

PEOPLE OF
THE WORLD
UNITE TO
DEFEAT
IMPERIALISM

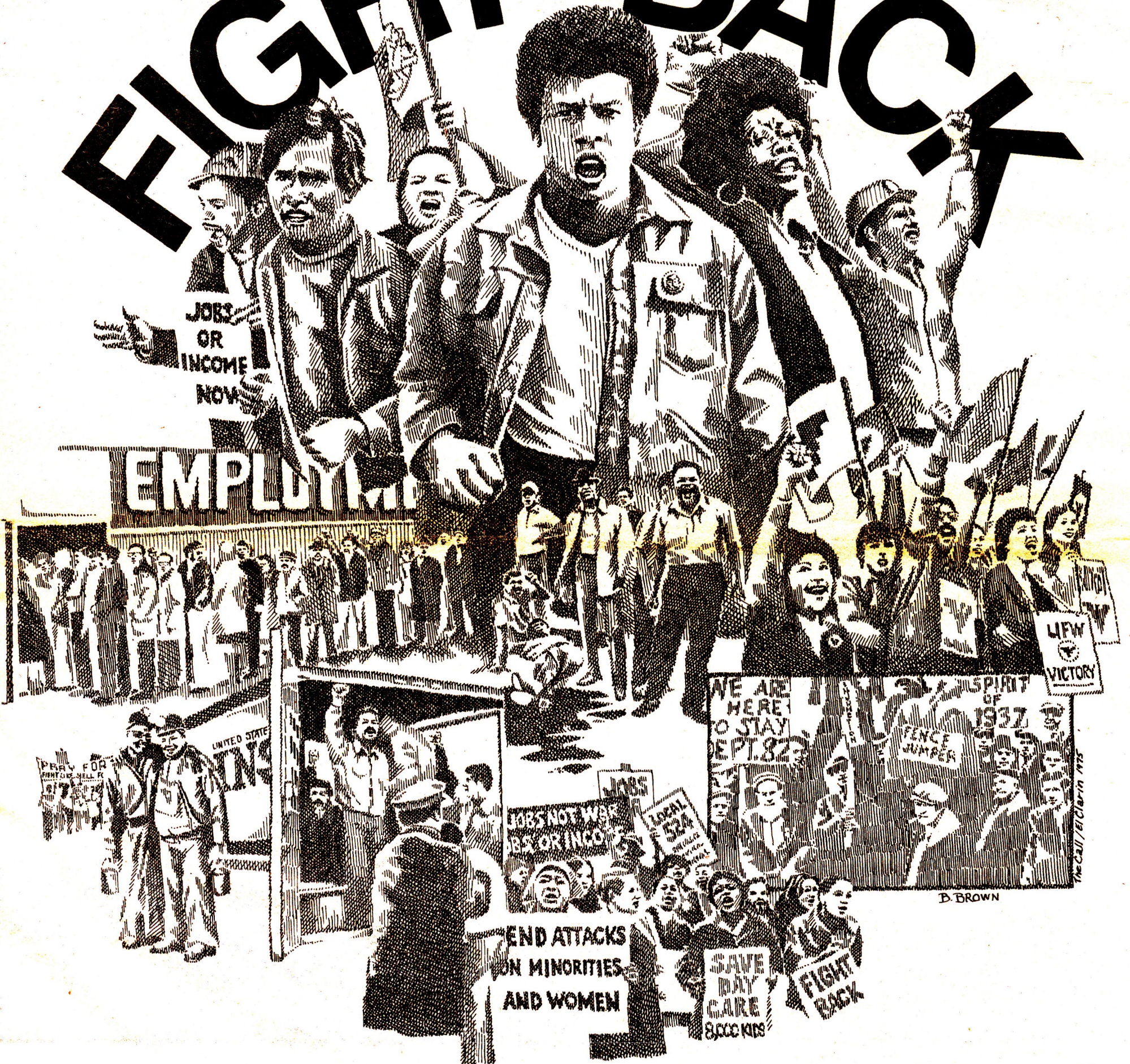
THE CALL

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OCTOBER
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FIGHT-BACK



CHICAGO DEC. 27-8

ZIONISM IS
RACISM
... P. 4

SENATE
BILL-1
... P. 6

WHITE HOUSE
SHAKE-UP
...P. 5

SECCION
EN
ESPAÑOL

THE PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE



Native Americans Hit Racism

Milwaukee, Wis.—Native American students at Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) took over an office Nov. 7, protesting the lack of programs for Native Americans and the school's blatant discrimination. The sit-in won widespread support and was shortly followed by a rally of over 100 students and community people on Nov. 14.

These actions renewed a two-year-old fight at the school by the local chapter of the National Indian Youth Council. Since 1973 the Council has raised demands for emergency funding, tutoring programs, work-study programs, and

hiring of Native Americans in various positions.

Other demands hit particularly at the racism in MATC's academic program. The Council called for the establishment of a Native American Studies Program, headed up and taught by Native Americans. They also insisted on removal of all literature from the school that portrayed Native Americans in a false or derogatory way.

The Student Government has given their support to the group and plans are being made to carry out the struggle. Community groups such as Indian Urban Affairs Council, American Indian Movement and the Milwaukee Friends of *The Call* have also promised support.

Another focal point of the Native American struggle in the Milwaukee area has been recent attempts by the John Birch Society to promote speaking engagements for Douglas Durham, the FBI agent who infiltrated the American Indian Movement. Claiming to represent the Indian viewpoint on the Bicentennial, Durham was scheduled to speak November 19 in Milwaukee.

When fifty people turned out to protest against Durham, they were met by more than 75 club-swinging police who arrested 13 of them, and caused 5 to be hospitalized. However, Durham was forced to back-out of another speaking engagement in Green Bay for fear of even larger protests.

Angry Fight-Back In New York

Several thousand demonstrators marched and halted traffic at points all over New York City Nov. 18 to express their anger at city cutbacks, mostly in poverty programs.

The rallies, marches and bridge-blockings emphasized the refusal of the working people of New York to shoulder the burden for the capitalist crisis. Shouts of "They say cut-back, we say fight-back!" were heard from midtown Manhattan to Harlem. The New York Times admitted that "motorists were sympathetic" to the protests.

The financial crisis of New York City has now bordered on bankruptcy for over half a year. City officials have repeatedly laid-off workers and cut back social service programs in a frantic effort to stabilize the situation. Just before the Nov. 18 demonstration Mayor Abe Beame announced the cutback of 8,374 more city jobs, bringing the layoff total to 50,000.

In the past weeks, the jockeying among the various banks and monopoly interests has been sharp and intense, leading to a variety of "plans" for the salvation of the city.

But all the "plans" have one feature in common and that is their direct assault on the rights and living standards of the masses

of people in New York City.

The response of all the capitalist interests is to increase their robbery of the masses to make ends meet. This takes the form of layoffs, new taxes, subway fare hikes, hospital and school closings, welfare slashes, and workers forced to work without pay. Over the past months New York has relied most heavily on direct "gifts" from the working class in the form of "loans" from the treasuries of labor unions to meet obligations.

The crisis in New York is only one symptom of the crisis sweeping the country. The worsening of conditions there reflects the fact that there is no "recovery" of the economy.

The November 18 actions were initiated by Democratic Party officials and poverty program reformers. But the mass support for these actions and their militancy shows that New Yorkers will not buy the recovery lie.

Rebellion on Riker's Island

New York City—Inmates of the Riker's Island prison seized two cell blocks in the House of Detention for Men and took five hostages in a rebellion against the oppressive conditions there.

In the face of this rebellion, the authorities hurriedly met every one of the inmates' demands.

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These included agreements to end overcrowding, extend visiting hours and telephone use, improve medical care and grant legal amnesty to all the inmates involved in the action.

As we go to press, however, the situation remains tense. Guards have refused to go back to work and there is fear of reprisals against the inmates.

A number of groups including the United Workers Committee, the N.Y. Coalition against Repression and the Congress of Afrikan People were called to the scene by the inmates in order to insure witnesses in the event of another Attica-type massacre.

A spokesman for the United Workers Committee announced that support for the struggle at Riker's Island would be part of anti-repression events the week of Dec. 4.

CLARIFICATION:

Editor's note: In the November issue on p.10, *The Call* saluted "the principled stand of the Boston Guardian Bureau" regarding the Havana Conference. This was a regrettable misstatement. It should have said, "the principled stand of persons who were members of the Guardian Bureau." The Bureau's stand remains that of the Guardian's editors.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FROM THE CALL

Fightback! iContraAtaque!



Fightback! iContraAtaque!
 Fightback! iContraAtaque!
 Fightback! iContraAtaque!
THE CALL EL CLARIN
 1976
CALENDAR

1976 Call Calendar at left depicts the revolutionary struggle of the people around the world against exploitation and oppression. With the growing fight-back movement as its theme, the full-color calendar combines both original drawings and photographs. The 1976 Call Calendar costs \$3.00.

The Mozambique Independence poster at right commemorates the heroic armed struggle of the Mozambiquan people against colonial rule. This black and white, 13 X 20 inch poster costs \$1.00.

There is a 25% discount for both items on orders of 10 or more.

Mozambique
 Independence June 25, 1975



NEW FROM ...



Negro Liberation
 by Harry Haywood

\$3.00

Originally published in 1948, this important work by a leading Afro-American communist proves conclusively that the root cause of the oppression and exploitation of Black people is their existence as an oppressed nation, historically formed in the Black Belt South. Haywood's call for self-determination for the Afro-American people is seen as part of the overall struggle against the imperialist system. Long suppressed by the revisionist CPUSA, *Negro Liberation* is now reprinted by Liberator Press with the author's permission.

Letter to American Workers
 by V.I. Lenin

\$3.35

Never widely distributed in this country, *Letter to American Workers* was written by Lenin in 1919 to express the solidarity of the Russian revolution with the struggle of the U.S. working class. In this pamphlet, Lenin exposes the myth of "democracy" in the U.S., and shows the real character of bourgeois dictatorship.

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Help Build the Weekly Call!

Give a gift subscription to a friend, or get one for yourself! *The Call* is the political newspaper of the October League (Marxist-Leninist), and is published monthly with a section in Spanish, *El Clarin*.

A one-year sub to *The Call* is \$5. But now you can subscribe to both *The Call* and *Class Struggle*, the OL's theoretical journal for only \$8 (regularly \$9).

..... I enclose \$8 for subs to *The Call* and *Class Struggle*
 I enclose \$5 for a subscription to *The Call*
 I enclose \$4 for a *Class Struggle* sub only. Start with issue No. () 2 or () 3.

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The Call Campaign to publish weekly has raised over \$50,000 so far, and we'd like to thank all those who have contributed. But we still have a long way to go towards our goal of \$250,000 by March of 1976. Therefore, we ask our readers and supporters to contribute either by making a donation, or by becoming a regular monthly sustainer. (Call sustainers receive a free copy of each new October League publication).

..... I enclose \$..... as a contribution to the weekly Call
 I wish to become a Call sustainer. Here's my first monthly contribution of \$.....

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Plans Laid for National Fight-Back Organization

The coordinating committee for the National Fight-Back Conference (Dec. 27-28) has issued a call for a nation-wide fight-back organization to come out of the upcoming Chicago meeting.

Coordinating committee member Arlene Shuemaker told *The Call* that the conference was aimed at bringing the different fight-back organizations together in one organization. "Little organizations cannot fight by themselves," Shuemaker said. "If we don't get organized," she added, "oppression is going to continue and conditions are going to get worse and worse."

The conference, which is being sponsored by more than 50 groups and individuals across the country, will be attended by an expected 800 to 1,000 people. The composition of the conference will be mainly workers and national minorities. To encourage the full participation of Spanish-speaking minorities, most of the Conference will be in English and Spanish, and there will be special workshops in Spanish. One of the central themes running through the conference will be the necessary unity between white and minority workers and unemployed, and men and women.

ALL FIGHT TOGETHER

Shuemaker, an unemployed white worker from Los Angeles, said that opposition to racial discrimination was key to the fight-back work. "If the white workers don't back up the minorities," she said, "if we don't all fight together, things are going to remain the same way they've always been. By uniting together with all the different groups and nationalities we're going to get where we want to go—and that's up!"

The conference planners have scheduled workshops and panels to deal particularly with the special needs and demands of the minorities in the fight-back. One of the most controversial issues being discussed will be the question of busing and school

desegregation. Activists in the desegregation struggles in Boston and Louisville will be attending the conference and the new organization hopes to come out of the meeting with a unified stand on this question.

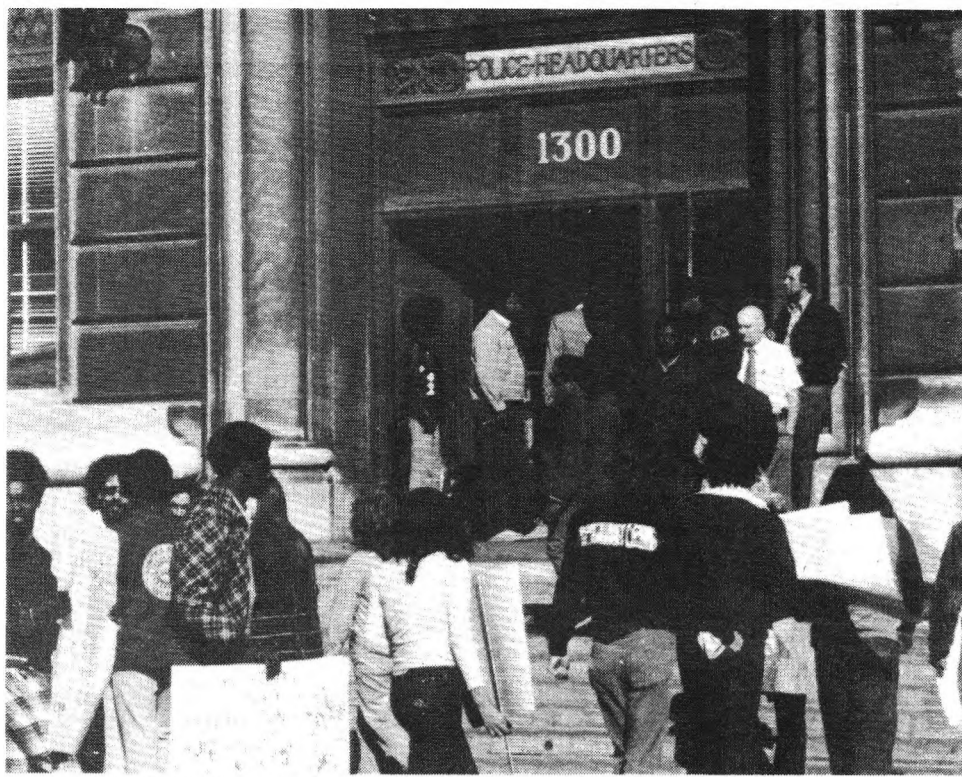
Conference co-ordinator Larry Miller, from Baltimore, said: "The busing question is one of the main things being used by the bosses and the labor bureaucrats to undermine the growing struggle of working people. In one case in Louisville, a tobacco workers' strike was broken when anti-busing signs appeared on the picket line. The Black strikers refused to walk the line with these racist signs."

CONSISTENT STAND

Miller said that only on the basis of a consistent stand against racism and in particular school segregation, could white and minority workers be united in the fight-back movement.

Workshops and panel discussion are also planned on the special oppression and demands of women and youth. The conference is expected to give its support to a growing campaign for "Jobs for Youth" being initiated by the Communist Youth Organization. As to the question of women, Larry Miller said: "A number of women's groups and women activists are participating in the movement against the crisis. There are a number of questions that particularly hit women or hit them hardest, such as welfare rights, the effects of unemployment upon the family and the fact that women are generally the last hired and the first to be laid-off."

Among the sponsors of the conference are the Black Women's United Front which consists of hundreds of women from around the country opposed to racism, women's oppression and imperialism. The conference has also been endorsed by various chapters and caucuses within the Co-



DETROIT YOUTH organize against repression, a key part of the fight-back. (Call photo)

alition of Labor Union Women (CLUW). Prominent women activists endorsing the conference include Nanny Washburn from Atlanta, who has been active in the workers' movement since the turn of the century, and Mrs. Ethel Jackson, the mother of James Jackson, a Chicago-area steelworker who is in jail on a frame-up murder charge.

One of the other cornerstones of the conference and the new national fight-back organization will be the unity of workers and unemployed. "Without factory workers playing an active and leading role," said Miller, "the fight against unemployment cannot succeed. Workers and the jobless have the same fight and if they are not united in one organization on a class basis, they will be turned against each other with increasing competition for jobs."

Increasingly in the local fight-back organizations, union and caucus members have been coming to regular meetings and doing work in their plants to educate other workers around the slogans "Jobs or Income for All!" and "Jobs Not War." The National Fight-Back Conference will try to develop a common program with which to carry out this fight. The current crisis will be discussed in light of the growing danger of world war.

OPPOSE REFORMISM

Conference planners have spoken out in opposition to the various reformist and legalistic programs for jobs being put forth by the union leaders and opportunists from the revisionist "Communist" Party U.S.A. (CP). These programs are aimed solely or primarily at lobbying in Congress for various job bills. Groups like the CP-backed National Coalition to Fight Inflation and Unemployment (NCFIU) have focused all their efforts on the passage of the Hawkins Bill (H.R. 50) through their "Legislative Conference" of last March.

Even if such a bill were to be passed it would at best only provide for a relatively few jobs and be used as a "safety valve" to take the steam out of the movement of the unemployed. The fight for jobs cannot be confined to reliance on legislation.

The National Fight-Back Conference

and the organization to which it is giving birth, will have to take up the question of the fight for jobs in a revolutionary way. By combining mass actions and broad-based rank-and-file participation, the new organization is starting with a clear-cut anti-capitalist orientation. This orientation combined with a concrete minimal program will provide a basis for the fight-back to be waged in opposition to the narrow reformist approach.

The meeting will not be limited to the fight against unemployment, conference organizers pointed out. Miller said that groups working against police brutality and repression and for prisoner's rights and prison reform will also take part.

"The struggle," said Miller, "is not just against the economic aspects of the crisis. It's also a political crisis, and police repression and repression in the prisons is something that faces all of us, especially in these difficult times." Miller said that groups involved in this kind of work "have a definite role to play in the conference and should affiliate with the national fight-back organization."

The new organization being proposed by the conference planners is seen as a broad united front with different local organizations affiliating on the basis of general unity with the slogans and demands of the fight-back. Rather than being a mass membership organization, individuals in different cities would take part through the local fight-back organizations. Miller said that this is the best form to organize national work while at the same time keeping the fight-back organization from being simply a paper organization.

The conference and the new organization are being built on the basis of work that has been done for many months in dozens of cities, and in the factories as well as the communities. It is being formed on the basis of already-existing solid organizations in various areas of the country.

Conference organizers have called on all groups and individuals wishing to participate in the conference or wishing more information to write: National Fight-Back Conference, Box 7646, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

List of Conference Endorsers Grows

Boston Workers Unity Committee
 United Workers Committee, NY/Comite de Obreros Unidos
 Comite de Defense des Droits des Travailleurs Haitiens
 Association des Travailleurs Haitiens
 Baltimore Fight Back Committee
 Mountain Workers Unity Organization
 Atlanta Workers Committee to Fight Back
 Perry Homes Defense Committee
 Mrs. Dorothy Cutts
 Black Women's United Front, Atlanta
 Ron Carter, Chairman, Atlanta Workers Committee to Fight Back
 Tampa Workers Committee
 Student Anti-Imperialist League
 New Orleans Workers Fight Back Committee
 Southern Conference Educational Fund
 Bob Zellner, Executive Director, Southern Conference Educational Fund
 Houston Fight Back Committee
 Workers United for Jobs and Justice
 Motor City Fight Back
 Chicago Workers Solidarity Committee
 James Jackson Defense Committee
 James Jackson
 Mrs. Ethel Jackson
 Steeled in Struggle Caucus, Youngstown Steel Corporation
 West Englewood Fight Back Committee
 People's Union to Fight the Crisis
 La Casa del Barrio, Denver

Coalition of Labor Union Women, Denver
 Colorado Workers Unity Organization
 Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization
 Fight Don't Starve Committee
 Concerned Workers Caucus, U.R.W. Local 984, Boston
 Troublesooter Caucus, U.A.W. Local 248
 Black Women's United Front, National Fight Back, Harlem
 Mother Jones Caucus, Chicago Coalition of Labor Union Women
 Unity Caucus, O.C.A.W. Local 490
 Cambridgeport Homeowners and Tenants Association
 Save the People, Wash., D.C.
 Alliance for Labor and Community Action, Wash., D.C.
 Washington, D.C. Fight Back
 People United for Justice for Prisoners, Dallas
 La Raza Unida Party, La Puente Chapter
 East Lake Meadows United Senior Citizens and Recreation Club, Atlanta
 Edgewood Action Group, Atlanta
 Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association
 Fred Walters, President, Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association
 Marxist-Leninist Organizing Committee
 Durham Organizing Committee
 Harry Haywood
 Communist Youth Organizations
 October League (Marxist-Leninist)
 Congress of Afrikan People

Denver Worker Explains-

'Why I'm Going to Chicago!'

Denver, Colorado—Candelario Soliz, an unemployed Chicano worker, recently won an important victory at the unemployment office. Mr. Soliz, 57 years old and the father of five children, was born in Texas. He's been working since the age of 7.

Mr. Soliz had not received his unemployment checks for more than five months. He told *The Call*, "I went to the unemployment office to find out what happened to my checks. A woman was helping me when this Mr. Pringle came up to me and told me to get the hell out of the office."

Finally, fed up with the situation, he went to the office with a lot of workers

from the Colorado Workers Unity Organization. "We had a big demonstration," he told us. "We went in and demanded to see the computer since they are always blaming it for the late checks. After that we demanded hand written checks for us and we got them that same day."

Mr. Soliz explained how this experience has taught him and his friends and co-workers some important lessons. "What we have learned is that we have to stick together and get organized. We need one big fight-back organization and that is why I intend to go to the Chicago conference. This is the way we can change this system."

UN VOTE CONFIRMS ZIONISM IS RACISM

A week of United Nations debate concerning the "question of Palestine" concluded on November 10th with overwhelming support in the General Assembly for a resolution classifying Zionism as a "form of racism."

The vote was 72 in favor, 35 opposed, with 32 abstentions. Farouk Kaddoumi, the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) at the U.N. hailed the vote as a great victory and noted that the PLO is "returning to our people with new hopes as a result of this historic decision." He also thanked various countries for their steadfast support in spite of U.S. ambassador Moynihan's strong-arm threats and intimidation.

Moynihan used a variety of tactics in his defense of U.S. interests and Israeli Zionism. At first he tried to postpone the vote until next year, on the grounds that "racism has not been clearly defined and is a subject which has not been thoroughly studied by this body."

Despite Moynihan's attempts to juggle semantics, racism is a fact of life which has been fully "studied" by the majority of the U.N.'s members.

Racism is a body of ideas and social practices promoted by the imperialist powers for the purpose of carrying out the domination of nations and nationalities. Ever since its establishment, Israeli Zionism has been used by various imperialist powers for the purpose of attacking the Palestinian and Arab peoples, and expanding imperialism's influence in the region. Zionism, therefore, is not just an attack on the Palestinians who live inside Israel's borders. It is above all a tool of imperialist expansion against the whole Arab people, and today both superpowers are trying to make use of this tool.

As a political movement, Zionism originated in the 19th century among wealthy European Jews. They dreamed of setting up their own "Jewish state" in Palestine where they could run their own enterprises instead of taking a back seat to the European capitalists. To achieve this, they called on Jews all over Europe and Russia, who faced enormous oppression and persecution, to emigrate to Palestine as the solution to their problems.

The Zionists cared nothing for the local Palestinian population. In the words of Herzl, Zionism's founder, "The land of Israel was destined to be ours. If need be, the local population can be relocated, in any event this should not keep us from our goal."

But before the Zionists could claim Palestine they had to drive 250,000 Palestinian Arabs off their lands. They had to torture, jail or murder 25,000 who resisted this robbery. They had to kill in cold blood 254 unarmed Palestinian villagers at Deir Yassin in 1948.

This record impressed British, French and U.S. imperialists. They began to join in the promotion and support of Zionism, not out of any love for the Jewish people (who faced discrimination in all these countries) but they recognized that this Zionist genocide against the Palestinians weakened the nationalist movement among the Arabs. They saw in a Zionist state the possibility for a reliable puppet which could be used to attack the Arab peoples and supervise the flow of profits out of the oil-rich Middle East.

As a result, all the imperialist powers of the world be-

gan to support the Zionists, turning a blind eye to the outrages committed against the Palestinians. Even the Hitler fascists secretly made deals with the Zionists, in the hopes of manipulating this movement for their own purposes.

As early as 1947 when the creation of the state of Israel was first proposed to the United Nations, all the African and Asian countries opposed it. They knew from their own experience that the big imperialist powers were not out to "help" the Jews or any oppressed minority, but were instead utilizing this racist movement to hold back the tide of national liberation.

Despite the opposition of these countries and the leaders of the Arab world, Israel was established as a Zionist state in 1948 with the exclusivity of the Jewish people and the Jewish religion as its cornerstone.

In the years since, the U.S. imperialists have become the main backers of Zionism, providing some \$15 billion in arms for Israel to attack its Arab neighbors. Israel has also maintained the closest relations with the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, often helping them to carry out economic and military penetration of other African countries.

Through its 27 year history Zionist Israel has driven 2½ million Palestinians into refugee camps. It has invaded and occupied Arab lands greater than its own original size. It has put Arab workers into its factories earning 40% of the wages of Jewish workers, and barred them from the Zionist-run Labor Federation. It has denied all the rights of citizenship to the Palestinian, yet it has established a "law of return" guaranteeing citizenship to any Jew who emigrates there. It has seized the Palestinian desert settlements with the greatest record of militancy and expelled the local population in order to establish military bases and para-military "agricultural settlements." It has subjected Moslems wishing to worship in the holy city of Jerusalem to constant surveillance and search, and has tortured hundreds of civilians on charges of being "guerrillas."

These acts of the most blatant terror, racism and genocide have aroused the massive opposition of people throughout the world, and even in Israel itself. For example, Israel Shahak, the Chairman of the Israeli League for Civil and Human Rights recently told two Western journalists that "There is no such thing as a humane Zionism. It is a contradiction in terms."

Said Shahak, "The Palestinian flag is completely forbidden. It is a criminal offense to even have a Palestinian flag in your house. Poems . . . are forbidden if they even hint about the Palestinian entity. Even pictures are forbidden. In al-Bira municipality, pictures of Palestinian folklore dancing, and so on, which were donated to the municipality were commanded by the military government to be put in storage."

It is this type of oppression which the majority of the world's countries have correctly denounced as racism.

And it is based on these facts also, that a growing number of the world's countries have extended recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization rather than to the Zionist Israeli state. While the Zionist state denies even the most basic rights to Palestinian Arabs, the PLO program calls for all of Palestine to become a democratic

state in which Jews, Christians, and Moslems would all be guaranteed equal rights.

It is important to note that while the Soviet Union has hailed itself as the "champion" of the Palestinian cause, it is precisely on the question of Israel that it abandons the Palestinians. While hypocritically supporting the anti-Zionism vote, the USSR also declared that it was not opposed to Israel's continued existence as a state. In fact the social-imperialists of the Soviet Union have carried out frequent contacts with the Zionist government aimed at normalizing relations. They have also been supplying the Zionist state with a steady wave of Jewish immigrants helping to solve Israel's military manpower shortage.

Like various imperialist powers before it, the Soviet Union is trying to make use of Zionism's racist attacks to keep the Arab people weak and dependent on Soviet "aid." For example, at the very moment when the Arab countries were struggling for victory in the 1967 and wars, the Soviet Union halted military aid and supplies. Now the social-imperialists are pressuring Egypt to pay some \$6 billion for previously-supplied weapons. As a result, they are serving only to undermine Arab unity and promote the continued expansionism of the Zionist state.

Mirroring this treachery, the revisionist Communist Party here has also paid lip service to opposing Zionism while actually defending the existence of the Zionist state. Says the Daily World Nov. 8 edition, "We must on the other hand disassociate ourselves from those who call for the dissolution of Israel as a sovereign state." Apparently, these revisionists, seeking to expand Soviet influence in the Mideast and keep the Palestinian movement weak, are willing to compromise even with the racist Zionist state to achieve these ends.



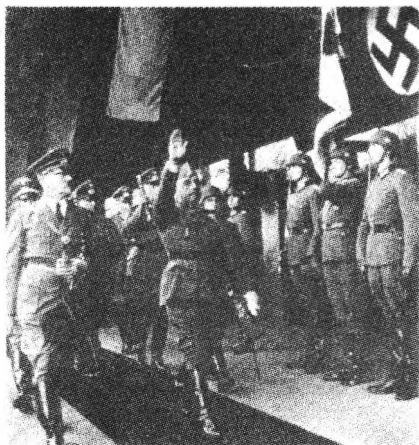
Zionist troops occupy Palestinian town of Nablus.

In the weeks since the Zionism vote, the pro-Zionist forces in the U.S. and around the world have unleashed all sorts of propaganda, slanders, and wild actions aimed at discrediting the United Nations and in particular the Arab countries. The U.S. has joined in this attack with Moynihan, Kissinger, Ford and hundreds of Washington political figures denouncing the vote and questioning U.S. presence in the United Nations.

It seems that nothing frightens the imperialists like the truth. The fact is that the racist character of Zionism cannot be concealed any longer. Nor can the imperialists' rush to defend Zionism hide their use of it as a pawn in the Mideast against the liberation of Palestine.

The UN vote was a victory in mobilizing opposition to Zionism and bringing the truth about it before the world. But the struggle against Zionism cannot be confined to that alone. It must be linked to the struggle against the two superpowers who are the main promoters of Zionism in their schemes for Mideast domination.

'Francoism' Without Franco



Franco and Hitler together in 1940.

The death of Spain's ailing fascist dictator, Francisco Franco, holds no signs of improvement for the conditions of the Spanish and Basque peoples in the near future. Rather, it signals another round of increased superpower contention for the Iberian Peninsula and an attempt by the reactionaries to present to the world the image of a "liberalized" Spain under Prince Juan Carlos.

Franco, who has ruled Spain since the victory of his fascist counter-revolution in 1939, was a close ally of Hitler and Mussolini in World War II, even while Spain was formally "neutral." Following the war, his tottering regime was propped up by U.S. imperialism because of its value in the struggle against the then-socialist Soviet Union. Today Spain has great strategic worth to the U.S. imperialists in their frantic struggle with the now-imperialist Soviet Union for domination of Europe. The U.S. government has been granted use of military bases in that country under an agreement which was renewed in 1970.

Throughout his rule, Franco has served as a faithful pawn of foreign imperialism and has been a rabid anti-communist who completely betrayed the national interests of the Spanish people. Spain is one of the

poorest countries in Europe and is presently locked in another severe economic and political crisis. Over one million workers are unemployed. Another five million are forced to wander in foreign countries in search of work. Four million families lack even the most elementary services, such as running water and electricity. Inflation is running at over 20% a year.

The Franco regime was so weak that it was able to exist solely through the use of open terror against the growing people's movement and only then with backing from the U.S. In recent months, Franco ordered the brutal repression and murder of many Spanish and Basque revolutionaries including leaders of the revolutionary Communist Party of Spain (M-L), the ETA (Basque nationalist organization) and the Patriotic Anti-fascist Revolutionary Front (FRAP).

Franco's successor, Prince Juan Carlos, was hand-picked to carry on his fascist work. But the prince, one of the last ruling monarchs in Europe, is being painted by the imperialist press as a "liberal" and a "reformer." The USSR, which has made new inroads in recent months in Portugal, is also playing the dangerous game of pret-

tifying the new regime. The same holds true for the Carrillo revisionist Communist Party which has steered the people's struggle off its revolutionary course.

On top of this, the regime has been forced to make some small concessions in the wake of massive strikes and demonstrations in Spain, Euzkadi (Basque region) and throughout Europe, following the recent executions of five revolutionary leaders. This "liberalization" of the fascist ruling class is nothing but a gimmick by the U.S. imperialists to try to get Spain accepted into NATO. This has proven impossible in the past due to the popular hatred for the Franco regime in Europe.

However none of these illusions will be able to turn around the growing revolutionary movement in Spain, a movement which is merging closer than ever with the Basque national liberation movement. Despite the continued fierce repression in that country, the people's struggle continues to advance. It is not simply a struggle for restoring "political freedoms" under the present regime of Francoism without Franco. It is a revolutionary struggle which will eventually put power into the hands of the Spanish people themselves.

WAR THREAT BEHIND WHITE HOUSE SHAKE-UP

The heavy footsteps of the third world war—a threat that is coming nearer despite the talk of “detente”—were the main impulse behind the recent shakeups in the White House.

Kissinger and Schlesinger, the two central figures in the reshuffle, headed up different camps in a fight within the government over war policy toward the other superpower. In recent months, as U.S.-Soviet contradictions sharpened in Europe and elsewhere, the Kissinger-Schlesinger disagreements had turned into shouting matches inside the top-level National Security Council.

President Ford, trying to “look presidential” as the election season opened, lashed out at both his chief advisers, and made changes at the CIA and the Commerce Department in the bargain. But if he hoped his moves would smother the war policy differences, Ford clearly stumbled. Instead of restoring harmony, or the look of it, he stirred up a big debate and possibly turned war policy into a campaign issue.

Ford’s challenger Ronald Reagan, for one, said “third world war” no less than 18 times in a speech when he meant to say “third world”—or did he? He later joked that it had been a “Freudian slip.” And Richard Nixon weighed in with the remark that it might take a war to “get America together again.”

Inside Ford’s “own team” there are pretty much the same disagreements on war policy as in the team he got from Nixon. Donald Rumsfeld, the new Secretary of Defense, made a point of saying he had “no policy differences” with the fired Schlesinger. And Kissinger’s replacement as head of the National Security Council—a more powerful job than Secretary

of State—is Gen. Brent Scowcroft, who most Washington-watchers think has no policy differences with Kissinger.

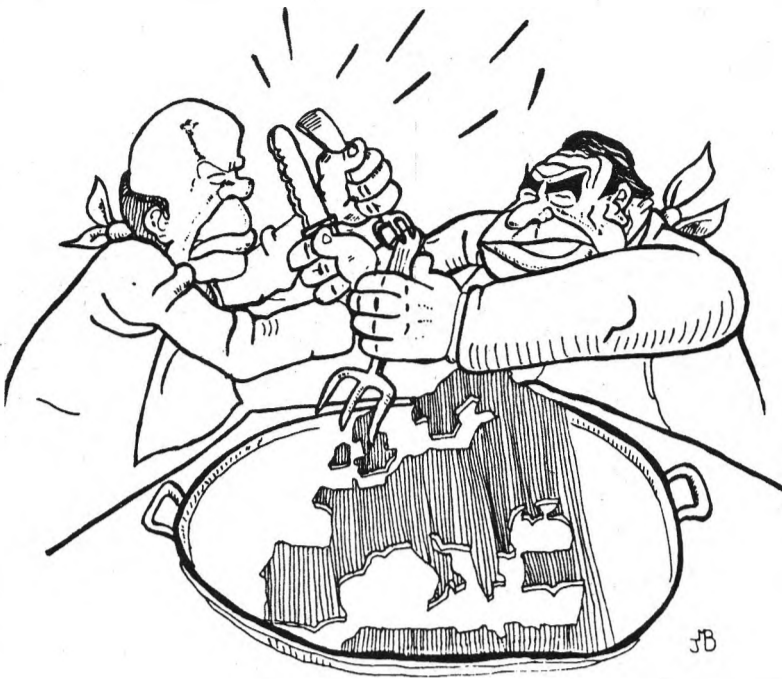
As Thanksgiving approached, Kissinger himself was forced onto the gangplank, facing a possible (but unlikely) jail sentence on a contempt-of-Congress charge. It’s clear that the congressional attack stemmed from broader political dissatisfaction with Kissinger’s pro-“detente” policies. It is a sign that the conflicts on war policy are unresolved—and very sharp.

Kissinger’s seeming inability to reply to Soviet advances in the Mediterranean, Portugal, Angola and other points of contention between the superpowers clearly had a lot to do with the widening opposition to him among the ruling circles.

The main issues between the “detente” line pushed by Kissinger and the “hard line” that Schlesinger represented revolve around how to size up the USSR, and secondarily, how to treat Europe.

According to the pro-“detente” theory, the USSR genuinely doesn’t want to get into a direct clash with the U.S., and vice versa, because this would trigger all-out nuclear war in which both sides would get wiped out. Since the superpowers allegedly can’t fight each other—at least not directly—Kissinger argued they should make concessions on military questions and make lots of money on mutual trade and investment.

Schlesinger’s argument basically challenges the theory that any direct clash between the super-



powers means mutual super-suicide. Lower-level wars are possible, he argued, up to and including full-scale conventional wars (even including tactical nuclear weapons) without triggering the holocaust.

A conventional war is not only possible, say the Schlesinger forces, but is actually being prepared by the Soviet bloc in Europe. As proof the former Secretary of Defense pointed to the rapid build-up in recent years of Soviet-bloc troops in Eastern Europe, equipped with ever bigger quantities of the newest models of conventional arms. In fact, the Warsaw-pact forces have grown considerably stronger in manpower and equipment than the

NATO forces on the continent.

For all the concessions that Kissinger made and planned to make, Schlesinger observed, the USSR had made no counter-concessions in this most important area. While Schlesinger viewed the Soviet buildup in Europe with alarm, and pressed for counter-measures, Kissinger seemed unconcerned, and put his faith instead into the Moscow-initiated European Security Conference in Helsinki. (See *The Call* Sept. 1975)

While Schlesinger worked closely with the Western European governments and tried to promote unity among them and with the U.S., Kissinger tended to treat these governments with contempt. Kissinger several times used “big-stick” tactics and divide-and-rule methods against the Western European governments, while cultivating the coziest of relations with Moscow.

This is why a number of Western European leaders voiced regret and alarm at Schlesinger’s departure, but the Moscow-line revisionist “Communist” Party hailed his ouster as a “plus for detente.” Reactions to Kissinger run the other way.

Kissinger’s policies have become famous for their implied faith in the durability of superpower peace. He is the main government spokesman pushing the myth of “detente.” Schlesinger was the main government spokesman for the view that superpower contention is the reality of

today’s world and that this contention is bound to increase.

At the same time the two lines among the ruling circles have a lot in common also. For one thing, both sides hold with the fiction that the USSR is a “socialist” or “communist” country, despite the fact that this hasn’t been true for almost 20 years now. (The USSR today has a capitalist, imperialist system similar to the one here.)

For another thing, both lines are quite “hard” against the Third World countries. Both believe in keeping or creating a “sound investment climate” in the Third World by any means necessary, which means the violent suppression of the Third World peoples’ striving for independence and revolution. The “ideal” Third World country, as both lines see it, is something like the South Korean or Haitian dictatorships, where all labor unions and political organizations are outlawed and wages are just pennies per day.

Schlesinger, to give an example, threatened to use nuclear weapons against North Korea. Kissinger’s record is in the same spirit. The satiric 1972 Christmas bombing of Hanoi was a Kissinger brainchild. This same Kissinger, whom Brezhnev hailed as a “man of peace” because of his concessions to the U.S.S.R., also initiated the carpet bombings of Laos and Cambodia, the 1973 massacre in Chile, the U.S. rapprochement with apartheid South Africa, the attempted “food blackmail” of the Third World, record levels of U.S. support for Zionist Israel, and other deeds that haven’t been uncovered yet. For seven years Kissinger was in charge of all CIA activity domestically and abroad.

Kissinger has for many years been the private property of the Rockefellers. “Detente” has been a line that served better than any other the momentary interests of the far-flung Rockefeller banking and industrial empire. Schlesinger by contrast was never a part of the Rockefeller stable. He wore the colors of the Rockefellers’ chief New York rivals, the Citicorp group, whose Citibank pulled ahead of the Rockefellers’ Chase Manhattan a few years ago to become Wall Street’s number one parasite. As for Ronald Reagan, he broke into the big-time decades ago as a pitch-man for the Morgan group’s General Electric monopoly, and still runs the same line.

Whose interests won, whose lost in the White House shakeups? At first sight it seemed that Kissinger and his backers had the day. Then the pendulum swung against Kissinger and “detente,” with Ford’s announcement that the next U.S.-USSR summit probably would not take place before 1977. But the in-fighting isn’t over, and the differences among “our” finance capitalists over war policy will probably become more vicious as the contention and war preparations of the two superpowers intensify. In any case, the working class and national minority people—who always fight the wars and pay for them too—must get prepared and mobilized to fight back against the war threat and against the imperialist system of bot’l superpowers that lies at the root of it.

Unemployment jumps again

Recovery Talk Soured by Facts

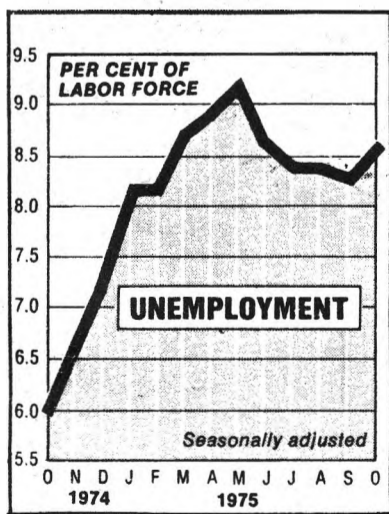
The administration’s celebration of the economic “recovery” turned sour in mid-month as the Labor Department released the October statistics.

The figures showed an inflationary jump of 1.8% in wholesale prices during the month, which would work out to nearly 24% compounded over a whole year.

At the same time unemployment deepened from 8.3 to 8.6%, officially. The official rate of Black unemployment went to 14.2%, for adult women to 7.8%, and for youth to 19.9%. Unemployment among Black and other oppressed nationality young people stuck around 50% in major city ghettos and barrios.

“We shouldn’t get too excited,” commented one of the chief economic clowns in the White House. “It’s just a jiggle in the figures,” nodded one of his esteemed colleagues. As for action proposals to solve the problem, Labor Secretary John Dunlop and chief labor statistician Julius Shiskin stepped forward with a brilliant one: redefine the concept of “unemployment” that the figures are based on.

The current definition is “somewhat vague,” one of Dunlop’s underlings told Business Week Nov. 24. The proposed new concept would not count as “unem-



employed” those people who unemployment clerks think are just “casual job seekers who may not be serious in their efforts,” Shiskin explained. Business Week worried that the proposal might be a “political tinderbox.”

It was clear from the figures that the stabilization of capitalism proclaimed by the administration—and eagerly swallowed by some on the left—had been extremely temporary. It was so fleeting, in fact, that a long view may show most of it as a statistical quirk. At least one bourgeois economist, Milton Moskowitz of Wall Street’s Dean Witter & Co., has gone on record calling the celebrated “recovery” an “accounting anomaly.”

The October figures, in fact, showed more tunnel and little light ahead. Most ominous were the inflation figures. Wholesale price levels usually run ahead of retail prices by a few weeks to a few months. Thus the October wholesale leap spells a disastrous retail price jump coming up possibly around early spring.

Here too the government is ready with a solution: next April 13, the old two-dollar bill will be re-introduced. At recent inflation rates, the value of 1970’s one-dollar bill will drop below 50 cents in 1980 at the latest; and if the October inflation rate should keep up, it will soon take a wheelbarrow full of money to buy a shopping cart of groceries.

Higher retail prices mean relatively fewer people able to buy; and this translates into unsalable inventories, production cutbacks and more unemployment. Latest available figures in fact showed the beginnings of a fresh inventory pileup and a production slowdown. The pacesetter iron and steel industry as well as machinebuilding (business equipment), in particular, registered further absolute drops from already depressed levels.

In a word, as *The Call’s* lead headline proclaimed last month: What recovery?

4th Largest Bank Failure in History

Milwaukee, Wis.—Making a mockery of the government’s whistle-in-the-dark “recovery” predictions, the fourth largest U.S. bank failure since the Great Depression took place Oct. 21 in Milwaukee. American City Bank collapsed despite \$20 million of last-minute loans pumped into it by the federal government, which arranged a shotgun merger of American City into another large Milwaukee bank. Willing, as usual, to come to the aid of the bankers, the government picked up the merger tab of \$94 million.

Thief Cries, 'Stop Thief!'

In an arrogant display of pure demagogery, U.S. representative to the United Nations Daniel Moynihan expressed his government's sudden "concern" with the treatment of political dissidents and introduced a resolution Nov. 12 calling on all countries to release political prisoners.

Such hypocrisy from the U.S. government is nothing new. Like the murderer caught red-handed who nervously cries out his innocence, the U.S. imperialists hoped to shield their own crimes in this regard with their phoney "concern" for the fate of political prisoners.

But what about the fate of political prisoners right here in the "democratic" United States? What about the thousands of men and women, especially of the oppressed nationalities, who are subjected to false imprisonment, torture, and even murder because they dared to rebel against exploitation and oppression?

According to the draft resolution on political prisoners, the U.S. is "deeply disturbed" at the reports of "arbitrary arrest and detention and unfair trials" for persons who express "views at variance with those held by their governments or who oppose racial discrimination."

If the U.S. rulers are so "deeply dis-

turbed, they should examine the case of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, who along with his friend John Artis was framed for the murder of three whites and has since spent over eight years in prison. Carter, an Afro-American, was framed for political reasons soon after he publicly spoke out against police terror in the Black community (see article next page). The U.S. resolution doesn't mention this!

What about the case of the San Quentin Six, four Black and two Latino prisoners currently being railroaded to a life in prison by officials seeking to cover-up their own role in plotting the assassination of well-known Black revolutionary prisoner George Jackson?

There's also the open repression and murder of Native American activists, particularly directed against members of the American Indian Movement (AIM). In a desperate attempt to crush their resistance to oppression, the FBI and other police and military agencies have assaulted, arrested, and even shot down in cold blood AIM members and their supporters.

The U.S. resolution also expresses so-called concern over the fact that many dissidents and others who fight against racial discrimination "have been subjected to tor-

ture."

The hypocrisy of such "concern" is apparent, for in the U.S. federal prison at Marion, Illinois, inmates have been subjected to shock therapy, drug experimentation, and other "scientific" torture methods under the disguise of "Behavior Modification Therapy." Through the use of these methods on rebellious prisoners housed in what is called the Long Term Control Unit, prison officials have succeeded in causing dozens of suicide attempts and at least two known suicides. As *The Call* goes to press, we have received word that still another man has been "found" hung dead in his cell. At this time, we have no way of knowing if the guards murdered him outright, or if the authorities drove the prisoner to take his own life out of desperation.

NOT PRETTY RECORD

Not a very pretty record for the U.S. imperialists, who loudly proclaim America to be the "champion of democracy" and the "bastion of freedom." Of course the real question is "democracy" for whom? Freedom for whom? This is the question that the ruling class and their spokesmen like Moynihan refuse to address in their hypocritical appeals for "freedom."

Their "freedom" is not meant for the courageous activists cited above who dared to stand up to repression and exploitation. Nor is it meant for the 5 Puerto Rican Nationalists, the longest held political prisoners in U.S. history. They aren't talking about freedom for the Attica Brothers, who face numerous charges as a result of the heroic rebellion at Attica Prison in 1971 in which 39 men died for the right to be treated like men, not animals. Their "freedom" doesn't apply to the Attmore-Holman Brothers, who have seen one of their members stabbed to death by guards, one beaten to death, and one "mysteriously" lynched in his cell by guards trying to break their inmate organization. And it's certainly not meant for the more than 100 members of local fight-back organizations

across the country who face charges for their role in organizing working people and unemployed to fight against the economic crisis that is driving millions to the brink of starvation.

No, the only freedom the U.S. imperialists support is the "freedom" to starve, enslave and exploit the people of the whole world, including the U.S. The methods used against the working class and oppressed minorities in this country are some of the most barbaric the world has ever seen. The "appeal for political freedom" is a total sham.

The only way to free all political prisoners and stop the savagery that is committed daily against them is for the working class of all nationalities to rise up in struggle. For the second year in a row, the October League has called for National Days of Resistance to Repression (Dec. 5-7) in order to build the fight-back against the imperialists and the economic crisis they have created.

Anti-Repression Day activities in Detroit, Louisville, and Boston will focus on the busing question and the struggle to smash the growing segregationist movements incited by the ruling class. Events in New Orleans and the coal mining regions of Kentucky and West Virginia will strengthen the fight against growing Klan terror. Anti-Repression Day activities in Atlanta, Seattle, Houston, Washington, D.C., Milwaukee, Denver, New York, and other cities will include a variety of activities and demonstrations focused around police terror, attacks on minorities, and the growing fight-back movement that is being built in response to this.

In nearly 20 cities, the Days of Resistance to Repression will be used to help build for the National Fight-Back Conference scheduled for Dec. 27-28 in Chicago. At that time, the struggle against political persecution and all forms of oppression that have increased with the current economic crisis will take a giant step forward, as a national fight-back organization is formed.

S-1: A FASCIST LAW

On the pretense of reforming the legal system, a bill now before the Senate would give the ruling circles a free hand to exercise power unhindered by legalities.

Known as S-1, the bill is a clear step in the direction of fascism. If S-1 is passed:

—An FBI agent or federal marshal will be able to freely break and enter, search, steal, eavesdrop, bug, beat, shoot or kill, all without giving any legal grounds and with no fear of getting into legal trouble.

—Any person demonstrating in or around a courtroom, federal building, jail, military base or at a hotel or auditorium where a federal politician is making a speech will be liable to arrest on federal charges.

—Any newspaper reporter, editor or publisher who printed information exposing the government's wrongdoings, if the information was based on "classified" documents, would be liable for up to 15 years in jail and a \$100,000 fine.

—Any individual who joined an organization that says that a government of this kind is intolerable and ought to be overthrown and destroyed, now or at some future time, would be liable to arrest on felony charges and face long-term imprisonment.

In addition, S-1 would take away a wide variety of other formal legal safeguards that police, prosecutors, judges and prison authorities are now supposed to observe.

This reactionary, pro-fascist measure is an attack that takes special aim against the growing revolutionary and communist for-

ces. At the same time it hits all those who act for reform in the system. Revolutionary-minded leaders like Fred Hampton and Malcolm X, and preachers of nonviolent reform like Martin Luther King—both were targets of the fascist assault.

Bill S-1 and similar measures are being pushed at this time because the U.S. economic and political system is in its gravest crisis in a very long time. Those who now hold the reins of command—the handful of big monopoly capitalists, financiers, imperialists—are less and less able to rule in the old way. They are unable to master the people's fightback, or to control the economic crisis and the gathering war clouds abroad.

The S-1 bill must be fought, along with all the other fascist acts and policies such as police killings, sterilizations, attacks on the right to strike, and others. In this fight it's important not to fall into the dangerous illusion, now being promoted by the revisionist "Communist" Party of the U.S., that a fascist bill like S-1—or fascism as a whole—can be defeated by writing letters to Congress.

The CPUSA's call to concentrate on lobbying efforts converts the people's movement into a tail for the "liberal" monopolists and into a cheering squad for the Kennedy faction. The decisive battles against the S-1 bill, and against the whole fascist threat, will be fought in the factories, streets, and communities by the fight-back of the masses of people against the finance capitalists.

Remember Fred Hampton!

For the second year in a row, the October League has called for the observance of Anti-Repression Day during the week of Dec. 4, the anniversary of the murder of Fred Hampton in 1969.

Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party at that time, was shot to death in his sleep by a gang of cowardly Chicago police officers armed with automatic weapons. Hampton was an outspoken fighter in the struggle of the Afro-American people against police repression, and his death was meant to deprive the surging Black liberation movement of a courageous leader.

In that respect, the imperialists' gunmen in the Chicago police force succeeded. But, as Fred Hampton pointed out shortly before his death, "You can kill a freedom fighter, but you can't kill the desire to be free." The truth of his words are borne out today, as Black people and workers of all nationalities rise up in a growing and powerful fight-back against exploitation and political repression.

It's also important to note that December also marks the anniversary of the execution of John Brown in 1859 for leading an armed rebellion against slavery. John Brown, who was white, was hung in order to intimidate whites from joining up with Black slaves in armed struggle against their common enemy. But his martyrdom, like that of Fred Hampton, has instead served to give inspiration and courage to the masses everywhere who struggle for freedom.

Twenty Years Since Montgomery Bus Boycott

Dec. 1 marks the 20th anniversary of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. which set the spark that touched off the mighty storm of the civil rights movement in the South.

On Dec. 1, 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks, a Black woman, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery bus. That arrest touched off the boycott, which began on Dec. 5 and lasted for 381 days.

While the civil rights movement of the 50s and 60s won some significant victories in the fight against legal segregation, it left intact the system we are living under—a system rooted in white supremacy and segregation.

This year on Dec. 5-6-7, many people will gather in Montgomery for a series of meetings to commemorate the anniversary of this important day. Mrs. Rosa Parks will be one of the featured speakers at the meeting.



DECEMBER IS A HISTORIC month in the anti-repression struggle. On Dec. 4, 1969, Fred Hampton (left) was assassinated. On Dec. 1, 1955, Rosa Parks sparked the Montgomery bus boycott. At right, people of Montgomery board integrated bus.

The October League is calling for a nation-wide campaign to free the Puerto Rican working class leader Federico Cintrón Fiallo and build support in the U.S. for Puerto Rican workers and the struggle for independence from U.S. colonial rule.

Cintrón is the secretary-treasurer of the Puerto Rican Worker's Guild (El Gremio) and executive secretary of the United Worker's Movement (MOU) in Puerto Rico. He was arrested on August 13, framed by U.S. and Puerto Rican intelligence agencies on phoney charges of "bank robbery." Cintrón was recently released on bail after supporters in the U.S. and Puerto Rico succeeded in having the bail lowered from \$500,000 to \$20,000.

The arrest of Cintrón comes at a time of great upheaval in Puerto Rico. The growing militancy of the workers has been shown most

October League Calls for Freedom for Cintron Fiallo

recently in the general strike of public service employees and the 10-month old strike of cement workers. The role of U.S. interests and its colonial machinery in attacking these struggles has brought the demand for independence even more clearly into the worker's movement. The arrest of Cintrón is only one example of a whole wave of repression and terror directed against the labor movement and all those who are fighting U.S. domination of Puerto Rico.

In calling for this campaign, the October League takes note of the fact that it is no longer only one imperialist country which threatens the Puerto Rican people.

In the past period, Puerto Rico has become one of the Latin American areas of sharpest contention between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR. While unable to compete on an equal scale with the U.S. economic penetration of Puerto Rico, the USSR has attempted to exercise its domination through control of the independence movement. Therefore, the campaign to free Cintrón must be linked to the demand for genuine independence for Puerto Rico, meaning independence from both superpowers.

Already, a number of support groups have been formed for Cintrón's defense. The October League calls on all those who sup-

port Cintrón's defense and the cause of Puerto Rican independence to participate in the already-existing committees, and work to initiate committees where none exist.

The issue of Cintrón's defense will be brought to the factories, unions, caucuses and fight-back committees, because it is an opportunity to strengthen the bonds of solidarity between the workers' movements of both the U.S. and Puerto Rico. It is also an opportunity to advance the struggle for the full democratic rights for Puerto Rican people inside the U.S., who have been forced here by the colonial domination of the island. The campaign to free Cintrón



can build unity between the people of the U.S. and Puerto people who face the same economic crisis, the same repressive police agencies, and the same imperialist rulers. This unity is crucial to the success of the revolutionary movements in both countries.

**FREE FEDERICO CINTRON!!!
INDEPENDENCE FOR
PUERTO RICO!!!**



17-YEAR-OLD FACES ELECTRIC CHAIR

Hahnville, La.—Unless the people organize and stop this racist railroad, the state of Louisiana is going to execute a 17-year-old Black high school student on May 5, 1976.

Gary Tyler was convicted by an all white jury of the shooting of a 13-year-old white student from the window of a school bus during an anti-busing incident at a high school in a plantation area of southern rural Louisiana. Despite the testimony of the students sitting on either side of him and of the bus driver who all said that no shots were fired, the jury convicted him after only two hours of deliberations.

Tyler was known as a "troublemaker" by school authorities for his uncompromising stand in defense of the rights of Black people. Local Klan activity during the trial also had an effect in intimidating the jury into swallowing the made-up evidence.

Gary Tyler is innocent. His voice filled with indignation, Tyler told the jury that he was the victim of a racist frame-up. They didn't listen. But we must rise to his defense. We can't allow the state of Louisiana to electrocute Gary Tyler!

For more information on how you can help, contact: Tyler Defense, c/o THE CALL, Box 52187, New Orleans, La. 70125.

TODD-WOODS CASE 'LIKE JOAN LITTLE'

Alamo, Ga.—Speaking to some 50 residents of this south Georgia town (pop. 2,000), Shed Harris of the October League compared the case of Dessie X Woods and Cheryl Todd to that of Joan Little. "It's just like Joan Little. It's going to take the masses of people to set them free."

Cheryl Todd and Dessie X Woods, two Black women who face prison for defending themselves against a rape attempt, were indicted by a grand jury on charges of murder and armed robbery. They will stand trial this coming January.

The defense is currently petitioning to move the trial to a new location. Southern rural Georgia has a distinctive history of the oppression of Black people.

However, the struggle to free these two women is growing rapidly.

5,000 PROTEST S.C. POLICE MURDER

Florence, S.C.—"We have had enough of bloodthirsty, pistol-packing policemen," the Rev. Ralph Canty of the local NAACP chapter told nearly 5,000 people demonstrating here October 26. A week earlier, Marvin Muldrow became the fifth Black man to be killed by a white patrolman.

Although these murders have occurred in different places by different police forces, the killings all follow a similar pattern. In each case, the victim is pulled over for a supposed traffic violation and soon shot down by the officer. And the pattern to each of these shootings includes the clearing of all the officers involved.

In response to the growing fight-back of the people of South Carolina, Gov. James B. Edwards has set up an 8 month investigation into "possible" discrimination in the state's law enforcement. But while the governor has given the green light to continued police murders, the people are mobilizing to put a stop to police terror.

TWO UFW CALIF. ACTIVISTS JAILED

Lamont, Calif.—In this small farm community 50 miles from the nearest urban center, with a population of mainly Chicano, Mexicano, Filipino, and Arab people, two activists have been sent to jail for six months for allegedly "passing a petition with false signatures." They were convicted by a mainly white jury on the basis of a law that has not been used in California in 70 years. The prosecution never presented one shred of evidence to prove that one single signature was false.

THE CALL talked to Richard Flores and William Calban in the Bakersfield County Jail where they told us that the local authorities, growers and police "only wanted to get us out of Lamont."

The two have been active with the United Farm Workers of America (UFW), la Raza Unida Party (LRUP) and a community based organization called CUBA.

Activists in the community, with the help of the LRUP, are beginning a national campaign to free these two brothers.

Please send your donations to: Billy Calban/Richard Flores Defense Committee 10909 Main St., Lamont, Calif. 93241.

SUPPORT SWELLS FOR CARTER & ARTIS

Trenton, N.J.—In response to a growing surge of popular support for the release of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and John Artis, the New Jersey Supreme Court has agreed to directly review the appeal of the men.

The Supreme Court move was also the result of recent exposures of false testimony and suppression of evidence by the police and the state prosecutor.

In a mass rally last month, thousands of demonstrators demanded immediate release and a new trial for Carter and Artis. Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier addressed the crowd and expressed support for Carter. "Everything proves he's innocent," said Ali.

Hurricane Carter was a leading contender for the middleweight boxing title when he and his friend John Artis were falsely convicted of the murder of three whites in a tavern in Patterson, N.J., in 1967. Carter was framed because he had begun to speak out against police brutality and for the right of Black people to defend themselves.

In 1974, however, the two chief prosecution witnesses against Carter and Artis declared that they were forced to give false testimony by the state prosecutor in exchange for having pending criminal charges against them dropped.

Last month, defense lawyers for Carter and Artis discovered hidden police files that prove the police and state prosecutor deliberately suppressed evidence that would have cleared the men. The suppressed evidence included a description of clean shaven men leaving the scene of the crime. Carter at the time wore a beard. Another suppressed police report confirms the statements of Carter and Artis that they were with another man and far from the scene at the time of the shooting.

"Hurricane" Carter and John Artis remain locked up in the state prison at Trenton, New Jersey. Only the continued mobilization of mass support can win their freedom.

BETTY BRYANT FACES KLAN TERROR

Atlanta—"Remember, we still want you Betty. Don't Runaway. Death Now, You Red." These words, cut from magazines and newspapers and pasted up FBI-style, were found tacked to her front door by Betty Bryant late one night as she was returning home.

Bryant had received three phone calls from the Ku Klux Klan during the preceding 10 days threatening not only her life, but her two daughters, age 11 and 12, as well. She immediately had her phone number changed and unlisted, yet within a week, she started receiving the calls again. Obviously, the Klan has "friends" both

within the police and state government and probably Southern Bell as well.

The threats started shortly after Betty Bryant had spoken at a Raleigh, N.C. demonstration representing the October League and the Black Women's United Front in support of Joan Little. (See August CALL.)

The people in Atlanta did not take this Klan threat lying down. Bryant called a public press conference to put the Klan on notice that she had no intention of running away. "I don't consider these threats on my family as just an attack on me personally, but an attempt by Atlanta's rich and powerful . . . to scare me and the individuals and groups that I have been involved with . . . Neither I nor any of the organizations or individuals that I work with intend in any way to let these cowardly and despicable attacks hold us back."

Friends and supporters from all across Atlanta organized a daily guard at Bryant's home. This was made doubly necessary because, as could be expected, the police did nothing to investigate the threats on her life. The Klan, as yet, has gone no farther.

VICTORY IN CASE OF '13'

Los Angeles, Calif.—Charges against 10 of the "13 Against Deportations" were dropped last month in the wake of a growing movement in their support. While three of the 13 were found guilty of lesser misdemeanor charges, the defendants considered the outcome of the case a "clear-cut victory."

The trial grew out of last May's deportation round-up of 500 Latino workers at Beltline Corporation. Following this raid, (the largest single deportation raid in history) a protest march was organized by several groups at the Federal Courthouse where the hearings for the 500 were being held.

After being refused admittance to the hearings, 13 of the demonstrators were arrested when they refused to leave the building. They were charged with "disturbing the peace," "trespassing" and "resisting arrest" and faced up to a year apiece in prison.

In many ways, the arrests of the 13 helped spark the growing movement against deportations in the Southwest. The 13 received support from many groups, including la Raza Unida Party. Many of those arrested worked with the Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization (LALUO), which mobilized support for the case.

Defendant Barbara Ortiz told THE CALL that the cause ended in victory because "the state was afraid of the widespread sentiment in support of our actions."

Three of the defendants, Tami Dyer, Ben Jimenez and Kathy Seal still must pay fines of \$100 each. Donations are also needed to pay defense costs. They may be sent to: The Committee to Defend the Thirteen Against Deportations, 918 S. McBride St., L.A. Calif. 90022.

'We clothe the country but we can't clothe our children!'

On November 9th, *The Call* spent an afternoon talking with Mrs. Daisy Crawford, Mr. Bob Goodman and Mr. Bob Freeman, who have all been active in union activities in Kannapolis, N.C.—the home of Cannon Mills.

Mrs. Crawford, who has been a union and NAACP activist, was recently fired by Cannon. Bob Goodman is currently working at Cannon and has been active in the recent union drive. Bob Freeman is an organizer for the Textile Workers Union of America and grew up in Kannapolis.

Cannon, the largest U.S. manufacturer of towels and sheets, owns 16 mills in this area and employs roughly 25,000 workers.

The spirit of the Cannon workers seems unbeatable. Their experiences show that union organization in the Carolinas will take a tremendous mass effort which can stand up to the political power of the textile giants.



TEXTILE WORKERS are organizing across the south. Above, union drive draws mass support at J.P. Stevens mills.

Why did you begin to fight for the union?

Goodman: In my opinion, everyone is not treated in the same way over there. The company does strictly what they want to do. The other thing is that everyone is on production work. One night you might make \$35 and another night you make a mistake and get next to nothing. Production is counted by the week and there is no real way to figure out what you make. A fixer (highest skilled job, ed.) will make around \$4 an hour. But most Cannon employees are only guaranteed around \$2.60 an hour.

I've been in the mill now for about 24 years. If anything is ever going to be accomplished down there we've got to have a union. Otherwise it will be the same thirty years from now!

Crawford: Working conditions in the weave rooms are unbelievable. Eight hours—no breaks. You eat running your looms. When you go to the bathroom, there's no relief, so your looms will probably be down when you get back. Cotton dust gets all over your food. All they care about is that material. You're docked for bad cloth. Many times I've gone to a store here and bought towels that me and other weavers have been docked for. You pay once at the mill and again at the store. You don't get paid during breakdowns unless the machine is down all

night. If you ask to go home—well, you have got to be dying before they'll let you go.

Goodman: After working at Cannon for 25 years you can retire at the age of 65. Two years after that you can start drawing \$50 a month retirement. The money you put into the fund comes back to you at 2 per cent interest.

Crawford: Cannon now has about 15 to 18 per cent Black employees. Black people have always worked there but only in the janitorial jobs. Only since 1965 have Blacks been hired into other departments—and it wasn't until charges were filed against the company. I'd like to take you around to see where they have Black people living. They give Blacks the dirtiest old places for a house. One that I lived in before didn't have an indoor toilet. Finally, they put one in—in the middle of the bedroom floor.

Kannapolis is known as one of the biggest milltowns in the United States. Is this true?

Freeman: Well, Cannon controls the town completely—they own it. They own the entire downtown section, including the stores. They own the mill village which composes the biggest part of downtown.

Kannapolis is unincorporated, they have no elected form of government. They have a 39-man police force downtown, a security force and a guard force at the mills. These are all deputized and have powers of arrest anywhere in Cabarrus County. The Kannapolis school board is appointed, they pick whoever Cannon wants. Cannon built all the schoolhouses, they control the teachers and what's taught. The Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners is an engineer for Cannon Mills. The only form of government is strictly Cannon—they are the government.

On this Retirement Fund: no workers are on the Board, only mill officials. Cannon owns the Cabarrus Bank and Trust where the fund is kept. So they give the workers' retirement money back at 2 per cent interest—while they loan workers back their money at the prevailing rate to buy cars or a home. Cannon paid less than a million dollars in taxes to the county last year. They own one of the largest mill structures under one roof here. For all their plants and mill houses they paid \$900,000. Meanwhile they have unlimited taxing authority and raised taxes for the people from 300-600 per cent.

The Daily Independent is the only newspaper here and it is also owned by Cannon. About 20 per cent of the millworkers still live in company housing.

How did the current organizing drive start and how did the company react?

Freeman: The Textile Union Workers of America has made attempts before but this was the first time we made it to an election. Out of 16,000 we only lost by 640 votes. Cannon has felt pretty secure in the past but this shook them up.

Goodman: In October, 1973 we formed a committee and the election was held 13 months later. Sometimes we had the union hall packed.

Crawford: During the drive the company would pin things up on the bulletin board, run editorials in the Daily Independent or send letters to employees. They'd try to keep them out of the union by telling them they'd have to work harder or that the company might shut down altogether. They put one picture up on the bulletin board—it was of Black people. I believe it was the riot in Washington, D.C. after Dr. King was assassinated.

Goodman: They were trying to make

people believe that if there was a strike that Black people would beat up all the whites and burn down the whole place. This didn't have much affect among the whites. If it did, it wasn't expressed although it might have had some bearing.

Crawford: In the union we all work together—there is no color line. There is discrimination against the Black employee, but as far as getting money—Cannon shows no real partiality.

The situation is repressive. They don't want you to read anything at work aside from what the company puts out. But if all my work is caught up, no one is going to tell me when and what I can read.

I was discharged on April 22 of this year after the union lost the election. It was a complete set-up. I had been threatened several times and told I'd better keep my mouth closed. But you know I'm going to say what I want to whom I want.

A white, male employee came up to me and grabbed my breast. I slapped him and was discharged for misconduct. Nothing happened to him. This man and his wife are both anti-union. The N.L.R.B. wouldn't even take the complaint. Now I am blackballed. I can't even get those \$2 jobs. Once Cannon fires you it's almost impossible to get any kind of textile work. Now my daughter is having a hard time getting work. Cannon even tried to keep me from drawing unemployment.

North Carolina is supposed to be the most liberal southern state. Yet there is repression against the unions and this is the home of Joan Little. What needs to be done?

Freeman: There's no one leader or anyone in the state who will really expose the conditions here.

There needs to be a newspaper which exposes the whole thing. There are papers that will write something—but they won't really spell it out, they only go so far. Duke Power, the big tobacco and textile companies—that's who runs the state. These people in the government won't help a working person, a disabled person. They fight welfare which might allow a child's mind and body to mature. But I read yesterday that our Congressman from the Charlotte area, this bastard voted, for a single individual, a tax break worth millions of dollars. That's the kind of thing that has to be exposed.

"First in Freedom"—that's on our license plates. Really it's first in poverty. There are more persons on welfare compared to the total population than any other state. Textile wages run 23 per cent below average U.S. industrial wages. They are so low that Japan has started building plants right here in the South. Textile workers clothe the entire country yet hardly can make enough to clothe their own children.

This isn't anything new. During the 50's three union organizers were arrested during a strike in Henderson. They committed no crime except having a discussion. Come to find out the state of North Carolina had sent an agent in to talk to them about bombing a plant.

What about the future?

We intend to organize Cannon—it's just a matter of time. The vote was close. We've got the time—but time is running out on Cannon.

CONCERNED WORKERS CAUCUS TAKES ON CONVERSE RUBBER

Boston, Mass.—The fight back against all forms of repression and exploitation has gained strength at Converse Rubber Company. Facing increased job harassment, discrimination and a wave of suspensions and firings, the militant rank and file won significant victories under the leadership of the three-year-old Converse Concerned Workers Caucus.

In the last few months the Concerned Workers Caucus has overturned some of the sell-out policies of the union bureaucrats of local 984 United Rubber Workers and blocked company efforts to eliminate the Caucus.

Last October, for example, union hacks demanded a dollar hike in dues and expected to get it without discussion as they had in the past. But this time the Caucus leafleted the plant and mobilized large numbers of workers to the union meeting. The outcome was an overwhelming vote against the dues hike as well as a vote of no support for the present URW policies.

At the same meeting a landmark resolution was passed opposing the deportation of foreign workers. Among the many workers who spoke up to oppose the chauvinist and corrupt policies of the union misleaders was a young white worker, named Ray Lussier, an active member of the Caucus.

He immediately became a target for the bureaucrats' retaliation.

Lussier was physically attacked twice by union hacks, first by the local's notoriously racist union vice-president, Bernie McLaughlin. Ray Lussier was then fired for fighting on Company property while the other two were not even suspended. This was the second frameup and firing of a caucus member in the last month. Suspensions and written warnings were then given to caucus members who spoke out at the union meeting.

Far from discouraged, the caucus mounted a new campaign to oppose these attacks. A citywide defense committee was built to aid the fired caucus members with the aid of the Boston Workers United to Fight Back, the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and others. Leaflets and petitions were distributed inside the plants—gathering hundreds of signatures in support of the fired workers. In addition, a lawsuit was filed at the National Labor Relations Board by several of the caucus members opposing the company and union leaders' actions.

In the midst of the struggle sparked at the union meeting, Converse suspended about 50 workers. Most were non-English speaking Cape Verdeans and Latinos and

some caucus members. The company alleged that these workers were collecting unemployment checks while working. Most charges were false, and later traced to company "errors." The Caucus fought successfully for the rehiring of these workers, although the company is still holding back pay.

Converse workers and supporters also mobilized a strong rally at the Malden Courthouse in support of the caucus demands and of fellow worker Ray Lussier. Criminal charges were brought against Ray by the two union hacks who attacked him. He in turn filed charges against them. Despite company efforts to bail out the union leaders by testifying against Ray, charges were dropped. Outside the court the demonstrators chanted "Converse is gonna pay today, We want justice for our friend Ray!"

The rally was an inspiring demonstration of working class solidarity. The Concerned Workers Caucus is growing daily in its strength and influence among the rank and file. More and more workers see concretely the need for organization, to fight back in a strong and consistent way. The company and union hacks are running scared and at Converse Rubber they have a lot to be scared about.

ON THE LINE!

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS STRUGGLES FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY



CHACON REINSTATED TO POST WITH WORKER BACKING

Bayard, N.M.—“It was a tremendous victory for the working class in the United States,” Juan Chacon told *The Call*. He was referring to his recent reinstatement as president of Local 890, United Steelworkers of America.

Chacon had been fired in October of 1974 by Kennecott Copper Corp. for leading a supposedly “illegal” strike. For the past 29 years, Chacon has been

RANK & FILE BACKS FIRED STEWARD

Chicago, Ill.—In October, workers at Stewart-Warner Corporation elected Tom Farr as representative to the union negotiating committee to bargain for a new contract. A few days later the company fired Tom on trumped-up charges of “not making rate and purposely making defective machines.” Everyone but the union bureaucrats see these charges as excuses for firing a militant union activist. Hundreds of workers have signed petitions in support of Tom.

Earlier this year, Tom, a member of the Fight for Unity Caucus, was removed from his elected post as shop steward, after he helped to organize against a deportation raid on Mexican nationals working in the plant. He criticized IBEW Local 1031 president, Maurice Perlin, who publicly defended his complicity in the raid by saying, “It was only a matter of two or three illegal Mexicans.”

These events have shown the workers that the goals of the union leadership and the company are the same: to rid the union of all militant organizations and individuals so that they can lay-off, speed-up and fire workers at will.

STRIKING NURSES FACE COPS & SCABS

Rochester, N.Y.—260 nurses and service workers of the National 1199 Union walked out on strike here Nov. 3 at the Lakeshore Nursing Home. Three more homes are expected to strike Dec. 2.

Workers are demanding better wages (they now make \$2.10/hr.), benefits (there are currently no benefits), and better patient care. The home is understaffed, there are insufficient supplies and doctors rarely visit their patients.

Many of the patients and families are sympathetic. Those that are not bed-ridden joined the picket lines and two patients picketed in their wheel chairs. Local support is also growing. One Sunday afternoon picket line drew 250 non-union member sympathizers.

The strike is particularly bitter. Police escort vans full of scabs

a leading fighter in the Kennecott mines.

“We won,” Chacon continued, “because of support from workers here and in Canada, letters and petitions demanding a ruling in our favor.” International president I.W. Abel had opposed the strike and refused any support whatsoever to Chacon, who has been a strong force combatting Abel’s traitorous “no-strike” policies.

Juan Chacon is now running against Abel’s hand-picked candidate Frank McKee in the elections for director of District 38, USWA. This district includes 13 western states.

UFW WINS COCA-COLA BATTLE

Farmworkers in Florida have won an important victory—a tentative contract agreement between their union, the United Farmworkers (UFW) and the Coca Cola Co. whose subsidiary, Minute Maid, owns large citrus groves in the state.

Farmworkers at Coke are 75% Black, 18-20% Mexican and Chicano, and 5-6% white.

Citrus workers labored 11 months without a contract, while Coca Cola moved to break the union. The company cut wages and attacked the union hiring hall system. Workers also complained of racism and discrimination.

Support for the farmworkers was strong in Florida and around the country. Actions included sit-ins at the offices of Coca Cola in Atlanta, Georgia, and demonstrations in Houston, Texas, and Lakeland, Florida. The UFW had also threatened a nation-wide boycott against Coke.

24.2 Million in Unions

The rapid growth in the ranks of unionized government workers is the primary reason for the overall swell in the number of union members in the U.S. last year, the government recently reported.

According to new Labor Department figures, membership in U.S.-based trade unions and employee associations rose to 24.2 million in 1974, a two-year increase of 5%. However the great majority of this country’s 97 million workers are still unorganized.

TEXAS FARMWORKER STRIKES GAIN BROAD SUPPORT

The struggle to unionize the thousands of Mexican and Chicano farmworkers in Texas’ “Winter Garden” continues. Last May, a massive strike took place in the melon fields. A campaign then was held in West Texas to hit the agribusiness giants in Presidio and Pecos. Most recently, the Texas Farmworkers Union has hit the Valley’s multi-million dollar citrus crop.

The battle began on last September 29, when 20 year-round farmworkers from the Sharyland Farms walked off their jobs in protest against working condi-

tions. They asked the Texas Farmworkers to help them organize their strike.

Lupe Casares, an organizer for the Texas Farmworkers, explained that at Sharyland year-round employees are paid a top salary of \$2.10 an hour and are hired on a day-to-day basis.

80% of the strikers in the Valley are from Mexico. They have smashed the chauvinist myth promoted by the labor bureaucrats in the AFL-CIO that the interests of foreign workers and U.S. workers are contradictory.

The Sharyland strike was the

opening shot. The main work centered on the citrus harvest.

The Texas Farmworkers have refused to rely on big labor bureaucrats and politicians. Help has come mainly from local rank-and-file groups such as the Austin and Houston Committees to Support the Farmworkers, the Houston Fight-Back Organization, and the Kingsville chapter of La Raza Unida Party. The Texas Farmworkers have also received international support from radical peasant groups, trade unions and student groups in Mexico.

STRIKE HITS SAN DIEGO DOCKS

San Diego, Calif.—On October 1, workers of the Campbells’ Industries and San Diego Marine Shipyards went on strike. Members of Machinists’, Painters’, Electricians’, and Carpenters’ Unions totalling 1,400 walked out because Campbells’ refused to negotiate over safety conditions in the yards.

When Campbells’ insisted on mail-out ballots, workers responded by taking to the picket lines. The strike has been marked by heavy fighting between strikers and the local police.

This struggle comes on the heels of the longest strike in San Diego history, which took place at the Solar Division of International Harvester. Strikers from Solar stressed to *The Call* the need for workers’ unity in the face of the National Association of Manufacturers latest plan for union busting in this city. They said that employment applications for Campbells’ were being passed out at Solar.

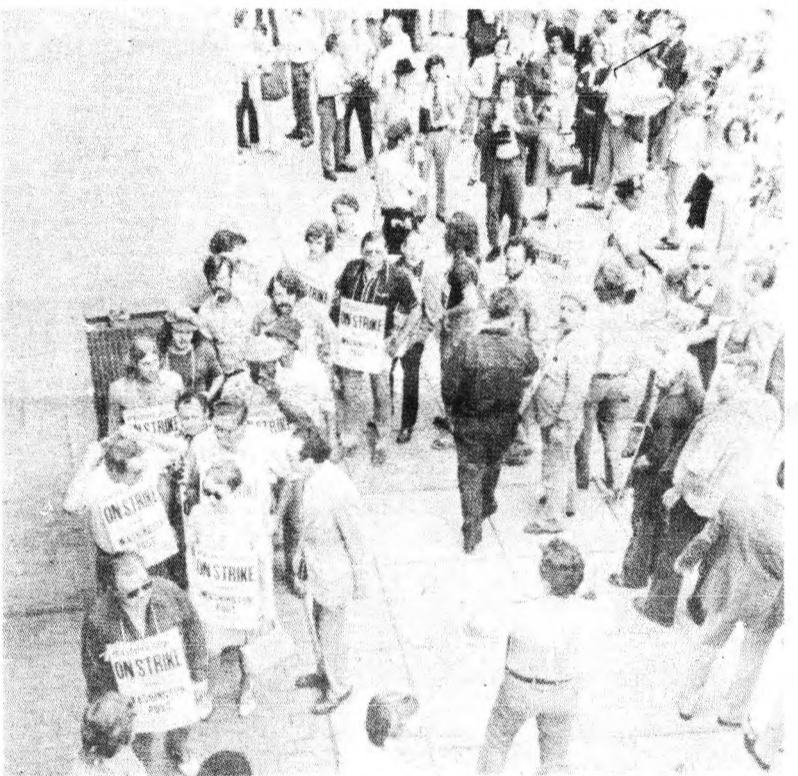
John Clay, business representative for International Association of Machinists Union, Local 389, told *The Call* that the “machinists were preparing for a long fight.” He said: “Our union is here to stay. If we don’t win this one it might take 15 years to recover.”

NEEDED -- WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

Expose the crooks, scoundrels and exploiters in your factory and in your union. Bring your fellow workers and your struggle into the pages of *The Call/EI Clarin* and into the ranks of the growing fight-back and revolutionary movement in the U.S.

By writing for *The Call/EI Clarin*, you can inform tens of thousands of working and oppressed people across the country about what’s going on in your plant.

We are building a weekly communist newspaper and a revolutionary party to lead our fight. We must build them together in every factory and in our communities. Fight back against the crisis, against the sell-outs, traitors and capitalists! Take up *The Call/EI Clarin!*



STRIKE BEGINS at Washington Post with 1,900 workers out.

WASHINGTON POST PRESSMEN SET ON VICTORY

Washington, D.C.—In the early morning hours of October 1, more than 1,900 employees of the Washington Post went on strike.

A unit of the International Printing and Graphic Communications Union (pressmen and stereotypers) initiated the strike six hours after the Post’s chief negotiator, Lawrence Wallace walked out of the negotiating session. Six other unions at the Post, whose contracts also expired October 1, joined the strikers. The Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild also voted to back the strike, but two-thirds of the Washington Post unit joined management personnel and hired scabs and are now putting out the newspaper.

Although the Post has cultivated a reputation of “liberalism” and “progressive journalism” for itself, it has now become apparent that it is a model of union-busting.

Over the past ten years the American Newspaper Publishers

Association, the organization which represents more than 200 newspaper publishers around the country, has mounted a campaign to smash trade union organization in its pressrooms. Already unions have been defeated in Los Angeles, Portland, Miami, Dallas and Kansas City.

Supported by member newspapers, the Association has set up a “scab school,” the Newspaper Production Research Center in Oklahoma City, where the Post sent 125 management personnel to be trained at operating the presses.

James Dugan, president of the unit, explained in a press conference that “the Post’s policy has been not to settle even the smallest grievances,” but rather to “provoke, harass and incite not only our members, but those of our sister locals.”

Pressmen on the last run of the newspaper before the strike, fed up

and angered by the strike-breaking preparations of the Post management, left the presses in ruins, to prevent scabs and management personnel from using them. The Post publisher, noted “liberal” Katherine Graham accused—the union of trying to destroy the “freedom of the press.” In a recent letter to employees, she hinted that the Post may never settle with the strikers.

The strikers, however, are determined. At a November 6th forum sponsored by the Alliance for Labor and Community Action, Local President Dugan pointed out that the situation of workers at the Post was “part of what is going on throughout the country.” But, he went on, “We made our point real plain from the beginning. We have been run out of a lot of cities. There is going to be a big difference here in Washington because we’re not going to lose this strike!”

CADRE SCHOOL STUDIES MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY OF THE STATE

The importance of studying revolutionary theory, as well as the Marxist-Leninist principles on the state, were some of the many lessons learned at the National Cadre School held by the October League last month.

The school brought together over 20 of the most active working-class and national minority members of the O.L. to spend five days studying and discussing Lenin's *State and Revolution* and the application of its principles to the current conditions in the U.S. and the world.

During the course of the school, the students discussed the different chapters of Lenin's work and heard presentations including: The State and Imperialism, The State and Modern Revisionism, Capitalist Restoration in the Soviet Union, and The National Question and the State. Students at the school discussed questions such as: What are the real possibilities for a new world war? What is the source of fascism in an imperialist country like the U.S.? What is the basis for class struggle under socialism?

The students were soon able to understand that making a correct analysis of these and other questions facing the revolutionary movement in the U.S. necessitates a correct understanding of the state. The line of modern revisionists was criticized point by point on such questions as the "state of the whole people" preached by Brezhnev and the "anti-monopoly coalition" strategy peddled here by the CPUSA.

In the discussion on the National Ques-

tion and the State, the imperialists' use of their state apparatus to maintain the brutal exploitation and oppression of minority nationalities was exposed. The students also learned how the proletariat's revolutionary program of self-determination, regional autonomy and full democratic rights lays the basis under the dictatorship of the pro-

letariat for the full emancipation of the oppressed nations.

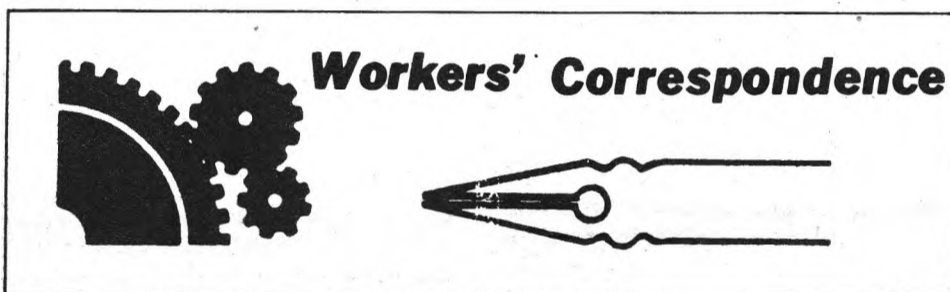
Through the course of this and other discussions, the students exposed the treacherous role of the revisionist CPUSA with its program of "freedom through the ballot box," which prettifies the existing system and separates the struggle for equal-

ity of the oppressed nationalities from the revolutionary overthrow of the imperialist state.

The spirit of proletarian internationalism was a thread that ran throughout the whole school. This was even reflected in cultural presentations given the last night of the school which included revolutionary songs, dances and poems about the peoples' struggles around the world.

The Cadre School was a strong force for building unity among the students and refuting the view that working and "uneducated" people cannot grasp the theories of Marxism-Leninism. In every study session, students actively participated, drawing lessons from the readings and their own experiences. On several occasions, students who had very little experience studying Marxist-Leninist theory worked together to make presentations to the rest of the school. This activity laid the basis for these Cadre School students to play a leading role in the education movement inside the October League and among the working class.

Based on the study and discussions of the National Cadre School, the October League has published a study guide on *The State and Revolution*, which is part of a movement to raise the theoretical level of the Marxist-Leninist movement. (This study guide is available through *The Call* for 50¢.) This, as well as the National Cadre School, is a component part of preparing for the qualitative leap ahead to the formation of a new Marxist-Leninist party.



Standard Motors Uses Layoff Weapon

We are writing to *The Call* so that all the workers at Standard Motors Co. know we are on their side and to expose the working conditions and give our point of view. *The Call* is our paper and no other paper would print our article.

The owners aren't for the workers and don't even see us—all they see is their production. The workers put out a lot of labor and work hard. When we want to struggle, the company lays us off. This happened after the last strike when a worker from the basement was laid off because he was a leader in the strike. It happened in the elections in the union last month as some candidates were laid off.

This is what the company wants to do to us. But we have fought against this. For example, last year we went on strike. The good thing is that we made the strike ourselves. We were outside for two days and there were still people working. We sent people in to talk to the union boss, Jimmy Donofrio. The union leaders in our plant work for the company not for the workers. But after many discussions, they were forced to support us and walked out. Although many of our demands weren't met and people were also laid off because of this, the strength and confidence that the workers gained by this action still holds us together today. We should continue to fight because it is the only way that we'll ever get anywhere.

We need to unite and we need to get organized too. We should fight against discrimination and the abuses against the workers. We should all read this paper and talk to other workers about it. If you have ideas, you too can write to this paper because it is our paper.

A Standard Motors Worker
New York

'I'll Raise my Baby to be a Fighter'

I am a Kiowa Native American Indian. I just had a baby and I want to tell people what I had to put up with from Denver General Hospital when I was pregnant and when I delivered.

I first went into Denver General when I was 5½ months pregnant and they told me I had to have an appointment. I went back five or six times and each time I made appointments and each time they told me I didn't have an appointment. Finally, I just quit going back.

At 7 months, I went back again and told them I wouldn't leave until I saw a doctor. Only after that I got an appointment.

Finally, after carrying my baby for 9½ months, I went into labor. I had to wait in the hall for 20 minutes before a doctor would examine me and admit me.

When I was ready to deliver, a nurse walked in and gave me a shot of demerol (a pain-killing narcotic—ed.). She did this without conferring with a doctor. In the delivery room, the doctor chewed her out good. I delivered shortly after that and my baby was given a shot of Narcon to see if she had withdrawals. Luckily she did not.

Why should the joy of having a baby be turned into such a horror show? Because under capitalism the ruling class is concerned only about their profits and never about the peoples' needs. This kind of oppression would never happen to a rich woman in this society. But it happens every day to those of us who are poor—which is most of us. I love my new baby very much and I'll raise her to be a fighter in the midst of the struggle against this capitalist ruling class. Only when we smash this government and run this society for our needs will babies really have a world worth being born into.

G.N.
Denver, Colorado

Difficult Life of Immigrant Worker

I am a woman worker from a country in Central America. My parents farm the land in my country, where they earn a miserable wage. That is the reason they couldn't give us an education. Since childhood I have suffered the hardships of life. From a very young age, I had to work in a textile factory. They gave me a salary of \$3 weekly. That's where I met my husband. He was a working man who struggled, working day and night.

We had to do what the bosses wanted since in our country it is difficult to find work. But my husband was a brave man and, seeing the injustice with which they treated us, he and some friends decided to organize a union to support the workers. The struggle was very fierce. The bosses realized what was going on and attacked the organizers, jailing them for two months.

At age 28, my husband died in an accident. We had six children. I worked at washing and ironing clothes, earning a miserable 30 cents which was scarcely enough to quiet our hunger.

When I first knew that I was going to be a mother, I made a promise to give my children an education. But in my country, the workers can't provide a good education for our children. We must make great sacrifices for one child to study, but six is impossible.

A friend helped me so I could come to the United States. I remember May 9th, 1969 when I had to say goodbye to my children. That morning has become six long years of not seeing them.

This is the reason that I ask everyone who believes that we, the immigrants, are the cause of the economic crisis: "Why don't you think carefully about this?" The millionaires won't do this. They humiliate the worker and exploit our lands, our mines. Because of them, we have to come in search of work. We don't get rich. We build up your industries with our sweat, and at a wage as low as they can make it.

These are the realities of life for parents who come here to suffer like this to ensure the future of our children. For us, the workers, we must fight to win.

L. G.
Boston

No 'Equal Opportunity' at Rheem

In February, 1972, I filed a suit with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC) and the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) against Rheem Manufacturing Company for discrimination against minorities and women in the better pay jobs.

Rheem is a factory that has about 800 workers, 20% of them minorities and women. Since the factory was built, minorities have filed suits. The suits have fallen on deaf ears.

In the early years of Rheem, when there were very few minorities, Rheem paid lip service to the seniority system. But they followed a policy of favoritism which hurt the majority of white workers.

Today, the union leadership has completely abandoned the struggle of working class people. For each discrimination suit filed, the union, Teamster Local 1781, refused to do anything.

The FEPC also said that there was no discrimination, only that there was an "under utilization of minorities and women."

Rheem has only hired one Latino woman and forced her to quit after about three months. For them it's worse at Rheem.

The EEOC has not done anything since I filed the suit but talk.

This has taught me a valuable lesson. When applying for a job, you see the plaque on the wall in the interview office, "Equal Opportunity Employer." If you feel you have been discriminated against, they say, you can file a suit. Don't believe it.

I remember what a worker said once. They take 10% of the cases and put them in the news in order to try and fool the people like they are doing something. They throw the others in the trash can.

You can get nothing under this capitalist system except some reforms that Blacks and other minorities and working class whites fought for during the 60's for the EEOC and FEPC which was correct. But what did these bureaucratic agencies do for us? Nothing. Minorities and working class whites must struggle together to get what's our. End discrimination against minorities and women!

V. Bonner
Chicago

'FIGHT-BACK 10' MISTRIAL

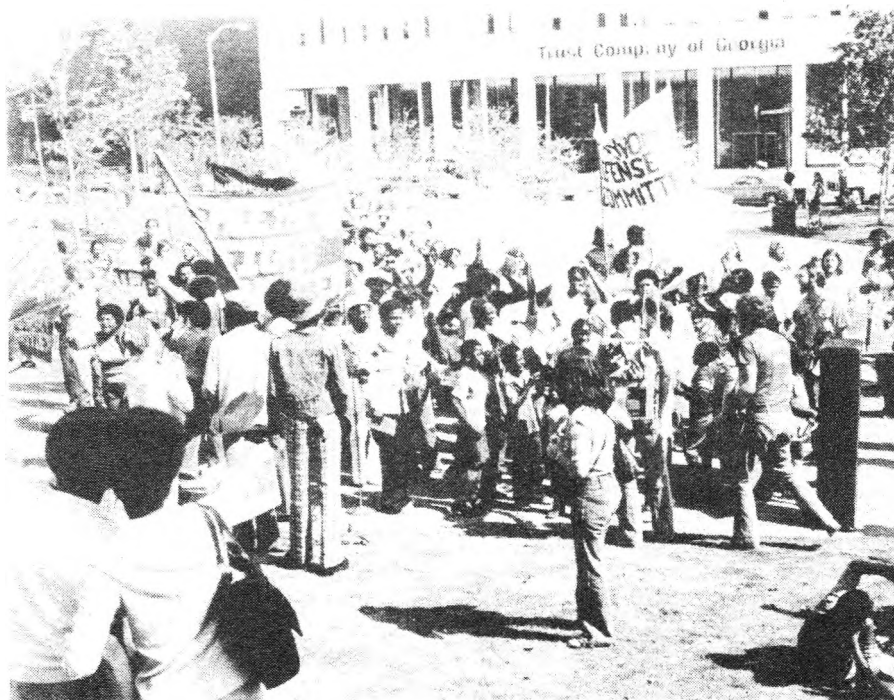
Atlanta, Ga.—A partial victory was won in the trial of the Fight-Back 10 as Judge Daniel ("Do-Time") Duke was forced to rule a mistrial. While a new trial has been set for Dec. 8, Duke was also forced to direct a verdict of not guilty in the cases of three of The 10.

The mistrial came following repeated attempts by the state prosecutor to red-bait the defendants. After it became clear that he had no real case against The 10 on the frame-up charges of "criminal interference," "criminal trespassing on government property," or "battery on state patrol officers," the prosecutor resorted to open attacks on the political views of the defendants.

The mistrial also prevented the defense attorneys from showing films on the April 23 demonstration at the State Labor Commissioner's office which would show clearly that it was the state police who attacked the peaceful demonstration rather than the other way around as the state has charged.

The demonstration was organized by the Atlanta Workers Committee to Fight Back (AWCFB) as part of the overall struggle for jobs or income that they have been waging in that city. Throughout the trial of The 10, the AWCFB has mobilized large numbers of supporters in front of the Fulton County Civil Criminal Courthouse as well as inside the courtroom demanding freedom for The Fight-Back 10. This backing, which came from all over the South, was another reason why Duke wanted a mistrial. The trial had received widespread coverage in the press.

To counter this pressure, Judge Duke brought high school students from the all-



FIGHT-BACK 10 case has drawn support across the south. (Cail photo)

white Christian Academy (set up by the segregationists to get around school integration laws) to view the trial. This back-fired, however, as several of the students became sympathetic to the defendants and, in fact,

continued to attend the trial after school let out.

The judge's collaboration with the prosecution and the police was evident at the trial as he repeatedly coached the state pro-

secutor into making objections and frequently made them himself. He overruled virtually every defense motion and stopped every attempt by the defense to answer the state's red-baiting charges with political responses. Yet the state's case was so badly battered by the fourth day of the trial that Duke had no recourse but to declare a mistrial and start again.

Lawyers Mary Joyce Johnson and Al Horn used cross-examination to expose the lies and contradictions in the testimony of the state troopers. After the trial several jurors told *The Call* that they were convinced that the troopers charges of assault were false.

As a last resort, the prosecuting attorney pulled out a copy of a letter which Ron Carter, AWCFB chairman, had written to the Atlanta Constitution. The article was supposed to "prove" that Carter was a communist, a fact which is well-known to everyone. Because of a technicality, the judge ruled this piece of "evidence" out of order. However, the prosecutor continued to pursue the same line of attack, asking Carter again if he was a communist. Judge Duke then used this obvious violation to rule a mistrial.

The formal basis for the ruling was "prosecution misconduct," but the state prosecutors breathed a sigh of relief when the judge threw out the trial.

LOUISVILLE FIGHT-BACK GROWS

Lessons Learned in Louisville Strike

Louisville, Ky.—Over 300 workers walked off the factory floors at the big Philip Morris tobacco company here in a three-day wildcat. The walkout broke out when a shop steward was disqualified on his job. Twenty-eight workers walked out, and when the next shift came on, a large majority of the workers refused to go in.

It was the first strike, legal or illegal, at Philip Morris in many years. This in itself was a victory, and is a reflection of how fed-up people are with the working conditions. The walkout really took the company by surprise. The workers' contract comes up in a year, but speed-ups and harassment have been stepped up since the economy has worsened. The company often tells workers, "If you want to stay in this plant, the best thing you can do is come to work. There are a lot of people out there who want to work."

At first the wildcat was about 50 percent effective, with both Black and white workers supporting it. On Wednesday morning, with about 300 workers out, a mechanic walked onto the picket line with a "Stop Forced Busing" sign. As one Black worker said, "To me, right there, that took most of the Black support away from the thing. The anti-busing movement has really hurt the union at the plant. Maybe the prejudice has been there before, but since the anti-busing movement things have gotten much worse."

After this incident, most Black workers went back to work. In the past, the union has failed to back up Black workers fired from the company. A few weeks before the walkout, union bureaucrats had been at the factory gates handing out leaflets encouraging workers to go to a big anti-busing demonstration in Washington.

When there had been a walkout of white workers on an anti-busing protest day, the company took no action. But with the original twenty-eight strikers' jobs on the line, and workers fighting for their rights, the labor bureaucrats sided with the company.

The union president kept telling the strikers that their action was illegal, and that they should all go back to work. The officials emphasized working through "proper channels," and relying on the "good will" of the bosses. But workers are tired of sitting around and never seeing anything

done, and were willing to take independent action to save their steward's position.

A white worker, in summing up the strike, said, "White workers need to support the Black man's struggle—not only around schools, but around job discrimination and political rights as well. A divided group, for instance in this wildcat strike, is hurting all of us, including the white ones. If there is ever going to be any progress in the plant, this recent strike showed that it is going to have to come from a united rank-and-file movement."

The wildcat ended with the shop steward back on his old job. This was a victory because that very demand was what sparked the wildcat. But lacking any support from the union bureaucrats, and letting the strike become divided weakened the workers' position. Twenty-eight workers were put on suspensions ranging up to a month. But many of the Philip Morris workers have learned a valuable lesson which hopefully will strengthen their ranks in upcoming struggles.

Black Family Faces KKK Attacks

Alfis and Doris Coleman and their children are a Black family living in the predominately-white Louisville suburb of Okolona. For the past four months they have been the targets of racist attacks. Now receiving support from Progress in Education (P.I.E.), an anti-racist pro-busing coalition, the Colemans are refusing to be terrorized out of the neighborhood.

How long have you lived in the neighborhood?

We moved here a year and a half ago. People always have been real friendly, too. Our kids would go over and play at their homes, and neighborhood children would come and stay at our home. We have four children, and some of the neighborhood

kids still come by to play.

What kind of attacks have been directed against your family?

Just four days after school started, at 4:00 in the morning, a brick was thrown through the kids' room. Then about a month later, another brick hit our living room window. There was a note on that brick; it said, "Niggers go back where you came from—Africa! Get out of Jefferson County, we don't want your trouble. Signed, Nigger hater." But that wasn't the end. In October they shot-up my car radiator, and my fence. Now we can't go for help, and being unemployed, I haven't been able to get the car fixed.

Do you think these attacks are related to the anti-busing movement?

Yes definitely, this has let the racists come out. They use the anti-busing movement to hide behind, and put forth their segregationist motives. They don't really care about quality education. This is a false issue. Sue Conner, leader of the anti-busing movement, says she's against violence, but she's out there when they cause trouble. The anti-busing movement is really directed against Black people. We get night calls all the time. These callers say they're from the KKK, and that they plan to burn us out.

Have you received any aid and support in the defense of your home?

We've been receiving regular help now from P.I.E., they come out here everyday with a 24 hour watch. Rudy Smith also has been giving us help. Some of our neighbors have offered support too, but they got to watch out for their own families. One of our neighbors here has got threats against his kids too.

Have the police or FBI done anything to help you?

Since the people from P.I.E. have come out here, the police have stayed close at hand. Before that they never came around. Once when they shot up my car and fence, I called the police at 5:00 and they didn't get here until 12:00. We asked the FBI to put a tap on our phone to trace these night calls we have been getting. When they put it on they never caught anyone, although we were getting a lot of calls. Now they told us to get the phone security people at the phone company to put one on, and the phone security people said the FBI has to do it.

Do you hope to hold out?

Yes, we don't want to move. Now with the help of P.I.E. and other people, we think we can hold out.



PEOPLE IN LOUISVILLE protest segregation and Klan attacks.

CALL CONFERENCE BUILDS THE WEEKLY PRESS



CALL PHOTOS

NATIONWIDE CALL CONFERENCE was a working conference . . .

Chicago, Ill.—150 people attended a national *Call* Conference here Nov. 1-2 to discuss ways to build *The Call* into a weekly newspaper and advance the work towards the building of a new communist party in the U.S.

There were people of many nationalities present at the conference, the majority of them workers. Demonstrating the broad interest in the construction of a weekly paper, delegates from 15 cities where local October League organizations do not yet exist attended the conference and, in many cases, decided to set up new *Call* Committees in their areas.

The theme that ran through the conference and its various workshops was the leading role of "collective organizer" that a weekly newspaper will play in the organizational formation of a new revolutionary party.

October League Chairman Mike Klonsky, in his opening address to the delegates (which was also translated into Spanish), pointed out that, "Building a Marxist-Leninist newspaper is a tried and tested road to building the party. Building the Marxist-Leninist newspaper and the organization around that newspaper provides the structure and the framework."

Going into some detail on what this framework means, he pointed out, "It's around this newspaper that thousands and thousands of revolutionary fighters can be trained and develop skills in agitation and propaganda, in organizational work—developing knowledge of open and secret work under very difficult conditions. It's around the newspaper work that they can deepen their links with the masses. The newspaper serves as the open voice of the party to the masses . . . it is with such a newspaper that the Marxist-Leninist party can successfully intervene in the spontaneous struggles of the people."

Responding to the pessimism heard in some quarters of the communist movement that we aren't strong enough to put out a

weekly paper and build a new party, Klonsky pointed to the example of *The Call*. After little more than three years of publication, it already has a circulation of over 24,000 and has built up a wide network of worker correspondents and local *Call* Committees in the factories and communities.

He criticized the practice of certain "independent" newspapers such as the *Guardian*, who really maintain their "independence" only from the working class. After 26 years of putting out their paper, they still have built no organization among the masses, confining themselves merely to analyzing from the sidelines.

A genuine Marxist-Leninist weekly, said Klonsky, must help organize and lead the mass movements. It must combine both propaganda and agitation to educate the people to the evils of the entire imperialist system and the need for a socialist revolution.

In each of the workshops, delegates engaged in struggle and discussion on the Marxist-Leninist principles involved in newspaper work and how to apply them in a number of fields. For instance, in the workshop on building *Call* networks in the factories, the question was asked, "Why so much emphasis on factory networks?" A Black worker from Detroit answered that it's mainly in the factories where workers

of all nationalities are brought together to share common oppression at the hands of the capitalists. "We're there every day in the plant," he said, "and that's the best place to organize against discrimination of Blacks and harassment against all workers.

The delegates then went on to discuss the leading role of a newspaper in building plant-wide organization. Giving examples of strengths and weaknesses in their own factory work, people strongly supported the idea of a *Call* network in the factory being more than just a distribution system. "Around this network," one delegate said, "we can build up a group of sympathizers who can mobilize all the workers for action." Other people pointed out the duty of the *Call* network to start up study groups and educate workers about Marxism-Leninism. Workshop leaders stressed the fact that a communist party must be based on the factory cell, with these newspaper networks as a method of reaching out to all the workers and recruiting to the ranks of the party.

WRITING WORKSHOP

The workshop on agitation and propaganda opened up a lot of discussion on how to use newspaper writing to bring revolutionary ideas to the broad masses and also to consolidate a core of advanced workers in a vanguard communist party. An agitational article, written to reach the broadest possible public, would take one glaring instance of injustice for example, and use it to expose an aspect of the capitalist system. A propaganda article goes into more depth on a subject, and is aimed at the smaller number of the more advanced.



...with a high spirit of unity among participants, responding to OL chairman Michael Klonsky's ca

A newspaper of the Leninist type must carry both types of articles.

Agitation and propaganda, when used properly, build up the broadest possible front of all the workers while strengthening the core of more politically advanced to give leadership and education to the struggle.

The Spanish language workshops demonstrated the importance *The Call* attaches to the rights of national minorities to use their own language. Unless this right is respected and workers of all nationalities encouraged to learn each other's language, a truly multinational communist party cannot be built.

After the workshops ended, the delegates got back together to sum up their experiences at the conference.

SPIRIT OF UNITY

A Black woman from Detroit said that she had been to many conferences in the past where there was nothing but talk. "But this conference," she said, "was a working conference, and the spirit of unity among all the delegates was something that really impressed me." She went on to say that before the conference she had doubted whether a new party could be built by next spring. "But I really think we're going to do it now!" she stated.

A representative of the MREQ (Revolutionary Student Movement of Quebec) in Canada expressed his support for the efforts to build a weekly paper and a new party in the United States. When he stated that the peoples of Canada and Quebec were on the road to a genuine Marxist-Leninist party also, he received a standing ovation from the audience.

Closing up the *Call* conference, Dan Burstein, editor of *The Call*, urged those present to build on their enthusiasm and their experiences to get *The Call* out to the masses of people in their millions. He closed with the slogan, "On to the Party! Build the Weekly *Call*!"

Revolutionaries and the '76 Elections

How should revolutionaries respond to the 1976 presidential elections? This topic was the subject of a November 14 forum in New York City, sponsored by the Congress of Afrikan People (CAP). Participants included Katibu of CAP, James Haughton of Harlem Fightback, Martha Schwartz of the National Interim Committee for a Mass Party of the People (NIC), and Sherman Miller, member of the Central Committee of the October League.

Debate revolved around the proposal by the Congress of Afrikan People for a campaign for the presidency in 1976. According to CAP's "Strategy '76" proposal, work around a joint, left, electoral campaign would provide an opportunity for broad anti-capitalist propaganda and organizing to be carried on by the co-sponsoring anti-imperialist organizations. While no decision had thus far been made about specifics such as who the candidates would be, the debate broke down into two general lines: one put forward by CAP, NIC and Fight-

back, who are in favor of mobilizing a left electoral campaign for 1976, and the other put forward by the October League, which opposes such a plan.

Katibu of CAP quoted at length from the works of Lenin and Dimitrov on the necessity for communists not to ignore electoral politics. Pointing to Mao Tse-tung's thesis that "there are three magic weapons in a revolution: a party, an army, and a united front," Katibu argued that a new party would emerge after the building of such a united front based on the election campaign.

The other two pro-electoral strategy speakers had a slightly different perspective. Schwartz of the NIC argued that "apathy is sweeping the land," and that electoral politics is the only way at this time to get people interested. The National Interim Committee led by attorney Arthur Kinoy, is opposed to the building of a revolutionary communist party in the U.S. NIC's isolation from and contempt for the masses of struggling people was reflected in Schwartz's query: "Where are these masses

HOW CAN UNITY BE BUILT?

Is it possible to unite the different Marxist-Leninist groups into one party? How can the present differences which separate these groups be resolved? What form would such unity take at the present time?

These are some of the questions that have been raised following the publication last month of the October League's call to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the U.S. The article, "Marxist-Leninists Unite to Build the New Party," calls on communists to move forward on the basis of the present favorable conditions and "carry out the actual organizational work of party construction."

In response, several groups and organizations, along with many individuals have expressed unity with the aims of the call. Others have raised questions and disagreements.

One point raised in opposition to the call was that the political differences among the various groups were "too great to be overcome" at the present time. The holders of this view maintain that the time for the organizational construction of the party is not yet here and that for the next period of time (possibly years) the emphasis must be on "ideological struggle."

We fully agree that differences among some groups are too great to be overcome. There are groups within the ranks of the young communist movement that have shown through practice their bankrupt character and their opportunist nature. Groups like the "Revolutionary Communist Party" and "Communist Labor Party" have taken their stand with the die-hard chauvinists or revisionists. The formation of their parties represented their formal break with the rising Marxist-Leninist trend.



ll to "Build the Party! Build the Weekly Call!"

On the other hand, there are firm grounds for unity among the majority of the young Marxist-Leninist groups and organizations and now there is a plan which can lead to this unity. Of course even among these groups, differences are bound to exist or emerge later. At this time unity can be built even with some allowable differences. The seven principles of unity laid out in the call to unite form a minimum basis to enter into discussions. Through the course of these discussions between the Marxist-Leninists, the inclusion and exclusion of other points along with a summary of past practice, can be used to deepen the initial unity.

There are some who would make abstract or minor points principal in these discussions and lose sight of the real burning questions thrown up to our struggle today. Minor points should not be used to prevent unity, but rather should be used to further the unity-struggle process inside the ranks.

It is true that in this period, the most decisive factor in party building is political line. Only on the basis of a correct political line which combines the principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions of today, can the new party be firmly established. Furthermore this struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism doesn't end with the formation of the party. Throughout the entire development of the party, two-line struggle must be carried out. Mao Tsetung wrote:

Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end. ("On Contradiction")

So we can see that the organizational formation of the party does not mark the end of active ideological struggle. It in fact heightens it and brings the struggle within the bounds of one unified central organization, with its own democratic centralism and its own organ as well as internal life.

Democratic centralism, combining both democratic style and unity of will and action necessitates a bold faith in the masses. It is with this faith that the OL has put out this call to unite.

This method of building unity is the communist way. It is at odds with various schemes of party-building based upon federalism or autonomism which would disrupt the iron unity needed for the working class to lead the struggle of all oppressed people.

Our party is being built in opposition to various forms of this federationism which in the past have kept our movement scattered and divided along national lines or on a regional basis. One argument of the federationists is based on the necessity of "freedom of criticism." By entering into party unity they fear that their independence will be compromised. On this subject, at the 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Lenin said: "We are not a debating club. We of course, can and will publish collections or articles, special literature, etc., but we have to fight under most difficult conditions and therefore we must be combined."

WE MUST PREPARE

The conditions ahead also necessitate the highest level of unity. With the sharpening crisis of capitalism and the growing danger of war between the two superpowers we must be prepared to carry out communist work under new conditions. To meet these difficult times, unity and discipline is of the highest importance.

But even faced with these conditions, these "independents" still insist upon their "freedoms." This shows their petty-bourgeois character. What are they trying to remain independent from? From what class forces are they trying to remain free?

Secondly they underestimate the level of the ideological struggle carried out so far. Over the past five years, great advances have been made in the course of the ideological struggle against revisionism and ultra-"leftism."

While there are still many shortcomings in our theoretical work, the growth of our movement has sparked a large-scale revival of interest in Marxist-Leninist theory. It has produced several widely-read theoretical journals. Significant steps forward have been taken in the development of communist theory on the questions of burning significance, such as the national and woman questions, the restoration of capitalism in the USSR and the fight against revisionism. There is a growing number of Marxist-Leninist works being published and distributed throughout the country.

Next to this can be weighed the theoretical contributions of those "independents" who are constantly baiting the Marxist-Leninist movement about its "low theoretical level." What contributions have they made? The main thrust of their limited theoretical work has been aimed at attacking or revising all of the basic Marxist-Leninist stands

on the burning questions mentioned above.

The gains made in isolating the opportunist trends, as well as the break made recently with the Guardian and other rightists who still conciliate to the revisionist Communist Party (CP), by no means have ended the struggle. Nor has the ideological break with the CP been completely made. In fact, this autonomism and decentralist trend has its roots in the line of the CP on organization.

The revisionists for example, repudiate in practice the communist line on building the party primarily at the point of production among the workers and instead put forth the line of community concentration based upon electoral districts. The revisionists also stand for autonomy rather than democratic centralism, while the revisionist leadership imposes their line upon the disorganized local groupings.

ORGANIZATIONAL LINE

To those who agree with the primacy of political line in party building, we must also ask, what about political line on the organizational question? Those who oppose the formation of the party under the present conditions are in fact taking the line of opportunism and many centers, a political line opposed to Leninism. It is a line aimed at preserving primitivism and keeping the communist movement from playing its vanguard role in the coming period.

The question of federationism has also come up around the plan for a weekly newspaper. Should the newspaper be a federative one, with all the groups entering into its editorial board maintaining their own separate organizations? We strongly oppose this approach. Our plan calls for Marxist-Leninists to liquidate the present organizations and unite into one party. The paper will be the central organ of that party, under the direction of a temporary central committee until the first congress can be called.

The line of the paper will be determined on the basis of the unity program of the party with active ideological struggle taking place within the organization. Through this work, the policies of the paper would reflect the stand of the entire organization.

In conclusion, it is not only possible but absolutely necessary for Marxist-Leninists to unite in the immediate future. This is one basic part of the overall task of party-building. While differences exist and will continue to exist, there is now enough of a basis of unity for forming the party. This formation is also dictated in large part by the changing world situation and the growing danger of a new world war. With one center and one party, upholding democratic centralism and opposing revisionist organizational lines as well as political lines, the party will grow strong and unified through struggle.

**MARXIST-LENINISTS UNITE!
ON TO THE NEW PARTY!**

of people fighting back that Sherman Miller is talking about? I don't see them. If you can see them, would you please show them to me?"

The basis for NIC's support for the '76 election strategy is twofold. On the one hand it is an attempt to divert the struggle for the formation of a revolutionary communist party. On the other, it is a reflection of their reformist program, which can be seen in their efforts to create a "people's congress and a people's president." As Schwartz summed it up, NIC views the elections as a strategy to "bring the power back to the people's hands."

Speaking for Harlem Fightback, an organization against unemployment, Jim Haughton commented, "what we need to do is get down and fight for the bread and butter issues."

"We are for bread and butter too," replied Sherman Miller of the October League, "but we are for permanent bread and butter, for revolution. No half-baked program of reforms that doesn't show people the whole picture, will do. To really

fight back, people need organization, organized leadership with a revolutionary line: the people need a new communist party first and foremost."

The OL raised the tasks of revolutionaries in 1976 as "Build the Party! Build the Fightback!" The OL representative explained that after all the time the young communist movement has spent breaking with the revisionist CPUSA, whose cornerstone is "peaceful transition to socialism" via electoral change, it would be a big step backward to turn toward the ballot box as our main program. The OL's opposition to the "Election Strategy '76" is based on three main points: (1) the main task at this time is to build a new communist party to lead the struggle, and any other plan put forward as the main strategy objectively helps the revisionist CPUSA; (2) the electoral emphasis will detract from the work of revolutionaries in the factories, where the new revolutionary party must be based, taking them instead out to the bourgeois electoral precincts; and (3) the content of the proposed campaign is inherently re-

formist and would be aimed primarily at the liberals—it fails to raise the question of socialism and revolution as the real path to power for the working class, but instead suggests the possibility of making real change through the elections.

CAP speaker Katibu countered that "it would be an 'ultra-left' error to ignore the elections in 1976. You must tell the people to do something."

"We are telling the people to do something," answered Miller of the OL. "We are continuing to organize the mass fightback against the crisis, particularly against unemployment, police repression and imperialist war."

The October League position paper pointed out, "We do not automatically enter the elections, nor automatically call for a boycott of them." It added that we should consider the relative strength and organization of the communist forces—whether they are well armed with a party and a program speaking to the immediate and long range needs of the masses, or whether they are still scattered and unconsolidated.

The principles and demands on which CAP proposed to base the electoral campaign also have not been clear and stable. The OL pointed out that CAP's plan for an "implicitly socialist" campaign—but not openly socialist—was too vague and shaky in principle to educate the masses of people in a revolutionary direction.

Miller said: "We have no intention of ignoring the elections. We intend to use them in our agitation, as a way to put forward our main aims. But we will not subordinate our strategic tasks to electoral work. The fact that the bourgeoisie is holding elections this year cannot be the determining factor in our strategy—or else they can lead us around by the nose, in and out of voting booths forever!"

The conference ended without the question being fully resolved. As of now, the electoral strategy has not gained the support that CAP had hoped for. The future of the electoral plan is in doubt and the questions around the plan will surely be the focus of further discussion and debate.

CRISIS HITS HARD AT PUERTO RICO

The present economic crisis has devastated the Puerto Rican economy and added fire to the political struggle sweeping across the island.

Unemployment, a constant plague in Puerto Rico, today runs between 40 and 50% and is still climbing. More than 70% of the people have been forced onto food stamps, while 60% struggle to subsist on sub-poverty incomes. In addition, everything costs more in Puerto Rico. During "normal" times, prices in San Juan skip 25% ahead of U.S. mainland prices. A dozen eggs during crisis times, however, averages 100 to 125% higher on the island.

In some areas conditions are even more horrifying. The town of Jayuya reflects the worst face of the crisis. Jayuya—where thousands rose up against U.S. colonial rule in 1950, where hundreds were massacred and 2,000 jailed in the fight for independence—today has an official rate of unemployment of 96%. It's an extreme but not an isolated case. Many towns across the island have grown dependent on one or two large foreign companies, so that a bankruptcy or closure of just one company can destroy a city. Last year Phillips Petroleum turned Guayama into a wasteland when it shut its doors, laying off 2,300 workers and idling indirectly another 6,900. The total population is only 36,000.

With the crisis threatening to eat away at profits, many companies have shifted their operations out of Puerto Rico in the past two years and moved to Taiwan and South Korea. The garment industry in particular, which used to employ 25% of all Puerto Rican workers in manufacturing, has virtually deserted the island.

No one in Puerto Rico today talks about the glowing prospects of a "recov-

ery." Every key industry and sector of the economy has been on the decline. In construction alone, almost one quarter of the work force has been axed—affecting 14,000 workers.

The tourist industry has lost its glitter. Two major luxury hotels recently closed down and three more threaten to follow.

In manufacturing—where the government poured in support under the Fomento program—bankruptcies increased by 25% last year. From June, 1974 to February, 1975, 53 Fomento-backed industries closed down, leaving over 10% of all workers in this sector unemployed.

A huge petrochemical plant built between 1966 and 1972, costing \$1.6 billion, postponed its opening date because of the crisis and high cost of oil. What few plants have been enticed into setting up shop in Puerto Rico have been largely chemical and petrochemical: highly mechanized so that they employ only a handful of workers, are highly pollutant to the environment and deadly to the workers.

What has been the government's solution? Colonial Governor Rafael Hernández Colón has prostrated himself before the U.S. imperialists and offered up the island's natural wealth, resources, and people in exchange for a short-term lease on life for his colonial puppet regime.

In some ways he has been a "model" for New York City. He has called for massive layoffs and salary cutbacks, dropped minimum wages, postponed indefinitely all wage adjustments for public employees, and fired 16,000 public school teachers. To try to block the huge protests and strike wave, Colón produced a new personnel law with a new "merit" system that dumps sen-

iority down the drain and is nothing but a direct campaign of union busting. To raise some cold cash to fill the empty tills, Colón pushed through a special surtax on personal income that hits people earning as little as \$1,000 a year.

Desperate to attract U.S. companies back to Puerto Rico, Colón has tripled government budget funds for industrial promotion materials and is handing out handsome bribes to any company that will put a plant on the island.

"PROFIT ISLAND USA"

"Profit Island—USA" is the name of a new brochure put out by the colonial government and advertised recently in a full page of the New York Times. According to the ad, the Puerto Rican government will provide free training programs for workers and will pay 25% of all salaries if a company employs 500 workers or more. "100% exemption," the ad proclaims, "from all taxes, federal and local."

In addition, the colonial government bailed out some firms by buying them, and then tried to cover these costly moves by calling them "nationalizations." First it bought out the service sector of ITT, described by one official as "helping ITT drop a hot potato." It had a \$95 million deficit.

More recently the colonial government bought out three shipping firms which had racked up a \$10 million loss in three years.

When questioned about the state of the Puerto Rican economy, Governor Hernandez Colon interjected, "What has happened is that the vulnerability of our system has been exposed."

Puerto Rico's pro-imperialist rulers try to depict the island as "vulnerable" in or-

der to put forward their treacherous sell-out solutions. Colon and his cronies insist that Puerto Rico is too small an island to be independent and that it must tighten its relationship to the U.S. if it is to survive this crisis.

Puerto Rico's dependency is a fact. Almost all the food and textiles consumed on the island have to be imported. Most of the manufacturing is based on processing imported materials which are then exported. Eighty five percent of its imports come from the U.S.

What the imperialists and their supporters hide, however, is that this dependency and the harshness of the present crisis are direct consequences of U.S. colonial domination and its much-acclaimed Operation Bootstrap. Before Operation Bootstrap, most of the food consumed on the island was grown there. Agriculture employed 214,000 workers in 1950. Today fewer than 53,000 do agricultural labor. In 1950, unemployment was 12%; today it is 50%.

Bootstrap was just another name to increase U.S. corporate profits. It was a plan to help U.S. post-war economic expansion, by offering cheap labor and no taxation for U.S. companies.

FORCED OFF LAND

As a result of Bootstrap, thousands of Puerto Ricans were forced off agricultural lands and agriculture was stifled. As the unemployed went to towns and cities in search of jobs, the colonial government set up special migration programs to encourage people to go to the U.S. About three million Puerto Ricans live in the U.S. today. For those who remained, massive sterilization programs were initiated as a further measure "to reduce unemployment."

Under these brutal conditions, thousands of Puerto Ricans have swelled the ranks of the workers movement and the independence struggle. No amount of colonial propaganda about Puerto Rico's "cheap and loyal labor force" can cover the realities. Tens and thousands of workers have gone out on strike against Hernandez Colon's iron-fisted measures. His new "personnel law" was met with an island-wide one-day general strike of all public employees. Attempts to reorganize the maritime industry to suit the imperialists sparked an extended strike of dock workers that paralyzed the island. The cement workers have been out for over nine months.

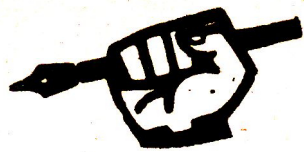
FEAR POPULAR UPSURGE

The U.S. and its colonial government have stepped up their repression because they fear this popular upsurge. U.S. imperialism also fears that the other superpower, the USSR, will take advantage of the situation and gain the upper hand in Puerto Rico.

In recent months, the Soviet Union has openly moved to challenge U.S. domination over Puerto Rico. The September, 1975, conference in Havana in "solidarity" with the Puerto Rican independence movement, was an outright imperialist maneuver by the USSR to manipulate and control the opposition to U.S. imperialism and the independence movement. The USSR lauds "detente" and calls on the Puerto Rican people not to fight imperialism but to rely on the Soviet Union for help. But its "help" has proven to be treachery. Its so-called "international division of labor" and friendly "aid," for example, are nothing more than "Operation Bootstrap" in a new disguise, a "socialist" disguise.

No superpower will "help" Puerto Rico out of the present crisis. As the conditions become more grave and rivalry intensifies, more and more people are opposing imperialist domination. Hernandez Colon's "solutions" and the USSR's "offers" will be swept aside by the powerful forces for the genuine independence of Puerto Rico.

Letters to The Call



Sirs,

We recently finished reading *For a Revolutionary Position on the Negro Question* by Harry Haywood and published by *The Call*.

Very interesting and a revelation to those Afrikan-Americans too young to fully appreciate the role played in the developing of revolutionary consciousness by the truly revolutionary Communist Party of the United States (pre-Browder CPUSA).

We have also read the 1928 and 1930 Comintern Resolutions on the national question in the United States and are pleased to see a much more theoretically sound, systematic and politically more mature discussion of this vital question taking place among anti-revisionist elements on the U.S. left.

Sincerely,

Harold Edward Foster
Director, Bureau Planning Group
Afrikan-American Research Bureau

Dear Comrades,

Last month three *Call* sellers were arrested. Two were arrested in a supermarket parking lot. One was picked up while distributing leaflets protesting the arrest of the first two. These attacks follow a whole series of threats of arrest for "blocking traffic", "trespassing", "selling without a permit", etc.

The *Call* Committee here in Tampa refuses to be intimidated and continues to sell the newspaper. After the last attack,

a force was concentrated at this supermarket with people distributing the paper and leaflets at most entrances. A great deal of support came from the shoppers and many *Calls* were sold. Though five squad cars appeared and numerous threats made by police, they finally backed off and left.

These attacks by the ruling class show its fear of *The Call* and the growing strength of its revolutionary influence.

In Tampa these attacks by the enemy have resulted in stronger organization. While mobilizing a force to answer the fascist attacks, we at the same time are redoubling our efforts to build distribution networks in the factories, communities, and schools so that distribution will continue in any event.

Tampa *Call* Committee

Dear Editors of *The Call/El Clarin*:

We would like to donate this \$10 to the birth of a revolutionary weekly newspaper in the U.S. to celebrate the wedding of two close friends of *The Call*.

In struggle,

Friends of *The Call*
San Francisco Bay Area

Dear friends,

Sorry I'm so late in giving my verbal and monetary support to the weekly publication of *The Call*. I am pledging \$5 a month. *The Call* has progressed 100 times in the past year—every article is important. It will be a great step forward for the movement when *The Call* publishes weekly.

The November "Recovery" article is excellent. Also the articles about the working class' proud and rich history are great, e.g., "Tampa Readers."

Continue the great work!

Sincerely,
M. M.
Florida

Dear Comrades,

Congratulations for a better than ever November issue of *The Call*. I look forward to the issue next month and hope you will be printing weekly soon.

With regard to the Panamanian struggle for sovereignty in the Canal Zone, which you reported on in your last issue, I found some quotes in a September 30 Reuter-Latin release that bring out the real nature of U.S. interests in the Canal: the struggle between the two superpowers for control of maritime ways.

The Reuter-Latin report gives information on a meeting of the American Council for a Free World, where Sen. Strom Thurmond spoke. In that meeting, he said Panama "cannot maintain its independence and at the same time operate a great international water way free of problems," and that sovereignty over the Canal would "demolish Panama's own independence." Thurmond said that if the U.S. gave way to Panamanian control over the Canal, other world powers would try to control Panama. He added that the USSR is "the dominant naval power in the world today. Right now there is a battle being waged for control of submarine and surface water ways." He emphasized that "the focus is on the narrow water ways of world—that handful of places where all ships meet to make their trips shorter and more efficient." (translation from the Spanish)

Yours in solidarity,
LKA



SPEED-UP IN THE MILLS is one effect of current crisis in the steel industry.

LAYOFFS, SPEED-UP IN BASIC STEEL

Chicago, Ill.—A Chicago steelworker recently told *The Call* how the economic crisis has been felt inside the steel mills, "There has definitely been speed-up on the job. All the foremen are walking around breathing down people's backs. This is just to stock their warehouse. As they stock the warehouse, there is going to be instant lay-off. They are combining jobs. I saw an example today where they tried to replace two men with one."

Three years ago, when steelworker union president I.W. Abel and the heads of the giant steel companies signed the no-strike agreement, known as the ENA, steelworkers were promised that this agreement would make the steel industry "recession-proof." Thousands of unemployed steelworkers in the steel production centers of Chicago-Gary, Pittsburgh and Baltimore can testify to the fraud that this statement represents.

It was true that when the current crisis hit the U.S. economy, its effects at first seemed minimal in basic steel. In January, U.S. Steel Chairman, Edgar Speer, predicted "the best 5 to 10 years in our history." In 1974, every major steel company had 1) raised prices on the average of 44% and 2) announced huge expansion plans aimed at increasing the industry capacity by 25%.

In the March issue of Steel Labor, mouthpiece of steelworker president Abel, USWA leadership echoed this rosy picture Speer described. It claimed that the ENA had turned steel into an "island of economic stability," protecting the jobs of steelworkers.

BOOM LOWERED

However, in spite of all these happy predictions the boom was lowered last spring. The obvious lack of orders from the auto industry and other consumer industries, orders which normally account for between 25 and 50% of the steel market, finally caught up with the industry. More than 10% of the work-force was laid-off in the space of a few weeks. Today, steel production is about 60% of capacity and falling rapidly. Huge plants like U.S. Steel's Gary Works and South Works, Bethlehem's Lackawanna works and Sparrow's Point are creeping along with 30-50% layoffs.

With this, the steel industry has embarked on a massive campaign of job elimination and speed-up. This campaign has come down particularly hard on women and minority workers. What little gains were made in minority hiring over the past years have been almost completely wiped out in the course of a few months.

In the face of the downturn in the production of cars and consumer goods, the giant steel companies continue in their expansion. How is this possible? The reason—which both industry heads and Abel have been trying to cover-up—is that the steel in-

dustry is relying more and more on filling war-related orders. Direct military orders account for about one fourth of U.S. iron and steel production. Increased military spending in '74 and '75 accounted for much of the record production and profits in steel. But this has not meant the saving of steelworkers' jobs.

This situation in steel demands a militant struggle for jobs and against the increased war preparations of the superpowers. Already, the past month has seen an increase in strikes, walk-outs and other job actions throughout the country. More than a thousand workers are involved in strikes that have closed steel plants in Buffalo, Cheektowaga and North Tonawanda since September 29. In Birmingham, Alabama, Black steelworkers last month won a ten-year battle against job discrimination in a federal court suit.

But these spontaneous struggles must be brought together in a common front which exposes the danger of war and clearly shows that the superpower policy of "detente" will not provide jobs, or meet any of the needs of U.S. workers.

AT COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL

Doctor's Strike Hits Poor Patient Care

Chicago, Ill.—With the settlement of the longest doctors' strike in history, Cook County Hospital has been reopened.

The three-week long strike served to underline the growing problems which prevent the hospital from providing adequate health care to its 50,000 in-patients a year, most of whom are poor and working people and many of whom are Black and Latino.

The hospital's 500 interns and residents walked out on October 27 after 15 months of administration stalling in negotiations. Demands included cost-of-living pay raises, shorter hours (many interns must work 90-100 hours per week) and new grievance procedures.

The key issue however was "working conditions"—demands which directly affect patient care. Some of the points raised under this issue were 1) Spanish-language interpreters, 2) increased staff, and 3) equipment and building improvements.

While administrators' offices have recently been remodeled with carpeting and air conditioning, patients stay in wards of 15-20 beds without fans in the summer, and often without screens to keep out flies.

The hospital administration refused to negotiate these crucial questions of "working conditions," saying that they were "administrative issues" which the doctors had no right to raise.

From the start it was clear that for the strike to succeed, it was necessary to build unity both between the strikers and the

Capitol Strikers Determined Despite Injunction Threat

Chicago, Ill.—The strike at Capitol Packaging has now entered its fifth month, and the workers are more determined than ever to win. Despite increased arrests and the threat of an injunction, not one striker has returned to the job.

Faced with this injunction and the bitter winter months ahead, Capitol strikers have begun to take steps to strengthen their ranks. A new strike committee is now being formed in order to do some longer-range planning while tightening up the day-to-day tactics on the line. More regular work can thus be done to assure that workers come out daily to picket and also to consolidate all the workers around a strategy for defeating Capitol Packaging, their scabs, police and collaborators.

Support for Angelo Claudio, a Mexican worker grabbed off the line last month by police and now threatened with deportation, has been a key factor in building multi-national unity among the Capitol workers. Police tactics aimed at dividing the ranks of strikers were exposed. Right after Claudio's arrest, some strikers and supporter explained to co-workers how deportation has been used historically to break strikes. They were able to rally full support so that all the workers set up an angry picket line outside the Melrose Park police station the following day.

The Workers Solidarity Committee and the October League have fought consistently with Capitol strikers, walking the lines and working to strengthen political leadership of the strike and unity among the rank and file. Both WSC and the OL have brought workers from nearby plants out to the lines and have begun building support in union locals and among the unemployed. They have given strong backing to the work to support Angelo against deportation.

With the help of supporters, Capitol workers organized a fund-raising Family Night dinner on November 22 which drew over 400 people and raised over \$800. Shop steward Elzie Gordon was the first to speak. "We thank all the people," he stressed, "who've been walking with us and talking with us. We cannot make it alone as working people. We've got to combine and fight

against this capitalist system!" Messages of support were given from a number of organizations including the Chicago Workers Solidarity Committee and the October League.

The dinner was a project that united all the strikers in organizing and building for it.

However, the efforts of some groups, in particular the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), have only served to hold back this work. The RCP, which at Capitol hides behind its local newspaper, "The Worker," failed to actively build the family night. They were only concerned with how many speakers they could put on the stage at the activity.

The RCP's approach to the strike has been to try to "get rich quick" through some "super-militant" adventures. They advocate individual acts of violence rather than mass actions. Strong and militant actions against the company and the scabs are necessary to win the strike, but without the support of large numbers of workers, such actions only pave the way for police, company agents, and union bureaucrats to split the unity of the strike.

In addition, the RCP has failed to support Angelo Claudio's case or take a stand against deportations. This chauvinism is not new to the RCP. In Boston and Louisville where the rights of Black children to attend school are being viciously attacked, the RCP has sided with the Ku Klux Klan in opposing busing.

These phoney revolutionaries will only serve to split and wreck the strike, as they have done in numerous other strike situations around the country.

Real revolutionary leadership means mobilizing mass support for the Capitol strikers as well as carrying out political work with the strikers to bring them into the growing national fight-back movement.

The WSC, now mobilizing broadly for the December 27-28th Fight-Back Conference in Chicago, has made support for the Capitol strikers a key task. Besides building city-wide support, through this national Fight-Back Conference the WSC and the Capitol strikers can win support from working and minority people throughout the United States.

community people as well as between the striking doctors and other hospital workers. These workers have been suffering under wage and hiring freezes, and the administration has been attacking the unions which represent them (SEIU Local 46 and AFSCME Local 1111). The rank and file of these unions supported the strike, as did community people who recognized that without this kind of struggle, hospital services would continue to deteriorate.

But this unity, so crucial to the strike, was disrupted from a number of quarters. The hospital administration tried to blame the strike for its already-planned 10% cutbacks of hospital staff for next year. James Houghton, the chief administrator of the hospital, demagogically launched a campaign to blame all the hospital's miseries on striking doctors.

A key attack on the strike, however, came from inside the union and was led by members of the revisionist Communist Party. These phony revolutionaries and their backers held leading positions in the negotiating committee and used their influence to sabotage the militancy of the strike at every step. The CP, through the work of spokesmen like Peter Orris, prevented a joint meeting of doctors and hospital workers to discuss common demands, for fear of losing their control over the situation.

The only "communication" the CP supported was between the strikers and the very union bureaucrats who had been holding

up the negotiations for months. These bureaucrats led the "back to work" pressure which ultimately brought the strike to an end.

On November 13, the doctors voted to go back to work, accepting a contract which represents only a few real gains either for patients or themselves. At the same time, the militant action of the doctors was a significant step forward in at least raising the issues of miserable health care and rotten working conditions.

Meanwhile, the CP is parading the strike as a "great victory," trying to win support for their own sell-out line and leadership.

They base their claim of "victory" on the grounds that "the strike set a precedent that patient care can be negotiated." The reality of the contract, however, is that while a recommendations committee of doctors has been established, James Houghton retains complete veto power over such recommendations. In fact he has already indicated that he will not accept recommendations on any of the issues at stake during the strike.

Real victories in the struggle at Cook County depend on the mobilization of a militant fight-back against working conditions, layoffs, and cutbacks. This movement must unite hospital workers, doctors and the whole community, and oppose the opportunists who stand in the way of carrying out the struggle.

TAKING UP THE CALL



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

MASSIVE PURGE IN SOVIET UNION

A massive round of purge and reshuffle has been carried out by the Brezhnev regime among officials in the fifteen Soviet republics. The shake-up is a direct result of sharpening contradictions within the Soviet Union.

One clear purpose of the reshuffle was to tighten control over the oppressed nationalities and the minority regions, which in the past few years have been scenes of militant struggle against the fascist state. The two leading officials in Armenia have been replaced in the reshuffle; 70% of the vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers in Kazakh have been ousted; and the chairmen and all vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers in Tajik are new.

Special attention was also paid in the reshuffle to administration of the secret police. In ten republics, officials who are responsible for "internal security" and related fields were dismissed. Another key feature of the shake-up was the ousting of various economic ministers who have been singled out as scapegoats for the crisis in the Soviet economy. In all, 67 ministers of various economic departments were dismissed.

In the past twenty years, the revisionist rulers of the Soviet Union have attempted many purges and reshuffles, but they are unable to silence the opposition of the working class and oppressed nationalities.

ON STRIKE AT AIR FRANCE

A militant strike of Air France employees has been going on for over a month. In the course of the struggle, workers have occupied Air France terminals, taken over administration buildings, and massed huge demonstrations, both in the streets of Paris and at the Orly airport.

The state-owned company responded by launching police attacks daily against the strikers. These attacks led to marches on the government offices as well as demonstrations of up to 5,000 people protesting police brutality.

The actions against the company for higher wages and better conditions are now spreading to other parts of France.

LAND SEIZED IN HONDURAS

Impoverished peasants have seized land in five provinces of Honduras, mostly from tracts belonging to big U.S. companies like Standard Fruit and United Brands.

The National Peasants' Associations have been pressing the government to hand over 150,000 hectares of land to some 30,000 landless peasants, but the government has refused. As a result, direct seizures of land are becoming more widespread. Last May, a high point in the struggle for land, over 100 seizures took place in ten provinces.

Of the nearly 3 million people who live in Honduras, 2 million are peasants. Among this peasantry, 1.75 million people have little or no land of their own and are forced to work on lands of the big landlords and U.S. companies.

NEW STAGE IN UNITY TALKS

The efforts to reunify North and South Viet Nam have entered a new stage with the convening of the Political Consultative Conference on National Reunification in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon).

The Conference began with a speech by President Nguyen Huu Tho. He said that the conference represents "the great victory of our revolution. It also expressed the aspiration of our entire people."

Truong Chinh, head of the delegation from the north, addressed his remarks to the valiant history of Vietnamese struggle and the tasks of the country in this new stage of the revolution.

'OUTCASTS' REBEL IN JAPAN

People of Japan's "outcast communities" led major rallies and demonstrations against discrimination in October. The communities, left over from the old feudal system, still suffer as a caste of people denied equal opportunity, wages and living conditions.

The Liberation League of Outcast Communities organized 20,000 people to participate in anti-discrimination actions. Speaking at the first rally, Liberation League Chairman Hisakichi Matsui called on League members to reinforce unity with workers and other people to win victory against discrimination.

Matsui also denounced the revisionist Japan Communist Party leader Miyamoto for dividing and sabotaging the struggles of the people in the outcast communities.

STRIKE WAVE IN CANADA

The Canadian government's "anti-inflation programme" has met with massive resistance from the worker's movement there.

The programme, introduced by Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau in October, calls for the "severe restraint" of wages and prices. But leaders of the trade unions in Canada have noted that while stifling wages completely, the programme will do little to curb the rapid rise in consumer prices.

In answer to the Canadian capitalists' plea for "cooperation" from the workers, a huge strike wave is developing. More than 22,000 postal workers have been on strike since the end of October, making it the longest postal strike in Canada's history. More than 30,000 pulp and paper workers have struck in eight provinces against mills largely owned by U.S. interests. In the mining industry, 3,500 nickel miners have struck in Ontario province and iron strikes are threatened elsewhere.

NEW CRIMES OF INDIAN REGIME

Indira Gandhi's fascist regime in India recently won "justification" from the supreme court, which found her not guilty of election-fraud charges. The not-guilty verdict was returned on the basis of a law written expressly to defend Gandhi, long after she had violated the election code and set up her fascist "state of emergency."

The mass opposition which the Gandhi regime faces has not kept it from pursuing its policies of expansion all over the Subcontinent. In the last month alone, three major instances of Indian attacks on neighboring countries have been recorded.

On October 20, Indian troops intruded into Chinese territory in Tibet, and opened fire on Chinese civilians. In early November an attempt was made to overthrow the recently established government in Bangladesh. Although the attempt was smashed, it was widely rumored that it had India's backing financially and militarily. Then on Nov. 11, armed Indian police invaded several border villages in Nepal, arousing strong protests from that country's government.

The Soviet Union, main supporter of Indian expansionism, has defended India in all these events through its press and diplomatic machinery.

NO ANSWERS FOR CRISIS

The much-heralded meeting of President Ford with the leaders of Japan and Europe's four biggest capitalist countries concluded November 17 with virtually no substantial results.

All the countries involved seemed anxious to "cooperate" in the face of the inflation, recession, mounting unemployment and financial instability which affects them all. However, according to a New York Times report, "None of the countries involved made any substantial concession on what it judged its own interest for the sake of the combined interest."

Even as the capitalist chieftains were holding their meeting and smiling optimistically to the press, new statistics were released showing the deepening recession in West Europe.

A bulletin of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe pointed out that industrial production dropped 10% in West Europe's industrialized countries between mid-1974 and mid-1975. Unemployment nearly doubled, while a trade slump swept the whole continent.

The new statistics coupled with the failure of the Paris summit to produce anything substantive is more evidence of world capitalism's inability to stabilize itself in the current crisis.

From the World Press

le quotidien du peuple

"Le Quotidien du Peuple," a French Marxist-Leninist daily, commented November 12 on the superpower conflict in Angola and in particular, the role of the Soviet Union in "sabotaging the unity between the liberation movements." The commentary pointed out that it is the Soviet superpower which is "principally responsible for the civil war in Angola."

"The U.S.S.R. is grossly intervening in Angola... What interests the Kremlin is not aid to the people fighting for liberation but the establishment of its control."

The article goes on to show that the Soviet Union, in suspending diplomatic relations with Uganda, is actually opposing the correct position of the president of Uganda who, as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has called for the liberation movements to bring about a cease-fire.

Referring to the relationship between the two superpowers, the article further states that the U.S.S.R., "arriving late on the scene of the division of the world, is now intensifying its intervention in Africa where its U.S. rival is weak."

40 YEARS SINCE LONG MARCH

In October, the Chinese people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the heroic Long March. The march, which took two years, was one of the most significant chapters in the history of China's revolutionary war. Bombarded by the enemy planes, forced to march without food, supplies, or even shoes, the Chinese Red Army relentlessly fought on. By taking the road of the Long March, the Red Army was able to regroup in northern Shensi, establish a firm base, and organize itself to enter a new period of the struggle—the War of Resistance against Japan. The picture at left is a historical photo of Red Army troops on their arrival in Shensi.

One of the most important events of the Long March was the Tsunyi meeting, where the ultra-"left" line within the party was finally defeated, and the revolutionary line of Mao Tsetung won victory. The ultra-"leftists" attempted to fight positional warfare on the Long March rather than guerrilla and mobile warfare which relied on the masses. This erroneous line also misunderstood the whole character of the Chinese revolution, attacking the peasant movement, and refusing to build a united front with patriotic sections of the bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie against the Japanese invaders. After Tsunyi, the revolution advanced from victory to victory until final liberation in 1949.

The picture below is taken from a modern drama about the Long March. The scene depicts a battalion of the Red Army along with local villagers celebrating the victory of the Tsunyi meeting. (Hsinhua photos).





ANGOLAN PEOPLE DEMAND UNITY of three liberation movements in recent rally.

Nearly five hundred years of criminal colonial rule came to an end on November 10 as the Portuguese High Commissioner read a statement declaring Angola's full independence.

Angola was the last colony to be freed from the shackles of Portuguese colonialism, which up until two years ago had maintained an African empire 30 times the size of Portugal itself.

The Angolan people have struggled continuously for their liberation ever since the first Portuguese sailor set foot on their shores in the 1400's. This struggle took a great leap forward in 1961, as organized armed struggle broke out for the first time against the colonialists. For the last fourteen years several liberation organizations have heroically battled for independence, winning the support of the 6 million Angolan people in the process.

But even after this historic effort in driving out the Portuguese, independence is not assured. In fact, on the very day of the Portuguese departure, the two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR, were scheming to enslave Angola once again. Especially active in its schemes is the Soviet Union, which is testing its wild ambitions for world domination at the expense of the Angolan people.

The long and complicated history of the anti-colonial struggle led to the development of three different liberation movements, each with the common aim of Angolan independence but differing over other secondary questions. Over the past year, great strides were made in building unity among these groups, including the

signing of a joint declaration last summer which called for a coalition government. The entire Organization of African Unity (OAU) adopted a policy of urging the three movements to unite, and opposing all foreign interference in the area.

But the Soviet Union seized on the differences that still existed among the groups, in order to weaken the overall liberation struggle so that it could be brought to the feet of the Soviet superpower. To the Soviet social-imperialists (socialist in word but imperialist in deed) Angola represents a rich land of natural wealth, a strategic window on the southern Atlantic ocean, and a firm base for expansion in southern Africa as a whole.

Besides these features appealing to Soviet imperialism, Angola is a place where U.S. and other Western imperialist powers have suffered serious defeats. While the U.S. is still attempting to engineer coups and to carry out economic penetration, it has become weakened and isolated in Angola. For this reason, the Soviet Union poses as the "natural ally" of the Angolan people, in order to get its foot in the closing door of foreign colonialism.

But it is not easy to gain a foothold for

If the U.S. doesn't get out of the Panama Canal Zone soon, the result could be "worse than Vietnam."

These words come from Carlos Andres Perez, President of Venezuela. In a recent interview with liberal U.S. columnist Carl Rowan, he compared the U.S. domination of the zone to occupation of the Mississippi River by a foreign power—"and U.S. citizens had to get permission from the larger power to cross from one side of their country to the other. It subjects Panama to permanent humiliation," Perez said.

So blatant is this example of colonialism, that the zone, quite rightly, has been called "a state within a state." The Panamanian people have become so angry that the head of the Organization of American States recently declared: "Nothing moves Latin America so much as this."

The U.S. has dominated the zone—and has interfered in the rest of Panama's affairs—since 1903 when the infamous Hay-Herrera treaty was forced on the people. It gave the U.S. control of the canal "in perpetuity" and "as if sovereign." In its arrogance, the U.S. has continued to do just this, squatting in the 50-mile-long, 10-mile-wide "zone" that divides Panama's territory in half. Some 40,000 "zonians" live there including about 15,000 soldiers. Most of these people are Americans and speak no Spanish, although some families have lived there for three generations. As columnist Rowan wrote, they "act like gods, and some treat the Panamanians as little more than dirt." Schools, police, post offices and all other services are run by the



ANGOLA GAINS INDEPENDENCE AMID SUPERPOWER CONTENTION

foreign domination among the Angolan people who have been fighting foreign domination for 500 years. The Soviet Union has been forced to resort to the most sinister and devious tactics in order to accomplish this. Its main tactic, however, has been the ancient imperialist motto of "divide and conquer."

Violating the sentiment of all Africa, the Soviet Union threw its support exclusively behind one particular liberation organization, the MPLA. At a time when all three organizations were trying to work out a cease-fire and a coalition government, the Soviet imperialists flooded Angola with large doses of arms, munitions and "advisors" and urged MPLA to unilaterally declare independence and set up its own government.

As the day of Angolan independence dawned, these superpower plots left Angola in a state of virtual civil war. Recognizing their duty to aid the Angolan people and keep foreign interests out, many African countries as well as the OAU, condemned Soviet interference and called for all foreign powers to cease arming and intervening in Angola.

Such steps towards unity frightened the Soviet imperialists, and they lashed out at all who opposed them. On October 28, for example, the Soviet Union delivered a message to the foreign minister of Zaire, which borders on Angola, threatening Soviet action against that country if it didn't cooperate with Soviet designs. But Zaire could not be so easily intimidated. An official response stated that if the "despicable provocations and intimidation of a big power should continue," Zaire would "sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union for the third time."

Next, the Soviet Union tried the same tactic of intimidation toward Ugandan president and OAU chairman Idi Amin. In early November, Amin was actively seeking OAU support for a coalition government in Angola, and had actually worked out a cease-fire among representatives of the

three groups in Kampala, Uganda. The Soviet Union at this point stepped in with notes and messages slandering Amin and threatening Uganda. Amin's response was quick—he severed relations with Moscow, and denounced the Soviet treachery in Angola. On the occasion of Angolan independence day, Amin stated in a message to the leaders of all three liberation movements, "I cannot help condemning any superpower that is continuing to arm the Angolan people for them to kill one another."

Leopold Senghor, the president of Senegal, also greeted Angolan independence with his support for the OAU's efforts to unify the liberation movements. Said Senghor, "The interference of big powers is the cause of splits and disputes in Angola... We must avoid and refuse big power interference in Angola."

Numerous other African and Third World countries have issued public statements in recent weeks, pointing out the danger of superpower interference in Angola, and calling for the liberation forces to unite. In response to this tide of opinion, the Soviet Union unleashed its most sinister weapon yet—an all-out campaign to pressure, threaten, and intimidate other African and Third World countries into supporting Soviet policies in Angola. The Soviet imperialists are trying to get other Third World countries to serve as their pawns in splitting and sabotaging the Angolan people's struggle.

All these moves reveal the thirst of the Soviet imperialists for power and domination even in corners of the world more than 10,000 miles from Moscow. Yet at the same time, the stern rebuffs given the Soviet imperialists by dozens of African countries, coupled with the continued steps towards unity taken by the liberation forces, show that the Soviet Union is bound to fail in the long run. Independence is too precious to the Angolan people, and the people of the whole African continent.

U.S. Outside the heavily fenced in and guarded area are slums, symbols of the plunder of the country.

Negotiations for a new treaty are now going on and the Panamanian people are demanding some control over the zone. But the arrogance of the U.S. is evident in its stand on many of the key issues including the following:

*Panama wants the new contract to expire at the end of this century. The U.S. is demanding "50 years for the defense [that is, control] of the waterway" and "the right to continue defending the canal for an indefinite time" thereafter. In other words, the U.S. wants to hang on there forever.

*The U.S. wants to continue maintaining its 14 military bases in this tiny country. Panama insists the U.S. close down 11 bases now and wants a timetable for getting out of the remaining three.

*Panama wants the U.S. to scale down the area of the canal it "maintains" to 53 square miles. The U.S. wants total control over an area of land and water equivalent to 85% of the 535-square-mile zone. Panama wants jurisdiction over Balboa and Cristobal, cities within the zone, whereas the U.S. wants joint administration.

*The U.S. wants to pay \$35 million a year for rental of the canal. Panama wants to defer this question.

*The U.S. wants all Americans in the zone to continue to be subject to U.S. laws. Panama wants Americans in the area to come under Panama's laws.

Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, head of the

Panamanian government, is playing a big role in demanding sovereignty over the zone. At a recent press conference attended by the presidents of Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela, which support his stand, Torrijos threatened to close down the canal if he could not get a treaty "more acceptable to the Latin American countries." In August this year, he threatened a liberation war: "When all peaceful roads are closed to the people," he said, "they must resort to the liberation struggle, as Ho Chi Minh did."

The entire Panamanian people are playing a militant and heroic role in this struggle. On Oct. 11, nearly 100,000 people rallied to celebrate the 1968 coup that brought Torrijos to power. The day before, 10,000 people celebrated the anniversary of a 1925 tenants' rebellion. Themes of the two rallies—and of countless others throughout the years—was the demand for sovereignty over the canal.

Panama has also played a leading role in nationalizing the banana industry in northern and central Latin America. In 1974 it joined Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Colombia to form the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB). This marked a historic step forward in control over national resources and toward unity of these countries against imperialism. Along with the struggle for the canal, the nationalizations are part of a world wide trend of small and medium-sized countries standing together against the attacks of foreign imperialism and the superpower bid for world control.



SONGS OF THE FIGHT-BACK

"TAKIN' A STAND" by Jeremy Snitkin

To the tune of "Nobody Knows You When You're Down and Out."
Once I lived a life, so fine and clean
Throwing 'round my money like you've never seen.
Doing for myself was all I could see
Oppression of the people was just a lot of words to me.

Then I began to open up my eyes
Saw what was around me, heard the people's cries.
Started readin' and thinkin' and lookin' around
And after checking out the scene this is what I found.

Nobody's free when there's oppression all around
If you think you done your best to end starvation and war
Baby, you better think some more.
'Cause there are people all around you fighting hand-in-hand
To end the rotten system that infests this land.
Listen while they're talkin'
Maybe you'll see how
To bring the power to the people now.

(Hum first two lines)
They work you like a dog, they treat you like a slave
Don't step out of line, boy, you got to behave.
Now look around you
See the people, see them standin' tall
They're sayin' we got to stand together to stand at all.
From this point we're takin' a vow
To bring the power to the people now.

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The following song reflects the high spirit of unity built the weekend of September 6 and 7 in Eastabuchie, Mississippi at SCEF's conference on "The Crisis and the Fight-Back." Reprinted from The Southern Patriot, October, 1975.

"FIGHT-BACK SONG"

Written by ANNE ROMAINE
Copyright by Anne Romaine, 1975

We're havin' a hard time
Trying to make ends meet.
The light in the tunnel,
Lord, I just can't see.

CHORUS
But we're gonna fight back
Hear what I say
We're gonna fight back
Hey, get out of our way.
Cause when the people get together,

It ain't no telling whether
We'll tear this place apart
Or make a brand new start
But we're gonna take the power
From the rich man.

My landlord told me
Just one week ago
You can't pay your rent, chil'
You gotta move on.

My boss down at the factory
Told me I was laid off.
But that sucker gave my job
To his brother-in-law.

Down in Eastabuchie,
When they take a loss,
The cutters say they won't haul
Til the man comes across.

My sister killed a jailer
And Joanne's skin was Black.
She would've been on Death Row
But the people fought back.

Yes, the people fought back,
Hear what I say.
We'll keep on fightin' back
Hey, get out of our way.
Cause when the people get together,
There ain't no tellin' whether
We'll tear this place apart
Or make a brand new start
But we're gonna take the power
From the rich man.



Jeremy and Shirley sing "Takin' a Stand." (Call Photo)

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BUILDING A REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT MOVEMENT, reprinted from the Sept. & Oct. 1974 issues of The Call. Illustrated, 12 p., 15¢ each. 5 or more copies, 10¢ each.



New ties of friendship between the U.S. and Chinese people were built as a result of the visit of the Chinese women's basketball team to this country last month.

The 13-member team toured several American cities as part of an exchange which sent the John F. Kennedy College (Nebraska) Patriettes women's team to China in June 1973. Upon their arrival in Los Angeles, the Chinese team was greeted by more than 100 people including Mayor Bradley and representatives of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Assoc.

The Chinese women athletes were selected from regional basketball teams which recently participated in the third Chinese National Games and are promising young players. They hail from Peking as well as seven Chinese provinces. Four of them played with the U.S. team during the latter's visit to China. Their occupation include factory workers, college students, a government worker and a member of an agricultural commune. The tallest stands a shade under 6'1".

Basketball is the most popular game in Chinese schools and a favorite among women. In Chinese factories, basketball training sessions and matches are popular with both married and single women during the off-work hours and on holidays.

The visiting Chinese team took as its motto, "friendship first, competition second" in hopes of promoting greater friendship between the people and sports enthusiasts of the two countries. As has been the case with previous Chinese sports teams visiting this country, the response from the people was extremely friendly and enthusiastic.

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