

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)



KARL MARX (1818-1883)

is rich in contradictions: protons and neutrons, attractive and repellant forces, matter and the so-called "anti-matter," particles and anti-particles, etc. Therefore while development of material conditions, the economic base and the forces of production generally determine the ideas, culture and superstructure of society, at any one time, ideas and consciousness can play the decisive role in development.

But the main area in which Marx and his followers discovered and applied the laws of dialectics is human society and its history. Here too the inner contradictions, above all class contradictions, determine the development. "The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles." Every kind of society since the breakup of early communal society has been based on irreconcilable contradictions between the existing classes. "Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight that each time ended either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes." This is no less true in the capitalist order. The difference is only this: as the struggle spreads and sharpens, it becomes simplified and clarified. Instead of a great tangle of different estates, castes, ranks and orders, "the whole society splits more and more into two great antagonistic camps, two great classes directly confronting each other: bourgeoisie and proletariat."

Marx was not the first to discover class struggle as the driving force in historical development. He was the first, however, to give this discovery a scientific form, and to extend and deepen it with original discoveries of his own. Classes and class struggle, Marx taught, are not eternal. There was a time (the primitive communal society) when they did not exist. The development of the social productive forces on a world scale, furthermore, is again driving society toward the abolition of classes and an end to class struggle in the far distant future. In this classless society (communism) there will be no purpose for an apparatus of violent repression of one class by another; there will be nothing for police and armies to do. The state, therefore, which is nothing but an instrument by which one

class rules another, will wither away.

Between the end of capitalist society and the far-distant beginning of communist society, countries pass through a half-way stage (socialism). In socialist society there are still classes and class struggle, and there is still a state, along with other hangovers from capitalist society. But there is a vital difference. Instead of the state being used as a tool of the capitalists to suppress the workers and to repress the workers' movement for revolution, the state under socialism becomes a hammer in the hands of the proletariat and of the oppressed nations to suppress the capitalists and to prevent them from staging a comeback. Instead of the rich putting the poor in jail, there is the broadest democracy for the working people, while the rich are completely denied their right to exploit and oppress the people. This is the basic meaning of the dictatorship of the proletariat (the type of state under socialism).

These original contributions of Marx and Engels have been followed by other great revolutionary teachers like Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung, who creatively applied and developed Marxism to the conditions of their own era.

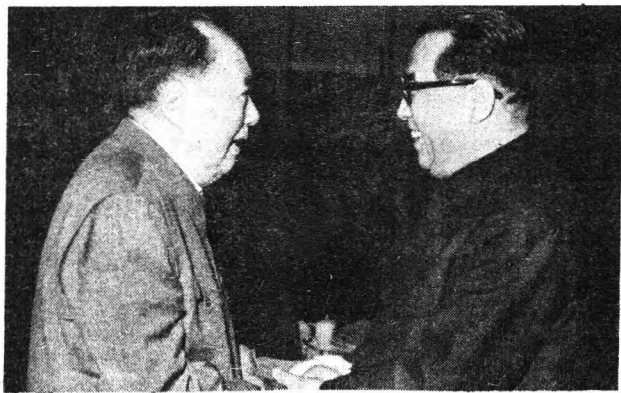
While Marx never lived to see socialism, his ideas and teachings guided the first successful socialist revolution in Russia and the many victories that have swept the world since then.

Today, even though this first revolution has been reversed and capitalism has been restored in the Soviet Union, these developments have only served to strengthen the conviction of Marxist-Leninists in Marx's basic teachings. Marx pointed out that the working class must exercise thorough dictatorship over the overthrown capitalists through the entire period leading up to communism or face a capitalist comeback.

Millions of people are studying the teachings of Marx, and the revolutionary leaders who have followed him. Implementing Marx's basic teachings, socialist countries are growing strong amid a capitalist world which is decaying and collapsing. Here in the U.S., the study of Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought is the firmest guide to our action in building a new communist party and leading the working class in revolution.

revolutionary force in society. Within all things there is a fundamental contradiction, a struggle between opposing forces. This is the basic law of dialectics. The struggle within a thing determines its development, and causes all things to be constantly in motion and undergoing change, even when this is not obvious right away. Change and motion do not happen in a smooth, gradual, evolutionary and linear way. Rather, there is first a slow buildup of little changes by degrees, often invisibly (increase in pressure, temperature, tension, etc.) followed by a sharp, sudden break or leap (explosion, boiling over, rupture) in which a thing very quickly changes its character.

The laws of dialectics operate both in nature and in human society. Physical science supplies countless examples to illustrate and to confirm Marxist teaching. Electricity, for example, is made up of mutually contradictory (negative and positive) forces. The inner structure of an atom



Mao Tsetung meets Kim Il Sung of Korea on recent trip to China. See story below. (Hsinhua photo)

FRENCH STRIKERS KEEP PAPERS OFF THE STREETS

Filling the historic Place de la Republique, 10,000 French printing works strikers denounced the continuing layoffs of their fellow employees.

The strikers kept the April 14 editions of Paris newspapers from being published, but the news of their struggle was not lost to the rest of the working class. The strikers sang the communist "Internationale" as they marched towards Place de la Republique, and carried signs demanding an end to the attacks on workers brought about by the current economic crisis.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE SUPPORTS THIRD WORLD

Initiated by the Quebec-based Afro-Asian-Latin American Solidarity Committee, and sponsored by some fifteen organizations, a Third World Anti-Imperialist Conference brought together 200 people in Montreal, Canada last month.

The first night of the conference heard speeches from Martin Nicolaus of the U.S. and a representative of the sponsoring Quebecois organizations. Both speeches pointed to the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR, as the main danger to the peoples of the world.

The two-day conference was divided into workshops addressing anti-imperialist struggles in different areas of the world. Several of these workshops were led by representatives of national liberation organizations.

It was correctly pointed out in the workshops that the people of the U.S. and Canada are part of the world-wide united front against imperialism, and that the struggles waged in the Third World are in close alliance with the struggles of working and oppressed people in North America. It was emphasized that an integral part of building a movement in the U.S. against the threat of a new world war was to fight for such demands as "Jobs not War!" and actively combat the lies of the ruling class that the cause of economic crisis in the U.S. is the Third World countries.

There was much discussion within the workshops on whether the Soviet Union was in fact an enemy of the revolutionary struggles of the Third World. Some people saw the USSR as an "ally" of the Third World countries since many of them receive Soviet aid.

In response to this, it was pointed out that the social-imperialists attempt to use their "aid" as a means by which to increase Soviet influence in the Third World. Examples such as Egypt, where the Soviet advisors were expelled because of their "strings-attached" aid policy were cited.

Further, the Soviet preaching of "detente" was condemned for promoting the illusion that peace can be achieved while imperialism still exists. "Detente" urges the Third World countries to give up their struggle and rely instead on "Big-Power" negotiations as the road to independence, the conference noted.

Finally, blatant Soviet aggression and interference in the affairs of Third World countries was exposed—as in the cases of Soviet-backed Indian invasion of Pakistan, the Soviet-inspired coup in Afghanistan, and the treacherous role of social-imperialism in the Mideast.

CHINESE LEADER SPEAKS IN IRAN

"The Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean are an important area contended for by the superpowers," Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien pointed out during his April visit to Iran.

Praising the recent agreements between Iran and Iraq settling their long border war, the Vice-Premier said, "Facts have proved once again that there is no conflict of fundamental interests between third world countries. They can very well resolve differences between them through consultations so long as they keep out foreign interference and act in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation."

During his visit, Li Hsien-nien pointed to the growing opposition by Iran and other Middle Eastern countries to superpower interference and aggression. "In international affairs," he said, "Iran has actively strengthened its unity and cooperation with other third world countries and firmly opposed the power politics and expansionism of the big powers thus making a useful contribution to the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

The Chinese vice-premier, speaking about the threats to peace and tranquility in the Gulf region attacked the phony "detente" of the superpowers. "They talk volubly about 'peace,'" he said, "but are actually making active preparations for war; they talk about 'friendship' and 'cooperation' but in reality are carrying out aggression and subversion everywhere. Here lies the source of intranquility in the world."

Li Hsien-nien added, "Both of us would like to have a secure and peaceful international environment in which to build our respective countries. However, 'the trees may prefer calm but the wind will not subside.' Events develop independently of man's good wish. We have to note that certain big powers have not given up their hegemonic and expansionist policy."

The Vice-Premier's trip to Iran further strengthened the growing ties between China and Iran.

TAKING UP THE CALL



"COUNTRIES WANT INDEPENDENCE, NATIONS WANT LIBERATION, PEOPLE WANT REVOLUTION."

KIM IL SUNG VISITS PEOPLE'S CHINA

Kim Il Sung, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and general-secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, was welcomed in the People's Republic of China by a crowd of 100,000 people, as Chinese and Korean flags flew over Peking, symbolizing the friendship of the two countries.

Mao Tsetung, chairman of the Communist Party of China, met with Kim Il Sung on April 18, and a banquet was held in Kim's honor that evening. Major addresses were delivered by both Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of China's Communist Party, and Kim Il Sung.

In his speech, Teng Hsiao-ping traced the history of solidarity between China and Korea, pointing out that, "The Korean people fought bravely and were the first to defeat U.S. imperialist armed aggression since the conclusion of the Second World War." He added that, "The Korean people have persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhered to the socialist road, and through self-reliance and hard work, achieved splendid successes in socialist construction."

Teng pointed out that the U.S. has refused to withdraw its aggressor troops and has tried to deepen the division of Korea. But all this is to no avail in the face of the great sentiment of the Korean people for reunification.

Turning to the general international situation, Teng observed that both superpowers are energetically preparing for war, but "neither nuclear war nor conventional war can save imperialism and hegemonism from their doom, but will only stimulate a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world."

In his speech, Kim Il Sung characterized the present situation as the "ceaseless struggle between the old forces and the new-emerging forces." He showed that while the imperialists persist in a policy of war, the anti-imperialist struggle of the Third World countries and international working class is surging ahead.

Kim paid tribute to the development of socialist construction in China under the revolutionary line and leadership of Mao Tsetung. He said that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus helped build up China in all spheres.

Turning to the situation in Korea, Kim traced the rapid developments in the northern half of the country, attributing them to the revolutionary line of "independence, self-reliance, and self-defense," followed by the party and state. He emphasized that the fascist repression in south Korea can only bring about a greater revolutionary explosion.

"If a revolution takes place in south Korea," said Kim, "We, as one and the same nation, will not just look at it with folded arms but will strongly support the south Korean people. If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors." He added that if U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and a democratic government comes to power, the question of Korean reunification can be solved by the people through peaceful means.

REACTIONARIES SET BACK IN LAOS

"No enemy can prevent the Lao people from struggling for justice," stated a broadcast from Pathet Lao radio as the traditional new year began in Laos.

Responding to armed attacks on the liberated zones, the Lao Patriotic Front condemned the ultra-rightists responsible for these violations of the Vientiane Agreement. A spokesman for the Pathet Lao affirmed that the patriotic forces would punish these acts of incursion and aggression against the liberated zones, and Pathet Lao News reported that "nibbling" operations were decisively defeated in the liberated area around Phou Pha Nam.

In mid-April, neutralist King Sri Savang Vatthana dissolved the seventh "national assembly" as called for in the Vientiane Agreement. This was a major defeat for the forces of the ultra-right and their U.S. backers who have been trying to revitalize the corrupt "seventh assembly" in order to keep consolidation of peace and national unity from developing.

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PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE GAINING MASSIVE SUPPORT

"The Palestine Liberation Organization will never agree to lay down its arms until final victory is achieved," said Yasser Arafat, PLO chairman, in a Kuwait news conference April 2.

In a separate interview with the London Economist April 12, Arafat commented on the growing international support for the Palestinian cause. Even among Jews inside Israel, the Palestinian national struggles is gaining support. Said Arafat:

"There is a group numbering some 10,000 Jews who have sent a message to the PLO saying they would like to live with the Arab Palestinians within one state in Palestine. And there are some combatants—Jewish intellectual combatants—in prison now in Israel because like us they believe in the tenets on which our revolution was based."

Arafat also made reference to the growing isolation of imperialism in the world, and the development of national liberation struggles all over the world. He said:

"At one time the Americans refused to deal with or talk to the mainland Chinese and they considered Formosa as China. What happened later? The same thing is happening in Cambodia, where the Americans once considered Lon Nol as leader. In 1970 Newsweek described me as a highway robber and a savage. In 1974 I entered the United Nations to talk not only in the name of the Palestinians but for all liberation movements in the world. In the 21 hours I stayed in New York, I received more than 3,000 cables of support from American citizens."

HUGE SOVIET NAVAL BUILD-UP

Utterly exposing the lie in its talk of "detente," the Soviet Union carried out the most extensive naval exercises in world history during the month of April.

More than 200 Soviet ships participated in the exercises which spanned every major ocean and sea of the world. Particularly large concentrations of the most advanced vessels were deployed in the waterways surrounding Europe—the North Sea, the Arctic Sea, the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean.

How does a country which calls itself "peace-loving" explain this extensive operation thousands of miles from its own borders? For what reason does a country calling itself "socialist" bring its navy into the waters of foreign countries, threatening their peace and security?

Brezhnev and the "new tsars" who rule the USSR today have actually given very candid answers to these questions. A great navy, says Brezhnev, "can be used even in peace time to demonstrate a country's economic and military power. (In other words, it can be used to intimidate small and medium-sized countries into following the dictates of the Soviet imperialists.) Or, adds Brezhnev, "Navy is the sole force capable of defending the overseas interests of a country." (In other words, only with a navy all over the world can Soviet imperialism plunder countries beyond its borders and contend with U.S. imperialism for control of the world.)

FROM THE WORLD PRESS

L'Humanité
PROLETAIRES DE TOUS LES PAYS,
 NATIONS ET PEUPLES OPPRIMES,
 UNISSEZ-VOUS!

A French Marxist-Leninist newspaper, L'Humanité Rouge, stated in an April 17 editorial that France and other West European countries are under threat of Soviet aggression, making it imperative that France strengthen its national defense. Commenting on the international situation, the editorial points out, "To dominate Europe, the two superpowers, the USA and the USSR are preparing for armed confrontation. They have continued to accumulate armaments in Europe, reinforce their troops, and deploy their fleets." It adds that, "U.S. imperialism will grapple Europe with all its strength," at the same time, "Russian social-imperialism is trying to edge out its rival to dominate all of Europe. It has already reduced East European countries to colonial states. It plunders their resources and prohibits by force any attempts at independence. Like Hitler in the past, it invaded Czechoslovakia... To become master of the West European countries, it is now preparing to resort to aggression."

The editorial denounces social-imperialism for amassing millions of troops on the borders of West Europe, establishing nuclear bases in Northern Europe and conducting landing operations there, and expanding its Mediterranean fleet. "In the face of the aggression being prepared, it is imperative for France to strengthen its national defense," the editorial stresses.

FREEDOM STRUGGLE ADVANCES SOUTHWARD

The struggle for the political liberation of the African continent celebrates an important victory this year. Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, the last of Portugal's colonies in Africa, are due to become independent sovereign states before the year is out.

These great historic victories over Portuguese colonialism do not conclude the long war for African liberation. They only set the stage for an even more challenging and protracted battle: the elimination of white-supremacist rule from the southern tip of the continent.

The African freedom struggle over the past 30 years has advanced southward like an irresistible tide, sweeping away the strongholds implanted by the European colonialist powers. The North African countries, Egypt, Libya and Algeria were among the first wave to win their liberation from the colonialist states. Nearly three dozen other colonial territories followed during the two decades between 1950 and 1970. By the many millions, the people of countries with names such as "British Trust Territory of Tanganyika," "Gold Coast," "French West Africa" and "Belgian Congo" hauled down the colonialist flags and began a new life as independent states with names of their own choosing: Tanzania, Ghana, Guinea, Zaire and many others. The colonial governors, their staffs, armies and police forces departed, and Africans took the government into their own hands. Important economic interests based in the colonialist powers, however, remained in most countries, working to undermine the new governments' freedom of action.

The struggle to liberate the colonial territories of Portugal was more difficult and took a longer time than the liberation of most of the British, French and Belgian colonies. Portuguese colonialism itself was tougher. It was older and more deeply rooted. It was reinforced at the center by an inflexible, openly fascist dictatorship.

In the 20 African colonies possessed by France, truly major, bloody and protracted wars of liberation were necessary to break the colonialist grip. After the victory of the Algerian people, French colonialism in Africa was so battered, bloodied and weakened, that the tide of liberation surged forward in most of the other territories. This was also true with the British colonies, or most of them. Britain's humiliation at the hands of the Mau Mau in Kenya speeded the independence of other lands.

PROTRACTED PEOPLE'S WAR

All three of Portugal's mainland colonies won their independence after a decade or more of a protracted people's liberation war, which finally snapped the backbone of Portuguese colonialism and brought about the anti-fascist coup in Lisbon on April 25, 1974. Now Guinea-Bissau is independent, and engaged in the reconstruction and development of the country. Mozambique will become fully sovereign June 25 this year. Angola is scheduled to follow in the autumn.

How does the battlefield look after these momentous victories? There are still some leftovers of the old European colonialism, bypassed by the tide, up in the North and East of the continent: the "Spanish Sahara," the Spanish enclaves on the coast of Morocco, and the French toehold at Djibouti (French Territory of the Afars and Issas) on the Red Sea. These cannot last long. Within a year or two most of these remnants will no longer be the property of their former owners.

Three far more formidable and dangerous enemy fortresses are entrenched at the southern extremity of the continent: Rhodesia, South West Africa, and the Republic of South Africa. Each of these states was created and settled by the European colonialist countries at the point of a gun against the permanent resistance of the African inhabitants. British colonialism created "Rhodesia"; British and German colonialism carved out South West Africa; British and Dutch colonialism set up South Africa.

MINORITY RULE

The European colonialist powers no longer exercise sovereignty in these three territories. But when they departed, political power passed not to the African majorities, but to minority governments based on the European settler population. The end of colonialist rule thus led not to Black self-rule, but to white-supremacist rule. Africans had no share in this "independence." The condition of the African masses even became more oppressive as a result.

Rhodesia is named after the British colonialist Cecil Rhodes. It is a landlocked country, bordering on independent Zambia and soon-to-be-independent Mozambique in the north and east. Botswana, a semi-colony, lies to the west, and South Africa is on its southern border. A population of not more than 250,000 white settlers forms the base here of the racist regime of Ian Smith, prime minister, who rules with virtually dictatorial powers over a population of more than six million Africans. Its ancient and true name is Zimbabwe.

South West Africa, more properly called Namibia, has a population of more than one million Africans and fewer than 100,000 European settlers. Its governmental affairs are controlled like a colony's, entirely by South Africa.

The Republic of South Africa, which many Africans call Azania, is the principal fortress of white supremacy, impe-

rialism, subversion and reactionary policies of every kind on the African continent. Of its population of 22 million people, more than 18 million—Black and Mulatto—are subjected to the most vicious, most fascist form of dictatorial rule that exists today anywhere on the earth. This is the system called apartheid: complete and total segregation of Black from white, complete subordination and oppression of the Black, total monopolization of good land, good jobs and political rights by the white minority.

The fight for majority rule, African rule, in these three territories is the current principal task of the African liberation struggle following the victory over Portuguese colonialism, now in the main achieved.

Struggle on this battlefield has been proceeding for a long time, and has achieved a number of significant victories already. The struggle is most advanced in Zimbabwe. Here the African patriots led by ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) opened the chimureng (liberation war) at the battle of Sinoia in 1968. By the end of 1974, the ZANU-led fighters had defeated the white suprema-

cist regime and established a liberated zone in most of the north and east of the country and were operating successfully within 30 miles of Salisbury, the capital city. They put the Smith regime in an extremely difficult situation and caused great demoralization among the settlers.

In Namibia, the liberation struggle led by SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) is preparing to resume the armed struggle on a broader scale, resist the South African colonialist maneuvers and tricks, and win for the Namibians a genuinely independent and popular government.

Inside South Africa (Azania) there is a marked revival of the liberation struggle following years of racist and fascist repression. The African majority, encouraged and inspired by the victories in Mozambique and Angola and by the progress in Zimbabwe is becoming daily bolder, more outspoken and rebellious against the apartheid tyranny.

Many gains have been made, but the struggle is still likely to be quite a protracted one. It may well require more endurance, more heroism and more sacrifice than all the previous liberation struggles in Africa put together. This is because the white-supremacist camp, though poor in population and more easily demoralized because of the injustice of its cause, is receiving strong backing from outside powers.

Why are these governments, of which the U.S. is the strongest and the leader, committed to keeping white supremacy alive on the African continent? The answer is not hard to see. It lies in the tremendous wealth of minerals, including gold, uranium, chrome, diamonds, platinum, manganese, iron, coal and many others that lie beneath the southern African subsoil and are brought up by the slave-like labor of African workers. It lies also in the billions of dollars of industrial plants that yield an exceptionally high profit due to the miserable wages paid to the African workers. There is a rich land area, too, where fruit, sugar, tobacco and other crops bring wealth to the landlord off the African laborers' sweat.

Nearly all this wealth is presently owned or controlled by a few score giant corporations and banks, of which a few are South African and most are headquartered in the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, etc. To one extent or another, the profitability of all these corporations is built upon the continued oppression of the African majority by the white supremacist regime. Without backing of major and minor imperialist powers, the white supremacist regimes of Southern Africa would long ago have been forced to yield to majority rule. Imperialism is today their principle prop. White supremacy in South Africa is also supported by U.S. imperialism because it is a policy that merges with the oppression of the Afro-American and other oppressed peoples of color within the U.S. itself.

But South Africa's allies are finding themselves increasingly weak, the best example being the U.S. defeat in Vietnam. These weaknesses among its supporters have caused South African leaders like Prime Minister John Vorster to borrow a leaf from the book of the superpowers—especially the USSR, and begin preaching a line of sham "detente" in southern Africa. After shunning all contact with Blacks for decades, Vorster is now eager to be invited to African capitals and to be photographed shaking hands with African leaders.

In the camp of the African allies there is a growing tide of unity and resistance among the governments and liberation forces. The 43 African governments associated in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are not interested in grabbing Zimbabwe, Namibia or South Africa for themselves. To them, it is a question of securing and completing their own independence by ending white supremacist rule on the continent wholly and fully. The OAU members have long been on record in support of this aim.

Nevertheless as the struggle intensifies and the decisive phase draws nearer, some differences are inevitably found. Some of the allies are showing a greater determination and solidarity than others. This is inevitable and to be expected in any great conflict where diverse forces, at different levels of development, unite in a common cause. For example, there is the recent unjustified detention of more than 300 Zimbabwe liberation fighters of ZANU by the government of Zambia. It fears retaliation by South Africa against itself in the event of a speedy victory in Zimbabwe, and is now attempting to impose a ceasefire and negotiations on the liberation fighters. Similar setbacks have taken place before in the liberation struggles in Zimbabwe, in Angola and other places; but have always been temporary. The contradictions to which these episodes give rise have been secondary ones; unity and mutual support have eventually won out. It is important to remember that African states have fully political, but not yet complete

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY / MAY 24

The last year has seen peoples of the Third World band together economically and politically against the attacks of the two superpowers—U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. The struggles of the Third World countries, by weakening the hegemony of the superpowers, have inspired working and oppressed people the world over. The united front against imperialism, with working and oppressed nationalities at its core, is growing stronger day by day.

One form this united front takes is the support of U.S. people for the African liberation movements. African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) has for the last three years played an active and important role in linking up these struggles in Africa with the just struggles of Afro-American and working people in the U.S. On May 24, ALSC is holding for local demonstrations in various cities across the U.S.—to publicly support not only the South African liberation movements but also other struggles against imperialism internationally: in Indochina, in the Mideast, in Latin America, the Caribbean and the U.S. Each local ALSC chapter is holding forums, programs and celebrations leading up to the May 24 demonstrations. For example, many are supporting May Day activities and celebrating Malcolm X Day (May 19). Slogans for African Liberation Day include: Smash Imperialism, End Racism in America, End Apartheid in South Africa, Free Political Prisoners in the Atticas Of America and the Robben Islands Of South Africa, Fight the Imperialists, Support the Struggles Of the Third World Peoples.

For more information, contact ALSC, P.O. Box 2482, Washington D.C., 20013.

economic independence. They are still dependent to varying degrees—less and less so, but still significantly—on imperialist corporations and banks which pressure them to abandon the liberation struggle.

A few African leaders have even come out for pursuing "talks" and "contracts" with the Vorster regime. But as the recent meeting of the OAU in Dar es Salaam showed, the majority of the African states are firm in the policy of diplomatic boycott, and unity behind the goal of the eradication of racist minority rule has been reaffirmed.

A point meriting special attention is the role played by the USSR in the confrontation between the two camps in Africa. The Soviet government pretends to be "a friend" of African liberation, and has provided some supplies to certain movements who it hopes to bring under its influence. But, as in the case of Cambodia, it has given no support where it had no hope of gaining control in exchange. It has refused supplies to the Zimbabwe patriots who have been leading and waging the liberation war in the greater part of the country. Despite its rhetorical support in the Mideast for the Palestinians, the Soviet social-imperialists have recently begun direct negotiations with the Zionist regime of Israel—Vorster's close ally—and are preparing to recognize that illegitimate authority.

The African continent today, seen in the long view, is engaged in the final stages of recovery and rebirth after the centuries-long nightmare of slavery and colonialism. Over the past 500 years Africa has been subjected in turn to the unspeakable crime of the kidnapping of millions of its people to be sold into slavery; the wholesale destruction of its civilizations and pillage of its lands and resources by colonialist occupation, and the ravages of neo-colonialism and imperialism. Today, the situation for Africa is highly favorable. The last vicious fortresses left behind by colonialism, most of all the white supremacist regimes in southern Africa, are under siege and will inevitably be liberated. Meanwhile, the world situation is favorable for the growing unity of all Third World countries and nations in the struggle against all forms of neo-colonialism, imperialism, and the interfering and bullying of the two superpowers.

STRENGTHEN YOUR STAND AGAINST REVISIONISM

As the struggle to build a new communist party intensifies, it is necessary for the party-building forces to deepen their critique of modern revisionism, in order to lay the firmest possible foundations for such a party.

One of the manifestations of this struggle has been the October League's debate with the Guardian newspaper, a debate which was conducted short of open polemics until the Guardian began using the pages of its paper to attack the OL in their March issues. In the April issue of *The Call*, we responded to these attacks and developed some background articles pointing out the Guardian's historic position of conciliating with social-imperialism, and distorting its real character. The Guardian responded to this by accusing us of "ideological lynching," making a "shoddy case," printing an "amalgam of deceptions, distortions and innuendo," and of having no evidence, making charges that are "preposterous and absurd."

The truth of the matter is that we hit on a real weakness, but the Guardian doesn't want to admit it. This is the reason for their rush to defend themselves. Instead of making a frank self-criticism based on the substance of what we pointed out, the Guardian resorted to 4,000 words protesting their innocence, evading the issues and scoring petty debaters points.

The main question of this entire debate concerns our attitude towards modern revisionism and its center, the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union and the U.S. constitute today the two imperialist superpowers whose contention and collusion pose the greatest threat to world peace, the independence of nations and the freedom of people everywhere. It is the two superpowers that are the target of the world-wide united front against imperialism. The Guardian's view states that the U.S. alone is the main enemy and downplays the extremely important fight against revisionism and social-imperialism. This view minimizes the significance of the Third World countries' fight for independence and national liberation, because this fight can only be grasped in its true world-historic sense if its enemy is seen as it objectively is—both superpowers.

THE HIGHEST STAGE OF CAPITALISM

Lenin defined imperialism as the "highest stage of capitalism." This is a truth which all workers and students of Marxism learn in an introductory study circle. And he defined social-imperialism as "socialism in word, imperialism in deeds." But apparently, the Guardian has lost track of the connection between these two basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. According to their editorials, the Soviet Union is a social-imperialist superpower. This is not the way they always refer to it, nor is it the way they referred to it two years ago when they generally defined it as a "semi-socialist, semi-capitalist" country, a wording which they never criticized but merely rejected as out of step with the Marxist-Leninist movement. But while calling the USSR a social-imperialist country, and a superpower at that, the Guardian also insists on its position that the Soviet Union is only "on the road" to restoring capitalism. How can a country which is not capitalist be an imperialist country? This is an impossibility. But for exposing this fact, the Guardian charges us with "sectarianism."

In the April issue of *The Call* we elaborated fully on the Guardian's erroneous assessment of social-imperialism. We hit especially hard at the preface they have given to a series written by former Guardian foreign editor Martin Nicolaus, in which Nicolaus is developing the history of the full restoration of capitalism in the USSR and the emergence of social-imperialism. In particular we criticized the Guardian for preceding this series by explaining that in the view of the editors, "capitalism has not been fully restored," although a "class of state monopoly bureaucrats now exercises effective control over the means of production."

Responding to *The Call's* exposé of this obvious sidestepping of the real role of capitalism in the USSR, the Guardian noted casually, "On reflection, we think our preface should more properly read, 'a class of state monopoly capitalist bureaucrats now exercises effective control, etc.,' adding the word 'capitalist.'"

But we must ask, is this a serious way to go about changing one's position on a highly important question lying at the center of our dispute? Without a line of explanation to anyone as to what this means, the Guardian goes and adds the word "capitalist!" Has Marxism-Leninism become a game of Scrabble where "adding a word" makes all the difference?

Even with the added word, however, the Guardian's full formulation of what the USSR is today amounts to a mix-

ed-up bagful of vague and contradictory phrases that makes no real sense. The new word makes it even more confusing. Capitalism has not been restored, but capitalists control the means of production? The Guardian editors who put together this mumbo-jumbo owe their readers an explanation of what it means and why they added the word "capitalist." And they still have not yet taken a clear position either on which class in the USSR today really holds the most important thing: state power.

On one point after another, the Guardian's April 16 response to *The Call* fails to base itself on the essential aspects of the questions of social-imperialism and the developments of the overall international situation.

For example, in April, we said, "The Guardian recently published articles written by open Trotskyists like Fred Halliday, carefully taking his name off the byline." The Guardian responded with a counterattack on the smallest of points: we said articles (plural), and in fact it is one article. Perhaps it was the first article written by Halliday, but it was certainly not the first article written by Trotskyists nor the first to express a Trotskyite political line. In fact, the Guardian has published writings by Trotsky himself.

The fact remains that the Guardian did publish an article by the Trotskyist Fred Halliday putting out a Trotskyist view on the Persian Gulf on page 16 of the issue of February 12, and they did remove this fairly well-known Trotskyist's byline. Is there a word of self-criticism in the Guardian's response? On the contrary, the Guardian says it "will continue to use" this general sort of material "when appropriate."

"But just when the revolutionary struggle grows most intense, and revisionism is being exposed... the Guardian conciliates with it, and ultimately glorifies it."

Here is another instance. We said in April that the Guardian had also fallen in with Trotskyism at one point in the Guardian pamphlet on China's foreign policy by its Managing Editor Jack A. Smith, where Smith criticizes China around the Ceylon events of 1971. The Guardian thinks our criticism is "a staggering distortion."

What Smith says in the pamphlet is that China was correct to support the Ceylon (Sri Lanka) government, but was wrong to say so in a letter and in public, because that gave "ammunition" to the Trotskyists. We say that if China followed Smith's advice, then Mao Tsetung, Chou En-lai and Teng Hsiao-ping should not permit their writings on foreign policy to be published at all, and China should go back to the imperialist practice of "secret diplomacy," because it is well known that anytime the Chinese leadership writes anything, there are Trotskyists to disagree with it.

In evaluating the concrete contention between the two superpowers, the Guardian has never been very clear. With reference to Europe, for example, which is the focus of superpower contention, the most the Guardian ever said editorially was that "the real danger spot in terms of U.S.-Soviet contention may very well turn out to be Western Europe." That was July 17, 1974. But in its world survey of Jan. 8, 1975, even this begrudging but direct reference to superpower contention over Europe has vanished.

As for the role of revisionism as a political force in the world, particularly in West Europe, the Guardian observed in the July 17, 1974 editorial that the revisionist parties serve to win their countries over to alliance with social-imperialism. But just when the revolutionary struggle grows most intense, and revisionism is being exposed most concretely as an agent of social-imperialism, the Guardian conciliates with it, and ultimately glorifies it. This is the main aspect of the Guardian's coverage of Portugal and the role of the revisionist Portuguese Communist Party.

The news coverage of Portugal has extolled the "progressive" and "democratic" character of the Portuguese revisionists. This praise has come at a time when the revisionists there are tightening a fascist grip on the labor movement, outlawing strikes, and banning genuine Marxist-Leninists from legal operation. The Guardian has also repeated the lies of the revisionists who call genuine Marxist-Leninists "ultra"-leftists and CIA agents. Moreover, while referring to the Portuguese revisionists as "independent of Moscow line," the Guardian has failed to expose the significance of the tremendous Soviet economic penetration

of Portugal now taking place, the use of "fishing bases" for the Soviet espionage fleet, or the signs of growing Portuguese dependency on the USSR.

To glorify the social-fascists just because they oppose the Spinola-fascists in their contention for power is nothing but betrayal of the Portuguese workers' struggle, and its Marxist-Leninist leadership. Under the leadership of the revisionist Communist Party, the Portuguese people are in fact being set-up for the same fate as were the Chilean people.

In its coverage of the Middle East, the Guardian has also conciliated increasingly with revisionism, saying that it is the U.S. alone which is the principal enemy of the people of that region. The other side of this view, especially when the danger of social-imperialism is overlooked, is that the Mideast governments are nothing but puppets of the U.S. In propagating this view, the Guardian has linked itself to the chauvinism of the U.S. ruling class which daily slanders the oil-producing states and has wavered in its support of OPEC.

"A vanguard party of the working class must expose the two imperialist superpowers as the main enemy of the people of the world and take a concrete stand of opposition to modern revisionism in all its forms."

On Jan. 22 the Guardian correctly appealed for mass mobilizations to defend the oil-producing states of the Mideast against the sabre-rattling of U.S. imperialism. In its March editorial, the Guardian called off the mobilization against U.S. imperialism, and instead held the same oil-producing states up as caricature figures of "petroleum potentates" to be ridiculed and opposed. The Guardian based itself on a quote by Jack Anderson, whose longstanding Zionist views have earned him a feature spot in the Arab-baiting reactionary Zionist newspaper "Jewish Press."

Is it "preposterous" of us to point out these things? No, what is truly preposterous and deeply disturbing to serious people is that the Guardian should stoop to relying on such "authorities" as Jack Anderson and secretly printing articles on crucial world hot spots by a Trotskyite like Halliday.

Even in one of its formerly strongest areas of news coverage, South Asia, the Guardian has begun to ignore the aggression of social-imperialism just at the time when it has reached its high tide with huge naval operations, the annexations of Sikkim and Kashmir, and the continued economic plunder of India. In its Jan 2, 1974 editorial, the Guardian recognized social-imperialism as predominant in "certain key countries" of South Asia. By July 17, however, South Asia is a Soviet sphere of influence only "possibly" and on Jan. 8, 1975, the Soviet presence in the region appears to the Guardian not worth mentioning. Leaving no room for doubt, the Jan. 8 editorial says, "In those areas of the world where mass starvation, disease and abysmal living conditions are producing a slow genocide, the master criminal is U.S. imperialism," and refuses to mention the role of exploiter of those underdeveloped countries which the Soviet Union plays.

We could go on to other regions, but the basic point should be clear enough. It is by no means "extremely difficult to dredge up any hard 'evidence'" to support our earlier criticisms, as the Guardian believes. The evidence of increasing conciliation to social-imperialism in the Guardian's editorial line should be plain to anyone who studies its development.

EVIDENCE OF CONCILIATION

In conclusion, we should take note of an important remark made by the Guardian editors in the April 16 response to *The Call*. Speaking of the evaluation of modern revisionism and the role of social imperialism, the Guardian says, "These issues will be the subject of struggle for many years to come and any effort to so narrow the Marxist-Leninist movement by consigning one side to the 'reactionary' or revisionist dust-bin at this point is a sign of extreme political immaturity."

It is an objective fact that the party-building movement includes many forces whose analysis of social imperialism is not complete, or differs from that of the October League. But this does not mean that we should urge liberalism, and drop the struggle for "years to come." Rather, we should do everything possible to heighten and intensify it, to draw clearly the two lines on the question and expose the danger of conciliation.

In *What Is To Be Done?* Lenin said, "Under these circumstances, what at first sight appears to be an 'unimportant' mistake may lead to the most deplorable consequences, and only shortsighted people can consider factional disputes and a strict differentiation between shades inopportune or superfluous. The fate of Russian social-democracy for many years to come may depend on the strengthening of one or the other 'shade.'"

A vanguard party of the working class must expose the two imperialist superpowers as the main enemy of the people of the world and take a concrete stand of opposition to modern revisionism in all its forms. To unite Marxist-Leninists around this principle will require considerable ideological struggle, but this struggle is of tremendous importance as our relatively young movement seeks to give genuine leadership to the working class. This struggle will determine the fate of the communist movement in the U.S. for some time to come.

The date of April 24 this year had a special meaning for the people of the Dominican Republic. It is the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the great popular insurrection in the capital city of Santo Domingo. It was on that date that the people rose up in arms against an illegitimate regime that had been imposed on them by a section of the Dominican oligarchy and by the U.S.-CIA, and held out for nearly half a year against the biggest invasion of U.S. armed forces ever to hit Latin America.

The background to the Dominican insurrection and to the U.S. invasion of 1965 was this: The U.S. government had already invaded and occupied the Dominican Republic earlier in this century, from 1916 to 1924. Its purpose had been to "liberate" the Dominican people from exploitation and oppression by European imperialist powers, and to impose a regime favorable to the exploitation and oppression of the Dominicans by U.S. imperialist interests instead. The fruit of this eight-year U.S. military occupation was the regime of the dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, who consolidated his power by eliminating all his rivals in 1930.

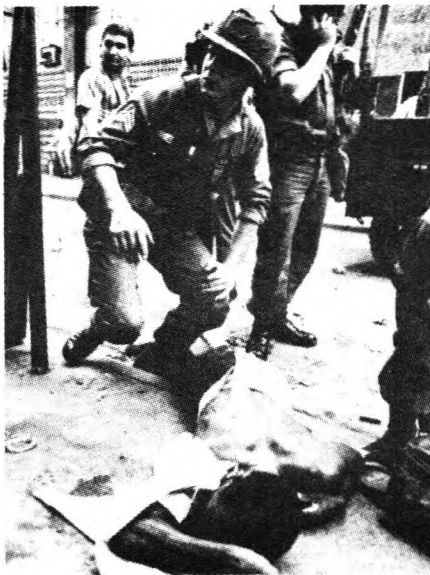
The Trujillo regime was one of the most hateful and corrupt ever to govern in the hemisphere. Yet for nearly all of its 31 years it enjoyed the unqualified political and material support of the U.S. government, who supplied it with millions of dollars in weapons and advisors to keep it in power. The reason was that Trujillo was a loyal lackey of the U.S. corporations and banks, who each year squeezed even more millions of dollars in profits and interest charges out of their captive Dominican market, the plantations, mines and their loans.

In 1961, however, Trujillo was finally assassinated. Free elections, the first in more than 30 years, were held in 1962. The main candidates were Joaquin Balaguer, a conservative, and Juan Bosch, a liberal. The U.S. government pledged to support whoever was elected, and not to interfere. The winner, by a sizeable margin, was Juan Bosch.

One of Bosch's first acts in office was to draw up and to put into law a new constitution of the Dominican Republic. The old constitution, written by Trujillo to perpetuate his dictatorship, was really no constitution at all, since it said basically that Trujillo could do whatever he wished. Bosch's constitution laid out different rules. There were to be regular elections; elementary civil rights were to be respected; and there were mild measures of land reform and social welfare. The new constitution was a highly popular step among the Dominican people.

While there was nothing "socialist" in Bosch's constitution, it nevertheless went "too far" for many of the Dominican Republic's wealthiest and most reactionary families. It was not what the constitution said on paper. It was that this first step forward aroused and inflamed the desires of the Dominican people to take further steps, to go all the way and make a complete break with the humiliation and misery they were compelled to suffer. Seeing the awakening of the masses, the U.S. government also had second thoughts.

In September 1963, just seven months after he took office, Bosch was overthrown by a military coup spearheaded by the notorious fascist Dominican air force general Wessin y Wessin. The U.S. embassy stood behind the coup. The owner of a chain of car dealerships, Donald Reid, widely known and despised as "el Americano," was installed as president. Reid at once tore up the Bosch constitution, eliminated its reformist measures, and began to rule again in the old ways of Trujillo that were a fresh sore in the people's memory. This move aroused a seething discontent and anger among the masses. Not only the ordinary workers and poor people, but also large



(NACLA photos)

UPRISING IN SANTO DOMINGO: Armed uprising succeeded in capturing power briefly in 1965 (right), but 30,000 U.S. marines were sent in to smash the rebellion, killing large numbers of Dominican workers.

HISTORY OF SANTO DOMINGO UPRISING

parts of the relatively well-off middle class and even a fraction of the rich who were cut out of the new government were dissatisfied.

Such was the situation when on April 24, 1965, after long tension, a small group of young army and police officers in the capital city arrested their senior commanders and declared a revolt. Their plan was a modest one. It was to force out the Reid regime and return the country to the rule of the law under the legitimate constitution of 1963, the Bosch constitution. For this reason the officers and the movement they led were known as "constitucionalistas" (constitutionalists).

These young officers did not have revolutionary training or a clear ideology. Their main leader, in fact, Col. Francisco Caamaño, had formerly headed the police anti-riot squad, that had been set up by U.S. advisors on the model of the Los Angeles police department. But they had a genuine devotion to their cause and a clear, practical understanding of their immediate tasks.

Within hours of starting the revolt, the constitutionalist leaders began passing out weapons from their barracks to the working class and poor people in the streets. Each rifle became the means to liberate additional ones. A revolutionary firestorm developed in the capital. Within three days all the barracks, police stations, armories, government offices and corporate headquarters of downtown Santo Domingo and of the neighboring working-class districts were firmly in the hands of the armed people. The Reid government resigned and fled. The police anti-riot squad, beaten in combat, surrendered its arms. A column of tanks sent from the San Isidro base nine miles outside the capital to retake the city was smashed by Molotov cocktails. A number of tanks were captured and turned around. Others came over when their crews defected. The constitutionalist forces were on the verge of seizing the offensive against the airbase, from which Gen. Wessin's planes were bombing and strafing the city and indiscriminately killing the population, when on the 28th of April the first

U.S. Marines arrived on the scene. They were greeted by the butcher Wessin, according to eyewitness accounts, with tears in his eyes. "If you had not come," he cried, shaking and trembling, "they would have killed us."

More than 30,000 Marines took part in the invasion. They did not dare risk a frontal assault on the liberated areas held by the people, but succeeded in surrounding and dividing them, and thus slowly choked and chopped up the revolutionary city. In early autumn, lacking food and water, with no hope of victory, the constitutionalist leaders agreed to a settlement and the last zones of resistance dissolved. Col. Caamaño, who throughout the fight displayed exemplary boldness and courage, went abroad afterwards and then disappeared, only to show up again in 1973 at the head of a small guerrilla band that fought briefly in the Dominican mountains before being wiped out.

Like the Paris Commune of 1871, the Russian revolution of 1905 and the insurrections in Shanghai and Canton in 1926-27, the Santo Domingo uprisings of 1965 struck fear into the hearts of the reactionary forces and served notice of the potentially invincible power of the revolutionary armed people. Like these earlier brilliant forerunners of greater things to come, the 1965 insurrection could not win an immediate victory. The people of the city were not prepared and organized for the uprising beforehand; they were not led by a tested Marxist-Leninist party firmly rooted in the working class; and they acted in isolation from the peasantry, who make up 70 per cent of the Dominican population, rather than in a united front with the poor and oppressed people of the countryside. For these main reasons, the criminal U.S. armed intervention could temporarily succeed in its designs. But the magnificent achievements of the revolutionary people of 1965 serve as a source of profound lessons and everlasting inspiration to the struggles of the present and of the future, which will certainly be crowned with victory.

ON THE INTRIGUES OF JOSEPH WALLER & THE R.U.

A sign of the growing advances and work of the October League as well as of the young communist movement as a whole, are the attacks coming at us from a small handful of opportunists and phony revolutionaries who have long parasitised off the movement, and have finally been forced to show their reactionary hand fully.

The latest such attack was found in the pages of "Burning Spear," which is the newspaper of the so-called African People's Socialist Party (APSP). Led by Joseph Waller, who has long been known for his anti-communism and reactionary nationalism, the APSP has a history of splitting and wrecking and has always looked with disdain upon the working class and its fighting organizations.

The latest report from these opportunists comes in the April issue of their paper in an article called "O.L. Reactionaries Evicted." The article purported to describe an APSP-inspired split in the all-Florida meeting called to build an anti-imperialist coalition. Teaming up with the Revolutionary Union (RU) and the local chapter of the Iranian Students Assoc., (ISA), these sectarian wreckers tried to destroy the coalition through the use of red-baiting and unprincipled attacks, not only on the October League, but on the majority of groups in the coalition who opposed them. The result was a split, just as Waller and his followers had hoped for, except that the majority of the forces united against the line of the APSP.

According to the "Burning Spear," the OL is "ideological imperialist." This term has been used by Waller and his gang to attack any attempt to bring a revolutionary scientific analysis to the Afro-American question. Chairman Waller says that the OL should work only among whites and leave the Black people to his own opportunist

leadership. He has opposed the OL's stand in support of Afro-American self-determination putting forth the line that the homeland of Black people is in Africa. Within the Black liberation struggle, Waller has used every type of demagoguery to attack Marxist-Leninists and the Burning Spear has been one of the most vocal right-wing forces within the African Liberation Support Committee and other sections of the Black united front.

DENOUNCES SOCIALISM

In an article appearing in the same issue of the Burning Spear, with Waller's picture at the top of the page, this so-called "socialist" denounces the growing trend of Marxism-Leninism within the Afro-American people's struggle. The article entitled "We Are An African People" attacks the statement by Amiri Baraka, chairman of the Congress of African People (CAP) who said: "The struggle for Black Liberation is a Struggle for Socialism," as "one of the best examples of muddled thinking in this current ideological debate."

There can be no doubt what is really behind Waller's charges of an "OL takeover," in the Black liberation struggle or the Florida Coalition. Waller is a professional anti-communist and fears communism like the plague. It is for these reasons that he fomented a split in the anti-imperialist coalition.

What was surprising to some was that the Revolutionary Union, which claims to be a Marxist-Leninist group and the local branch of the Iranian Students Association, an anti-imperialist group, formed a totally unprincipled block with Waller and his group, based solely upon anti-OL poli-

tics. They formed this block on the basis of their opposition to the struggles of the Third World peoples and countries in whose support the coalition should have been built. The line of all three groups was that rather than directing itself at imperialism, the anti-imperialist coalition should direct itself against the governments of the "reactionaries" in the Middle East who today are increasingly standing up to the bullying and domination of the two biggest imperialist superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

This line, intended to split the U.S. working class from its allies in the Third World, succeeded in splitting the coalition. It is this rotten stand of the RU and the local ISA group which led them into an anti-communist block with Waller and Co. But try as they might, they could not win anyone over to this line. Siding with the OL were the rest of the honest forces in the coalition including Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), Black Revolutionary Socialist Liberation Front (formerly Malcolm X United Liberation Front) and the Student Anti-Imperialist League (SAIL).

Following the split, the honest forces formed a genuine Florida Anti-Imperialist Coalition which is currently building for an Equal Rights Amendment March in Tallahassee; building towards African Liberation Day and working in the Southwide Coalition to Stop South African Coal.

All the splitting and wrecking activities of the APSP and their followers and all the anti-communist attacks on the OL cannot hold back the surge of the anti-imperialist struggle. Their unprincipled blocks built on opportunist politics will crumble under the weight of the movement of the masses.

CONDOLENCES ON THE DEATH OF TUNG PI-WU

The Call is deeply saddened by the death of Comrade Tung Pi-Wu, one of the outstanding revolutionary leaders of the Chinese people. One of the founders of the Communist Party of China, Tung Pi-Wu devoted his whole life to the cause of Marxism-Leninism and the liberation of all of humanity.

Beginning his revolutionary activities back in the revolution of 1911, Comrade Tung Pi-Wu fought heroically against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. A leader in the New Democratic revolution and in the struggle to build socialism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, Tung was a leader of both the Communist Party and the state. Tung Pi-Wu marched on the famous Long March and was always a close follower and comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Modest and prudent, simple and friendly, he was always out among the workers and peasants. Until recently, he served as acting head of state and was elected to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party at the 10th Party Congress. Tung Pi-Wu was also serving as Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress at the time of his death.

Upon news of his death, messages of condolences poured into China from heads of state, and fraternal revolutionary organizations around the world.

We join the millions of people in China and throughout the world who mourn the passing of this great comrade.



Comrade Tung Pi-Wu, great revolutionary leader. (Hsinhua photo)

BUILD REAL UNITY-OPPOSE REVISIONIST UNITED ACTION ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

delegation was a senator who was a member of the revisionist party in Japan. This was a correct and principled stand which exposed the fact that the Japanese revisionists are nothing but agents of the superpowers rather than having anti-imperialism in their minds.

In the trade unions and other organizations of the working class, the OL has always gone in and exposed the revisionists as well as the labor bureaucrats before the workers, because the unions are the most basic organizations of the workers themselves. The same thing holds true for certain mass organizations and people's movements that the revisionists have sneaked into.

But this is a far cry from joining those actions and organizations called forth by the CPUSA for their own reactionary ends. We refuse to become the "loyal opposition" inside organizations and actions initiated by the CPUSA for the sole purpose of spreading their rotten influence and undermining the influence of the revolutionary forces. This was the case with International Women's Day.

The October League was born in direct opposition to the revisionists of the CPUSA. It was founded on the basis of an all-around break with revisionism and opportunism of all types. But an ideological break with revisionism is not enough. This is why we set as our primary goal, the building of a new communist party to lead the working class to its revolutionary victory. This is a very difficult

task with many twists and turns and complications. It requires a revolutionary united front as well as a party which directs itself at the overthrow of imperialism and the liberation of all oppressed peoples and not an "anti-monopoly" coalition which is aimed at preserving imperialism through a few reforms like the CPUSA. This is what all the revisionists' calls for "united action" are designed to cover up.

As the Chinese comrades said: "If we should cease exposing and combatting the domestic and external revisionist policies of the new leaders of the CPSU, if we should abandon our principled stand and take so-called 'united action' with them, that would suit them very well." ("Refutation...on 'United Action'", P. 30)

The present situation is one characterized by great upheavals, great division and reorganization. The old socialist camp has disintegrated due to the betrayal of the revisionists. The CPUSA has become the haven for reactionary and chauvinist traitors to the working class. New parties and movements are rising up and new victories are being achieved in the world-wide struggle against imperialism and its reactionary policies.

At present the task facing all Marxist-Leninists and anti-imperialists in the U.S. and around the world, is to draw a clear line of demarcation both physically and organizationally between ourselves and the revisionists who are serving U.S. and Soviet social-imperialism; to smash revisionism in order to bring forth a new high tide of revolutionary struggle.

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China Troupe Cancelled

AN INSULT TO BOTH U.S. AND CHINESE PEOPLES

On March 27, the U.S. government's Committee on U.S.-China Relations ordered the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe not to come on their scheduled tour of this country. The reason—the Chinese Troupe included in its supplementary list of performances, a song entitled, "People of Taiwan, Our Own Brothers."

This insulting act to both the Chinese and American peoples was carried out in complete violation of the Shanghai Communique which established the very beginnings of friendly exchanges between our two countries after more than two decades of U.S. government attempts to keep the people of this country and China isolated from one another. The Shanghai Communique, which was signed by then-President Nixon, also stipulated that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. This action on the part of the U.S. government shows that they are retreating from efforts to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China and going against the wishes of the vast majority of the people of this country.

In a statement issued by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Information Dept. of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the insulting actions of the U.S. government were condemned. The Chinese representatives said: "The song, 'People of Taiwan, Our Own Brothers' expresses the deep sentiments of the Chinese people about the liberation of Taiwan and unification of their motherland. No fault can be found with the Chinese troupe singing such a song. The liberation of Taiwan and unification of the motherland is the Chinese People's internal affair, in which no other country has the right to interfere. For us this is a matter of principle."

TAIWAN IS A PART OF CHINA

The Chinese representatives said, "In the Shanghai Communique the U.S. government has agreed that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. If the U.S. side was not retreating from the Shanghai Communique, there would be no reason for it to object to the inclusion of this song in the supplementary list of the Chinese troupe."

The Chinese restated their adherence to the Shanghai Communique and called for further promotion of contacts between the Chinese and American peoples and "the enhancement of their mutual understanding and friendship." They added however, "the Chinese side will never barter away principles."

The offensive actions on the part of the U.S. government should be protested by all those who uphold friendship between the U.S. and Chinese people. We demand that the Chinese Performing Arts Troupe be allowed to come to this country and sing all the songs on their list including "People of Taiwan, Our Own Brothers." We call for the continued deepening of ties of friendship between the U.S. and Chinese people, regardless of the actions of the government of the U.S. and finally, we stand firmly in support of the liberation of Taiwan from the fascist, U.S. backed clique and the reunification of China as one nation. We call on people throughout the U.S. to protest the violations of the Shanghai Communique.

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