

PEOPLE OF
THE WORLD
UNITE TO
DEFEAT
IMPERIALISM

THE CALL

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OF THE
OCTOBER
LEAGUE

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MAY DAY RALLIES were held in 25 cities demanding jobs and opposing imperialism and war. (Call Photo)

MAY DAY ACTIONS HELD IN 25 CITIES

Demonstrations and mass meetings were organized in over 25 cities throughout the country to commemorate May Day, the workers' holiday.

The demonstrations and rallies were initiated by the October League in joint efforts with chapters of the National Fight Back Organization, the Communist Youth Organization and other groups.

The main themes of the May Day events centered around the fight for "Jobs or Income Now," opposition to superpower war preparations, the fight against discrimination towards minorities and women and building support for the struggles of the peoples of the third world. In many cities leading representatives of the October League spoke of the efforts of Marxist-Leninists to build the new vanguard party of the working class.

In Chicago, a demonstration was held in the mainly Black West Englewood community, scene of recent Nazi attacks. Many community residents came out of their homes and joined the march as it passed by their streets. Speaking at the rally was Betty Jones, the sister of 19-year-old Richard Dunne, who was killed by Klan bullets in New Orleans after leaving a Gary Tyler fundraising dance. She said that her brother died for the freedom of Black people, and that the way to remember him was to continue the fight to save Gary

Tyler from the electric chair.

May Day marchers in Los Angeles rallied through the Huntington Park and Florence communities, where police attacks on the minority residents have intensified drastically lately.

A Detroit march hit the headquarters of General Motors and exposed the imperialist owners of this largest company in the world as the enemies of the working class. Marches in both Baltimore and Washington, D.C., attracted en-

thusiastic workers despite a driving rain.

October League representatives who spoke at the mass meetings and forums brought out the great traditions of May Day, long abandoned by the revisionist Communist Party, and also commemorated the tremendous victories one year ago of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. imperialism.

Excerpts from OL chairman Mike Klonsky's speech are on page 6.

URW STRIKE IN THIRD WEEK

Akron, Ohio, May 3—Seventy thousand striking rubber workers, members of the United Rubber Workers Union (URW), face a difficult battle to win long overdue wage and cost-of-living increases from the Big Four tire companies—Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and Uniroyal.

No sooner had workers shut down production in 47 tire plants across the country than Firestone and Goodyear retaliated by suspending all unemployment benefits for the 1,400 workers on lay-off. Over 10,000 rubber workers are out of work industry-wide.

Despite injunctions against mass picketing and police intimidation at a few plants, workers are keeping up their lines, preparing for a long strike. "We've been burned before in a strike (1967)

after three months on the line," one Firestone worker told *The Call*. "Then we were sold out completely in 1973. This time we've got to win."

The 1973 sell-out he was referring to was the product of URW president Peter Bommarito's negotiations with the Big Four. That settlement put rubber workers as much as \$2.00 an hour behind auto workers and over 10% behind inflation increases. The contract had no cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) and provided for only a 6% wage boost. As a result, URW members in the best-paid sector of the industry are now earning less than they earned in 1971 in real income.

Demands for the 1976 contract include a \$1.65 an hour immediate raise plus an uncapped cost-of-living adjustment clause along the lines of the recently negotiated Teamster contract. Given the high layoffs in the industry, workers are also demanding increased pension and unemployment benefits and guarantees against massive layoffs and plant-wide speed-ups.

Support for the rubber workers has been building. The AFL-CIO as well as the UAW have pledged

WHY IS KISSINGER IN AFRICA ?

Pleading for a "peaceful" and "negotiated" change to Black majority rule in Rhodesia, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visited six African countries in April. The tour was an attempt to strengthen waning U.S. influence in Africa and produce some diplomatic results which could be used to counter Kissinger's anti-"detente" critics at home.

While Kissinger talked much about a "new Africa policy," his trip showed clearly that U.S. imperialism remains committed to a strategy of disarming and weakening the liberation movements and carrying out superpower rivalry for domination of Africa.

Kissinger's trip came at a time when the political picture in southern Africa is rapidly changing. The most dramatic aspect of this changing situation is the rising strength of the liberation forces which are shaking the foundations of white supremacist rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (Southwest Africa) and Azania (South Africa).

In Zimbabwe, the guerilla fighters opened a new offensive in March. With backing from a number of African countries, they have driven the fascist government of Ian Smith into greater isolation than ever. Smith grew so frantic in the wake of Kissinger's tour that he hurriedly inaugurated four

Black ministers into token cabinet positions. This is the same Smith who once vowed to die before allowing Blacks into the government.

Shortly before Kissinger arrived in Africa, Smith broke off all discussions with the liberation forces. Last year, after proclaiming a policy of "dialogue" with the liberation forces, Smith's police began a campaign to exterminate African fighters which was highlighted by a machine-gun assault on a meeting, killing 36 people.

It is this die-hard reactionary nature of white supremacist rule which led Samora Machel, the president of Mozambique, to proclaim recently, "Smith is guilty of daily violence against the people of Zimbabwe. There is no recourse except to the armed battle for liberation. There can be no compromise."

LAST-DITCH EFFORT

Against this backdrop, Kissinger's talk of "peaceful transition to majority rule," must be seen as a last-ditch effort by the U.S. to salvage its interests in Rhodesia and the rest of southern Africa. While guerrilla fighters are rapidly moving to topple Smith and seize power, Kissinger beseeched them to lay down their arms and allow the U.S. to "mediate" for them. Kissinger claimed that the "U.S. understands both sides" and could therefore "negotiate a peaceful settlement." A "peaceful" settlement or any type of compromise with the white supremacists can only mean continued power for them and domination by the U.S. Only mobilization of the masses through the armed struggle of the African majority can guarantee the destruction of white supremacy and independence from superpower schemes.

With Soviet social-imperialism now occupying Angola and anxious to penetrate further into Africa, the U.S. desperately fears the complete loss of the southern tip, which only a few short years ago was its exclusive "sphere of interest." Taking a cue from the USSR, which poses as "Africa's best friend," Kissinger tried to strike the same pose and maneuver towards the "mediator" role.

Striking such a pose was not easy for a representative of U.S. imperialism, which is well-known throughout Africa for its support

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SECCION EN ESPANOL



Statement by Sherman Miller

'LONG HISTORY OF VIOLENCE'

The following statement was issued by Sherman Miller, a member of the Central Committee of the October League and the head of its Afro-American Commission, following the recent wave of racist terror in Boston.

The racist attacks on the Black people of Boston, including the recent brutal beating of Theodore Landsmark, are a continuation of the long history of violence and oppression on the part of U.S. monopoly capitalism which has been directed against the Afro-American people and other oppressed nationalities in this country.

This terror is whipped up by the big capitalists and supported and condoned by their leading representatives in the government. This is the meaning of "ethnic purity" and "ethnic heritage" and other such calls for continued racial segregation. In no way can this racist violence be attributed to the masses of white workers who have gained nothing from the long oppression of Black people.

History has shown that wherever national oppression and racial discrimination are most deeply rooted, such as in the former slave areas of the South, the working people, Black and white, suffer the most. The racist terror in Boston is being whipped up for the sole purpose of maintaining the rule of the capitalists and for keeping the working people weak and divided.

The oppression of Black people in Boston is a by-product of the deprivation of the Afro-American people of their rights as an oppressed nation in the plantation South and especially of the right of self-determination. The struggle of Afro-Americans for the right of self-determination in their historic homeland is closely linked to the present struggle in Boston and other northern cities for basic democratic rights.

The terror of fascist groups like ROAR, the KKK, and the Marshals could not be carried out without the encouragement and financial backing from the ruling class. In response to these attacks, we call for a united, mass struggle of working people of all colors. To capitulate to the terror is criminal. To back down in the face of racist terror is a crime and an insult to the thousands of Black and white people who have laid down their lives in the freedom struggle.

The cancellation of the April 24th march was just such an example of capitulation to racism. The April 25th "peace" march of Mayor White was a fraud which attacked "violence" in the abstract but did nothing to abolish the causes of the racist violence. We reject the leadership of these phony "peacemakers" such as Kevin White

and the Kennedys. Their idea of "peace" is peaceful acceptance of this oppressive system.

The struggle now taking place against racial segregation in Boston is a class struggle. This is why the October League has consistently supported the defense, by every means possible, of the rights of the Black and other minority people in that city, including the right of self-defense.

We support the efforts of groups like the Boston Workers United to Fight Back and other organizations who are working to unite the working class in its common struggle. We call on all working and oppressed people of all nationalities to unite and to build the struggle to end this oppressive system.



REFORMISTS NO ANSWER IN STEEL

In recent United Steelworkers (USWA) union elections, reformist candidates won victories over the Abel machine. From Kaiser Steel in California to the steel hub in the Chicago-Indiana area, candidates associated with District 31 reform leader Edward Sadlowski won decisively.

The sentiment expressed in these elections demonstrates clearly that the rank-and-file steelworkers are fed up with the traitorous policies of Abel and his gang. It was a resounding blow against the Experimental Negotiating Agreement (ENA) which gave up the steelworkers' right to strike.

But make no mistake. The USWA is still in the tight grip of the labor bureaucracy. This reactionary group of labor lieutenants, which has always dominated the USWA, uses both the "carrot" and the "stick" (a few reforms combined with open betrayal) to cripple the rank-and-file movement and to keep the USWA away from the path of class struggle. These recent elections have not threatened their rule over the union.

The Abel club is increasingly unable to beat the workers into submission. His betrayal of the basic rights of steelworkers, especially in the midst of this deep economic crisis, has been sharply exposed. Now the reformists like Sadlowski and the revisionist Communist Party are playing a more active role in promoting capitalism's interests in this

strategically crucial area of industry.

Valuable lessons drawn from the direct experience of the rank and file are showing many that these reformists cannot provide any real alternative to the Abel machine. All their fine talk about "union democracy" seemed to disappear last year after Sadlowski himself won his election in District 31. He then joined Abel in the chorus of anti-communist attacks on the rank-and-file movement. When the U.S. Steel plant in Gary, Ind., was shut down last year, and when some 40,000 steelworkers in District 31 were laid off, these reformists didn't say a word. Sadlowski himself has kept silent on the racist Consent Decree and even backed off the right-to-strike issue.

The election results show that conditions are very favorable for promoting revolutionary ideas and a strong program of class struggle among the rank and file. The steelworkers' dissatisfaction with the Abel machine reflects a willingness to smash the domination over their union by all the bosses' labor misleaders, be they of the Abel type or that of his reformist opposition.

SUPPORT FOR ALBIZU CAMPOS

The community school board for New York's Public School 161 has chosen to rename that school after Pedro Albizu Campos, a great hero and leader of the Puerto Rican struggle for independence from U.S. colonial rule.

The action has provoked a nationwide campaign by the ruling class to slander the struggle for Puerto Rican independence. Time Magazine referred to Albizu's work in the independence movement as a "lifelong terrorist campaign." The New York Times charged that the school board's support for the independence struggle showed that it was "unfit to hold office." Bronx Congressman Badillo said that the school should be named after a "fine Puerto Rican" and not someone who "supported violence and overthrew governments."

It was Albizu's revolutionary stand for real independence—his refusal to replace one set of oppressors with another—which won him love and honor as a hero of Puerto Ricans on the island as well as in New York. He played a key role in the development of the Nationalist Party in the '20s and '30s, and actively supported the Jayuya uprising of 1950 and other armed revolts. In explaining its decision to name the 76% Latino school after Albizu, the community board cited his "unselfish devotion to the cause of liberation."

New York officials are trying to use the issue of the school's name to brand all Puerto Rican independence fighters "terrorists" and to weaken growing Puerto Rican militancy in New York. But they will find this an impossible task. No slander of Albizu's name can keep Puerto Ricans from looking up to his revolutionary example.

The renaming of Albizu Campos School is a just demand which meets with the revolutionary sentiments of the people.

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Letters



Revolutionary Greetings:

In the serious business of struggle, temporary leaders and organizations have developed and disappeared at a high rate of speed. They move back and forth, up and down with no real direction of their own. A new functional organization must be built on the basis of unity at once! Solidification of the masses will cause the enemy to tremble under already shaky ground.

No power is ever lost through this kind of reorganization, but on the contrary, it is greatly increased. Our aims and interests should be the same as the majority of the working class. The building of the party isn't going to be an easy task. Much revolutionary energy and courage is needed to overcome the many ob-

stacles ahead. Dedication, determination and desire will help us win. Last but not least, many unnecessary steps will be eliminated if we are successful in this venture. The main question to ask here is how to get the job done!

One final note. Congratulations to *The Call* for going weekly. This is surely a giant step in the fight for liberation. No longer will the people have to wait a month to hear the truth. The party is the heart of the revolution and *The Call* is the mind.

James Jackson
Indiana Reformatory
Pendleton, Ind.

Dear *Call* Comrades,

We want to tell you how much we are looking forward to the weekly *Call* and to wish you the greatest success in building it. For us, *The Call* has been a basic source of information and a textbook of class struggle. Particularly helpful have been the articles summing up the work and expe-

riences of comrades around the country. We have found them useful in our own work in the Fight Back and in our shops.

Selling *The Call* has been a great learning experience also. It has helped us overcome our fears about approaching the masses with communist literature. The articles about Gary Tyler have been very helpful in talking with people in Boston about the segregationist movement here.

We look forward to learning from, working with, and selling the weekly *Call*.

R.T. & S.K.
Boston, Ma.

Dear Sirs,

I saw a copy of your newspaper, and it really surprised me to find that such a paper existed in the U.S.

It was very important for me to see your clear position on Soviet social-imperialism and on internal revisionism, a position which must be clearly differenti-

ated from the conciliating reformist and Trotskyist positions.

But the reason I am writing is that I would like to subscribe to your newspaper, which I understand is going to come out weekly, and to acquire the theoretical materials of the October League. I hope that you will respond promptly, since I am very anxious to know the theory and practice of Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries in that imperialist country.

With revolutionary greetings,
F.V.
Bogota, Colombia

Comrades,

People in Louisville will give *The Call* the money we get back from our taxes. I can think of no better use for this money than to build a weekly newspaper that will rid us all of this rotten system and its oppressive income tax!

S.S.
Louisville, Ky.

RECOVERY IS ARTIFICIAL

WHERE JOBLESS RATE RUNS HIGHEST

Based on unemployment figures as of February, 1976—

BY AGE AND SEX

Teen-age males	19.3%
Teen-age females	19.1%
Women, age 20 and over	7.5%
Men, age 20 and over	5.7%

BY RACE

Nonwhites	13.7%
Whites	6.8%

BY OCCUPATION

Laborers	14.1%
Production workers	9.8%
Service workers	8.9%
Craftsmen, foremen	6.7%
Clerical help	6.1%
Sales workers	5.2%
Farm workers	3.9%
Professional, technical	3.6%
Managers, administrators	2.9%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor

Latest government economic figures indicate that the so-called "recovery" has been a moderate bump on a continuing downward slide into deeper economic crisis.

The last five months' production increases, as far as they went, were partly the product of artificial and temporary government measures to hype the economy for election time.

As yet the weight of the evidence refutes the claim that a long-term, sustained "recovery"—much less a boom—is in the making. And the latest downturn in the economic index shows that things are getting worse again without really having gotten better.

It has been a spectacular season for the owners of many of the biggest corporations, as profits have gushed. The production increases in the auto industry, the brightest case for the "recovery" claim, but also exceptional, have led to a more than 1,200% profits boost for industry king GM. But more than 50,000 autoworkers remain on indefinite layoff, with most benefits gone.

In the abstract world of eco-

nomics textbooks, what has been happening these past months is a "recovery," defined as an increase in production lasting two successive quarters. It also smells like "recovery" for most of the big rich, who live off profits from the workers' sweat.

What hasn't recovered—and this is the decisive thing—is the living standards of the mass of working class people. People are worse off than two years ago, and the calls to go back to work in a few industries don't have a long-term ring to them.

The boost in profits, figures indicate, has been achieved mainly by tightening the screws and speeding up the pace without mercy, not mainly by hiring more workers. A rise in work deaths and injuries, such as in mining and oil drilling among others, has been the inevitable by-product of the capitalists' profit drive.

The army of the unemployed remains at 9.7 million, according to a conservative AFL-CIO count based on Labor Department data. That's an unemployment rate of 10.3%. Even the government's "of-

ficial" rate of 7.5% is more than twice as high as what was officially considered intolerable just ten years ago.

In New York City the "official" rate is 12%. In Chicago and most other big cities it hangs around 10%. In the ghettos and among women, due to national oppression and discrimination, the jobless rates are qualitatively higher. The job outlook for youth in the coming summer is bleak. More than 27% of U.S. industrial plant capacity is standing idle. These are not "good times" figures. They show continuing depression rather than "recovery."

The latest official figures indicate a new downward slide. After a five-month climb, the government's index of economic indicators dropped again. A decline in the average work week and a rise in the rate of layoffs, foretelling a probable new increase in the unemployment rate, were the key items of bad news. Not even included in the index is the continuing saturation of most export markets and fresh trouble brewing on the international monetary front.

What about the longer-term prospects? The machine building industry, usually the very first to leap ahead when a broad revival is approaching, is barely stirring today.

The Commerce Department's latest survey of capitalists' plans to expand productive capacity points downward for the third year in a row. On these plans depends the pace of economic activity under capitalism. Business loan demand, a more objective measure of expansion plans, remains quite slack, despite relatively low interest rates.

This shows that the big capitalist financial groups are pouring their fresh profits more into short-term speculation such as the stock market than into long term investments to expand production. The laws of private property give them the right to do this no matter how many millions of people suffer as a result.

Among the signs of how desperate the Ford administration is to create a picture of "recovery" is the fancy kitchen work being done at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Julius Shishkin, the recently appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has been working overtime on a "conceptual shift" and new "seasonal adjustments."

His proudest dish of the spring, announced on April 1, was the allegation that the rate of inflation had dropped to just over 3%. It made fantastic headlines in the primaries. But was it true?

"Most analysts doubt the official figures," The New York Times reported. Without going so far as to call his colleague Shishkin a crook and a liar, an anonymous government economist told The Times, "I simply don't believe the figures."

It was about the only thing a U.S. government economist has said all year that the vast majority of people could heartily agree with.



tively into a consciously anti-imperialist struggle. Building strong national unity in growing alliance with the struggles of the whole working class and other oppressed minorities, the Chicano people have led the building of the United Farmworkers, marched 20,000 strong against the Vietnam War, led "wildcat" strikes in the sweatshops of Los Angeles, organized against police repression in their communities, and built student organizations to fight for the preservation of their history, language and culture.

Out of these struggles came a growing number of Chicano activists studying Marxism-Leninism and applying it to the historical development of the Chicano people. Marxism-Leninism teaches that, under imperialism, the fight for Chicano liberation is closely linked to the struggle of the whole working class for socialist revolution. This is so because the national and class struggles have the same enemy—imperialism—and also because the vast majority of Chicano people are workers.

Marxism-Leninism on the national question also teaches that the fight for socialism must be linked to concrete guarantees for the equality of oppressed minorities. In order to guarantee full democratic rights under socialism, minority people must also have the right to set up self-governing autonomous regions in areas of concentration.

Under socialism, Chicano autonomous regions would be set up in the Southwest and other areas of concentration. In these areas, Chicano people would make decisions regarding the use of Spanish, the administration of schools, and the formulation of economic policy, etc., within the general policies of the socialist state.

The celebration of Cinco de Mayo is a reminder that the working class must take up the demands of the Mexican and Chicano people for genuine independence for Mexico, free from superpower control, and for full democratic rights and regional autonomy for the Chicano people inside the U.S.

of Colorado under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

At that time, many Mexican people who lived in the stolen territories left their lands and moved across the newly-drawn boundary into Mexico. But about 100,000 remained in what they continued to regard as their homeland.

Their numbers increased over the years through immigration from Mexico, especially during periods of economic depression and political turmoil. This immigration of Mexican people, forced by the imperialist impoverishment of their own country to look for work in the U.S., has increased the population of the Chicano and Mexican people in the U.S. to an estimated nine million.

The rise of the U.S. as an imperialist power was accomplished during these years in part through the special oppression of the Chicano and Mexican workers whose cheap labor generated huge profits for the capitalists in the fields, mines and sweatshops of the Southwest. In fact, this continued national oppression makes it impossible for the Chicano people to assimilate into the dominant mainstream.

DEFEND RIGHTS

This oppression, however, met with sharp resistance. In the years following 1848, Chicano workers' formed peasants' associations and workers organizations to defend their rights to land and equality. The attempts of the imperialists to wipe out their resistance and national identity were unsuccessful. In spite of the suppression of their culture and language, the Chicano people have nourished their ties to Mexico. The celebration of Cinco de Mayo in the U.S. is one example of these ties.

During the last 20 years, the Chicano movement for democratic rights has developed qualita-

Cinco de Mayo Celebration of Victory

Among Mexican people, the celebration of International Workers' Day on May 1 is followed closely by another important holiday—Cinco de Mayo, the 5th of May. Throughout Mexico and in many cities and barrios of the United States, community festivals celebrate Mexico's historic struggle against colonialism.

On this day in 1862, the Mexican people fought the French invaders and won. The Battle at Puebla was neither the first nor the last of the Mexican people's battles against foreign domination. But the surprising victory of Mexican troops was both a shock to the colonialists and an inspiration to the colonial peoples of the world. Its celebration is an affirmation of the spirit of independence of the Mexican people.

STILL FIGHTING

Today, 114 years after the first Cinco de Mayo, the Mexican people are still fighting for independence from foreign domination and for their rights as a national minority in the United States. The Mexican struggle for independence is part of a movement throughout the third world to unite against the domination of the two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR. Taking up the banner of this movement, 700,000 people demonstrated last May Day in Mexico City demanding "Transnational Corporations Out of Mexico!"

The struggle of the Mexican people against imperialism is also alive among the Mexican-American national minority, the Chicano people, in the U.S. The history of their struggle goes back to the years 1836, when Mexico ceded the Texas territory to the U.S., and 1848, when the U.S. annexed New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California and parts

SWP Attacks 'All Violence'

Boston, Mass.—In the face of growing racist terror, the planned April 24 "March on Boston" was cancelled as the opportunist "leaders" of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP), in concert with Boston's Mayor White, backed off the mass action.

Prefacing his cancellation remarks, SWP spokesman Maceo Dixon said: "I don't condone any violence." Dixon's condemnation of all violence was right in line with Mayor White's "March for Peace," which took place the next day. This cancellation played into the hands of the ROAR racists and was an act of capitulation to the mounting terror campaign.

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PANAMA DETERMINED TO WIN FREEDOM

Special to The Call

San Salvador, El Salvador—"We are going to be free at whatever price. . . What we cannot tolerate is remaining as the colony we are." This was the answer given by Panamanian President Omar Torrijos in response to U.S. imperialism's increasingly aggressive posture towards the Panama Canal.

Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan asserted in March that the canal was "as American as my backyard." He was accusing Henry Kissinger of making concessions to Panama on the control of the canal. In response to Reagan's accusations, President Ford said that the U.S. would "never abandon its interests" in the canal nor "compromise national security" by making concessions to Panama, although he favored negotiations.

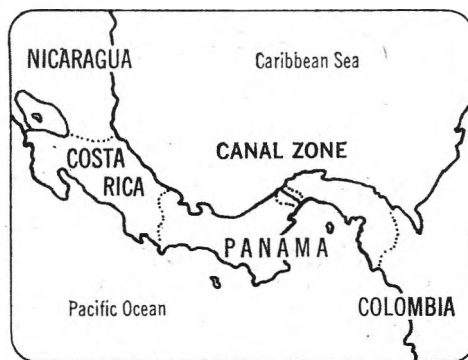
In fact, the U.S. government is doing everything possible to stall the negotiations for a new treaty which would end the military occupation of the Canal Zone. Thus far, the U.S. has only agreed to transfer li-

imited control, but not sovereignty, to Panama at the end of 1995. Even then, U.S. negotiators propose that the 14 military bases be maintained until 2015 with a renewal provision after that.

Supported by a series of mass demonstrations last November, President Torrijos flatly told U.S. ambassador Ellsworth Bunker not to return to Panama without a "satisfactory reply" to the Panamanian position.

There has been no reply this year so far—except for two sabotage efforts. Last January, a group of reactionary Panamanian industrialists, politicians, and landlords backed by the CIA attempted to stage a general owners' lock-out to create economic chaos and bring about the overthrow of President Torrijos. The government smashed a public rally held by the group, arrested and deported the leaders of the conspiracy, and exposed members' ties to Reagan.

The Torrijos government accused all the conspirators of trying to "turn over our



country to the United States for money."

In March, some 700 American employees of the U.S. government-owned Panama Canal Company, which administers the canal, went on a 4-day "sick-leave" strike in protest of projected wage freezes and vacation cuts. The real motive behind the strike, which bottled up 138 ships outside the canal gates, was chauvinist opposition to any new treaty ceding any kind of control of the canal to Panama. The U.S. government organized this reactionary job

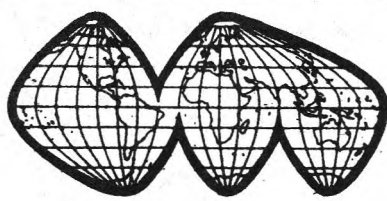
action from behind the scenes. Virtually none of the 11,000 Panamanian workers in the Zone joined in.

The truth is that U.S. imperialism is dead-set against pulling its military bases and personnel out of the strategically located Canal Zone. Almost the entire U.S. counterinsurgency force for Latin America is in the Zone. The Zone is also the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), which supervises all U.S. military operations in Latin America.

In the escalating world-wide contention between the U.S. and the USSR, both superpowers are racing to build up military strength, especially their strike forces in strategic areas. The Panama Canal, an international waterway linking two oceans, is an area of hot contention.

Fishing in troubled waters and taking advantage of the Panamanian struggle against its superpower rival, the Soviet Union last year formulated a proposal for "internationalization" of the canal, hoping to gain a foothold.

Thousands of Latin American workers died building the canal under the whip of U.S. imperialism, and Panamanian blood has flowed in the streets in the struggle against U.S. imperialist control of the canal. The people of Panama want nothing less than sovereignty over their own territory.



...in brief...

SIGN OF REVOLUTIONARY UPSURGE: Three French Marxist-Leninists have been arrested by the government and charged with "attempting to reconstitute the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of France." The arrests are the first of their kind since the party began operating underground in 1968. The action indicates the fear of the French ruling class concerning the developing strength and unity of the Marxist-Leninist movement. L'Humanite Rouge, the legally published Marxist-Leninist daily newspaper which supports the line of the banned party, issued an appeal April 29 for a National Action Day May 8 against the whole range of repressive measures taken by the French government in recent weeks.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS: The Communist Party of Sweden (SKP) concluded its second congress April 19. One of the main resolutions adopted was the document, "On strengthening the SKP to fight for a socialist Sweden." A leading party member told a news conference that congress documents stressed the need to intensify the struggle against Soviet social-imperialism, which is the main source of war today.

SUPPORT FOR EAST TIMOR: The UN Security Council voted 12-0 on April 22 in favor of a resolution calling on all Indonesian invading troops to immediately leave East Timor.

CAPITALIST CULTURE IN THE USSR: A new sign that the Soviet Union is just like its capitalist counterparts is the emergence of pet salons in Moscow. While Soviet workers are unemployed in increasing numbers and shoppers are forced to wait all day in line for a rare fresh vegetable, dogs belonging to the new capitalists are being well-groomed. "Qualified craftsmen can do any hairstyle for your four-legged friend," the salon manager told reporters.

PRESS HAILS VICTORIES IN CHINA

The news of the Chinese people's recent crushing victory over the Teng Hsiao-ping-led counter-revolutionaries has had strong repercussions throughout the world. Marxist-Leninist parties of various countries and the press and radio of friendly countries are warmly welcoming the new victories, while the Soviet revisionist press and the U.S. press are crestfallen and beside themselves.

The "Voice of Malayan Revolution," in an editorial broadcast, hailed the resolutions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which removed Teng Hsiao-ping from his leading post. The editorial said that the revolutionary actions taken by the party "show a great victory won by the Chinese people in their struggle to defend the gains of the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. . ."

The "Vanguard," organ of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), carried an article refuting the bourgeois press fallacy that the struggle in China was simply a battle for the spoils of office.

The article says: "There is indeed a power struggle in China. It is a struggle between the Chinese working class at the head of all the toiling people of China against the remnants of the old capitalists and landlord classes, along with the new capitalists and the imperialist intriguers from outside. It is a desperate and ceaseless struggle." It adds, "What is going on in China is the class struggle under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Mozambican paper "Noticias" said in an editorial: "In fact, the suppression by the masses of the counter-revolutionary activities in such a socialist country like China

has demonstrated that the class struggle is not empty talk."

The New York Times, on the other hand, commented that the present struggle in China raises "questions of stability." They slandered the struggle in defense of socialism as a "demonstration of Byzantine court politics in Peking."

The Soviet revisionists also bemoaned the victory over Teng Hsiao-ping's reactionary line. The Soviet paper, Pravda, slandered the struggle and in a commentary on April 11, it openly supported Teng Hsiao-ping.

Japanese correspondents in Moscow reported that the Soviet Union "feels disappointed at the unexpectedly fast solution of this question." Their report added that the Soviet Union has been "expecting a pro-Soviet faction to gain the upper hand."



SOVIET missiles in Red Square.

LED CZECH INVASION GRECHKO DEAD AT 72

Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, chief of the Soviet social-imperialist armed forces, died April 26 in Moscow at the age of 72.

Marshal Grechko played a prominent role in transforming the formerly revolutionary Red Army into the biggest and most dangerous aggressive military machine in the world today.

As Minister of Defense, Grechko administered an armed force of nearly 4.5 million men, the largest standing army of any country and nearly twice the size of the U.S. armed forces. As a member of the Political Bureau (Politburo) of the Soviet revisionist party, Grechko knew firsthand the real plans and intentions of today's Russian ruling clique.

Like others in the Soviet leadership, Grechko combined in his own work the two faces of "detente." On his infrequent public appearances in the role of Politburo member, Grechko stressed the theme of the USSR's "peaceful intentions," especially toward Western Europe. Meanwhile—and this was his main task—he worked overtime to turn the Soviet armed forces into an offensive instrument poised to strike lightning-like into Western Europe at the appropriate opportunity.

One of Grechko's first tasks as Defense Minister was to command the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August of 1968. It was he who organized the surprise storm-trooper assault on the Czech government, and who commanded the tank force that crushed the uprisings of the Czech people, who tried to defend their country. The action served as an alarm signal to people the world over that the USSR had changed character from socialist to imperialist.

Grechko's entire military career after the death of Stalin was tied up with the developing Soviet social-imperialist ambitions in Europe, the focus of contention between the superpowers today. In June of 1953—Stalin had died in March—Grechko was promoted from a second-rank post inside the Soviet Union to the sensitive and powerful job of heading Soviet forces in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). In 1960, he was promoted to head all the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, the aggressive Soviet-dominated military alliance in Eastern Europe.

From The World Press

THE FORGE

Workers of all countries, oppressed peoples and nations, unite!

"More than 10,000 teachers demonstrated their outrage in front of the National Assembly in Quebec," reports the April 22 issue of The Forge, organ of the Canadian Communist League (M-L). The demonstration, says The Forge, "followed walkouts throughout the province which mobilized 135,000 workers. Hospitals, schools and cegeps (Quebec colleges—ed.) were at a standstill, demonstrating the force of the working peoples."

According to The Forge, these actions are only a small part of the nationwide struggles against the numerous anti-worker bills being put into effect by the Canadian government and their Anti-Inflation Board.

The Forge goes on to explain more of these struggles by pointing out that "on April 13, 11,000 hospital workers walked out . . . The next day over 40,000 workers walked off in the school and hospital sector. In seven institutions . . . the workers stayed out for 48 hours instead of the 24 hours proposed by the Common Front leaders. And the question of an unlimited strike was more and more talked about by the rank-and-file workers."

BUBBLE BURSTS ON 'LABOR PEACE'

knowledge the more likely prospects of some concessions, not just from labor, but also from industry. Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA), they admitted, were clearly going to be the central bargaining point, given the overall drop of almost 6% in real income for workers industry-wide.

WORKERS HELD BACK

In the past three years, industry has, in fact, made very few concessions. Held back by labor misleaders, workers have been forced to accept some of the worst contracts in years. The URW's 1973 contract, for example, contained no COLA and had such a minimal wage package that real income has dropped below the 1971 level.

Workers don't win concessions without militant struggle, and a main characteristic of the past two years has been a record low number of strikes. Up to April 1, when Teamsters staged their walkout, Dept. of Labor statistics showed fewer days lost to strikes this year than any time since 1964. The same held true for last year—a record low. A no-strike agreement in steel coupled with the bureaucrats' refusal to call strikes and their all-out attack on wildcats account for these gloomy statistics.

Were it not for growing rebellion in the ranks of the Teamsters, sharpened by rivalry with Hoffa forces, Frank Fitzsimmons never would have even permitted a strike vote. A month or so before the contract expired, he boasted to newsmen: "I'm hoping there won't be (a strike). We never have had one in the 41 years I've been in this business."

The AFL leadership also favors a no-strike policy for workers, because militant strikes challenge their hold over the labor movement and also threaten capitalist profits. Not only these bureaucrats but also their base in the labor movement—the small top

spokesmen praise the reactionary no-strike agreement (Experimental Negotiating Agreement) signed by United Steel Workers president I.W. Abel as an "innovation in the bargaining process." In their article "Bargaining 1976: A Catch-Up Year," the AFL argues that in hard times workers should take what they can get without rocking the boat. "The 1976 negotiations," the article explains, "will be conducted with fresh memories of plant shut-downs, workers who had to find jobs less desirable than the ones they lost, others who have only found part-time jobs and more than 7 million still unemployed."

A good indication of the kind of rank-and-file revolt against these policies was the protest that broke out in last year's April 26 march on Washington for jobs. While top labor and Democratic Party politicians joined hands on the platform calling for patience and trust in Congress, a flood of workers stormed onto the field driving the labor sell-outs and politicians off the stage.

CHANGING TIDE

Since that time, protests have mounted, changing the tide from one of retreat to one of growing opposition and upsurge. In one city after another, teachers' and city workers' strikes have broken out, including the two-month Pittsburgh teachers' strike and the San Francisco city workers' strike that paralyzed the city.

The Teamster and URW strikes mark this same trend in the labor movement that has grown in opposition to the sell-out leadership. In Washington, D. C., Post pressmen continue to hold out on strike, now in their eighth month, despite the wholesale sell-out by AFL top leadership. On Feb. 20, 24 pressmen sat in on George Meany's office to protest AFL's boycotting of support. "We were getting no support from the higher part of the union," one rank-and-file striker explained to *The Call*. "There's this guy (Meany) sitting there making \$90,000 a year . . . And what does he do for the smaller working people? He's never walked a picket line, I guess you know that, don't you?"

SET AN EXAMPLE

Rank-and-file Teamsters and rubber workers have set an example that will certainly influence the approaching battles in auto and electronics affecting 100,000 workers. Already struggles have been developing strength in major industrial unions against reactionary leadership, as shown in the recent defeat for I. W. Abel's candidates in the steelworkers' elections and in the large number of wildcats and protests against UMW president Arnold Miller's sell-out to the coal monopolies and his betrayal of the very rank-and-file movement that put him into office.

Parallels exist between the situation today and that which followed on the heels of the 1929 depression. During the immediate period after the crisis broke, tens of thousands of workers were forced into the street and into starvation. The workers' movement was left in chaos. For a time, workers were unable to draw together their ranks to oppose the capitalists' solutions to the crisis.

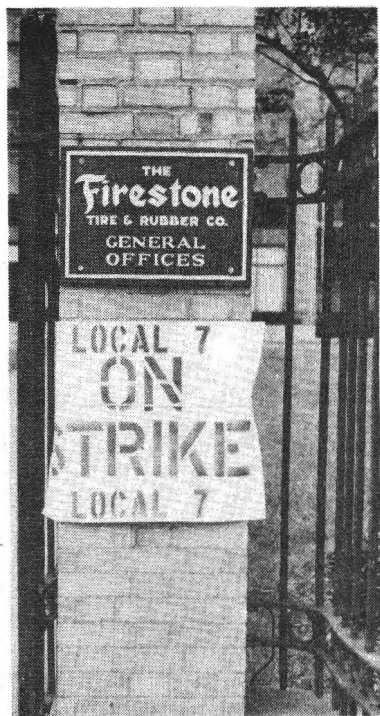
But as conditions persisted and particularly as the leadership of the workers' movement developed, headed up by the then-revolutionary Communist Party, workers moved onto the offensive. Millions were organized by the CP in cities throughout the nation demanding jobs or income. The fight for workers' rights more and more merged with the fight for full working-class emancipation and for socialism. Class struggle, and not labor peace or labor compromise, exacted reforms and concessions from the ruling class and prepared the masses for revolutionary struggle.

PARTY NEEDED

Today, as the spontaneous movement grows stronger, bringing tens of thousands of workers out on strike and into struggle against the capitalists, conditions become increasingly more favorable for transforming the character of the

labor movement, bringing it revolutionary leadership and ideas. To do this, what is needed most today is a new communist party, one that will unite the most advanced working class fighters and train them in the science of revolution, Marxism-Leninism.

1976 marks an important turning point for the U.S. working class. While the recent contract struggles and union conflicts represent an initial break by the rank and file with the no-strike, no-struggle policies of the labor bureaucrats, the struggles going on to build this year a new revolutionary party of the working class represent a decisive break with the spontaneous and disunited battles of the past. Under the leadership of a party, the working class will be able to break the hold of capitalism over the labor movement once and for all and drive their lieutenants out of the unions.



(Call photo)

The 450,000-strong Teamster walk-out, followed by the strike of 70,000 rubber workers, disrupted what capitalists had hoped would be a more extended period of "labor peace."

Over the past three years, as wages have declined, layoffs mounted and speed-ups intensified, trade union misleaders have done the dirty work for the capitalists. They have shackled the workers' movement by signing no-strike pledges and by promoting racism, deportations and now war preparations.

When they tried, however, to stifle rebellion among the 4.5 million workers whose contracts expire in 1976, they came into direct confrontation with an angry membership. These conflicts have served to sharpen the contradiction between the union rank and file and the union bureaucrats, between what unions are today under reactionary control and what unions need to be to fight for working class interests. Moreover, they bring out more clearly the urgent need for revolutionary leadership in the unions and a new Marxist-Leninist party of the working class to unite and advance the struggles nation-wide.

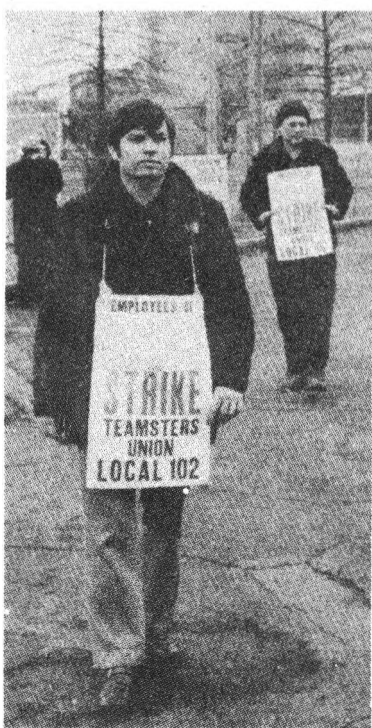
PARTY'S ABSENCE

In the absence of such a party and a program to revolutionize the unions, the Meanys, Abels and Woodcocks have been able to beat back the largely spontaneous challenges to their rule.

When UAW president Leonard Woodcock was asked, for example, about the possibility of a strike this year in auto when contracts expire for 718,000 workers hit heavily by speed-ups and layoffs, he replied: "We certainly hope to avoid one (a strike). The recovery in business," he apologized, "is being led by autos . . . So there certainly will be a burden on both sides to try to work things out without the necessity of a stoppage and its impact on the economy." He then added: "A strike is a messy thing."

Woodcock's words merely echo those of the bosses who are eager to avoid any turmoil that would endanger their sizeable profits. Business Week, for one, had predicted 1976 would be "Labor's Year of Compromise," counting on the labor lieutenants to keep their ranks in line.

U.S. News and World Report, a bit more cautious, speculated on "Chances for Labor Peace in '76—and Their Price." Their views ac-



NEWARK TEAMSTERS on strike

strata of skilled, white workers—owe their privileged position to imperialist superprofits, obtained through the plunder of the third world. Out of these superprofits, the capitalists bribe and corrupt this labor aristocracy, and turn them into class-collaborationists opposed to militant strikes and class struggle.

In the official AFL publication, *American Federationist* (Oct. '75),

ON THE LINE



Victories at Diablo

By worker correspondents at Diablo Systems

Hayward, Ca.—Workers won two important victories at Diablo, a Xerox-owned electronics plant. First, we won a union drive, bringing in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and, then, militant representatives of our new rank-and-file caucus "Working Together" won leadership positions in the union elections last month.

Diablo employs about 900 people; 75% are women. We had tried once before to unionize the plant but lost by 8 votes. But since working conditions at Diablo are bad, as in the electronics industry as a whole, we knew we'd win if we tried again, educating people to the need for organization. In the U.S., about 95% of the electronics plants are unorganized, with large numbers of women and minorities. Wages are kept low this way. Whenever workers take a step towards organizing, the bosses usually move or threaten to move their shops south, across the Mexican border, or to Taiwan.

To make sure that once we got the union it would keep on fighting, we built the caucus. Our program is based on fighting for a democratic union and against all discrimination.

Workers 'Locked In'

By worker correspondents from the south side of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.—Black and Latin workers, 250 strong, from Teamster Local 777 have been out on strike for more than three weeks against the Chicago Candle Corporation. They are demanding better wages and benefits and an end to brutal sweatshop conditions.

Wages now start at \$2.50/hr. One woman, we learned, still earns \$2.50/hr. after 15 years. In an interview with *The Call*, strike spokeswoman Darlene Jones exposed how the company padlocks the plant doors from the outside during the night shift, imprisoning workers. "If there was a fire," she told us, "we would probably all die." Candle materials are highly flammable.

On April 29, police attacked strikers; one worker was hospitalized. But despite this harassment, strikers are sticking together and fighting back. They have on-the-line support from the Chicago and West Englewood Fight Back and the October League

LABOR NOTES

14,000 STRIKE PARCEL POST. Drivers, loaders and sorters, Teamster union members, shut down UPS May 1 in 13 Midwestern and Rocky Mountain states. Although their wage settlement will most likely follow the \$1.65 an hour wage raise recently won in the Teamster/National Freight Agreement, UPS workers went out over health and welfare benefits and pensions . . . **SAN FRANCISCO CITY WORKERS' STRIKE** has entered its second month. Some 1,800 workers have been out since March 31, when the City Board of Supervisors approved a wage cut. Transport workers continue backing strikers.

RETROACTIVE SENIORITY and back wages will be awarded by United Airlines, following a discrimination suit. Black pilots and mechanics, excluded earlier from jobs, will get retroactive seniority, while small back pay compensation will go to an unspecified number of women and minority workers . . . **NEW YORK STATE VETOED TRANSIT WORKERS' CONTRACT**, imposing a ban on all cost-of-living provisions in municipal contracts. Transport Workers Union leadership had blocked a strike April 1 by agreeing on a sell-out contract with no wage increase.

'Unite to Build the New Party'

Statement by Harry Haywood



In our last issue, we began reprinting the statements of groups and individuals who are responding to the call for Marxist-Leninist unity.

Below, we reprint the text of Harry Haywood's statement in support of the May Unity Meeting. Haywood is one of the communist movement's foremost theoreticians on the national question and played a prominent role in some of the most important working class battles in this century.

I joined the old Communist Party U.S.A. in 1923 and worked actively in many of the great struggles led by that party. But since the Party's 16th convention in 1957, the Party has been controlled by revisionists, and the U.S. working class has been without a communist party to lead them.

Many genuine Marxist-Leninists inside the party opposed the revisionist takeover. The leading clique systematically slandered and expelled them, attempting to discredit them.

In 1959, I was expelled from the CPUSA. I participated in the P.O.C., the first of several efforts to form a new communist party. But these efforts were unsuccessful. They lacked a full understanding of the revisionist enemy or a rounded program and tactics which could overcome ultra-"leftism" as well as revisionism. In the years after 1956, it became clear that the degeneration of the CPUSA was not an isolated case. Over 100 formerly revolutionary parties around the world fell to revisionist leadership by 1960.

NEW BOURGEOISIE

A new bourgeoisie seized power in the USSR, using the state and the Soviet party to restore capitalism. Today, behind the rhetoric of "socialism," the Soviet Union has become a full-blown imperialist power, vying with the U.S. for world hegemony. Therefore our international strategy must be a united front against the two superpowers.

Our main task here is to overthrow U.S. imperialism. But this is inseparable from the struggle against the other superpower and its agents. The CPUSA, which is closely bound to the Soviet party, is no longer simply a party with a wrong line. It is the political surrogate of Soviet social-imperialism inside the U.S. working class movement.

As we began to grasp the international ramifications of revision-

ism, we also found that we were part of an international movement opposing revisionism and social-imperialism. Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party gave important ideological leadership to this movement, as did the Albanian Party. Today the movement to build a new party in the U.S. is part of this large international movement.

Many hundreds of new communists developed during the 60's. They rejected the CP because of its betrayal of the Black liberation struggle, its slavish bowing to liberal politicians, its capitulation to chauvinism and Zionism. During the 70's, this new communist movement struggled against the ultra-"left" ideas which had undermined earlier party-building efforts. While much theoretical work remains to be done, the ideological foundations for a new party have been laid in the course of this two-line struggle. The time is ripe for the May Unity Meeting to bring together the advanced forces and lay the organizational

foundations of the new party.

There is a common misconception that McCarthyism and repression in the 50's destroyed the CP. But a party which is ideologically sound and firm in principle cannot be torn up by the reactionaries. The most important aspect of party-building is political line.

One of the first places the revisionists attacked the old party's correct line was on the Black national question. In the 20's, we studied the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and the concrete conditions of Black people in the U.S. We set our goal as the alliance of the working class with the Black liberation movement. We understood that this unity was crucial to victory in the struggle for major reforms as well as the struggle for power. We concluded that we must uphold the right of self-determination for the oppressed Black nation in the South as the crowning point of the struggle for equality throughout the country, if unity was to be guaranteed.

OPPOSED CHAUVINISM

In practice, we upheld this right and consistently opposed all national oppression and chauvinism. We even carried on public self-criticism when party members deviated from this stand, as in the Harlem trial of August Yokinen. On this basis, the party became the recognized leader of the Black struggle for equality during the 30's.

The new communist movement

'May Unity Meeting is Indispensable'

By an Atlanta worker correspondent—

I have been in the struggle for over a year now, and since learning what I know, I have become a very angry Black woman. I am angry because I was made to feel that my people and myself were inferior.

I am angry because I have found that the inferior environmental surroundings we live in were and are deliberate. I am angry because the government I was taught to respect is the father of oppression. Knowing what I know now has changed my life completely. I cannot and will not accept oppression of any kind ever again. I will not remain passive and docile, while the oppressor crushes all beneath its treacherous wheels, not caring whether it's man, woman or child; black, white, brown or red. I know now that while one suffers oppression—no one is truly free—my life is dedicated to the abolishment of this system.

I come from a poor working class family. My father and mother labored all their lives, and, up to the time of my mother's death, the misery remained the same. She did not know her misery was because imperialism, capitalism and racism dominated the people. An end must and will come to these enemies of the people.

The October League and *The Call* are to be commended for a job very well done. Of all the organizations I have viewed through my involvement, OL is outstanding. One major attribute of OL that deems total respect is its constant battle to build unity. Regardless of who you are, when you go against the people's rights, you will be exposed by the OL.

Through OL's involvement with the daily struggles of the people, many victories towards the goal of socialism have been won. Many people now know who the real enemy is—this system.

I am looking forward to the weekly *Call* because its knowledgeable guidance is major in leading the movement. The article on the May Unity Meeting was tremendous. This meeting and the successful result of a new communist party being formed is indispensable to our movement for freedom of all people.

In Unity,
D.E.S

has revived this revolutionary position and defended it against all sorts of opportunist attacks. This has prepared the way for a sound party program on the Afro-American question and helped the movement in tackling other national questions—Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and other nationalities.

The May Unity Meeting must reaffirm this strategic line of building the alliance between Black people and labor, and pledge itself to fight for proletarian internationalism. It must uphold the right of self-determination of the Black oppressed nation in the South. Doing so, it will pick up the communist tradition which was trampled by revisionists like Browder, Dennis, and Gus Hall.

TIES WITH MASSES

Besides abandoning Marxist-Leninist principles, the CP dissolved its ties with the masses, breaking up important strong points like the shop nuclei, trade union fractions and mass organizations like the National Negro Congress, the National Negro Labor Councils and the All Southern Youth Congress. This dispersed hundreds of strong Black and working class cadre, and left the CP isolated and irrelevant to the Black revolt and other struggles of the 60's. Part of building a new party is building strong mass organizations.

Today there are millions of Black and working class young people looking for revolutionary leadership. The party must do for them what the old CPUSA once did for us—train thousands of oppressed people in the highest ideals and scientific theory mankind has come up with—scientific communism: Marxism-Leninism.

SPIRIT REBORN

But it is not only for the young generation that the May Unity Meeting and movement for the new party are a step forward. There are many like myself who took part in the great struggles of the 30's and 40's in the U.S., Spain and elsewhere. Today the spirit that fueled those struggles is absent from the CPUSA. But this revolutionary spirit was reborn in the struggles of the 60's, and it inspires the young fighters who are coming together around the new party.

I call on other veteran communists, comrades-in-arms of earlier struggles, to join with the party of the future. Unite to build the new communist party.



Chicago, May 1—Speaking before an enthusiastic May Day crowd in St. Margaret's Church on this city's South Side, OL Chairman Michael Klonsky spoke of the important advances being made in the struggle of the working class for socialism.

"It's important," said Klonsky, "to come together like this on May Day to commemorate this great holiday of the working class and also to remember the Haymarket martyrs who laid down their lives in these significant early battles between the working class and the capitalist class."

Klonsky observed that the reactionary nature of capitalism hadn't changed any since May 1, 1886, and that the "state apparatus, the police and the courts were still an instrument through which the capitalist ruling class maintained its rule, its oppression and exploitation over the working people."

To demonstrate this point he cited the example of Gary Tyler, a 17-year-old Black youth in New Orleans who was scheduled to be executed by the state on May 5. Tyler was framed for the shooting death of a white student because of his militant opposition to school segregation and racism.

NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE

Klonsky observed that, "Although some concessions have been forced from the ruling class, the basic conditions of exploitation of workers and the national oppression of the Afro-American, Puerto Rican, Chicano, Native American, Asian and other peoples remains fundamentally unchanged. The principal contradiction in this country is still between the working class and the bourgeoisie."

He commented that while the ruling class uses the state as its special organization of force, "we must also recognize how they combine their rule by force with the use of reformism to pacify the working class." He said that, "We must oppose the enemies without guns as well as the enemies with guns. Sometimes the sugar-coated bullets of the reformists can be even more deadly than the violent terror of the police."

Klonsky exposed the example of the revisionist Communist Party and the reactionary labor bureaucrats. "Today," he said, "while we are holding our meeting, there is another meeting taking place organized by the revisionists. The CPUSA today is trampling upon the graves of Parsons, Spies



SIGNS OF THE TIMES—May Day demonstrators in Boston hit the two super-

O.L. CHAIRMAN SPEAKS ON MAY DAY

'THE BASIS FOR A NEW COMMUNIST PARTY NOW EXISTS...'



O.L. CHAIRMAN Michael Klonsky speaks to May Day crowd in Chicago.

(Call Photo)

and the other Haymarket heroes. Their May Day meeting is nothing but a parade of labor misleaders onto the stage to sing the praises of capitalism and to preach the concept of 'working within the framework of the constitution.'

He stressed that replacing misleaders of the Abel and Meany type with those of the Sadlowski and Miller type is no solution. "We must turn our unions into instruments of class struggle and smash the rule of the labor lieutenants of capitalism whether they be of the open type or the militant-sounding reformists or revisionists." He said: "These agents of the ruling class are the most dangerous elements within our struggle because unlike the police, they wear no badge on their shirt and in fact parade themselves as workers and even as communists."

BRIBED ARISTOCRATS

Klonsky explained how the labor aristocrats were bribed from the superprofits of imperialism's plunder over the colonies and, therefore, are the loyal servants of imperialism. The revisionists, he said, "have become the willing fifth-column of Soviet social-imperialism."

Calling the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, "the main enemies of the peoples of the world," Klonsky said that, "imperialism is a system characterized by the division of the whole world among a few great powers." He added that "imperialism is a



workers and segregation. (Call Photo)

system of wars," and that the contention between the two superpowers "is bound to lead to a new world war." He called on people to become vigilant and to oppose the view that "detente" or "world peace" is on the rise.

Klonsky paid tribute to the "great victories won a year ago by the peoples of Indochina." He said that "these victories have sent U.S. imperialism reeling and show that it is an imperialist power on the decline. On the other hand," he pointed out, "the Soviet Union is the newcomer to the imperialist feast. Capitalism has been restored there only in the past few decades. Everywhere U.S. imperialism is being defeated, the Soviet social-imperialists are trying to move in the back door."

To withstand the difficult conditions in the coming period and

to lead the working class to its victory over capitalism, Klonsky pointed to the organization of the new Marxist-Leninist party as "our central and most pressing task." He said that important strides forward were being made in building Marxist-Leninist unity both in the U.S. and in the young communist movement growing up around the world.

He added that, "The basis for such a party now exists. In the past five years, the communist movement has grown significantly larger and has expanded its influence among the most advanced workers. Important struggles have been waged against revisionism and all forms of opportunism and the political level of the communists has been greatly advanced."

Klonsky said that this month representatives of several Marxist-Leninist groups would be meeting to work on the development of a communist program. "The basis for such a meeting is the minimum points of unity laid out in the November Call for Unity. But the party itself can only be based on a Marxist-Leninist program which would have to be discussed and debated in the pre-Congress period following the May meeting."

'REVOLUTIONARY WING'

The OL chairman strongly criticized the opportunists who stood opposed to the building of the party. He singled out the "Revolutionary Wing" and the "centrists" of the Guardian variety for sharp criticism.

"The Wing," he said, "is an unprincipled anti-party block with

nothing in common but their vicious opposition to the party and to the October League." He added that, "In studying their program, you can see that the groups in the Wing disagree with each other on every point of Marxist-Leninist principle, and on such important questions as busing in Boston, women's rights, and even on the question of strategy for revolution. They raise splittism and disunity to the level of a principle."

In response to a question from the floor, Klonsky criticized the Guardian's complaints that they are being "suppressed" by certain bookstores. He said, "Suddenly they have become 'democrats' and advocates of free speech. But we should examine what ideas these 'democrats' want freedom to pro-

mote. It is nothing but slanderous attacks on the Marxist-Leninists in the U.S. and in China, and on the right of Afro-American people to self-determination. The bourgeoisie will give them plenty of freedom to promote these anti-communist and white chauvinist ideas." He added that the centrists were nothing but "apologists for revisionism and Soviet social-imperialism."

Klonsky concluded that: "On this May Day we must rededicate ourselves, not simply to the fight for the eight-hour day or other reforms of capitalism—but to the building of a new Marxist-Leninist party which will lead the way forward to the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of socialism."



(Call Photo)

MAY DAY forums educated hundreds of workers in spirit of socialism.

The April 15 issue of *Revolution*, the organ of the Revolutionary Communist Party (formerly Revolutionary Union), carries an unsolicited confession on the opportunist role played by the RU at the April 26 Jobs Rally a year ago. At that time, the RU lined up with the AFL-CIO bureaucrats and other labor misleaders to oppose the struggle of the rank and file.

At this significant demonstration of 60,000 workers at RFK Stadium in Washington, D.C., the reactionary labor bureaucrats of the AFL-CIO got a taste of rank-and-file rebellion. As they paraded their Democratic Party politicians and fellow labor lieutenants out onto the podium, the bureaucrats were greeted first with a trickle and then with a swarm of militant rank-and-file workers and unemployed. Spontaneously marching down onto the field, the workers demanded "more jobs and less talk!"

TRAITORS TREMBLED

This act of open rebellion made the labor traitors tremble. Speakers like Hubert Humphrey ran from the stage. Also trembling at the sight of this protest from the job-hungry workers was the revisionist Communist Party, who attacked all the workers on the field for being "ultra-leftists" and "fringe elements."

It might come as a surprise to some that the RU was joining hands with the revisionists and labor hacks in leading these workers back into the stands, or at least trying to. Says the recent *Revolution* article: "We succeeded in leading most of the workers back into the stands, leaving the field to assorted Trotskyites and other weirdos, who continued to

parade around making a spectacle of themselves."

The article justifies this traitorous activity on the grounds of "practicing the mass line," that is, integrating closely with the masses. But even the article, which makes some efforts at weak self-criticism, admits that practicing the mass line is different from this type of betrayal.

CONSOLIDATED ADVANCED

While it is crucial for communists to remain closely linked to the broad majority of workers in all struggles, it is even more essential that they pay special attention to consolidating the advanced workers. It was precisely the most advanced section of the workers in the stadium who rushed onto the field. They did so with the sympathy of the great majority of fellow workers, even though many were unprepared to follow at that time.

This action of the rank-and-file militants didn't result in isolation from their brothers and sisters. Rather it helped sharpen the struggle against the corrupt and traitorous kingpins that lord it over their unions. The chants of "Jobs Now!" were picked up by thousands of workers in the stands. Long after the rally, the action was the source of good struggle within the unions. With the help

'Revolution' Article

AN UNSOLICITED CONFESSION BY RCP

of communists, this struggle qualitatively raised the consciousness of many workers about the role of the labor aristocrats, revisionists and liberal misleaders.

In a half-hearted attempt at self-criticism, the *Revolution* article points out that "being immersed in their (the workers'-ed.) struggle didn't entirely settle the question and never can." It admits that political work among the advanced is also part of the work of communists, and that RU did not make "full enough use of the opportunity."

But the problem here wasn't that RU failed to take "advantage of an opportunity," but rather that they openly opposed the demonstration and were afraid of it. The problem wasn't that RU didn't do "all it could have" but rather that RU's line then, and RCP's line now, belittles the role of political work among the advanced workers. The RCP chooses instead to direct their political views at the intellectuals while peddling narrow economic agitation to the working class.

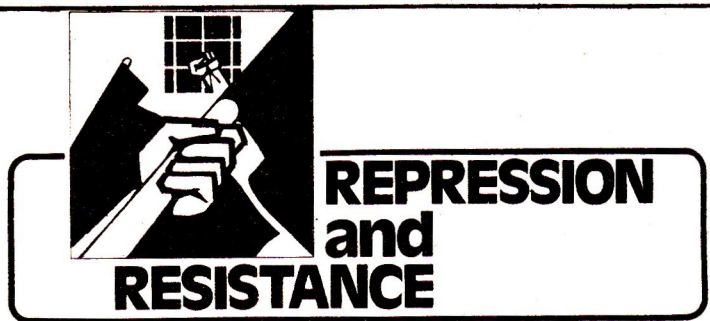
The article goes on to contradict itself about only "Trotskyites and weirdos" being on the field. It admits that: "At the point when the RU members were leading

people back into the stands, there were still workers coming down onto the field." These contradictions in the article reflect sharp internal struggle within that organization, which is bound to arise against the leadership's opportunist line.

But towards the end of the article, the self-criticism is dampened and the work of the RU at the rally is summed up as being "a success to the extent that the mass line was correctly practiced."

We must be careful never to run ahead of the masses in a rash advance, substituting the communists for the masses. The role of communists, however, must never be reduced to tailing behind or to confusing the intermediate with the advanced workers as RU did here.

Their treacherous actions, leading workers back up into the stands, should in no way be treated as "a success," or a "partial success," as it is in the *Revolution* article. Rather it demonstrates the miserable failure of the line of the RU and its child, the RCP. It is a line that the RCP rank and file are obviously trying to criticize in their effort to move towards the building of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party.



**REPRESSION
and
RESISTANCE**

World Support for Tyler

Tremendous support both in the U.S. and around the world continues to build for Gary Tyler, a 17-year-old Black youth sentenced to the electric chair in a frame-up murder charge.

Marxist-Leninists in Belgium and some other countries are planning actions to build world-wide support for Tyler.

In the U.S., thousand of petitions are being signed demanding freedom for Tyler, as demonstrations continue to mount in an effort to stop his execution. More than 200 people rallied in Denver's Black community April 25 in Tyler's behalf.

Stop Banks Extradition

Portland, Ore.—A mass demonstration will take place here May 8 to demand that the planned extradition of American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks be stopped, and that all charges be dropped against Banks and co-defendants Russell Redner, Ken Loud Hawk, and Banks' wife, Kamook.

The four Native American activists were framed by police and FBI agents on phony charges of possession of explosives and firearms. In addition, Banks faces extradition to South Dakota because he fled the state after being convicted by an all-white jury for "riot" and "assault" during demonstrations in Custer, South Dakota.

Banks is fighting extradition on the grounds that he will be subject to assassination should he return to South Dakota. That state's attorney general, William Janklow, openly called for Banks' murder, stating recently that, "The only way to deal with AIM leadership is to put a bullet through its head." Further demonstrating the need to prevent Banks' extradition is the fate of Anna Mae Aquash, originally a co-defendant in the case, who was returned to South Dakota and shortly afterwards found murdered.

For more information, contact the Loud Hawk, Redner, Kamook and Dennis Banks Defense/Offense Committee, Box 801, Portland, Oregon, 97207.

Letter from Cheryl Todd

In a letter to *The Call*, Cheryl Todd, a Black frame-up victim exposed the inhuman treatment by Georgia prison authorities against Dessie X Woods.

The letter called for freedom for Cheryl and Dessie, who were convicted for killing a white businessman who tried to rape them. While Cheryl Todd is out on bail, Woods is confined in the Central State Hospital in Georgia under inhuman conditions. In the letter, Cheryl Todd makes a moving plea for support. She writes:

"In Central State Hospital, Dessie was attacked by eight men and confined, without any clothes, in a cold dark cell. She was forcibly drugged. When I saw her, she was trembling from the effects of the drug. Dessie is given, each and every night, a large dose of drugs unknown, except by the savages that administer them.

"Because she fought back, this is the justice she is receiving. We must not let Dessie die. We must stop this attack on poor or working people."

She adds, "Supporters should know that the fight is not over. Keeping the public aware that we're still facing trials of injustice is my job because I'm out on bail. The fight is now, for all of us who want justice and freedom."

URW STRIKE...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

even if the present demands were met in full, they would not make up for wages lost to inflation over the past five years.

Reports just coming in on first quarter corporate profits show who the real culprits are behind inflation. In sharp contrast to declining wages, B.F. Goodrich scored a 146% increase in profits; Goodyear, 98% and Uniroyal 63%. These profits for the companies are sure to increase, given the recent upswing in auto profits and auto production. (GM reported a 14-fold increase in profits, and the Wall Street Journal estimated a 68% jump overall in auto production.)

The Big Four are under heavy pressure from their fellow capitalists to hold their ground against

URW demands because of what big contract gains would mean for upcoming negotiations with General Tire and especially with the giant electronics firms and auto companies. According to U.S. News and World Report (May 3), the labor lieutenants of capitalism like UAW president Leonard Woodcock have also expressed "concern that his members may view a rubber settlement as a pattern for their union to follow in talks with the auto companies next fall," making a compromise settlement more difficult.

So far this year, efforts of labor bureaucrats to quiet rank-and-file protests within the unions have met with broad resistance. URW workers, in particular, have had to live with Bommarito's betrayal for three years since the last contract was negotiated, and they don't seem ready to forget it.

KISSINGER IN AFRICA...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

for Zionism, colonialism and apartheid. Kissinger himself authored a classified document in 1971 known as "NSSM-39," in which he spelled out a strategy of wiping out the liberation movement in Zimbabwe through overt and covert aid to Smith.

Kissinger tried to gloss over this history during his "major policy speech" in Lusaka, Zambia. He dismissed past U.S. support for Smith by saying, "There is nothing to be gained in a debate about whether in the past America has been insufficiently committed to African goals." As part of his tactical shift away from open support to Smith, Kissinger promised African leaders that the U.S. would participate in the boycott of Rhodesian chrome and take other steps to pressure Smith for majority rule—always stressing that majority rule must come about "peacefully" if it is to have U.S. support.

Kissinger indirectly defended the racist government of South Africa. He urged African leaders to "distinguish between Rhodesia and South Africa." In South Africa, he asserted, a "reconciliation between Black and white" was very possible and the struggle for majority rule should proceed only gradually.

The barbarity of apartheid in South Africa is, however, no different than the rule of the Smith regime. The U.S. has been forced to shift its Rhodesia policy because the struggle there is currently the sharpest. To openly oppose majority rule in Rhodesia now would be to lose all influence for U.S. imperialism with other Black African countries. The only difference between Kissinger's old Africa policy and the "new" one is that now he is trying to undermine liberation by getting Africans to disarm themselves and submit to a superpower "settlement." In the face of growing Soviet expansion he has clearly gone on the defensive.

Whether either superpower can successfully divert the liberation movement in Zimbabwe remains to be seen. Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere told Kissinger flatly that at the present time, "Rhodesian freedom fighters can take care of Smith by themselves," without Kissinger's "mediation" or Soviet-Cuban troops. He pointedly noted that "southern Africa does not pertain to any U.S. sphere of influence," and vowed to continue his

country's non-alignment.

Throughout Africa there is a growing understanding, based on the example of Angola, that neither superpower is a friend of liberation. Contention between the two superpowers in Angola destroyed the unity of the liberation movement and ultimately robbed Angola of genuine independence; with the Soviet Union now occupying it.

Kissinger may now talk of "majority rule" and Brezhnev may speak of "proletarian internationalism." This only shows that the revolutionary tide has grown so strong that even the most reactionary imperialists must pretend to support it in order to undermine it.

The Africa trip provided Kissinger with some temporary support against his critics. The New York Times, associated with the pro-"detente" wing of the ruling class, hailed the trip as a "great forward step." The Times commended Kissinger for his "humanitarianism" and saluted him for downplaying the "specter of Soviet hegemony" which, it said, was the only way to defeat Soviet influence in Africa.

Voices from anti-"detente" cir-

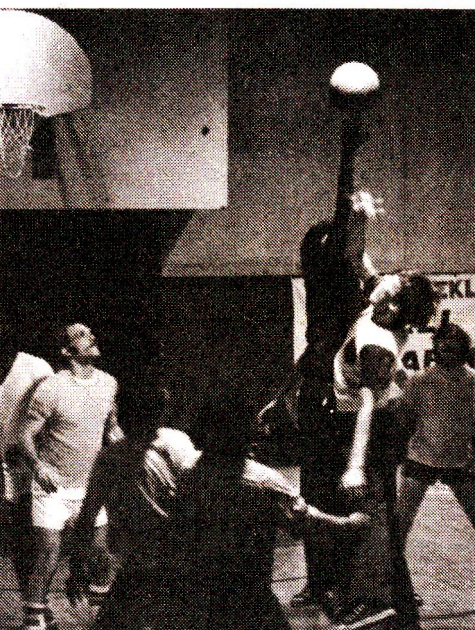
cles within the ruling class, however, attacked the trip. Ronald Reagan charged that Kissinger was laying the groundwork for "giving up all of Africa to the Russians." He also opposed Kissinger's stand on the chrome boycott, pointing out that the only other major source of chrome in the world is the USSR. U.S. interests, he said, dictated support for the Smith regime.

This debate shows that the goal of all the imperialists is their continued domination over Africa, although different sections of the ruling class have different views on how to carry it out.

But Africa is struggling to break free of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The liberation fighters of southern Africa are fighting the attempts to turn their heroic struggles into superpower pawns.

The armed struggle of the African peoples themselves is the only basis on which Africa will ever belong to the Africans. The attempts of the superpowers to get them to lay down their arms will never succeed. They have been fighting for 500 years, and they will certainly fight until victory.

Basketball Fundraiser for Weekly Call



Chicago—A fundraising basketball game between the Chicago Workers Solidarity Committee and the Communist Youth Organization raised \$150 for the weekly Call. The game was won in a one-point cliffhanger by the WSC.

The game was part of a week of activities in Chicago sponsored by the Chicago Call Committee to build support for the weekly paper.

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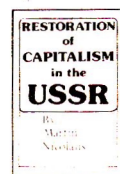
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