



GARY TYLER—victim of system of white supremacy in the Black Belt South.

## 27 COUNTRIES PULL OUT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games have become a battleground against racism, imperialism and superpower domination. The fascist Taiwan clique has been forced out of the Games and some 27 African and other third world countries have joined a protest against South African apartheid by boycotting the Games.

Under the rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the People's Republic of China, which represents one-fifth of the world's people, has been excluded. The reactionary clique on Taiwan, however, has been recognized as the "representative of China." Until two Olympics ago, it was also the policy of the IOC to legitimize the apartheid governments in Rhodesia and South Africa by including these white minority regimes.

Now, under pressure from many countries, the South African and Rhodesian racists have been banned from the Games, and Taiwan has been at least

temporarily forced to cease representing China. Under the initiative of Canada, the host country, the Taiwanese were not allowed to enter the country. Canada has rightfully recognized the People's Republic of China as the only government of China. The question of Taiwan has not been finally settled primarily because of sharp pressure exerted from the U.S., which threatened to pull out of the Games if a "compromise" solution was not accepted by Canada.

The compromise allowed Taiwan to carry its flag and play its anthem but forbid it to use the name of China. The Taiwan reactionaries refused the compromise solution and pulled out. The stand of the U.S. government must be seen in the context of its efforts to strike up "detente" with the Soviet social-imperialists, the other big power-broker in the Games. The refusal of the U.S. to recognize the People's Republic of China is in large

part due to its unwillingness to offend its superpower rival. With the compromise plan forcing Taiwan out, the head of the U.S. delegation Philip Krumm said that the U.S. was "off the hook."

Now 27 countries have organized a boycott of the Games, protesting New Zealand's presence. New Zealand still is carrying on athletic competition with the South African racists and, in fact, had a rugby team recently tour that country.

Within the U.S. delegation in Montreal, there is debate among the Black athletes whether or not to support the African protest. Recent Olympics have seen several protests by U.S. Black athletes against racism.

The myth that sports can go on in some dreamland apart from the world struggle against imperialism, racism, Zionism and the danger of war is quickly being shattered on the playing fields of Montreal.

## Tyler Case a Symbol of Black Freedom Struggle

New Orleans, La.—The upcoming July 24 Free Gary Tyler demonstration here reflects the broad unity that has been built in the fight against Tyler's frame-up and all racial injustice.

*The Call* spoke this week with a number of the endorsers of the July 24 Southwide Coalition to get their views on the significance of the Tyler case.

mills in North Carolina, told *The Call*, "We've got a lot of Gary Tylers all around the world. This is injustice." She went on to describe how the struggle of the Cannon Mills workers for union rights is related to the fight for Gary Tyler's freedom. Both struggles, she continued, show that people must "stand up for their rights."

Further emphasizing the link

**"I support the demonstration that has been called for July 24 in New Orleans. I want to urge as many people as possible to come to New Orleans and let their voices be heard. I am convinced that mass demonstrations involving thousands of people are necessary to win my freedom."**

**Gary Tyler**

The Coalition is a group of more than 80 trade unions and civil rights groups, individuals and communist organizations—including the October League—that will march as one unified contingent within the Free Gary Tyler demonstration (see page 8). The Coalition will march under slogans including "Down With Segregation, Death to the Klan!" "Full Democratic Rights for Black People!" and "Self-Determination for the Afro-American Nation!"

*The Call* spoke with Robert Williams, recently freed political prisoner. For 15 years, Williams was framed and hounded by the government because he advocated armed self-defense against Klan terror. He commented: "I have no illusions about justice in America. Unless large numbers of people demonstrate in support of Gary Tyler, he will spend the rest of his life in prison. I have no doubt that this is the only way he can be freed."

Mrs. Juanita Tyler, Gary's mother, spoke with *The Call* and talked about recent Klan attacks on Tyler defense supporters, including the murder of 19-year-old Richard Dunne. "You have to rely on the people to fight the Klan," she said. "You can't call the police. They are the Klan."

Daisy Crawford, a white organizer with the ACTWU Organizing Committee at the Cannon textile

between the oppression of workers and minorities, a spokesman for AFSCME Local 1644 of city workers in Atlanta said, "The Gary Tyler case is an example of the history of injustice that working class, and especially minority people, have faced in the South as well as the rest of the country."

The solidarity of the Chicano people's struggle with the Black liberation movement and the fight for Tyler's freedom was expressed in a statement to *The Call* from the MECHA chapter at the University of Texas in Austin. A spokesman from MECHA, a Chicano student organization, said, "We could go on and on naming names of Chicano brothers and sisters that have died needlessly and brutally under this imperialist system. We must stand side by side—Black, Brown, and white—when these attacks come down."

The tasks of the Gary Tyler movement were spoken to by October League Chairman Michael Klonsky, who told *The Call*: "The movement to free Gary Tyler must be developed into a struggle against the system which put him on death row along with hundreds of other Black people. The victory of the struggle for socialism and for Afro-American self-determination will put an end to this type of racist terror once and for all," said Klonsky.

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**FIGHTBACK PLANS... P. 6**

**SECCION EN ESPAÑOL**



# EDITORIALS

## RAISE LEVEL OF GARY TYLER DEFENSE

As the Free Gary Tyler demonstration builds for New Orleans on July 24, two important developments in the struggle have taken place.

First, Tyler was moved off death row and into the St. James Parish Jail near his home in Destrehan. Second, the Ku Klux Klan, whose New Orleans convention on July 24 was to have been on the Tyler demonstration's march route, canceled its meeting plans.

These developments show that the capitalist terror squads, both in their judicial robes and their white sheets, have made some retreats in the face of the militant mass support which is growing behind Gary Tyler's demand for freedom.

But the unity and power which have so far been built in the broad movement for Tyler's defense is only a beginning, and these capitalist retreats are only the smallest of concessions.

The cowardly Klan, frightened by the thought of thousands of Blacks and whites marching together against national oppression, will undoubtedly find a safer location for their meeting and their racist terror campaign will continue.

The racist judges, employed by the big capitalists and plantation owners, will try to find a new way to enslave Gary Tyler even if the letter of their own death penalty law dictates that he should not have been tried for a capital offense as a minor. If the power of the people should prove too strong to keep Tyler behind bars, they will try to find other Black youths to frame up and murder in order to keep the Afro-American people subjugated and to divide the working class white against Black.

It is for these reasons that the movement for Tyler's freedom must consistently link this particular instance of racist injustice to the whole history of capitalism's oppression of the Afro-American people. In addition to demanding freedom for Gary Tyler, the July 24 Southwide Coalition is demanding self-determination for the entire op-

pressed nation of Afro-Americans among whom there are countless Gary Tylers.

The issues reflected by the Tyler frame-up—segregation, school busing, oppression of youth, conditions in the Black Belt, all-white juries, Klan terror and the death penalty among others—have provided the basis for a broad all-round exposure of capitalism.

But we must not rest content with the activity that has been generated for July 24. We must continue to broaden and enlarge the Tyler defense. We must make the cause of Gary Tyler's freedom and self-determination for Afro-Americans into demands supported by the entire working class and all oppressed people!

### March in New Orleans July 24!



The demonstrators will rally at 12:00 noon at Duncan Plaza (Loyola and Gravier) in front of City Hall.

At 1:30 p.m., demonstrators will march to the Rivergate (site of the infamous "white supremacy monument") and then return to Duncan Plaza.

## 'UNITY' CALL BY DEMS WON'T GO OVER

"Unity of the Democrats" and "Unity of the Nation" were the keynote themes of last week's Democratic convention circus in Madison Square Garden.

Now that the rhetoric has died down for a moment, it is time to return from television to reality and to put the outcries for "unity" into their

framework. One sign of this reality, almost ignored by the networks, was the demonstration of 15,000 hospital workers outside the convention hall. That crowd was three times larger than the Chicago demonstrations in 1968.

How will President Carter bring "unity" between the 100 million workers of this country, whose living standards are going down, and the handful of Rockefellers, Morgans and Mellons who run the Democratic and Republican parties and whose profits are going up? The contradictions between the working class and the capitalist ruling class are irreconcilable and antagonistic. No force on earth can unite them—certainly not a millionaire land owner who pays his workers below the minimum wage and, as governor, presided over an open-shop state.

How will the next president bring justice and equality to the minority nationalities? Will he crush the banking and industrial monopolies whose power and profit rests on the oppression and super-exploitation of the Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and other minorities? Will he jail the Klan scum and send its cowardly leaders to Death Row? Will he uphold the right of the Afro-American nation to self-determination in the Black Belt of the South? To ask these questions is to answer them.

Every candidate has promised equality and justice. All have found a handful of opportunists, such as Barbara Jordan, Cesar Chavez, Leonard Woodcock and others, to make radical-sounding speeches in their behalf in exchange for "favors" or a cushy job in Washington after the election.

Behind the facade of "unity" of the Democratic Party, the bitter factional struggles—over "detente" and other issues—continue undiminished. Only the common hunger for the spoils of office keeps the factions from clawing each other in public. Behind the outcries for "unity in the nation" lies the vain wish to reconcile the workers and oppressed nationalities in their millions to this crisis-ridden imperialist ruling class and its death-bound capitalist system.

But it isn't going over. A recent Gallup poll shows that all the current candidates rank far lower in the public esteem than any candidates in any presidential election for the past quarter century. The entire political system, which allows us to choose which member of the ruling class will misrepresent and repress us, is losing credibility. Slowly but surely, the conditions are ripening when a new system, based on the undivided rule of the working class, will become the conscious aim of the working class struggle.

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## EXPAND THE CALL!

The Call is published weekly, at \$10 for a one-year subscription. 4249 W. Division, Chicago, Illinois 60651. Application to mail at second-class rates is pending at Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Call,

A couple of months ago I was introduced to your newspaper and organization at my place of employment. A fightback committee was sponsoring a rally supporting Gary Tyler, the Black youth in Louisiana who was framed. Somewhere a few years ago, I became interested in the oppression and discrimination against Blacks and other minorities, so my brother and I attended.

It was a great feeling being with a group of people I could relate to. I listened a lot, learned a little, and discussed a few things with them. I became very interested in your paper and organization and the case of Gary Tyler. These Call people and I kept in touch up until I quit my job and left my home state to come out here.

At the Gary Tyler rally, I could not believe my ears. Someone else was expressing the truths and beliefs that I kept to myself and a couple other people for so long.

My hometown was Louisville, Ky. I used to work for the Kroger company. It wasn't too bad at first (four years total), but when I quit, it was total out and out discrimination 100%, and they knew it.

There is no way I'll celebrate this hypocritical country and its leaders' birthday.

May our fight for what is true and right and just be spread to other people and succeed where it should!

Sincerely,  
J.B., Yakima, Wash.

To the Call staff:

A recent Chicago Daily News story about advancements in replanting severed limbs

## Letters



quoted Dr. Peter Bunting of Boston as saying: "A pianist would need all of his fingers, but a laborer who loses even two fingers not critical to his work may be better off without them. With a family to support, he may not be able to take out weeks or months of hospitalization, plus multiple procedures that have a built-in complication rate. Without replantations, he'd be back to work in two weeks."

So it is that medicine for the laboring people who have to work for others and medicine for the bourgeoisie, who live by exploiting the working class, are two different things. If a worker can continue working and being exploited without medical care, then he does not need it. And, in fact, he should not have it if it will keep him from producing for any length of time. For the ruling class, however, the best medical technology known is made available. Instead of defending their practices in terms of "need," bourgeois physicians might just as well admit that, in our capitalist society, class background is the determining factor in deciding who shall receive what kind of health care.

A.B.  
Baltimore, Md.

(Translation from Spanish)

Dear Comrades,

We think that *The Call/EI Clarin* is amply fulfilling its purpose of reaching the masses of working people through its various levels of political understanding. We want to congratulate you for articles like the series on "Trade Unions and the Class Struggle" and the State and Revolution study which, because of their high political content, have prompted special interest. We have used these articles for study and discussion in our study circle in the community.

We have had new experiences with the people in the community and in the factories, and have been able to see that the people do understand socialist ideas. They understand communist analyses, and the great majority are ready to struggle.

We would like to hear from you about the articles we send. We are ambitious! We want to write articles which analyze the class struggle and which have a high political content, that is to say, communist articles!

A recently formed Call Committee in Jersey City, N.J.

Dear Comrades,

I'm enclosing \$10 to become a Call sustainer. I used to buy *The Call* at a bookstore here in New York, but I haven't been able to keep up with it since it became weekly. I've been especially interested in following your articles on the trade unions and the international situation.

F.L.  
New York City

# History of Freedom Struggle

# EYES FOCUS ON THE SOUTH

This week, thousands of eyes will be focused on the South, where a Black youth named Gary Tyler is fighting for his life in New Orleans, Louisiana. People from all over the South will converge on this old slave capital demanding not only that Tyler be freed, but that the millions of Afro-American people finally get equality and democratic rights, including the right of self-determination.

The South has always had special importance in the overall struggle of the working class and of Black people in particular. The frame-up of Gary Tyler symbolizes the themes of white supremacy, slavery and national oppression which run throughout southern history. On the other side of the picture stands the revolutionary history of the southern working people, Black and white, who have never accepted their special oppression for one moment.

It was the Communist Party, when it was still a revolutionary vanguard party of the proletariat, that first offered a scientific understanding of the nature of the

southern struggle, showing that the history of the South was bound up with the history of slavery and that the question of Black liberation was directly connected to the liberation of the working class.

Karl Marx himself, who studied the South and the anti-slavery struggle carefully, saw how southern slavery laid the basis for the development of U.S. capitalism and the enslavement of all working people. He pointed the way forward for the early working-class struggle by showing that, "labor in the white skin cannot free itself where labor with a Black skin is branded."

With the end of the Civil War and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, a short period called Reconstruction led to some of the most important gains ever registered by the southern workers. Blacks held important positions in southern government and significant reforms were won for all workers. The 8-hour day became a battle cry of all working people as the labor movement rose to its feet. Large tracts of land

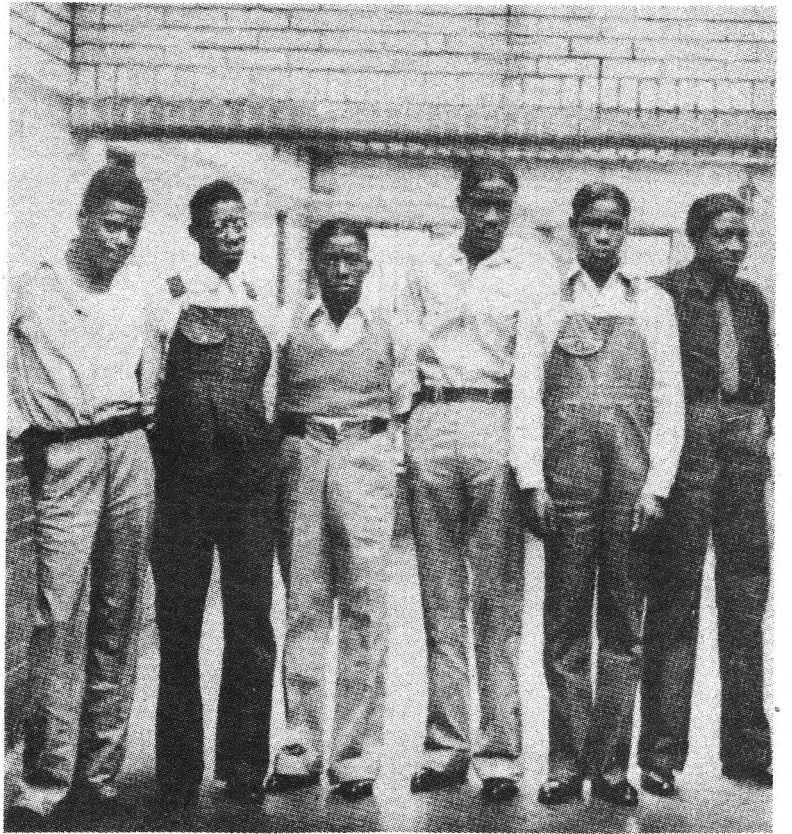
were granted to newly freed slaves as the plantation system began to be broken up.

But these gains were short-lived and soon reversed as the capitalist ruling class in the North betrayed the Reconstruction efforts and formed an alliance with the overthrown slave owners to consolidate the rule of capitalism and white supremacy over the South and the rest of the U.S.

It was at this time that the millions of former Black slaves completed their development as an oppressed nation within the former slave areas of the South—the Black Belt.

The experiences of three centuries of enslavement coupled with continuous resistance culminating in the Civil War and Reconstruction had given Afro-Americans all the features of nationhood. They had inhabited the Black Belt land continuously. They spoke a common language, shared a common economic life, and had developed a common culture and psycholo-

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 8)



Six of the Scottsboro Boys in racist frame-up case.

## Economy Picture Darkens as Unemployment Rises

The economy is showing new signs of overproduction and slowdown.

Shortly after celebrating the official first birthday of its "recovery," the administration was forced to announce July 2 that the unemployment rate has gone up again. The official figure for June was 7.5%, up nearly three-tenths of a percent from May.

Behind the increase lies a pile-up of excess inventories recorded in May. The May figures, released just last week, show that nearly \$2 billion in unsold stocks accumulated in manufacturers' and wholesalers' warehouses in that month. At the same time, retail sales entered a slump, ending the short-lived sales "boom" of the spring. Thus overproduction, the perennial disease of the capitalist system, has made itself felt again.

A sharp new spurt of price increases in April and May kept many people away from the stores, economists agree. The level of con-

sumer prices rose at a rate of nearly 5% in April and 7.5% in May.

Recently announced price hikes by the steel, copper, auto and oil monopolies, and skyrocketing grain prices due to Soviet buying assure that the inflationary trend will continue. Wholesale prices, which call the tune for retail prices, are expected to rise at an 8% rate or higher during this summer. This will eventually leave even more people unable to buy what they need and want, cause further pileups of unsalable stocks, and lead to more layoffs.

Fifty-one percent of Americans now think "We must cut way back on the amount and kind of things we use," reports the Roper public opinion poll. Along with other surveys, it finds that consumers' confidence in the future of the economy has been sinking in the past four months, despite the "recovery" nonsense from the White House. What the Roper survey calls "long-term pessimism" about the economy is especially strong in households earning less than \$15,000 a year, that is, in the average working-class household.

This growing pessimism about the future of capitalism is probably a major reason behind the rash of commercials praising the "free enterprise system" that have cluttered the television screen in recent months. These are pep talks by the corporations to try to restore the workers' waning faith in the system and paint a bright picture of a "boom" ahead.

But the corporations' own actions don't bear out this picture. Their treasuries are flush with pro-

fits in this period. The big banks, aided by the federal government, are eager to lend them additional billions for expansion. But surveys show that the corporations do not plan to invest more in industrial expansion in the next year than they did last year, which was not very much.

The reasons for the corporations' lack of expansion plans at this particular time are not yet fully clear. But, in general terms, this behavior is typical of capitalist monopolies. They make a higher rate of profit on a smaller volume of production sold at inflated prices than they would probably make if they expanded production to the point where prices would fall.

The past year's modest temporary increase in production, and spectacular pickup in profits, have come chiefly from speeding up the workers and "cutting costs." Safety equipment and equipment to cool off the plants during the sweltering summer heat are some of the main costs cut.

Not every industry is doing poorly, however. As the Wall Street Journal reported recently, yacht sales are booming. Power cruisers selling at \$284,000 and up are going especially well. "The more expensive boats, the big ones with all the attendant gadgets," are doing best, a yacht salesman says.

While the politicians preach "austerity" to the workers sweating and slaving in the mills and mines, the big capitalists are buying new yachts to take in the breezes out at sea.



### Racist Assault in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—Knocked to the street by a rock thrown by a racist mob, an open-housing demonstrator staggers to his feet. The march of 100 through the Marquette Park area by the Martin Luther King Organization was met by a fascist-led mob of more than 1,000 who showered the march with rocks and missiles under the nose of hundreds of police. Dozens were hospitalized in one of a series of racist mob attacks on Black people in the Marquette Park area.

### Courts Used to Bust Union

## POST STRIKERS INDICTED

Washington, D.C.—A Federal grand jury indicted seven striking pressmen from the Washington Post last week following a nine-month investigation of alleged "violence" by pressmen.

The seven pressmen were charged on six counts of rioting, inciting to riot, assault, destruction of property and theft because of damage done to presses when they walked off the job last October 1.

In an effort to cover up their own extensive and pre-planned union-busting scheme, The Washington Post management exaggerated actual damages to bring criminal charges against the strikers. Post owner Katherine Graham insisted damages soared into hundreds of thousands of dollars, while actual repair estimates came to \$13,000.

Besides relying on the grand

jury to harass strikers, The Post has already replaced the pressmen with a scab labor force. The paper has also circulated a black list around the country to prevent striking pressmen from obtaining jobs anywhere.

At a July 15 press conference, president of Local 6 of the Newspaper and Graphic Communications Union, Everett Forsman, denounced the investigation and The Post. "The Washington Post has utilized its vast power, prestige and resources to destroy our union in order to increase its profits. In what can only be described as a conspiracy, The Post first brought in a union-busting management team and mounted a campaign to strip us of our dignity and livelihood."

One Newspaper Guild reporter who has honored the picket lines throughout the strike and is also a

spokesman for the Local 6 Legal Defense Committee, John Hanrahan, commented on the grand jury investigation to *The Call*. "Basically, the head prosecutor aided and abetted The Washington Post conspiracy to bust the union," he explained, "attempting to pit union brother against union brother and using the strikers' time fighting the indictments instead of The Post management."

One of the indicted pressmen, Gene O' Sullivan, told *The Call* pressmen had expected the government to hand down indictments, protecting The Post and targeting the workers. "It's not just us," he said. "The whole system is coming down on people all over."

Letters of support for striking pressmen can be sent to Local 6 Legal Defense Committee, 12433 Kimmerton Lane, Bowie, Md. 20715.

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# AZANIANS REJECT REVISIONISM TAKE ROAD OF ARMED STRUGGLE

The recent wave of rebellion against apartheid in South Africa is the latest chapter in a century-long history of black uprisings against colonialism, imperialism and racism.

Throughout this century of struggle, African revolutionaries have debated the course that the liberation movement should take. Whether or not to take up arms and who to rely on for leadership have been living questions facing all the African countries. This has been particularly true of the freedom fighters in Azania (South Africa), who have had to fight the barbaric system of apartheid and its imperialist backers like the U.S.

In the last 20 years, these burning questions have drawn sharp lines of demarcation between the revisionists of the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary nationalists. The SACP, with its political line of reliance on peaceful negotiations, "aid" from the Soviet Union, and leadership from the white liberals has been exposed by the liberation movement as an enemy of revolution.

In spite of the revisionists' preachings about "peaceful change" to black majority rule, the black population of South Africa has a long tradition of taking up arms to fight the oppressors.

In 1906, a Zulu chief named Bambatta organized a large tribal army to make a stand of resistance against the European

colonialists. Heroic as Bambatta's rebellion was, the British and Dutch settlers crushed it. Some 4,000 blacks were killed on the battlefield, but only 25 Europeans died.

Bambatta's rebellion triggered two contending political currents within the African liberation struggle. Groups like the fledgling African National Congress (ANC), which was founded in 1912, summed up the rebellion by saying that blacks could never defeat the advanced, sophisticated armies of the Europeans and that they should rely on "non-violent" means instead.

But in contrast to this view, freedom fighters like those who organized the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) in 1919, looked to Bambatta's rebellion for inspiration. They called for stronger organization and unity to make the next rebellion successful.

## RELIED ON WORKERS

The ANC, much under the influence of Gandhi's movement of passive resistance in India, charted a course of petitioning the government and relying on white liberals and black professionals for leadership. The ICU, on the other hand, relied on black workers as the main force in the struggle. Between 1919 and 1928, they organized 250,000 members and led the big strikes of the Port Elizabeth dockworkers and the Rand miners.

In the early 1920s, the SACP was born as a revolutionary party devoted to socialism and majority rule. It worked closely with ICU and also organized white workers. But chauvinism towards the black liberation struggle, which was the central question in South Africa, proved to be a consistent cancer gnawing at the SACP. The party, for example, supported some reactionary strikes of white workers and stressed the guarantees of the "rights of the white minority" far more heavily than the demand for black self-determination.



Soweto rebellion.

These errors of chauvinism reached their climax during World War II, when the SACP, like the Communist Party in this country under Browder, abandoned the struggle against racism in the name of "everything for the war effort" against Hitler.

In the 1950s, the SACP came under sharp repression from the government. In response to laws declaring the party illegal, the SACP dissolved itself organizationally but continued to function through its work in the ANC.

With a revisionist line already gaining dominance in the SACP in the mid-50s, the party became the faithful follower of Khrushchev and the line of "peaceful transition" to socialism. Bram Fisher, the SACP leader, stressed that "the consequen-



AZANIANS fight racist police near Alexandra, South Africa.

ces of civil war will be horrifying and permanent," and urged an "alternative solution" to a war of national liberation. The party, which had historically been white-led, lost the bulk of its black membership in this period.

In 1959, militant fighters in the ANC split off and formed the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), opposing ANC's passive approach to the struggle and the hegemony of the revisionists within ANC. At its founding congress, many leaders of the PAC criticized the Soviet Union for its collaboration with U.S. imperialism. Several speakers pointed out the example of the Chinese revolution as a model to learn from.

The PAC quickly developed a large mass following. In 1960, the PAC led the movement of Black workers to not carry the much-hated identification passes, even though it was illegal to be caught in the street without them.

On March 21, 1960, the PAC organized thousands of blacks to leave their passes at home and peacefully surrender themselves to police. It was these demonstrations which were the target of savage police attacks resulting in the massacre of 69 blacks at Sharpeville and 5 others at Langa. The incident confirmed the developing view of the PAC that non-violent struggle could not succeed against an enemy which only knows violence.

By 1962, the PAC began organizing for armed struggle. On November 21, 1962, PAC-led guerrillas launched an attack on

the police station in Paarl killing two white policemen.

This event kindled new flames of struggle across South Africa, and mass support for the PAC rapidly increased. Fearing the loss of their influence in the liberation movement, the SACP began to denounce the PAC as promoters of "senseless violence," which would cause "racial antagonism."

Meanwhile the SACP recognized that it would have to take up some forms of armed struggle in order to maintain its credibility. It tried to get the ANC to organize an army which could be made dependent on the Soviet Union. Even militants who at first remained inside the ANC later left, issuing a statement saying they would resist all attempts to turn the African liberation struggle into a "tool of the lukewarm South African Communist Party or the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." They also noted that the Soviet Union was stifling discussion of China within the ANC and branding all opposition to Kremlin policies as "Maoist."



In 1969, the Soviet imperialists called the Khartoum conference to try to cement their aim of gaining control of liberation struggles across the continent. This conference was designed to "legitimize" certain liberation organizations and oppose others. Its purpose was also to dictate a political line of support for big-power deals between the U.S. and the USSR, denying that the liberation forces should rely mainly on themselves for victory. The PAC attacked the Khartoum conference and specifically condemned the USSR for carrying out joint action with U.S. imperialism while attacking China, Albania and a number of third world liberation movements. The Soviet revisionists used the conference to denounce the PAC and oppose the PAC's call for national unity with the ANC in fighting apartheid. The Khartoum conference was an early example of how the Soviet imperialists would later use the Angola question to divide the liberation movement and gain domination.

## FOR UNIFIED MOVEMENT

Throughout the 1970s, the political struggle has continued inside South Africa to build a unified national liberation movement, free from the control of both superpowers, which can mobilize the masses in a war of national liberation against the racist regime.

The recent uprising by thousands of blacks in Soweto, Alexandra and dozens of other localities, demonstrates that the black population is intensifying its fight against apartheid. The biggest concession yet won from the racist authorities—dropping of Afrikaans as a required language for blacks in the schools—was won, not through petitions and passive resistance, but through the massive armed rebellions of June.

The spirit of the Bambatta rebellion still lives in both the spontaneous uprisings of South African blacks and the work of the PAC to give leadership to the struggle. As the PAC representative Gqobose, speaking at an anti-apartheid rally in Germany, stated last month, "The PAC is convinced that a revolutionary struggle which bases itself on the masses must win, even when opposed by one or both superpowers. The people must take up the struggle to free themselves. The best road to liberation is the strategy of people's war with the principle of relying on our own forces."

These revolutionary conclusions, drawn from the Azanian people's own experiences, are a sharp blow to both the Soviet and U.S. imperialists, who are trying to get the people of Africa and the whole third world to lay down their arms and submit to superpower domination.



## ...in brief...

**GENERAL STRIKE:** More than three million Australian workers, amounting to more than 50% of Australia's labor force, stayed home from work on July 12 as the trade union movement organized a general strike to demonstrate opposition to government changes proposed in the health care system. It was the biggest strike in Australia's history.

**NORWEGIANS OPPOSE IMPERIALISM:** Hundreds of Norwegians demonstrated in front of the Soviet embassy on July 8 denouncing Soviet missile tests in the Barents Sea near Norway. The Norwegian Workers Party (AKP-ML) in its newspaper *Klassekampen*, analyzed the missile tests as a Soviet tool for intimidating Norway during the current continental shelf negotiations between the two countries. It pointed out that the Soviet social-imperialists are violating Norway's sovereignty in their drive to gain domination of all the northern waters.

The AKP-ML called for a storm of protests against the Soviet threats, pointing out that the working class and other laboring people must form the bulwark of anti-superpower action.

**MEXICAN AUTOWORKERS:** An eight-day strike by Mexican autoworkers against the Volkswagen plant in Puebla resulted in victory last week. The German-owned company was forced to agree to a 17% wage increase and a shorter work day for the 7,000 autoworkers.

**DENOUNCE ITALIAN FASCISTS:** Gaetano Amoroso, a young working-class student in Milan, Italy, and member of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Italy (PCMLI) died after beatings he received from a gang of fascists on April 27 and 28 during street fighting waged by Italian students.

Amoroso was 21 years old. He was a member of the "Venezia" revolutionary anti-fascist committee and was actively engaged in the struggle against the bourgeois parties, including Christian-Democrats and the revisionist party.

## From the World Press



The third anniversary of an important victory for the unity trend among Belgian Marxist-Leninists is the topic of the lead article in the June 16 issue of *Clarte et L'Exploite*, organ of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Belgium (CPMLB).

The article recalls the sharp struggles for unity that led on June 9, 1973, to the founding of the unified CPMLB with a single democratic-centralist organization. Two newspapers (*Clarte* and *L'Exploite*), previously published by separate groups of Marxist-Leninists, were merged into the present single central organ.

"Overcoming the divisions created by the weight of bourgeois ideology on the workers' movement, by the treachery of the chief leader of the party, the revisionist agent Grippa, and by the maneuvers and intrigues of opportunist elements, we began the process which led to ideological and political unification, and from there, to the reunification of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Belgium," the article points out.

"The reunification of the CPMLB three years ago was an event of great importance for all revolutionaries, for the working class of Belgium. And also for revolutionaries in other countries. We well recall the warm and enthusiastic words on this subject spoken by comrade Yao Wen-yuan, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, to the delegation of the central committee of our party. And we do not forget that comrade Jacques Jurquet, political director of *L'Humanite Rouge*, gave the reunification of our party as an example in the proposals he launched for the building of the single Marxist-Leninist party of France."

# N.Y. HOSPITAL STRIKE GOES TO ARBITRATION

New York, N.Y.—An 11-day strike by over 40,000 hospital workers against the city's wage freeze policies ended July 17 with no contract and no guarantee that any of the strikers' demands would be met. The strike came to a halt when the League of Voluntary Hospitals, representing 57 hospitals and nursing homes, agreed to binding arbitration.

The League changed its position after New York State threatened to cut off all Medicaid reimbursement payments and other funding to the hospitals.

Hit with increased layoffs, inflation, hospital closings and understaffing, the hospital workers have demanded both cost-of-living and wage increases, better work conditions and improved benefits.

Leon Davis, president of 1199, first opposed and then apologized for the strike. "The last thing 1199-ers want," he bemoaned in an open letter in the N.Y. Daily News, "is a hospital strike. We agreed to binding arbitration," he continued. "It takes away the union's one weapon, the right to strike, but in a special situation such as this, binding, impartial arbitration is the only sane, civilized way."

As a result of the treacherous stand of these labor lieutenants, the contract struggle is now in the hands of a single arbiter, to be appointed by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. He has

15 days to produce a report which is to "take into consideration" the impact of the Medicaid and Blue Cross freeze on the hospitals' ability to pay.

There is nothing "impartial" about government mediation. Prior to the strike, a federal fact-finding committee called for a minimal cost-of-living adjustment with absolutely no wage raise.

Behind this state machinery stand the monopoly capitalists, in this case, the Wall Street bankers. Their loans and interests to New York City have been repaid on time while the brunt of the crisis has been shoved off on the workers through wage freezes and cutbacks.

The union misleadership of 1199, made up of social democrats and phony communists from the revisionist Communist Party, went a long way in exposing their collaborationist character in the strike. They spent the entire 11 days trying to turn the strike into "a militant struggle for binding arbitration," as they themselves characterized it.

They put their main organizing efforts into a rally outside the Democratic Party convention. There they preached reliance on arbitration and on the Democratic party as a more "civilized" way of fighting, instead of mobilizing the workers to confront the capitalists directly. While Leon Davis told 15,000 hospital workers, "We support the delegates and they support us," loud chants of "No damn contract, no damn work" from

the rank and file drowned out his voice.

The union misleaders also sold out the rank-and-file's demand for general amnesty for more than 130 strikers who were arrested on the picket lines. The 1199 bureaucrats agreed to let the hospitals fire any worker convicted of a "criminal" act. This allows the hospitals and union hacks to weed out the most militant workers, especially those who defied their "take-it-easy" line.

The labor lieutenants even tried to prevent strikers from stopping scabs. "It's true Davis is a misleader of the workers," a young Puerto Rican striker at Beth Israel told *The Call*. "When we tried to stop a sanitation truck, one of the officials kept saying, 'Tomorrow, tomorrow, we'll take care of it.' But tomorrow never came."

Although the strike is over and prospects of arbitration are not favorable for the workers, the strike has had a significant impact.

In the face of attacks by their union leadership and the barrage of anti-strike propaganda in the capitalist media, New York hospital workers carried out the first large-scale strike against the city's wage freeze and no-strike policies.

The capitalists did not succeed in isolating the strikers with their propaganda about a "strike against the sick." In fact, community support was strong, especially among Blacks and Latinos.

Communist workers and supporters also carried out agitation



15,000 striking hospital workers demonstrate at Democratic Convention.

(Call Photo)

and propaganda throughout the strike, exposing the role of the labor bureaucrats and the need to break with their policies in order to win workers' demands from the hospitals and the city.

"At the beginning of the strike," an October League organizer told *The Call*, "workers read leaflets and some *Call* articles analyzing the role of the union misleadership, but not that many were

influenced. Through discussion on the picket lines and use of *The Call*, and especially based on workers' own experiences with the 1199's misleaders during the strike, this changed. The strike became a school for workers," he said. "Now many more have begun to realize how treacherous the bureaucrats are and how crucial it is for workers to run them out of our unions."

## MILITANTS REHIRED

# VICTORY AT CONVERSE

Boston, Mass.—Two workers have been reinstated with full seniority and \$10,000 in back pay after being fired ten months ago from the Converse Rubber company in Chelsea.

The workers are members of the Concerned Workers Caucus inside United Rubber Workers Local 984, and had been singled out by the company and the union for their militant role in fighting layoffs. In separate incidents, the two were physically assaulted on company grounds by goons of the local union and then fired for "provoking a fight."

The struggle to win back their jobs became a mass issue for the Converse workers, symbolizing their fight against both company attacks and the union misleadership.

When the question of the firings was taken through grievance proceedings, the union president sided openly with the company and re-

fused to allow the workers to call their own witnesses. The bureaucrats also succeeded in weakening support by claiming that the plant would be shut down if the fightback against layoffs continued.

No progress could have been made by the caucus without exposing and opposing the misleaders of the union. Living off a fat salary and bribes from the bosses, the Local 984 president is a typical labor aristocrat, representing the capitalists' interests in the workers' movement. During the last union election, the company helped elect the present leadership by threatening to fire workers who supported the rank-and-file caucus slate.

The joint company-union attack on Converse workers was also aided by the state itself through the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

At first, the NLRB refused to

hear the case at all, as they do with 80% of all cases brought before them. Only after caucus members refused to leave the NLRB office did they succeed in getting their case heard.

Next, the NLRB stalled around with various red-tape proceedings, while the state tried to deny the fired workers unemployment benefits. But Concerned Workers refused to let the two be starved into submission. Fundraisers were held with wide support from workers in the plant, and the Boston Workers United to Fight Back rallied city-wide support.

Recognizing the determination of the workers and the mass support behind them, the NLRB gave in and decided in their favor.

Communists working in the struggle used *The Call* as well as agitational leaflets to point out the need for working-class unity in opposition to the Converse bosses and the whole system. More than 150 workers came to a victory party sponsored by *The Call* after hearing the news of the NLRB decision.

Following the victory, an October League leaflet summed up the lessons of the struggle, hitting on the need for workers to seize leadership of their unions and turn them into tools for revolution and the need for a communist party to lead that struggle.

Converse workers face an expiring contract next week, and the threat of a plant shutdown is still being held over their heads. The recent lessons of how to fight the company, the union misleaders and the capitalist state provide a good starting point for these battles ahead.

## ON THE LINE



### UNITED FOAM SETBACK

By a worker-correspondent—

Hayward, Ca.—A strike broke out June 11 here at United Foam Co. By June 18, the 90 workers at the plant went back in without winning any of their demands. The pay and conditions at the plant are terrible. After a long union drive, the workers a few months ago won representation by IAM Local 1518, then voted strongly for a strike to win a contract. Why did the strike fail?

The answer lies in the leadership of the trade union bureaucrats. Nobody was surprised that the company did everything to break the strike, and that the police helped them. But the union? From the beginning, the leadership did nothing to organize the workers, who are mostly Mexicans recruited by labor contractors. The Local didn't publicize the start of the strike, mobilized nobody, didn't even organize picket captains! Faithful servants of the capitalists, the local bureaucrats discouraged any resistance to police and scabs, preaching that the workers were powerless against the state.

The whole conduct of the bureaucrats showed the chauvinism of the labor aristocracy toward minority workers. Now the union may even pull out of the shop. To win such a strike takes conscious unity of all workers, including plans for protecting the undocumented workers. A rank-and-file movement in the shop is now growing, taking up the special demands of minorities and stands in opposition to the chauvinist policies of the government, the company and the union misleaders.

### LABOR NOTES

**MINERS WILDCAT** in West Virginia protesting \$50,000 fines assessed against their (UMW) local at Cedar Coal Co. for calling a wildcat last week. Some 4,000 miners closed down mines in Kanawha, Boone and Fayette counties beginning July 19.

**STRIKING FIRESTONE WORKERS** in Decatur, Ill., URW Local 713, were hit by new court injunctions and arrests on July 7. Mass picketing had been organized to stop scabbing by supervisors. "They may have stopped us today," one striker told *The Call*, "But tomorrow's another day, and we're going to keep on fighting."

**ILLINOIS STATE UNEMPLOYMENT** insurance workers closed ranks in a strong protest march July 16, refusing to appear individually for disciplinary 'interviews' with state officials. Over 275 workers have been suspended for unauthorized absences, as the AFSCME strike spread to offices across the city. Strikers are protesting discrimination in layoffs and demanding that all workers be rehired and general wage increases be granted.

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP.** was shut down by a nationwide strike July 18 involving over 43,000 workers, members of IUE, IBEW and UE electrical workers' unions. The strike came as workers rejected proposed wage increases in Westinghouse's latest contract offer. The walkout has closed all 165 plants for the first time in 20 years.

## IMMIGRATION RAID SPARKS BILTRITE PROTEST

Chelsea, Mass.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) raided American Biltrite July 15, seizing 5 Colombian workers. Taking advantage of a plant shutdown that left very few workers on the job, INS officials pulled out the workers with the help of Biltrite's personnel office. Immigration then searched their homes and belongings, deporting one within the hour. Some 20% of the work force at Biltrite is Colombian, and others could face the same fate.

A meeting of Biltrite workers, including members of the October League and Boston Workers United to Fight Back, met that same night to plan a demonstration for Thursday. They are organizing to block the deportation of the Colombian workers still in the country and to protest increased attacks against foreign-born workers.



According to the communist leader V.I. Lenin, the communist program must show "a clear idea of the ultimate aim; a correct understanding of the path leading to that aim; an accurate conception of the true state of affairs at the given moment or of the immediate tasks of that moment."

## Tasks of Drafting New Communist Program

The Marxist-Leninist communist party to be founded later this year must have a sound political program to guide its work. The program will be one of the party's most powerful weapons of education and organization.

The Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Party (OC), representing a number of organizations including the October League, is now at work on the draft of a program for the new party. The draft will be published and should be widely discussed and debated.

The debate around the draft program will make the ongoing ideological struggles within the Marxist-Leninist movement more concrete and raise them to a higher level. This debate will speed the unification of all Marxist-Leninists on a principled basis. The sharper and wider the struggle for the program, the stronger will be the unity of the new party and the clearer will be its understanding of its tasks.

Final debate and adoption of the program will be a main item of business at the founding congress of the new party.

### CONDITIONS FOR PROGRAM

Is the time ripe for drafting a program? What must a program do? In drafting the program for the Russian party in 1902, Lenin set forth "three conditions essential for the elaboration of a consistent socialist program." They are: "... a clear idea of the ultimate aim; a correct understanding of the path leading to that aim; an accurate conception of the true state of affairs at the given moment or of the immediate tasks of that moment." ("Revolutionary Adventurism," *Collected Works*, Vol. 6, p. 206)

After more than 20 years of struggle against modern revisionism, the Marxist-Leninist movement in the U.S. has developed to a point where it is clearly able to meet these conditions.

Modern revisionism, represented in the U.S. by the Communist Party (CPUSA), has betrayed communism, which is the ultimate aim of the struggle and abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the immediate strategic aim. The party program will sum up and reaffirm these aims and expose the revisionist betrayal.

The revisionists have abandoned the revolutionary path and taken the road of reformism and class collaboration. Their theories of "anti-monopoly coalition" and "two-stage revolution in the U.S." have been exposed as reactionary and bankrupt. The new party program will show the path to uniting all who can be united for proletarian revolution in a single stage in the con-

crete conditions of the U.S.

The CPUSA and other opportunists obscure the nature of the present situation and our tasks. Revisionism spreads the illusions of "detente," "democratization of imperialism," "peaceful transition to socialism" and the like. The new party program will sum up and raise to a higher level the correct understanding Marxist-Leninists have won in the struggle against these and similar illusions.

An important task in drafting the program is to define correctly the relation between the aims of the movement and the day-to-day struggles that arise spontaneously. The program must combat aloofness from these struggles, under whatever guise. It must also combat the illusion that these struggles on their own will lead to revolution and to socialism.

### PARTY'S ROLE AS FIGHTER

A Marxist-Leninist program must affirm the party's role as a fighter against every instance of oppression and exploitation, and as champion, within that fight, of the revolutionary aims which alone can bring emancipation. Reform struggles must be fought in a revolutionary way, and concessions that are wrested from the capitalists must be won as a by-product of revolutionary struggle. Our program must direct the struggle of the working class at the complete overthrow of imperialism, not at reforming or prettifying it.

The party program must be scientifically correct. But its formulations must not be abstract, as if it were intended for a series of lectures. Its every line must show, in Lenin's words, that it is "the program of a party engaged in a practical struggle." It cannot be an academic exercise in facts and statistics, nor can it be a long commentary on every aspect of the party's political line.

It must be written as a weapon that can be used to expand the party's influence and educate the workers about the party's line. "The proletariat learns what capitalism is, not from academic definitions, but from practical acquaintance with the contradictions of capitalism—with the development of society and its consequences." Lenin, "Notes on Plekh. Draft," Vol. 6, p. 37-57)

The program for the new party must present a vivid picture of the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system. It must show how proletarian revolution is the inevitable outcome of these contradictions.

Progress reports on the work of the Organizing Committee in drafting the program will be published in the following weeks.

As attacks against the living standards of the masses increase, especially against the unemployed, the National Fight Back Organization (NFBO) is mapping out plans to expand its "Jobs or Income Now" Campaign. Local job actions are to be stepped up, with national mobilizations coming later in the year.

Founded last December at a conference of 1,300 working-class activists, the NFBO has three main demands and principles of unity: Jobs or Income Now! Fight Discrimination against Minorities and Women! End Superpower War Preparations!

A member of the National Steering Committee, Arlene Shuemake, explained to *The Call* that the fight for jobs is the central campaign and the most burning demand of millions of people throughout the country. Whether it's for one unemployment check or thousands of jobs, Shuemake stressed, the NFBO must be oriented towards action to win these demands.

"The demand of the people," Shuemake said, "must be taken up right now and not just in words. We can't sit and talk but have to combine practical work with politics and agitation. Go to the welfare office, to the unemployment centers and to every place where struggles break out. Go to fight for the people; at the same time, explain to them why there's unemployment and why the capitalist system is to blame!"

Rejecting the view that the fight for jobs or income now is reformist in character, Shuemake explained that this depends on how the fight is taken up.

"If all you do is ask for some jobs and stop there, then we won't even win economic improvements for all workers. The important thing is to push the struggle further, demanding full employment for all work-

# NA ORGANIZATION

ers, to continue the battle, build on it and broaden it against the capitalist system itself. That's what the Fightback is supposed to do!"

The Boston Workers United to Fight Back (BWUFB) is an example of a fightback committee that has integrated the political struggle with the demand for jobs. BWUFB has fought and played a leading role in the anti-segregationist movement. Carrying out broad agitation, especially among the white workers, the BWUFB has rallied support for the struggles of Afro-Americans among both employed and unemployed workers.

Shuemake explained that an important focus of political education in the Fightback is aimed at building multinational unity in the fight for jobs. She pointed to the fightback work that has been organized against deportations from Los Angeles to New Jersey, as well as nationwide activity in support of Gary Tyler.

Fightback organizers point out that as capitalism's attacks on the working people are increasing, a spontaneous fightback is also spreading. Militant struggles against cutbacks in education, healthcare and day-care have broken out in New York and other big cities, bringing thousands of workers into the streets. The Fight Back Organization must go into these spontaneous outbreaks and provide leadership.

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## GAINS ERASED FOR

Past advances won by women in the Soviet Union when it was a socialist country have been rapidly wiped out since the restoration of capitalism there.

For several years, a campaign has been on to drive women out of social production and back into the isolation of the household. An intense propaganda barrage is aimed at convincing the Soviet people that "woman's place is in the home."

As early as 1968, the Soviet women's weekly "Nedelya" claimed that the majority of men questioned in a poll believed that women should be removed from production work. "They hold that she had better stay at home," the paper asserted, "to look after the children." It said that the "necessity" of the participation of women in production "does not exist" any longer. (Nedelya, May 12, 1968).

Along the same lines, a Soviet economic planner called in 1973 for the "release of an average of one million mothers from social production" each year in order to "stimulate population growth." (Problems of Economics, June 1973).

More than 600,000 women workers and farmers were "relieved of their labor duties" (laid off indefinitely) for this reason in 1975, according to Alexandra Biryukova, secretary of the USSR trade union council.

Pravda, the Soviet party organ, called for greater efforts in this direction in this year's International Women's Day editorial. It said women should be at home for the

"well-being of their children."

Soviet women workers are being given little choice about the matter. Only 23% of pre-school children can be provided for in state-run nursery or day-care centers, and this proportion is being reduced. Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev, in his report to the 25th party congress in spring, said, "Women with children are to have greater opportunities to work shorter hours or to work at home." Operating under this logic, new childcare centers will probably not be built.

Women's participation in social production is the basis for their political and social equality in genuine socialist countries. Women who work outside the home in large-scale socialized production play an equal and active role along with men workers in all spheres of society.

When women are forced out of production, the fighting capacity of the whole working class is weakened. In the USSR today, many families could not survive without the income of both husband and wife. In this way, the exit of women from production is deepening the impoverishment of both men and women.

Capitalism treats working-class women as a labor reserve, to be drawn partially into production and expelled again as needed by the capitalists. In the U.S., for example, women were drawn into industry during World War II. "Rosie the Riveter" was a figure of respect then. But after the



BEAUTY CONTESTANTS await crowning of "Miss Verkhovina."

# NATIONAL FIGHT BACK ORGANIZATION MAPS PL

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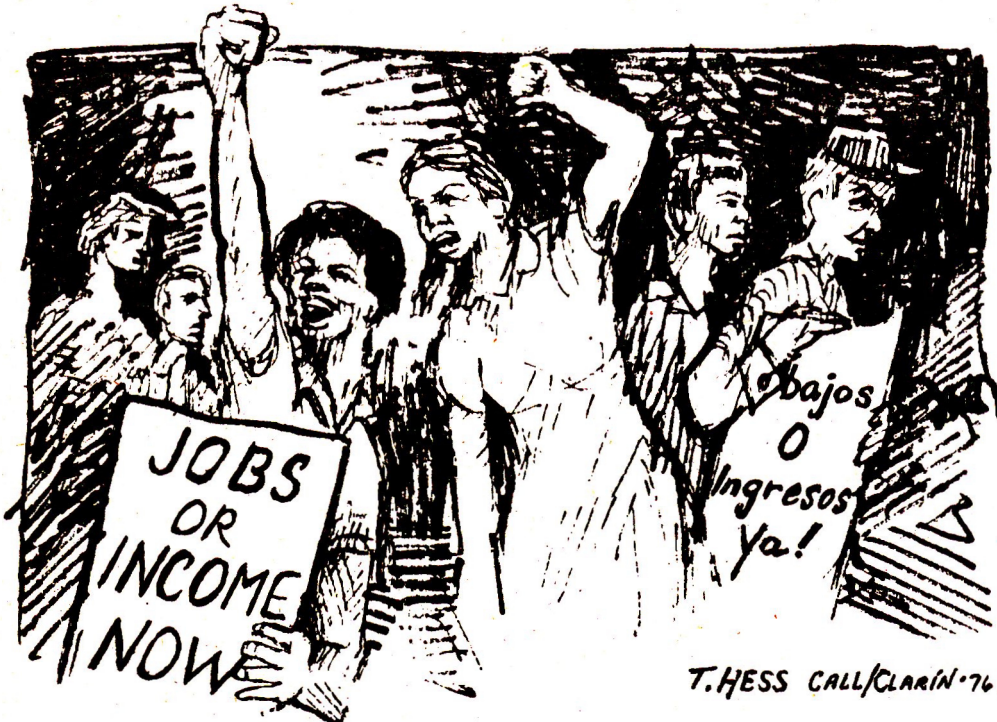
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impetus behind the spontaneous outbreaks and the formation of the NFBO, the organization has not made the crisis alone the target of struggle. Larry Miller, a steering committee leader and member of the October League, commented, "Through broad agitation, actions and propaganda, the NFBO has targeted the system which inevi-

tably produces crises like this recent one and which is characterized by imperialist rivalries which will lead ultimately to war."

A recent Milwaukee demonstration provided a good example of how to turn political action into exposure. The People's Union to Fight the Crisis joined a struggle of tenants against slumlord Meyer Shadur.



## GAINS ERASED FOR WOMEN IN SOVIET

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war, women were kicked out again and told that industrial work was "unfeminine." In every economic recession, women are among the first to be laid off.

The recurring economic crises in the USSR in the last two decades have thrown large numbers of workers out of work there. As in other capitalist countries, women are being forced to bear a disproportionate share of the layoffs. In some cases, their unemployment is being disguised by giving them "take-home work," as Brezhnev advocated. This low-paid and degrading kind of work was one of the first things abolished by the Russian revolutionary government in 1918. Its reintroduction is another proof that the "new tsars" who run the USSR today have completely betrayed the principles of Lenin.

There is an additional reason why the Soviet regime is forcing women especially out of socialized production. This is to in-

crease the birthrate in preparation for war. Despite their "detente" rhetoric, the Soviet rulers are arming to the teeth in preparation for an eventual offensive to try to conquer Europe. Boosting the population is part of these preparations. In effect, Soviet working-class women are being given marching orders to raise soldiers and workers. It is very similar to the Hitler fascists' propaganda that confined women's role to "Kinder, Küche, Kirche"—"kids, kitchen, church."

An intense campaign in the Soviet press tries to make this reactionary drive socially acceptable. Much like U.S. women's magazines, Soviet Woman magazine (No. 11, 1974) says that "the new Soviet woman" doesn't like to get her hands dirty, is "chicly dressed" in outfits that "underline the femininity of her figure," and aims to "come to the aid of, take care of, forgive and surrender" to her husband. The real

By the Cincinnati Call Committee—

The successful fight to force the Duchess Dinette Company in Florence, Ky., to rehire militant shop steward Laurie Farber was reported in the March issue of *The Call*. Here is the story behind that story: how this victory was a direct result of studying Lenin's *State and Revolution*, applying some of its lessons to this particular situation and acting accordingly.

When Laurie Farber was fired more than a year ago, she took her case to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), a federal government institution.

We had a vague idea that the NLRB, as a government body, was bound to favor the companies over the workers. But, we thought, Laurie had such a "clear-cut" case that the government would make an exception, just as a concession to maintain an image of being neutral.

What happened? As it turned out, the company had acted in a very crude way when it fired her. It was too ignorant to know the loopholes and the slick ways of getting rid of militant shop stewards that the more sophisticated companies know how to use. So the Board, embarrassed by the crudeness of its fellow-capitalists,

## 'STATE AND REVOLUTION' GUIDES DUCHESS

"decided" in Farber's favor, with a recommendation she be rehired with back pay. But there was a catch: the NLRB has no power to enforce its decisions against the company. So, needless to say, Duchess just ignored the recommendation to rehire her.

All the 13 months spent with the NLRB were just one big stalling operation for the benefit of the company! Although making use of the NLRB might have been a good tactic, by relying on the government, we had fallen into its trap.

It was during this time that we began to study Lenin's *State and Revolution* with the help of the October League's study guide. This helped us to analyze our problem in a scientific way. Lenin wrote:

"The state is the product of and the manifestation of the irreconcilability of



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# NATIONAL FIGHT BACK ORGANIZATION MAPS PLANS

impetus behind the spontaneous outbreaks and the formation of the NFBO, the organization has not made the crisis alone the target of struggle. Larry Miller, a steering committee leader and member of the October League, commented, "Through broad agitation, actions and propaganda, the NFBO has targeted the system which inevi-

tably produces crises like this recent one and which is characterized by imperialist rivalries which will lead ultimately to war."

A recent Milwaukee demonstration provided a good example of how to turn political action into exposure. The People's Union to Fight the Crisis joined a struggle of tenants against slumlord Meyer Shadur.

They helped to organize a march by Shadur's tenants into his sweatshop. Leaflets were passed out, using the link between boss and slumlord Shadur to expose the capitalist system of private ownership and exploitation.

While the NFBO is based mainly among the unemployed in the communities, the local chapters have been able to link the struggles of employed and unemployed in raising demands for a short work week with no cut in pay, an end to speedup, forced overtime and layoffs. Among auto workers and other industrial workers, these demands are central to contract struggles.

But the NFBO is no substitute for the trade union, Miller stressed to *The Call*. "Earlier we made some errors in confusing tasks of the Fightback with the tasks of the unions." Miller described how in one city the local fightback committee was called in to set up a picket line to protest the firing of a Black worker. "Support work like this is not bad," he said, "but instead, workers should have taken up the struggle first in the union, rallying support from the most sympathetic workers in the plant.

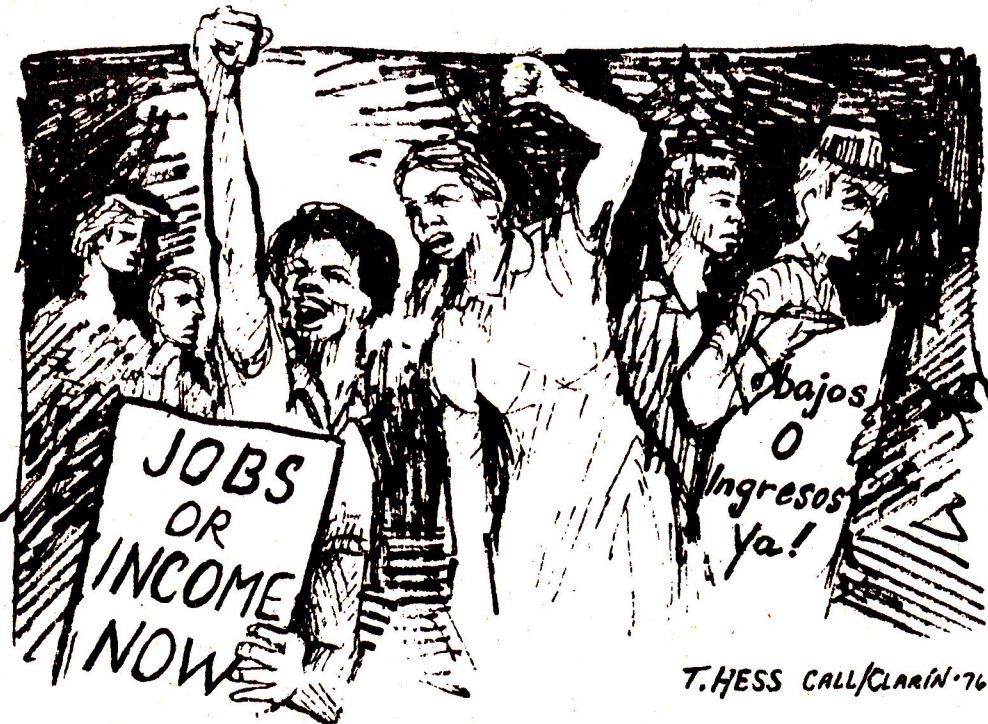
"We learned from experiences like these," Miller said, "that it's wrong to substitute the Fightback for the union local or caucus to wage battles in the factories. The unions are the most basic organization of the working class."

The NFBO, in sharp contrast to the unions today, is under revolutionary leadership. Because of this, a tendency developed to characterize the NFBO as an organization which is inherently more politically advanced than the trade unions. Miller pointed out that at times, "The Fightback was incorrectly treated as the main organization for training and preparing factory workers for revolution, standing between the unions and communist organizations like the October League. We should see that the fightback committees, as community-based organizations, and the trade unions, as the most basic organizations of factory workers, are both direct transmission belts between the masses of workers and the communist party.

"We certainly want to see the Fightback demands and campaigns taken up in factories and unions," Miller went on, "and they have been. In a number of cases, union caucuses and locals have affiliated to the Fight Back Organization or backed our campaigns and programs. This is one way that industrial workers come forward in the long run to lead the struggles of all oppressed people, including the fightback of the unemployed."

Miller also pointed out that in the Fightback chapters as well as in the unions, communists are playing a decisive role in providing political leadership. They are organizing, educating and winning more workers to the need to oppose capitalism and building broad revolutionary organization among the masses.

"The job of the NFBO," he added, "is to spread this kind of revolutionary organization, wage concrete battles for concrete demands, and to forge from the struggles of the unemployed a weapon to draw many more thousands of people into the fight against capitalism."



## OR WOMEN IN SOVIET UNION

war, women were kicked out again and told that industrial work was "unfeminine." In every economic recession, women are among the first to be laid off.

The recurring economic crises in the USSR in the last two decades have thrown large numbers of workers out of work there. As in other capitalist countries, women are being forced to bear a disproportionate share of the layoffs. In some cases, their unemployment is being disguised by giving them "take-home work," as Brezhnev advocated. This low-paid and degrading kind of work was one of the first things abolished by the Russian revolutionary government in 1918. Its reintroduction is another proof that the "new tsars" who run the USSR today have completely betrayed the principles of Lenin.

There is an additional reason why the Soviet regime is forcing women especially out of socialized production. This is to in-

crease the birthrate in preparation for war. Despite their "detente" rhetoric, the Soviet rulers are arming to the teeth in preparation for an eventual offensive to try to conquer Europe. Boosting the population is part of these preparations. In effect, Soviet working-class women are being given marching orders to raise soldiers and workers. It is very similar to the Hitler fascists' propaganda that confined women's role to "Kinder, Kuche, Kirche"—"kids, kitchen, church."

An intense campaign in the Soviet press tries to make this reactionary drive socially acceptable. Much like U.S. women's magazines, Soviet Woman magazine (No. 11, 1974) says that "the new Soviet woman" doesn't like to get her hands dirty, is "chicly dressed" in outfits that "underline the femininity of her figure," and aims to "come to the aid of, take care of, forgive and surrender" to her husband. The real

message is to divide women and men workers and get both of them to "forgive and surrender" to the new tsars.

In the same vein, the newspaper *Soviet-skaia Rossiya* recently tried to tell women that Soviet men are looking for "timidity, neatness of appearance and the ability to know how to keep in the background." Trash like this abounds in the Soviet media today. The revival of beauty contests and prostitution, of which there have been increasing reports, are among the other inevitable degradations resulting from the restoration of capitalism in the USSR.

The Soviet people once fought off the oppression of the old tsars and built a socialist society with equality between men and women. They will surely not remain "timid" under the oppression of the new tsars, but will rise up once again and break the chains which enslave women and the whole working class.



SOVIET AD shows Russian woman modeling in front of party headquarters.

By the Cincinnati Call Committee—

The successful fight to force the Duchess Dinette Company in Florence, Ky., to rehire militant shop steward Laurie Farber was reported in the March issue of *The Call*. Here is the story behind that story: how this victory was a direct result of studying Lenin's *State and Revolution*, applying some of its lessons to this particular situation and acting accordingly.

When Laurie Farber was fired more than a year ago, she took her case to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), a federal government institution.

We had a vague idea that the NLRB, as a government body, was bound to favor the companies over the workers. But, we thought, Laurie had such a "clear-cut" case that the government would make an exception, just as a concession to maintain an image of being neutral.

What happened? As it turned out, the company had acted in a very crude way when it fired her. It was too ignorant to know the loopholes and the slick ways of getting rid of militant shop stewards that the more sophisticated companies know how to use. So the Board, embarrassed by the crudeness of its fellow-capitalists,

"decided" in Farber's favor, with a recommendation she be rehired with back pay. But there was a catch: the NLRB has no power to enforce its decisions against the company. So, needless to say, Duchess just ignored the recommendation to rehire her.

All the 13 months spent with the NLRB were just one big stalling operation for the benefit of the company! Although making use of the NLRB might have been a good tactic, by relying on the government, we had fallen into its trap.

It was during this time that we began to study Lenin's *State and Revolution* with the help of the October League's study guide. This helped us to analyze our problem in a scientific way. Lenin wrote:

"The state is the product of and the manifestation of the irreconcilability of

class antagonisms. The state arises when, where and to the extent that class antagonisms objectively cannot be reconciled. And conversely, the existence of the state proves that the class antagonisms are irreconcilable." (Foreign Languages Press edition, Peking, p. 7).

What we had been doing by relying on the NLRB ran counter to this truth. We had been acting as if the state (the NLRB) was a neutral force standing above the class conflict, and not the instrument by which one class (the capitalists) exercises its rule over another (the workers). Despite what we told people, our actions were really based on the expectation that the state would reconcile the interests of Laurie Farber with the opposite interests of Duchess Dinette by rehiring her.

Once we understood our error and saw what the state really is there for, we changed our actions. We went back to the core of workers in the plant and explained what we had studied—that the present state exists only to oppress us and is not going to do anything for us. These workers united with us and helped us win broad support inside the plant. Together with the Workers United for Jobs and Justice, an affiliate of the National Fight Back Organization, we organized a workers' demonstration, and in four days, we achieved what we hadn't been able to do in a year of relying on the state: we forced the company to rehire Farber.

Since that time, a number of the other workers who fought most staunchly for this victory have begun to study *State and Revolution* along with us. This study will deepen our understanding that the conflict between Laurie Farber and Duchess Dinette is a small part of the vast struggle of the whole working class against the whole bourgeoisie. It will help us see that to win victory in this larger struggle, the working class must overthrow the capitalists' state power as a whole and replace it with the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.



## BOOK REVIEW

# 450 Years of Chicano History in Pictures

A beautiful new book, *450 Years of Chicano History in Pictures*, brings to life the history of "a people born to revolt." Using hundreds of outstanding historical and contemporary photographs and drawings accompanied by a brief and simple text in English and Spanish, the book vividly testifies to the long history of anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle of the Mexican and Chicano people.

*450 Years of Chicano History* traces the development of the Chicano people up to the present time, beginning with the Spanish conquest of Mexico and the birth of the Mexican nation from the mixture of Spanish, Indian and African peoples.

The book focuses especially on the development of what became, in 1848, the Southwest United States. It illustrates the history of the Chicano people

who live there—their work; their living conditions, their struggle for land, for jobs, for the preservation of their culture and language, against deportations and other forms of repression. In short, *450 Years* tells the story of the common roots, the common national identity of the Chicano and Mexican people. At the same time, it shows the particular and distinct development of the Mexican-American in the U.S., especially the rich history and current fronts of anti-imperialist struggle.

The authors, the Chicano Communications Center, are a group of Chicano activists in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Their book is clearly not the work of disinterested historians, but is designed as a weapon to inspire others in the fight for Chicano liberation. In this respect, the book also reveals a certain weakness in not using this wealth of material to make a scientific analysis of the development of the Chicano people as an oppres-



LAS "SOLDADERAS"—women fighters fought with Pancho Villa

sed national minority in the United States. The book takes no stand on this important point of debate in the Chicano movement.

The authors have chosen an appropriate year to publish their book, as the U.S. ruling class celebrates its Bicentennial, trying to cover up 200 years of oppressive rule over the working class and national minorities. The introduction states: "We should celebrate, not the bicentennial, not

Uncle Sam's history of racism and rip-offs, but our own history—which is one of humanity's great stories of struggle." The book is a fitting contribution to this celebration.

*450 Years of Chicano History in Pictures is available from the Chicano Communications Center, P.O. Box 6086, Albuquerque, N.M., 87101. The cost is \$3.00 plus 50¢ postage to individuals or \$5.00 to institutions.*



CHICANO CULTURE in Tierra Amarilla, N.M.

Photos from "450 Years"

## FOCUS ON SOUTH...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

gical make-up.

As the Black communist theoretician, Harry Haywood wrote: "Within the borders of the United States, and under the jurisdiction of a single central government, there exist, not one, but two nations: a dominant white nation, with its Anglo-Saxon hierarchy, and a subject, black one... The Negro is American. He is the product of every social and economic struggle that has made America. But the Negro is a special kind of American, to the extent that his oppression has set him apart from the dominant white nation: Under the pressure of these circumstances, he has generated all the objective attributes of nationhood."

Based upon this scientific analysis of the historic conditions, the communists first raised the slogan calling for the right of self-determination, or the right to establish a separate independent state for the Black nation in the Black Belt. Through the course of the struggle, they championed the cause of democratic rights for Black people north and south, demanded the break-up of the plantation system and redistribution of land to Black and poor white farmers. The demand for self-determination did not mean, as its enemies asserted, that communists called for the setting up of a separate "Black republic" in the South or for separation of any kind. It simply meant that the Black nation would have the right to establish a separate state should the 20 million Black people find it necessary to do so.

The right of self-determination was linked closely with all of the

work that communists carried out around the Afro-American question throughout the country. But it was in the South in particular, working under the most difficult conditions, that communists proved themselves as the vanguard of the working class. Whether it was in the great textile strikes in the '20s which swept the area from Virginia to Georgia, or the strikes of white Kentucky miners in 1932, or whether they were fighting against unemployment and the threat of fascism, the communists took the struggle for equality and self-determination to thousands of Black and white workers in the mines and mills.

A veteran of those struggles, Nanny Washburn, who joined the party in the '20s as a white worker, remembered that "the work was very difficult in those days." She said that most of the work had to be carried out secretly "because of the widespread use of terror including the Klan which was directed against the communists." Nanny Washburn pointed to the slogan of "self-determination" as the central theme in the work she carried out to free the many political prisoners whose cases the party took up.

Perhaps the most famous example was that of the Scottsboro Boys—nine Black youths who were jailed in 1931, in Scottsboro, Alabama, on charges of having raped two white girls on a freight train. Actually the rape never occurred, as Ruby Bates, one of the girls, later publicly testified.

Communists like Nanny Washburn took this struggle to free the Scottsboro Boys and made it into

an international issue, using it to vividly expose to all the world, the fraud of U.S. capitalist democracy. Especially among the white workers, they showed how the history of slavery was still alive and that an injury to one was an injury to all. The struggle finally ended in victory 20 years later when the last of the Scottsboro prisoners was released.

Efforts like the Scottsboro case, the formation of the Sharecroppers Union in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, the campaign to free Angelo Herndon and many others gave the communists their much earned reputation as the most militant and revolutionary defenders of the workers and especially the Afro-American people. It earned them the sacred trust of millions of working people, a trust which was later to be betrayed by the revisionists such as Earl Browder in the late 1930s and the modern revisionists of today in the Communist Party U.S.A. (CPUSA).

Completely abandoning the revolutionary struggle of the working class for socialism and for Black liberation, the CPUSA first dropped the slogan for the right of self-determination and completely withdrew from the strategically impor-

tant South. Abandoning the southern labor movement to the racist politicians and labor misleaders, the revisionists left the masses of Black people without working-class leadership in the periods of great upsurge, including the civil rights movement of the '60s.

Dropping the revolutionary struggle for political power and self-determination, the revisionists claimed that self-determination "had already been exercised" and that Black people simply wished to integrate into the mainstream of U.S. society. Instead of revolutionary struggle, they promoted the electoral struggle and the liberal politicians as the saviors of Black people.

Today a new communist party is being built upon revolutionary foundations and in opposition to revisionism. One of these foundations is the struggle for Black liberation as a revolutionary struggle. The great traditions of communist struggle are being restored to their proper place and once again groups like the October League are taking up the important work in the South. The slogan of "self-determination" is being raised once again in the course of struggle for the freedom of Gary Tyler, Cheryl

Todd and Desi X Woods, Joan Little and others.

The hundreds of Black prisoners filling the death row cells from North Carolina to Texas are but one example of the fact that all the talk about the "new South" is a pack of lies. The few gains won during the civil rights movement are rapidly being eroded. The basic conditions of life for millions of Black and poor white people in the South are in essence the same as they have always been. The only thing "new" about the South is that the struggle of the people against oppression is being built on a higher level than ever before.

The struggle in the South is expanding widely. Last year's Southern Fight Back Conference brought hundreds of workers to Eastabuchie, Mississippi. In Louisville, Ky., the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), once under the thumb of the revisionists, is being turned into a mass workers' organization under revolutionary leadership to build the southern movement. The busloads of hundreds of people from Texas to Georgia coming to New Orleans to free Gary Tyler show the results and the potentials of this work.

## ENDORRSERS OF SOUTHWIDE COALITION IN TYLER MARCH

AFSCME, Local 1644, Atlanta, Ga.  
AFSCME, Local 1624, Austin, Tex.  
African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC)  
Atlanta Chapter  
Amalgamated Transit Union, Local 1549,  
Austin, Tex.  
Atlanta Workers' Committee to Fight Back  
Austin Fight Back Organization  
Baltimore Fight Back  
Black American Law Students Association,  
Athens, Ga.  
Black Citizens Task Force, Austin, Tex.  
Black Dragons Community Club, Dallas, Tex.  
Black Panther Party, Dallas Chapter  
Black Panther Party, North Carolina State Chapter  
Black Women's United Front, Dallas Chapter  
James Bond, City Councilman, Atlanta, Ga.  
Julian Bond, Georgia State legislator  
Tyrone Brooks, Executive Vice-President, SCLC  
Charleston Fight Back Committee  
Citizens Civil Rights Organization, Baltimore  
Communist Youth Organization  
Community Action League, Nashville, Tenn.  
Daisy Crawford, ACTIU Organizing Committee,  
Cannon Mills, N.C.  
Barbara Dane  
Ron Dellums, U.S. Congressman, Calif.  
D.C. Fight Back  
George Anne Egerton  
Friends and Families of the Inmates of  
Tuscaloosa County Jail, Ala.  
Alice Gerrard  
Communist Propaganda League

Frank Gilbert, President, Florence, S.C.  
Branch of NAACP  
Jim Grant of the Charlotte 3  
Harry Haywood  
Lennox Hines, Director of the National  
Conference of Black Lawyers  
Mary Hippard  
Houston Fight Back  
Odis Hyde  
Eddie Bernice Johnson, Texas State Representative  
Mrs. Bessie Jones  
Mickey Leland, Texas State Representative  
Ronnie Long Defense Committee, Concord, N.C.  
Brownie McGhee  
Ernie McMillian, Dallas, Tex.  
Eva McMillian, Dallas, Tex.  
Marxist-Leninist Organizing Committee  
MECHA, University of Texas, Austin, Chapter  
Muhammed's Mosque No. 48 Prisoners Committee,  
Dallas, Tex.  
NAACP, Atlanta, Ga.  
NAACP, Nacogdoches, Tex.  
NAACP, Nashville, Tenn.  
National Conference of Black Lawyers  
National Fight Back Organization  
National Welfare Rights Organization, Atlanta, Ga.  
New Orleans Workers Fight Back  
North Florida Socialist Collective  
October League (M-L)  
O-I Workers Fight Back Committee, Owens-Illinois  
Plant, Atlanta, Ga.  
Philadelphia Party-Building Collective  
Philadelphia Fight Back Committee

People United Against Repression, Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
People United for Justice for Prisoners, Dallas, Tex.  
Paul Ragsdale, Texas State Representative  
A. Philip Randolph Institute, Texas State Chapter  
Bernice Reagan  
River City Fight Back Organization  
Anne Romaine  
Sarasota Workers Committee  
Pete and Toshi Seeger  
Mike Seeger  
Dorothy Simmons  
South Dallas Information Center  
SCLC, Atlanta, Ga.  
SCLC, Louisville, Ky.  
Southern Conference Educational Fund  
Southern West Virginia Fight Back Committee  
Sudan Art Players, Houston, Tex.  
Tampa Workers Committee  
Cheryl Todd, Atlanta  
United Garment Workers of America, Local 29,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Rev. Willard and Ruth Uphaus, Florida World  
Fellowship of Faith  
Jean Wagner, Southern Regional Vice President,  
Women's International League for Peace and  
Freedom  
War Resisters League, Southeastern Region  
Nanny Washburn, Atlanta, Ga.  
Ron Waters, Texas State Representative  
Heddy West  
Robert F. Williams  
Yellow Jackets CB Club, Austin, Tex.

## INDIAN FIGHTERS FREED

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Two members of the American Indian Movement (AIM)—Robert Robideau and Darelle Butler—were declared innocent by a federal jury here July 16 of killing two FBI agents.

The government attempted to frame the two AIM activists after two of their agents were killed on the Pine Ridge reservation in June of 1975. Pine Ridge was—and still is—subjected to a military occupation by FBI, police and Bureau of Indian Affairs puppet troops in an attempt to crush the struggles of Native American people.