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THE CALL



“People of the World Unite to Defeat U.S. Imperialism!”

Vol. 1 No. 11

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ONEITA VICTORY BREAKTHROUGH IN THE SOUTH

Following a six-month strike, workers at Oneita knitting mills in Andrews, South Carolina, won recognition for their Textile Workers of America Union, on July 10, striking a major blow against the use of the “runaway shop” by the anti-union Southern textile industry.

Some of the hard won demands include an average 20¢ hourly wage increase, pension plan, vacation, holidays, a seniority system, a grievance procedure and check off. All workers will be able to return to their old job and shift and they now have a bidding system based on seniority.

The strike began on January 15 when Oneita refused to bargain in good faith with the Textile Workers Union of America, the workers' elected bargaining agent. The union was certified in January of 1972 but the company refused to negotiate up until the time of the walk-out.

The union called a nationwide boycott of Oneita products (men's and boy's underwear and sportswear sold with store labels at Sears, K-Mart, Kresge, Montgomery Ward and J. C. Penney's), and some stores cancelled their orders.

“They said we couldn't do it, but we showed them we did it!” workers told *The Call* at the Oneita strike headquarters following the settlement. The management had told them that they would not give in. They wrote all the workers letters urging them to return to work saying that “we are one big happy family.” The workers know that they are “one big happy family” but that family doesn't include management.

When asked what they felt was the major factor in their victory, strikers answered “It's because we stuck together. We were united and when you are united you are strong.” United they were! Black and white walked out together and stuck together for 6 months. During the strike only a very few workers returned to work.

LONG STRUGGLE AHEAD

The fight to end the discrimination against the Black workers is a major issue facing the new union. Oneita only started hiring Blacks in 1965 so the Black workers have less seniority than many of the white workers. This is used, as well as many other acts of discrimination to hold Blacks down and keep them in the worst and lowest paying jobs.

The struggle of the Oneita workers is not over. This contract will not do away with all the harsh conditions at Oneita, although it's pretty good for a first contract. For the Oneita workers it's a beginning not an end.

The workers are in a position of strength to deal with this problem. Black workers were the backbone of the strike and played a major leading role. Some of the white workers have acknowledged the outstanding leadership and strength displayed by the Black workers.

The victory of this strike represents a real turning point in the South for organizing the textile industry. The TWUA has 175,000 members, yet there are 800,000 textile work-

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Victorious Oneita strikers celebrate at rally after winning union recognition and most demands. (Call Photo)

STRIKE WAVE HITS PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico—A month long strike wave in Puerto Rico reached a climax in the first week of July, when the Governor of Puerto Rico called out the National Guard in an attempt to suppress the strikes of firemen and Water Resources Administration workers. The strike by the Firemen's Union and the Water Resources Administration workers came at the height of a growing strike movement by thousands of workers in many industries and was the “straw that broke the camel's back” for the government. The firemen and water workers are government workers, and when they walked out to join fellow workers from around the country in the strike movement, the government decided that the time had come to violently put down this growing popular struggle.

MEET TROOPS HEAD ON

The firemen walked out Tuesday, July 3 and by the end of the week approximately 3,000 guardsmen had been mobilized and sent into action across the island. The workers joined forces with the thousands of other workers in many trades and industries who were also on strike to meet the heavily armed troops head on.

Skirmishes have been reported in many parts of the island. In Santurce, guardsmen opened fire on crowds of strikers and one fireman was reported to have been bayoneted. Within a week's time, the attempt to defeat the strike movement by brute force and terror had failed miserably. On Wednesday, July 11, the leaders of some 60

unions called for a country-wide 4-hour work stoppage to demand that the National Guard be withdrawn. During the work stoppage, thousands of workers marched through the streets of San Juan carrying banners that read, “National Guard out now, or we go on a general strike!” Within twenty-four hours, the government had given in to the workers and had begun to withdraw the troops. Victory was in the hands of the strikers.

By the end of the week, representatives of the firemen's union announced that all of their major demands had been met. Similar statements were made by the representatives of several other unions.

The strike wave, now known as the July Strike Movement, found over 20,000 workers on strike in many industries at its peak. Throughout the course of the strike movement, the unity and militance of the workers' movement was tremendous. At every point in the strike wave, the workers refused to bow down before the attacks of the colonial government. Wherever the troops went, the workers would mobilize their ranks and boldly face down the troops. When the guardsmen attempted to seize the central firemen's headquarters in Santurce, the strikers met the attackers with rocks and bottles. When the government ordered the arrest of Vincente Meléndez Borges, President of the Firemen's Union, he refused to surrender

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People in Struggle

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Rhodesian Chrome Shipment Protested

Baltimore, Maryland—Longshoremen working the freighter *African Meteor* walked off their jobs here June 9 in support of a picket line set up by the African Liberation Support Committee to protest the unloading of a shipment of chrome from white-ruled Rhodesia.

The picket line was called in support of the African Zimbabwe people's struggle to free themselves from the racist rule of the minority, white-settler regime of Ian Smith.

Rhodesia, which draws support from the Portuguese colonialist and the South African government, was put under a United Nations sanction prohibiting trade when the Ian Smith regime adopted a constitution which made majority (African) rule and independence impossible. The white minority government has opened a campaign of armed terror against the Zimbabwe people and has begun to implement a program of apartheid, attempting to segregate Africans into the most depressed areas.

The Baltimore action drew broad support, particularly from the Black community. Congressman Parrin Mitchell called a press conference on June 6 to condemn the chrome unloading in violation of UN sanctions. Mitchell was joined by representatives from the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) and the Baltimore Revolutionary Workers' Organization (RWO) and also received a statement of support from Hershey Richardson, an official of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 333. In addition, the widely circulated Baltimore Afro-American has recently carried articles condemning the racist Rhodesian regime.

On June 9 after a rally, a picket line organized by the ALSC and manned by Black students, workers and community people, succeeded in stopping the unloading when longshoremen walked off the job. When the *African Meteor* moved to a different pier, a second picket line was called on June 11. Workers continued to unload the nickel which had also been shipped, but left the chrome on board. Participating on the June 11 picket line were workers from various Baltimore plants, the ALSC, the RWO, the October League, the Revolutionary Union, as well as members from the paper On the Line and the Maryland-D.C. Center for United Labor Action.

The Baltimore demonstration is the second against Rhodesian shipments in little over a year. In March 1972, Black longshoremen joined Black students from Louisiana's Southern University in protesting the unloading of Rhodesian chrome in U.S. ports in Louisiana and Baltimore. —Special from the Baltimore Revolutionary Workers Organization

Latino Community Angered by Police

East Chicago, Illinois—The shooting of a Chicano youth here has aroused the indignation and anger of the Latino community. Edward Lopez, 20, was murdered by a white patrolman, on June 11, following a fight in "The Place," a local cocktail lounge.

After stepping outside of the lounge, Lopez was accosted by five cops, according to eyewitnesses interviewed by *The Call*. One policeman, Joseph Kelly, threw Lopez against a car, frisked him and began to "rough him up." As Lopez turned to ask, "Why me! Why me!" Kelly shot him through the neck, dead. No charges were brought against this racist murderer by the city government and no questions were asked.

The following night, 300 angry and determined Latinos marched on the East Chicago police station. Led by the dead youth's family, the community had come out to show that they refused to be pushed around anymore. The crowd threw rocks and bottles at the station, and smashed windows. Again, the police showed their true color, using tear gas, clubs and gunfire. Even small children weren't spared.

Despite this vicious police assault, the people were not beaten. They organized a community meeting where several demands were issued, including community review of police activity and increased hiring of Blacks and Latinos in the police and fire departments. After the meeting, over 100 people marched downtown in pouring rain. As they walked, the crowd doubled in size as more people from the community joined in. The participation of so many people, including steelworkers, clergy, and organizations such as Concerned Latinos and the Calumet Boycott Committee of the United Farmworkers, pointed to the broad support this case has received.

Less than a year ago, police in nearby Gary, Indiana, shot Pol Espinosa nine times as they held him in the back seat of a squad car. An "independent investigation" cleared the two cops! The Latino community knows it can't rely on do-nothing politicians who look the other way as the people are murdered.

Prisoners Seize Oklahoma Penitentiary

McAlester, Oklahoma—In a full scale prison uprising, prisoners took over the Oklahoma State Penitentiary on July 28, demanding reform of conditions in return for the release of 21 hostages. After a 43-hour seizure, prisoners surrendered the virtually destroyed prison complex to the National Guard and State Patrolmen. An estimated \$20 million damage was done to the compound in which only 3 buildings were left untouched by fire.

After 22 hours, eleven hostages were released when Oklahoma Governor David Hall offered to talk about reforms in return for the surrender of the hostages. Apparently unsatisfied with the governor's response, prisoners again attacked the compound and more buildings went up in smoke. The rebellion ended only when State Patrolmen and the National Guard marched into the complex.

Only days later on August 30, more than 100 prisoners at the federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, seized a dining hall and several hostages, leaving one guard dead. After one day, prison authorities agreed to meet with a prisoner council, and the hostages were released. Grievance negotiations began August 31 with a 12-man inmate council, several prison officials, and two newsmen participating.

The destruction of the Oklahoma Penitentiary and the outbreak at Leavenworth are just a small indication of the anger felt by prisoners toward the intolerable conditions and inhumane treatment dished out by prison systems all over the country. Response of prison officials to grievances has been slow. For example, at Lucasville, Ohio, prisoners recently went on a 11-day peaceful strike to demand decent treatment and recognition of their union. In reply to the strike, Lucasville authorities placed the 400 strikers in solitary confinement where, as one prisoner writes, they suffer from harassment, a starvation diet, and excessive heat. (See Letters, page 15)

J-town Fights "Urban Removal"

San Francisco, Calif.—The Japanese-American community of San Francisco (J-town) is being threatened with destruction by Japanese corporations and the Redevelopment Agency (RDA), an arm of the city government.

The Japanese corporations, such as Kintetsu and National Braemar, are proposing to build a tourist center which would necessitate the removal of residents and buildings from J-town.

In an effort to fight this removal, the Committee Against Nihomachi Evictions (CANE) has been formed, representing all forces in J-town who oppose the destruction. Those participating include local residents, small businessmen, Japanese-American organizations such as religious groups, and local radical organizations.

Some of CANE's demands are that the city government stop evicting residents, that the city Redevelopment Agency provide housing referrals in the same community, and that temporary housing be found for people. The RDA was forced by CANE to hold a meeting which was attended by over 200 people.

CANE is asking that people sympathetic to its struggle write letters to the Redevelopment Agency at RDA, Western Addition Project Area, 762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Calif.

Students to China

The Revolutionary Students Delegation, a group of student activists from throughout the U.S., left on a month-long trip to the People's Republic of China on July 31.

The Delegation is being led by Nancy Nikceovich from Oakland with Malcolm Suber from Atlanta as deputy leader. Included in the delegation are students from Boston, New York, Oakland, Chicago, Los Angeles and Atlanta.

The Revolutionary Students Delegation includes representatives from the Puerto Rican Students Union, Attica Brigade, Pamela Dixon Defense Committee, the newspaper *Struggle* and the October League.

Most members of the group expressed a special interest in seeing the role of the students in the Chinese revolution, particularly in the historic May 4th Movement of 1919 and the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution. We will have a first hand report in *The Call* when the students return. All speaking requests should be sent to *The Call*.

THE CALL

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Walking for Work

Unemployment has hit particularly hard in Oakland, Calif., where among youth it reaches as high as 30 to 40 per cent. To dramatize the serious situation and the ineffectiveness of government employment programs, the Inner City Senior Citizens League called a "Walk for Work" in July. Groups of 50 people of all ages and nationalities walked the streets of Oakland, going to businesses and factories to demand more jobs for people from the community. At left, some of the "Walk for Work" campaign participants wear signs saying "our concern is jobs for the people."

Union V.P. Fired

FORD WORKERS SHUT DOWN PLANT

Mahwah, New Jersey On Friday, June 15, the night shift workers at the local Ford plant called a wildcat strike over the firing of Dave Gardner, vice president of their union, United Auto Workers local 906.

Gardner's firing came after a walkout on the previous Monday and Tuesday, when workers on both shifts left their jobs to protest the 115-degree heat in the plant. The walkout shut down production on both nights.

Instead of dealing with the heat problem, Ford picked out Gardner and another worker, suspended them and then fired them for "instigating" the walkouts. When the Mahwah workers heard the news of the firing, five hundred people gathered in the parking lot, shouting "No Work, No Work."

Over the weekend, a vote was taken to continue the action through Monday. However, the International UAW and the local leadership came out against the wildcat and on Monday only 100 workers on the night shift stayed out. Ford was able to run production by working some day shift workers 16 consecutive hours. By Tuesday all had gone back on the line.

The Ford Motor Co. is doing everything it can to cripple the union. It has attacked the elected union leadership. The company thinks that if it can get away with the firing of the vice president, it will be able to ride roughshod over the workers. They have chosen this time to attack the union because the contract with the UAW runs out in September. It is likely that Ford, rather than GM or Chrysler,

will be the "target company" for a strike, if there is one

Ford has used the wildcat as an excuse to fire some of the most militant workers. Since the wildcat, at least three more workers have been fired outright, several have been suspended pending their hearings, and many more have been given time off. Another union official, a local trustee, was given a month off for allegedly being one of the leaders of the action.

These are only the most recent of Ford's firings. Several outspoken workers were fired in the months previous to the wildcat, including Wilbur Haddock, a leader of the United Black Workers Organization at Mahwah and a leader of the 1969 wildcat over racial discrimination.

Many of the workers looked to the local leadership to take some decisive action to fight the company's attack on the union, particularly Gardner's firing. However, when the UAW International immediately came out against the wildcat, the local union leadership went along, urging the workers to "cool it" and go back to work.

The workers who stuck their necks out to defend the union vice president were left stranded without union support. "Cooling it" has not brought results. As of June 29, Dave Gardner still does not have his job back and many who stood up to defend the union are out on the streets without jobs.

Ford hopes to have its own way when contract time comes up. However, the Mahwah workers are taking the first steps to strengthen the union. More workers are going to union meetings to speak their minds on the need for a united, fighting union. At the last meeting, demands for the local contract were raised and unanimously accepted. These demands call for the rehiring of all fired workers, no penalties for those participating in the walkouts and wildcat, slowing down the line speed, shutting down the plant and sending the workers home with full pay on hot days, and an end to the company's discriminatory hiring and firing policy. This action and the wildcat itself, even though it did not bring victory, are signs that the workers at Mahwah are beginning to get together.



Members of URW local 621.

SLOANE STRIKE:

"Justice Always Comes..."

Sun Valley, Calif. "Even if justice is late in coming, it always comes," said a picketer at the R.G. Sloane Company in San Fernando Valley where more than 700 workers, mostly Chicano, have been on strike since March 11.

Sloane has taken a hard line in negotiating with the union. Local 621 of the United Rubber Workers, and it is obvious that they are out to break the union. The company has brought in mostly Black and Mexicano workers to do the work. These racist company tactics, particularly common throughout the South and Southwest, have long been used by companies to spread distrust among working people and to weaken the union movement.

Despite the company's union busting schemes, the strikers have remained united and only a handful have returned to work. Strikers point out that the scab work may be costing the company money due to the great amount of scrap material produced.

According to union officials and picketers, the main issue at Sloane is wages. Wages now start at \$2.01 and the average wage is around \$3.50 far below other URW contracts. The union is demanding a 75¢ raise over three years and full medical benefits. Some workers who have been working at this plastic pipe plant for 10-15 years stopped receiving raises long ago when they hit \$3.00 an hour. One Sloane worker put it this way: "A loaf of bread might have cost 17¢ ten years ago, but now it costs 30¢ a loaf and the company doesn't provide any raises." But he continued, "We suffer a lot from the company, and we're flat broke, but the strike has taken away our hunger."

RANK AND FILE MOVES AS WOODCOCK TALKS

Around the country, sparks are flying in the auto industry. As the September contract date rapidly draws near, rank and file militancy is on the rise as sell-out weary workers prepare to take things into their own hands.

At General Motors in Fremont, Calif., the Brotherhood Caucus won a major victory in the union elections. This was a bitter defeat for the International leadership who has been vacillating on the important contract issues.

Workers shut down the Ford plant at Mahwah, N.J., protesting the 115-degree heat inside the plant and the firing of a local union leader. Detroit has seen several militant wildcat strikes in recent weeks, including one at the Jefferson Chrysler plant where workers seized the plant's control room and shut down the power supply as rank and file showed their support and issued a list of demands.

At the often-struck Lordstown Ohio plant, hooded pickets led another anti-speed-up wildcat. These actions have laid the ground work for the September 14 show-down between the Big Three auto makers, GM, Ford and Chrysler and the UAW. UAW President Leonard Woodcock and other union officials are mounting a big campaign for "30 and out" (retirement after 30 years of service) and a dental plan. While rank-and-file workers want these benefits, around the country many are citing more pressing issues on the agenda for the new contract: a big wage increase, controls on speed-up, an end to forced overtime, and a fight against discrimination towards minority and women workers on the job.

"WE CAN LIVE WITH 5.5"

On these issues, Woodcock has vacillated, trying to toe the line dictated to him by the auto bosses in Detroit, while still looking good in front of his membership. One day he says "We will not be tied down by any government wage rules." The next day he says, "We can live within a 5.5 per cent wage guideline." He announced that the UAW is strongly against discrimination, but in a three-hour speech at the Bargaining Convention last March, he didn't offer a single concrete point which could help put an end to racism or discrimination against women. On the question of forced overtime, Woodcock sounds militant, saying that the UAW is on a "collision course" with the manufacturers, but without a big pay raise, the return of the 40-hour week will be of little significance.

WAGES AND SPEED-UP—With the overwhelming rise in price of such basic necessities as food and gasoline, a 5.5 per cent wage increase can't possibly keep pace with the cost of living, let alone improve a family's budget. The cost of living rised now in the UAW contract amounted to only eleven cents last year, or an average of 2.4 per cent, while the actual cost of living rose a full 10 per cent. More importantly, over the last two years, the Big Three have left the profit recordbook in the dust, lining their pockets with literally billions of dollars in profits. Their corporate presidents have helped themselves to raises of up to \$200,000 a year! At the very same time, the companies are telling their workers that big raises are out of the question on the assembly line. GM, in its *Year in Review* pamphlet mailed out to all its workers, pleads with the UAW to aid Nixon's economic plans by accepting a "non-inflationary wage agreement." To them, non-inflationary means a quarter an hour or less.

Three years ago, when the last contract was signed, no auto plant turned out more than 45 cars an hour. Today, several have topped a hundred, and many have doubled their 1970 output. This means that U.S. autoworkers are working harder and producing more than ever before, while their wages are disappearing faster and faster trying to keep up with the high cost of living. The militant strikes at GM in Lordstown, Ohio, last year were over speed-up, but the International leadership refused to sanction the strike.

OVERTIME—The forty-hour work week was the fruit of decades of militant struggle by American working people from 1880-1920. Today, however, the auto industry has made the forty-hour week a thing of the past, requiring the average autoworker to spend over fifty hours a week in his factory. In some places, production runs ten or twelve hours a day with days off only once in two weeks. This inhuman schedule, together with speed-up has had a devastating effect on many workers.

"What with time on the job and time on the freeways, I only have about eight hours a day to myself, and my wife thinks I'm lazy because I spend most of that time sleeping," said a Ford electrician in Michigan. Overtime scheduling has taken its toll in numerous ways. Most workers say that overwork combined with little leisure time has had bad effects on their health and family life. Safety, too, is a bigger concern for workers as their day grows longer. Says Norman Lisiewski, of Ford-Buffalo who has worked twenty years without an accident, "You have to be alert... you're

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ARRESTS, VIOLENCE AS FARMWORKERS STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE

Special to *The Call*

Delano, California—This small town in Central California, the birthplace of Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers Union (UFWU) eight years ago, has now become the scene of the latest battleground between the UFWU and the grower-Teamster alliance.

Last July 30, for instance, more than 1,000 UFWU members went out on strike against the 29 grape growers in the area after contract negotiations broke down between the AFL-CIO affiliate and the local growers.

UFWU leader, Cesar Chavez, said in a statement to the Los Angeles Times that the negotiations broke down over several disputed areas including: the use of union hiring halls, pesticide control, grievance procedures, the table-grape boycott, union recognition in other crops besides grapes, and the "right to run our own union."

The Delano contracts, the last of the UFWU contracts to expire, are part of a series of running battles that began last April 14 in Coachella, in the southern part of the state, when goon squads from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) began attacking farmworkers picket lines.

Since then, the IBT has been forced into an orderly retreat but, now, the sheriffs have replaced the Teamsters as storm troopers, as the grape harvest has moved northward. Last month, for example, sheriff's deputies arrested more than 2,000 striking UFWU members in Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties in central Calif., for alleged violations of a court injunction limiting their pickets in number.

In addition, Fresno sheriff's deputies beat up several arrested UFWU leaders in jail and even went so far as to brutalize other farmworkers also in custody by spraying them with firehoses and knocking them down. UFWU press secretary, Father John Parks, said that the deputies used a fire started by regular prisoners as an excuse to charge into the cells and beat up UFWU leaders and put them into solitary confinement.

The current attacks on the farmworkers have aroused the indignation of the Chicano community as well as workers from other industries, including the Teamster membership itself. Last July 28, for example, more than 1,000 farmworkers and supporters marched through downtown Los Angeles protesting the grower-Teamster campaign against the UFWU.

Rank-and-file Teamster, Armanda Rodarte, in addressing the July 28 rally said that membership discontent with IBT President Frank Fitzsimmons' union-busting policies was growing and that Local 67 of the IBT had filed a court suit which would prohibit the use of union funds for anti-UFWU activities. In addition, Rodarte also said that rank-and-file IBT members had begun organizing a "Teamsters for Cesar Chavez" movement.

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Police Shoot Muslim Arrest Panther

Atlanta, Georgia—The police shooting of a Black Muslim newspaper salesman and the arrest of a Black Panther leader here recently have focused attention on the increasingly repressive methods being condoned, if not ordered, by Police Chief John Inman. Only two weeks before, a 14 year old Black girl, Pamela Dixon, was shot by a 200 lb white cop. (See *The Call*, July)

The first incident occurred on a downtown street June 19 when police interfered with Black Muslim newspaper sellers. A shootout left one cop and one Muslim dead; and a Muslim, a cop and a security guard from a nearby store wounded. Five Muslims were charged with murder and aggravated assault.

COP DREW FIRST

The incident was triggered when a policeman told a Muslim to quit trying to sell a paper to a woman who had refused it. An argument began, then turned into a shoving match, as other Muslims and other cops arrived at the scene. Then a policeman pulled his gun and fired.

Attempting to cover the attack, police claim that the unarmed Muslims then jumped one cop, took his gun and started firing back at them. But now the police say that the gun of the dead cop, which they say the Muslims fired with, has mysteriously disappeared. At a preliminary hearing a week later, police testified that no Muslims' fingerprints were found on any other gun; and no trace of gunpowder or any blood was found on any Muslim. The only guns used in the fray were police guns, and all shells found were from these guns.

These facts point to the probability that the cops shot each other, as well as the Muslims, in their own crossfire. Adding weight to this, the grand jury later dropped murder charges against the Muslims.

A few days after the attack on the Muslims, Black Pan-

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 17)



More than 700 striking farmworkers and supporters stage rally in downtown Coachella. (Call Photo)

GI'S, JAPANESE UNITE OPPOSE U.S. CARRIER

Yokosuka, Japan—The withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam has not brought an end to the GI movement. Here in Yokosuka, Japan, a large seaport which is homeport for many of the U.S. Seventh Fleet ships, GIs have joined with the Japanese residents in a "Halt the Midway" campaign. In late summer, the U.S. carrier Midway is scheduled to leave for permanent assignment in Yokosuka. The homeporting of the Midway has become a major issue in this city, and it is significant that active duty GIs are working with the Japanese to oppose it.

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), a broadly based anti-imperialist organization formed by active duty GIs in Japan and Okinawa, has taken a big role in organizing GIs for the Midway campaign and in linking the GI struggles with other Japanese and Okinawan movements.

On Okinawa, the VVAW chapter has been working closely with the 16,000 strong Okinawan Base Workers Union, Zengunro. The union has held a number of strikes against the base and in each case GIs have given their support.

Under the slogan "GIs aren't strikebreakers or riot cops," GIs marched with the Okinawan workers in support of the strike. The level of solidarity has reached such a point that when the military threatened to court-martial a GI for participating with the union, Zengunro counter-threatened with a strike. This occurred in March and no action has yet been taken against the GIs.

The VVAW's activity has not gone unnoticed by the military. On July 4 in Iwakuni, Japan, six marines were arrested on the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station for distribu-

ting copies of the Declaration of Independence at an Independence Day Celebration. The six are associated with the Iwakuni Chapter of the VVAW Winter Soldier Organization and the distribution was sponsored by the local GI underground newspaper, Semper Fi.

"CHERISHED DOCUMENT"

On the day of the arrest, Rear Admiral W. Haley Rogers, Commander U. S. Naval Forces Japan, in his Independence Day address to Navy and Marine troops, upheld the Declaration of Independence as a "cherished document through which all Americans are obligated to preserve our heritage of freedom." One of the arrested, L. Cpl. Paul Norman, offered the opinion that the Iwakuni command's objection was based on the portion of the Declaration, asserting "the right of the people to alter or abolish" an unjust government.

The lawyer for the six, Reber Boulton, of the National Lawyers Guild Military Law Office, pointed out that Article 134 under which they are charged has been declared unconstitutional, particularly as regards to the distribution of literature. Article 134 prohibits "all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline and all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces."

The growth of the VVAW among the almost 100,000 servicemen in Okinawa and Japan indicates that the GI movement, far from being finished, has grown from the mostly spontaneous rebellion against the Vietnam war into a more organized and consciously anti-imperialist movement which will plague the U.S. brass for a long time to come.



Ron Carter of the Black Panther Party (left); GI's under arrest in Japan (above).

With Support from Workers

COLUMBIA U. CHILD CARE VICTORY

New York City, N.Y.—After nearly a year's struggle, the parents, staff and children of the Washington Heights Child Care Center have won a five-year lease from Columbia University.

Almost a year and a half ago, the center submitted a request to the city for funds to renovate the child-care center. The city offered the money on the condition that they get a five-year lease from Columbia. But at that time Columbia refused the lease, claiming they had other plans for the area, though the university added it would probably not use the space for the next ten years.

After Columbia's decision, the Washington Heights parents, staff and children prepared for a fight and over the next year held a large number of demonstrations protesting the refusal to lease. One early demonstration several months ago at the Columbia School of Physicians and Surgeons drew support from two hundred people in the community as well as from the Committee for Community-Controlled Daycare, the Bronx Chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW), Congresswoman Bella Abzug, Voices of Sugarhill (children from the community), and the organizing committee for Local 1199 at Presbyterian Hospital.

The center had little trouble winning support throughout the community since the people of Washington Heights have been battling Columbia's "urban renewal" projects for years. The Columbia University Medical Center has constantly expanded and thrown residents out of their homes and apartments. When the child care center first looked for a place back in 1971, they found that Columbia owned all the buildings. The only way they finally secured a place was by sitting in at a site and forcing Columbia to allow them to

rent.

Support for the center also came from many people in the community who work for Columbia at the huge Presbyterian Hospital where the administration has fought hard against Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers Union. Many of the hospital workers, some of whom have children in the day care center, joined the struggle and participated at a support rally held at the Medical Center in July.

By carrying out a public militant campaign, the center was able to win broad public support throughout the city. Sitting in and demonstrating in front of the offices of one Columbia Board of Trustee member after another, the center raised the demand for the lease time and time again.

During the recent city elections, they marched into campaign headquarters of incumbent District Attorney Frank Hogan and charged that Hogan opposed child care. They carried signs saying, "Hogan persecutes children." Hogan was forced to give them support.

The most recent demonstration was held at the New York Times building where Columbia Trustee, A. O. Sulzberger, has his offices. The demonstrators marched into the lobby chanting, "What do we want? A five-year lease! When do we want it? Now!" When they demanded to speak to an executive, they got a public relations man who told them no one would talk "until they left." Their point made, they decided to leave, vowing to return with all their supporters if they didn't get the lease.

But they didn't have to come back. Just last week the center learned that Columbia had finally given in and granted a lease. Now they will not only be able to fix up

the building, but they will also be able to expand their capacity from 33 to 100 children. This is only a small victory considering the tens of thousands of working families in need of child care, but it is a beginning.

With this expansion of the Washington Heights Child Care Center, there is still a greater need for more child care centers, not only in this neighborhood but throughout the city. The success of the Washington Heights center in winning the endorsement not only from the community, but also from congressional representatives, city agencies, and worker organizations such as Local 1199, shows the broad support for the struggles of working women for decent child care. With this kind of support for day care struggles, the fight for the Washington Heights Child Care Center will not be the last struggle around day care in the city, and it will certainly not be the last victory.

GIRLS 12 & 14 STERILIZED IN RACIST PROGRAM

Special to *The Call*

Montgomery, Alabama—The recent involuntary sterilizations of two Black girls, Mary Alice and Minnie Lee Relf, ages 12 and 14 respectively, has brought to light a nationwide sterilization program being directed against poor people in general and minorities in particular.

In addition to the two operations on the Relf girls, subsequent news stories have revealed that the same clinic performed nine other involuntary sterilizations over the past few months.

The operations, however, have not been limited to Montgomery but have been performed on a nationwide scale. Following the Montgomery revelations, in North Carolina a 26-year-old Black woman has filed a \$1 million suit for being coerced into sterilization officials. In 1972, over 16,000 women and some 8,677 men were sterilized on a "voluntary" basis according to HEW.

Leaders of the welfare rights movement, however, say that the majority of the operations are not "voluntary" and cite pressure brought upon welfare recipients and poverty program recipients to stop having children by undergoing sterilization. Welfare recipients are often coerced to undergo the operation by threats of being dropped from the welfare rolls.

Giving support to this view, it was reported in the Washington Post that in Aiken, South Carolina, a third of the welfare mothers who had babies this year at Medicaid expense were sterilized under a policy of the county's three obstetricians. One 30-year-old Black mother of five stated that white obstetrician C. H. Pierce refused her offer to pay for the delivery and told her that he would deliver the baby only if she agreed to sterilization.

MOST SHOCKING CASE

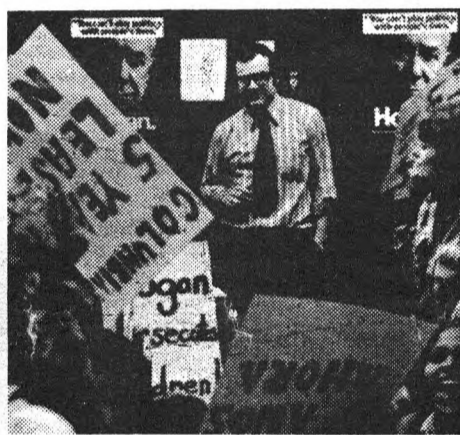
Although many forced sterilizations have taken place, the case of the Relf girls is the most shocking that has come to light. On June 14 the two girls were sterilized without their knowledge in a Montgomery hospital. The previous day, their mother, Mrs. Minnie Lee Relf, was visited by an agent of the Community Action Agency, a poverty program which runs a birth-control clinic in the Black community. Mrs. Relf, who cannot read, was asked to sign a form which supposedly authorized the clinic to continue providing her daughters with birth control. In actuality, the form was an authorization for the sterilization of the two girls.

Mr. Relf has brought a lawsuit against the OEO agency responsible for the sterilization of his daughters and is being aided by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) and lawyer Melvin Belli.

Judge Robert Varner has already been asked to disqualify himself from this case because he has tried to bar Black jurors and has unjustifiably speculated that the girls should have been sterilized as their parents might be venereally diseased.

In a joint statement of protest issued in July, 14 civic, women's and religious organizations demanded a complete ban on forced or involuntary sterilizations. These organizations include the National Council of Negro Women, National Organization of Women, National Women's Political Caucus, United Church of Christ, Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship and the National Welfare Rights Organization.

Once the news of these sterilizations was released, official
(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)



MARTA bus drivers picketing in Atlanta (left); Childcare demonstrators confront a Columbia U. aide (above).

BUS DRIVERS FIGHT ANTI-LABOR ACTIONS

Atlanta, Ga.—A recent week-long strike of bus drivers and mechanics provoked some of the most blatantly anti-labor propaganda Atlanta has seen. The city's two major newspapers (owned by the same company) openly attacked the workers in a manner that set a new low even for them. In a front-page editorial, the morning Constitution demanded that all the transit workers be "fired" and declared that they shouldn't even have the right to strike.

The transit workers walked out in face of a court injunction obtained by MARTA, the city's transit authority. J. C. Reynolds, a spokesman for the workers, stated that the courts issue injunctions to make workers accept low wages and then asked, "When are courts going to start issuing injunctions against companies to make them sign fair contracts?"

The transit workers approved the walkout by a vote of 698 to 8, even though the union leadership opposed it. After the meeting, Reynolds vowed that the workers would take back control of their union in November's elections.

According to Reynolds, "workers have no recourse against big business and government monopolies except to strike." This is exactly why the courts immediately issued anti-strike injunctions and why the city's big business newspapers attempted to whip up public sentiment against the bus strike.

The strike was completely justified. Atlanta transit workers make about \$1.00 per hour less than the national average for bus drivers. Their case is similar to all workers in the South, where wages have historically been held down

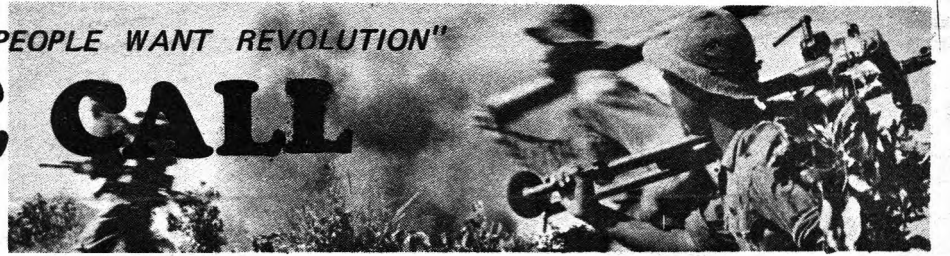
because of the oppression of Black people in this area. In fact, MARTA workers hadn't even been allowed to vote on their last contract. Yet, MARTA's executives have almost unlimited power to set their own pay. MARTA, which is supported by tax money, claims it has a "public responsibility to spend money with care and concern," meaning low wages for drivers.

But where were the courts and the buffoons at the Atlanta Constitution when MARTA's executives set their own salaries. The General Manager makes \$51,000 a year, plus a \$12,000 a year expense account, plus a free car. MARTA's top 15 executives average \$33,200 per year, plus expense accounts, plus a free car each. And while some trade unions have just begun the struggle for "30 years and out," MARTA executives decided to set their own retirement at 10 years of service with 3/4 of full pay for life.

Yet, the crusading Constitution didn't print any front page editorials calling for firing MARTA's executives, nor did the courts issue any injunction against them for misuse of public funds. Only when the workers demanded by a strike a 50¢ per hour pay raise, did the courts and the business press come to life.

The Atlanta Constitution has opposed every legitimate, progressive struggle or strike that has taken place in Atlanta since people can remember. The bus strike is over, ending in a partial victory. But the bus drivers have gained more than a pay raise. The viciousness of the Constitution's attack and the quickness of the courts injunction have taught them a valuable lesson about who their friends and enemies are.

TAKING UP THE CALL



COALITION GOVERNMENT IN LAOS

The revolutionary Pathet Lao has reached an agreement with neutralist Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma to establish a coalition government in Laos, equally divided between revolutionary forces and the Royal Laotian Government. The agreement calls for 80 per cent of the land zones to be administered by the Pathet Lao, as well as five government ministries. Five other ministries will be run by present government officials, and two will be led by neutralists.

Most significant in the new agreement is the provision which calls for dissolving the "secret" CIA armies as well as removing the U.S. paid Thai mercenary army of 17,000. The CIA trained the vast majority of Laotian government forces, and has provided the military bases for attacking Pathet Lao positions. Much of this information has only come before the American people since the July Congressional hearings into secret operations in Indochina.

Despite CIA-sponsored land aggression, and despite carpet bombing by the U.S. Air Force, the Pathet Lao, a united front of patriotic Laotians including communists, has grown steadily stronger. Led by Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao liberated most of the Laotian countryside through popularly supported military campaigns.

TWO MILES FROM PHNOM PENH ...

Troops from the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia (PAFNL) intensified pressure on the besieged capital city of Phnom Penh during July, and made new advances in several provinces. United States Air Force planes, including B-52's staged saturation raids against PAFNL troops who now surround three sides of Phnom Penh.

Military sources from the Lon Nol regime stated that the village of Prakham, 50 miles north of the capital, was taken by PAFNL, in spite of efforts by the government to reinforce this strategic position.

The liberation forces advanced to within two miles of Pochentong Airport, Lon Nol's main link with the outside world. Assaults were also carried out against Kab Srov and Robas Angkanh, two key areas in the vicinity of Phnom Penh.



URUGUAY TYRANTS TREMBLE

Uruguayan President Juan Maria Bordaberry on June 27 dissolved Uruguay's parliament, shut down a number of newspapers, banned anti-government political rallies, and outlawed Uruguay's largest trade union, the CNT. These fascist moves were taken by Bordaberry on the pretext of "combatting subversion."

The response of the people was swift. More than half a million workers began a general strike the same day, shutting down the industrial belt around Montevideo. Refineries, meatpacking houses, and manufacturing plants were occupied by armed workers, who in some instances fought off machine gun-wielding government soldiers.

On July 4, over 1,000 women staged a demonstration against fascism, chanting in unison a line from Uruguay's national anthem, "the tyrants must tremble." Fifteen hundred students occupied the university, and when a communist student was shot, 30,000 mourners turned his funeral into a day of mass solidarity against fascism.

Even four of Bordaberry's eight cabinet ministers have resigned in protest over his dictatorship.

SOVIET NAVAL EXPANSION CONDEMNED

Using the alliance formed with India during the Indo-Pakistani War, the Soviet Union has moved its navy into Chittagong, East Pakistan, which is one of the most important ports in the Indian Ocean. The naval vessels originally entered Chittagong on the pretext of clearing the harbor of Pakistani mines, but they have remained since April, 1972, and show no signs of leaving.

In an effort to expand their spheres of influence, the USSR has begun a big campaign to establish naval bases in the world's strategic seas. The Soviet navy has launched new fleets in the Persian Gulf, the Sea of Japan, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the South China Sea.

This year, the Soviet Union surpassed the U.S. in total naval activity around the world. But these developments have sharpened the conflict among the imperialist powers.

The French newspaper, La Depeche, in a July 12 article attacked the USSR for its massive development of nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers at the same time as it has called for the disarming of these strategic weapons.

A Japanese newspaper has asserted that Soviet "mine sweepers" in the Sea of Japan are actually intelligence gathering ships. The paper went on to show that the Soviets want to control the Sea of Japan in order to clear a pathway into the Indian Ocean and ultimately the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, gateways to the world's oilfields.

KIM IL SUNG CALLS FOR KOREAN UNITY

One year after north and south Korea reached a general agreement to promote reunification, President Kim Il Sung of north Korea has issued a five point program giving new emphasis to the demand of the Korean masses that their country be united.

In essence, the five points include: 1) ending the military confrontation between north and south by reducing armies and weapons, and removing all foreign troops; 2) joint economic, political and cultural exchanges; 3) convening a national unity assembly representing Koreans of all occupations and differing political views; 4) formation of a north-south confederation under a single name and 5) taking all steps to prevent permanent division into two countries.

Over the last year, the south Korean government, represented by Pak Jung Hi, has paid lip service to the people's demand for unity. Demonstrations of over 100,000 people have taken place in Seoul, south Korea, calling on Pak Jung Hi to fight for unity. In fact, he has tried to sabotage the reunification program. He has dodged plans for cultural and economic exchange by saying they were "premature." He has made no move to reduce the arms build-up or to curtail the activities of U. S. troops within south Korea's borders. Proposals have been instigated under his supervision which serve to deepen the national split, such as calling for two Korean seats at the UN, instead of a single, united one.

Most significantly, the Pak Jung Hi clique has brutally suppressed individuals, parties, and movements in south Korea which call for unity.

Students outside U.S. embassy in Seoul, south Korea demonstrate against American military presence there.

AUSTRALIA WORKERS STRIKE FORD

Hurling rocks and charging company guardhouses, Ford Motor Company workers near Melbourne, Australia, demanded that their plant be re-opened and that their pay be raised. The Ford Co. had locked out the workers when they went on strike in June. At a workers' meeting, a handful of trade union bureaucrats suggested that the workers give up their demands and leave themselves at Ford's mercy. In response, a militant shop steward gave a speech in which he said, "We are sick of being pushed around by our Yankee bosses." After this, the workers chased the weak-hearted union leaders out the back door of the union hall.

June and July saw a wave of strikes against big U.S. companies in Australia and Tasmania. In addition to Ford, workers struck General Motors in Holden, Camalco Aluminum in Bell Bay, and Broken Hill Steel in New South Wales.

"FREEDOM WILL NEVER BE GAINED WITHOUT SACRIFICE."-ARAFAT

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, received reporters of Al Gabas on July 11 during a visit to Kuwait. He told them that the Palestinian revolution will certainly result in final victory no matter what the difficulties.

He stressed that the Palestinian guerrilla fighters will not be forced to put down their arms because of sacrifices. "There is no other choice. Freedom will never be gained without sacrifice," he added.

Asked about the establishment of a Palestinian state, Arafat pointed out: "When we started our revolution, we set our target, that is to establish a democratic state irrespective of race. We will continue our struggle for this target."

While visiting Egypt, Arafat further explained this question. In a July 20 statement to the Voice of Palestine Radio in Cairo, he said that the reported Palestine state plan is only "a manoeuvre aimed at splitting the Palestinian position." "We have to realize that this land will never be recovered except through fighting, and fighting alone," he stressed. "It cannot be recovered if we beg the U.N., or the Security Council, or big power meetings to help us."

(from the Hsinhua News Agency)

U.N. COMMITTEE DENOUNCES COLONIALIST CRIMES

The United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization held hearings throughout June and July on the anti-colonial struggles in Africa. These hearings attracted world-wide attention when British missionary Adrian Hastings testified that on December 16, 1972, the Portuguese army massacred 453 Africans in two Mozambique villages.

While the Portuguese colonialists quickly denied the charges, several missionaries and journalists gave evidence that village massacre was actually a common technique used by the Portuguese in their colonies. The UN committee went on to fully support the peoples struggles in Mozambique as well as in Angola and Guinea-Bissau, and called on member states to lend "political, material and diplomatic assistance to achieve the liberation of these countries."

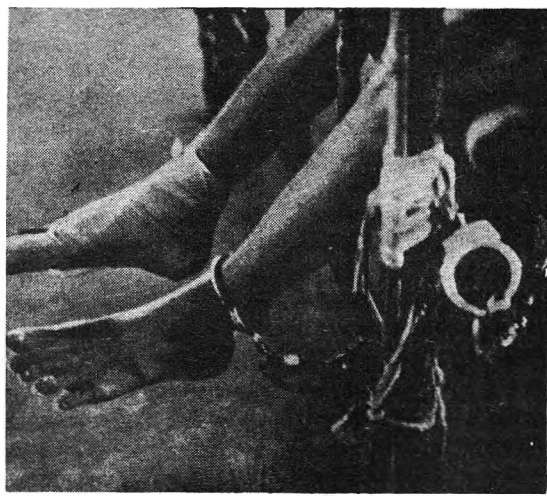
The Committee also took up the question of Namibia (Southwest Africa) where the war of liberation against the South African government is advancing rapidly, especially in the strategic Caprivi Strip. Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Committee member from Zaire called on the UN to enforce its economic blockade of South Africa. He stated that, "The boycott remains ineffective because of the complicity and hypocrisy of certain Western powers, which in an attempt to stage a comeback, and in contempt of justice and morality, continue to furnish this racist and illegal minority regime with massive military, economic and financial assistance."

Representatives from Zambia, Tanzania, Venezuela and China all called on UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to cease his "dialogue" with South Africa, which has hampered Namibia's struggle by giving South Africa's racist government time to consolidate its military strength and develop allies and suppliers around the world.

The Special Committee on Decolonization concluded its hearing on Namibia by resolving to do everything possible to drive South Africa out of Namibia and to secure self-determination for the Namibian people.



Guerillas march in liberated areas of Mozambique.



These are torture victims of Thieu's tiger cages on Con Son Island. Thieu dismisses them as "common criminals and communist offenders." No amount of imprisonment or torture, however, has been able to break the will of the patriotic masses in south Vietnam.

VIETNAMESE PATRIOTS FACE TORTURE, JAIL

Nearly a quarter of a million political prisoners remain in the hands of the Thieu dictatorship in Saigon, fully six months after the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement in which Saigon promised to release all prisoners held as a result of the war.

Nguyen Thi Phuong Thao, a 14-year-old 7th grader from Saigon, was arrested last January 23, just five days before the signing of the Peace Treaty, for alleged membership in a "Viet Cong Youth Organization" according to government charges. She was arrested after police staged a 3 A.M. raid on her parents' home and uncovered the words of banned peace songs in her room. According to Thao's mother, the child was blindfolded and taken away immediately, with no word to the parents or the girl as to the charges.

Released in July after five months in a south Vietnamese prison, she described to Associated Press reporters the conditions and tortures she witnessed and experienced during her imprisonments:

"I was beaten on the chest until I vomited blood, I was pinched on the thighs and buttocks until the blood came. They put sandbags on my body and beat me with a hammer, walked on me with boots.

"I saw an old woman of 93 dragged down a hall by a rope to the torture chamber by the guards because she couldn't walk, and I saw a young girl of 17 hanging naked from the ceiling by her wrists while the guards burned her breasts with cigarettes.

"For the first three weeks I was interrogated for three hours every day. Each time I was taken to the torture chamber next to my cell. Three different men guards took turns hitting me. They put their fingers under my ribs and pushed up, they said very bad things to me, they ordered me to undress but I refused.

REFUSAL TO COOPERATE

"After three weeks they tried to make me sign a paper to cooperate but I refused. I hadn't done anything wrong. But they beat me some more. And they made me watch while they did worse things to other women."

She went on to describe being forced to watch as the guards applied shocks to women's genitals, put nails under fingernails, and kicked prisoners whose hands were bound to their ankles.

Although only 14, Thao said she never cried in jail and is not afraid of going back because she made good friends there who helped her conquer her fear. Her father, a well-known freelance journalist, was similarly imprisoned from 1967 to 1970. Not a communist, the father states that he was jailed simply for his public opposition to the Thieu puppet dictatorship.

Not all the prisoners survive as Thao did, however. It was announced on July 4 that Vietnamese Labor leader Pham Van Hi head of the union of private bank workers, was tortured to death in prison. According to the official government report, Pham "committed suicide" after he had spent just over three months in the prison.

On April 17, 1973, 100 railroad workers staged a brief work stoppage in Saigon. All union officials who supported the strike were immediately arrested. (In south Vietnam, there are about half a million organized workers in the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor, which opposes the Thieu dictatorship. Most of the leaders remain in prison as of this writing. The wife of Pham Van Hi was arrested a few days after his death, without any reasons given.

In his vain and frenzied campaign to hang on to his dictatorial rule in south Vietnam, U.S.-backed President Thieu continues to harass, arrest and torture those patriotic Vietnamese who oppose his regime. A worldwide campaign for the freedom of the prisoners of the Thieu regime has been mounted, and despite the testimony of hundreds of observers, torture victims, and even some

U.S. congressmen, the Thieu government patently denies that they are holding any "political prisoners," only common criminals and "communist offenders."

There are thousands more Vietnamese patriots like Thao, and Pham, in the tiger cages of Thieu's Con Son Prison Island and other dungeons in the Saigon area. Thieu is able to continue this fascist activity through the financial, political and moral support of Nixon and the U.S. government.

Journalist Deported for Telling Truth

Jacques Leslie, a well-respected journalist for the Los Angeles Times, was kicked out of Saigon by the fascist Thieu government because of his honest reporting on the present situation in Vietnam.

Leslie, 26, has been in South Vietnam as a Times correspondent for 19 months. He was the first Western correspondent to visit the liberated territory controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in South Vietnam and emerged with a somewhat honest account of life under the revolutionary government. It was this along with other recent stories of fascism and corruption under the Thieu regime which caused the puppet government to order his deportation.

In Hong Kong, Leslie said, "I stand fully behind the articles which I have written. I believe them to be entirely accurate and I believe that I have performed my work honestly. If doing such work means that one becomes an enemy of the South Vietnamese government, then perhaps all journalists who are interested in writing the truth are enemies of this government."

Puppet spokesman, Bui Bao Truc, accused Leslie of "vilifying and degrading the South Vietnamese army." Truc was referring to Leslie's recent exposures of the scrap-brass scandal involving many top puppet generals and officers. Truc also accused Leslie of "concocting a groundless article on the ill treatment of political prisoners by the South Vietnamese government."

This statement referred to interviews conducted by Leslie with a dozen former prisoners released from the penal island of Con Son. They all demonstrated limbs which they said had been paralyzed by mistreatment during their captivity.

Secret War Not so Secret

New facts have shown that at least 81 U.S. soldiers were killed in Laos and Cambodia while on secret military operations between 1965 and 1971. Their families, however, were told that they died in south Vietnam. This information came from Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim, during the Senate probe into the coverup of the "secret" war in Indochina. These facts directly contradict Nixon's statement of March 6, 1970, in which he said "No American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations."

IN MEMORIAM THREE IRANIAN FRIENDS

On Tuesday, July 3, three members of the Iranian Students Association of Southern California were killed in a tragic accident while returning from the North American Congress of that organization. The three were dedicated activists in the Iranian Students Association and in the anti-imperialist movement in Los Angeles.

Mehrdad, Farzane and Ali were energetic members of the movement. Their loss will be deeply felt not only in the Iranian movement but also in the American anti-war and anti-imperialist movements where they tirelessly participated in the struggle against the Indochina war and against the Zionist aggression in the Middle East. They were well-known organizers on the campuses of UCLA and USC.

We began working together in the Los Angeles Anti-Imperialist Coalition in 1972 and later in the Middle-East, Ethiopia and Gulf Solidarity Coalition, of which Mehrdad was the chief organizer.

Despite the fact that they had greater opportunity than the majority of Iranian young people—getting a much better education than most—these three young patriots never forgot the impoverished and oppressive conditions under which the Iranian people are living. Iran is a small country

CHILEAN PEOPLE SMASH COUP

Armed with tanks, armored personnel carriers and machine guns, an estimated one hundred soldiers attacked La Moneda Palace, residence of Chilean president Salvador Allende on the morning of June 29, in an abortive right-wing coup.

Staged by officers of the 2nd Armored Regiment and planned by wealthy extremists, the brief insurrection was put down after several hours of fierce fighting in the capital city of Santiago. Commander-in-Chief Carlos Prats directed the loyalist troops that defeated the rebels.

On orders from Allende and the trade union federation, most factories were seized within hours of the attack and community councils in working class neighborhoods called on all residents to "maintain vigilance."

News of Allende's victory over the coup brought people crowding into the streets by the thousands, and by late afternoon more than 100,000 converged on the Palace in the most militant demonstration of support for the Popular Unity Government yet.

Addressing the assembled supporters, President Allende placed blame for the coup on the right-wing Fatherland and Liberty organization. This group is supported by powerful Chilean capitalists and groups like the Manufacturer's Association and the Landowner's Association.

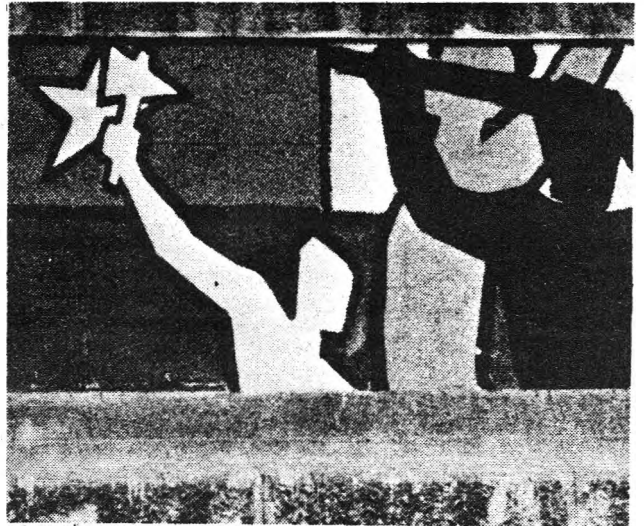
The crowd cheered Allende and called for the closing of Parliament where the right wing opposition has seriously hampered Allende's attempts to nationalize the Chilean economy.

Chile's Foreign Ministry identified Pablo Rodriguez, president of Fatherland and Liberty, together with four of its executive officers, as ringleaders of the coup. All five men sought asylum in the Ecuadorian embassy in Santiago.

News of the victory by the Popular Unity government was welcomed by revolutionary and progressive peoples everywhere. Cuba, Mexico, and Argentina were among the many countries to offer congratulations to Allende after the crisis subsided.

The events of June 29 demonstrate the broad popular support for the Popular Unity government despite the hardships and sacrifices the Chilean people have shouldered from economic dislocation, political upheaval and imperialist sabotage.

The abortive military coup was the most serious challenge to Allende's government so far. It was the climax of a series of moves since March to cripple the government and bring it down. Instead, these reactionary moves have consolidated and mobilized the trade unions and the masses of people in support of the anti-imperialist program of the Popular Unity.



Wall mural in Santiago showing unity behind Allende.

which has historically been oppressed by imperialist super powers. The one wish of all three departed fighters was that their country one day be free and independent.

A representative of the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S. speaking at the memorial gathering for the three, said, "They died without ever again seeing their beloved homeland...They died at the moment when they were contemplating bright plans to bring that day (of the liberation of their homeland) ever closer..." They were tireless fighters not only for the freedom and independence of Iran but also for the defeat of imperialism throughout the world, and they had the respect and affection of all who knew them.

We must never take such people for granted. Every one is precious. And the loss of three such capable and active fighters is a hard loss. But new forces will rise up to take their place. This is a law of our struggle. We must turn sorrow into energy and continue to move forward toward unity and victory.

The militant spirit of Mehrdad, Farzane and Ali lives on in the common struggle of the American and Iranian people!



Watts rebellion began when Frye family (left) fought back against police harassment. Many small store owners put signs in windows to indicate they were Black owned.



"IT'S RIGHT TO REBEL AGAINST RACISM!" EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF WATTS REBELLION

Eight years ago this month, the Black community of Watts in Los Angeles erupted with a four-day violent uprising which left 35 people dead.

Those four critical nights in August 1965 were not a "riot" at all, but a rebellion which sparked the movement of the Afro-American people throughout the country. It was followed, over the next three years, by similar rebellions in more than 200 cities such as Newark, Detroit, St. Louis, Atlanta, as well as Washington, D.C.

By the time the 14,000 national guardsmen had been called in to quell the uprising, more than 5,000 people had been arrested and over \$100 million in damage had been done to merchants, banks and finance companies.

The McCone Commission, a state commission which investigated the causes of the rebellion, concluded that the spark which set Watts in flames was the attempted arrest of Marquette Frye, a Black resident in his middle twenties. When police tried to force Frye into the car, a group of people began gathering. The police then clubbed Frye, and the people moved on the police setting off the rebellion.

The arrest of Frye symbolized the constant harassment and brutality which Black people have suffered at the hands of the police. Undoubtedly, this incident was in part the trigger. But the real causes of the Watts uprising lay in the oppression of the people.

In 1965 there was higher unemployment in Watts than during the Depression, 75 per cent "unlivable" housing, a majority of young people dropping out of high school, and vicious police brutality towards the community.

The mid-60's was also a time when the civil rights movement in the South and struggles like Birmingham and Selma were exposing to the whole world the systematic denial of democratic rights to Black people. Black people in the South were simultaneously showing that to win anything from the racist ruling class of the U.S. you had to be willing to fight. The spirit of the battles in the South made a direct impression on the people of Watts: one newsman reported seeing an elderly woman smashing windows on Central Avenue and shouting, "this is for Selma... this is for Bogaloussa..."

The news media seemed impressed by the looting, and totally unconcerned by the injury and death, and unrestrained police violence. Time Magazine reported that "The looters took anything they could, and destroyed anything they couldn't take." L.A. Police Chief Parker, director of the police operations, stated, "Their slogan is, burn, baby, burn. To this I must say that our only answer is shoot to maim, kill if necessary."

The newspapers also tried to portray the people as "crazed mobs." While the uprising was characterized mainly by its spontaneity, there was, at the same time, a high consciousness among the people. A widely circulated leaflet, for example, stated, "Black people are throwing off the control of the same leaders who make war on the people of Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, and the Congo." One of those arrested said, "This was not a race riot. This was the Black people saying, 'you can't ignore us any longer.'" Another said, "You can't separate Watts from Vietnam.

It's all part of the same racism."

The people of Watts for four days bore the brunt of the machinery of the capitalist state, armed to its teeth. Unorganized and leaderless, they could not hope to win a military victory. But they trained their guns on imperialism and its racist policies, and in voicing their anger served as a clarion call to people all around the world.

The uprising so blatantly revealed the problems of poverty and unemployment in Watts that the people were able to get some concessions from the state and city government like job training, recreational facilities, etc. More than material gains, though, the people showed that they would fight back, not only against the day-to-day repression in their community, but also against clubs, gas, grenades, helicopters, M-14's and .50 calibre machine guns. Watts held up to the world the naked brutality of the police, and the will of the people to fight it.

Watts and the other rebellions like it served as an inspiration to Black people throughout the U.S. to renew the battle for democratic rights. On the heels of the uprisings of the sixties came major struggles against racism and discrimination in schools, communities, and industries. These struggles gave rise to mass groups like the National Welfare Rights Organization, and the Concerned Steelworkers, as well as revolutionary organizations like the League of Revolutionary Black Workers.

Today, the struggle of Black people for democratic rights is on the rise all over the country. This is especially true among Black workers, and in the South, where in recent months a number of militant strikes have attacked the racist policies of companies like Oneita, Sears and Mead.

The spirit of the Watts uprising that *it is right to rebel*, gave encouragement to oppressed people all over the world and is still carried forward by the struggles of Black people in the U.S. today.

VOICES FROM WATTS, 1973

Black grocery store owner: "After the riots some things changed here. We got money from the government. They set up a lot of programs. Two of my kids went to carpentry school. But now with Nixon, they're cutting back all the money. Maybe they think they're safe now."

Black metalworker, young: "I remember August 1965 well. My brother, he was about fifteen then, he got arrested, and I went down to bail him out. When I got there to the jail, half the kids on the block were in there with him. I thought to myself, 'these kids are going to know all about the man from the start.'"

Black middle-age woman, works as dayworker: "Then I thought it wasn't right all that looting and rioting and what have you. But the last time we got some answers from the city to our troubles was about the time of the burnings. I could have gotten a TV for free then, color, if I wanted it, people asked me, but I thought it wasn't right. I still wouldn't take it if it was stolen, but I sure as hell am never going to be able to buy one either."

Black student, works in bookstore: "We showed in the riots that we can scare the hell out of the whole country. The next time Black people rise up, it's going to be everywhere at once."

CHARGES DROPPED IN CHAVIS FRAME UP

Wilmington, N.C.—The frame up trial of Rev. Ben Chavis, Mrs. Molly Hicks, and her daughter Leatrice Hicks came to an end on June 22 with a conviction for Mrs. Hicks and a mistrial as a result of a hung jury for Leatrice. The charges against Chavis were dropped due to lack of evidence. This is somewhat ironic since it is Chavis, a well known leader of the Black liberation struggle in the area, that the state wanted mainly to convict.

These three Black activists were charged with being "accessory after the fact in involuntary manslaughter." The charges against the three stem from the 1970-71 "reign of terror" against Afro-American people and their widespread use of armed self-defense to counter the attacks of the reactionary white police and groups associated with the Ku Klux Klan. The "manslaughter" incident involved the slaying of Clifton Eugene Wright during the height of this struggle.

Wright, a Black youth, was killed by a shotgun blast while guarding the Hicks home. Molly Hicks had been dubbed by local reactionaries as "the most hated person in Wilmington" because of her role as a militant fighter. At the same time, white vigilantes from the Rights of White People organization, a group which considers the Klan "too soft," were openly prowling the streets and publicly threatening to shoot Black people "like rabbits."

Despite the fact that a white man was seen fleeing from the scene, the state has never seriously sought this man and has instead tried to pin the crime on its intended victims. The prosecution made use of two other Black youths in the house at the time, having them turn states' evidence and admit guilt in a "accidental" slaying. The two had several other charges hanging over their heads, and one of



(From left) Molly Hicks, Ben Chavis, Leatrice Hicks

the youths, who was previously known to take drugs, admitted to receiving unauthorized doses of methodone while in jail.

At the time of the killing, Chavis was 150 miles away in Raleigh, N.C., Mrs Hicks was away at a meeting and Leatrice was upstairs getting ready to go out.

Chavis, the North Carolina organizer for the Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ, is already under sentences on other trumped-up charges totaling 34 years. He is now out on bail while his cases are being appealed. He has been a long time activist in the Black liberation movement in this part of the country. The state

has been making a determined effort to jail him.

The week of the trial began with a militant rally of about 3,000 people on June 17. Speakers included Ben Chavis, Owusu Sakaukai, chairman of the African Liberation Support Committee; Angela Davis; Larry Little of the Black Panther Party and Irv Joyner, a community director of the Commission of Racial Justice. The crowd responded enthusiastically to the demand that the charges be dropped and "the only fair trial is no trial."

The first day of court, nearly 300 people packed the courtroom and continuous picketing took place outside. This tremendous support came out despite attempts by racists, including the Rights of White People organization, to terrorize the community with several bombings and KKK-type rallies.

The weakness of the state was revealed on the first day of the trial when the prosecutor offered Chavis a deal to reduce the felony charge to a misdemeanor if he would plead guilty. They turned down the offer. Chavis stated, "I told them we can't compromise our innocence to help them save face."

The community support continued throughout the week. The pressure of the community was obvious in the courtroom. The judge was unable to resort to the blatant racism and unfairness that has heavily marked the other trials in North Carolina. But even this superficial appearance of fairness cannot hide the racist and class nature of the court system and the state. At the end of the trial, Chavis stated, "I think that the outcome of the trial substantiates my contention that the judicial system operates solely to legitimize the racist interests and intentions of a racist society."

25,000 Chicanos Marched Against War

AUGUST 1970-CHICANO MORATORIUM

This month marks the third anniversary of the August 29 Chicano Moratorium held in East Los Angeles in 1970 during which more than 25,000 demonstrated against the war in Indochina and protested the oppression of Chicanos in barrios throughout the U.S.

Before the day was over, the march, planned as a peaceful demonstration, had been provoked and attacked by hundreds of sheriff's deputies who opened fire on the crowd, killing three, wounding 25 and injuring dozens of others. In a matter of hours, more than 28 police vehicles had either been destroyed or damaged, more than 40 sheriff's deputies had been injured and dozens of banks, finance companies and businesses on Whittier Boulevard were damaged or burned down.

The Moratorium brought together a broad strata of Chicanos and Latinos as well as hundreds of Black and white supporters marching under the banners of "La Raza Si! Guerra No!" (The People Yes! The War No!), "Chale No, We Won't Go!" and "Si Tengo Que Morir, Sera Por Aztlan!" (If I have to die, it will be for the Chicano People).

The demonstration not only was a major step forward in the Chicano people's struggle for their national rights, but also was an important spark for the entire anti-war movement in the U.S., which for years had failed to rally active support from the minorities, who in terms of casualties, suffered the most from the war.

As was pointed out at the Moratorium, young Chicanos had become easy victims for the draft and the government's need to have the poor fight their wars. During the entire Indochina war, Chicanos had double the death rate (as compared to their percentage in the population) of the white GIs. At the Moratorium, Rosalio Muñoz, moratorium leader, declared that he would refuse to go to Vietnam.

The war casualty rate among Chicanos has historically been the highest of any other people, a large number being forced into the army because they had no job or school opportunities. Victims of a racist educational system which looks upon minorities as a cheap labor reserve, more than 50 per cent of young Chicanos are forced to drop out of school, while only two per cent ever make it to college. Many of the demonstrators in August 1970 were protesting the filthy, understaffed classroom conditions, racist textbooks and government-protected dope pushers, all of which characterize the conditions of the inner-city schools.

THREE DEATHS SIGNIFICANT

There were three deaths at the Moratorium, and in a sense, they characterize the different sectors of the Chicano people who suffer under this racist system. The first to die was Angel Gilberto Diaz, a young Chicano who spent most of his time on the streets as a member of a gang. He was shot in the head while trying to leave the scene in his car.

Second, was Lyn Ward, a Chicano from a family of political activists which had long suffered from police harassment because of their beliefs. He was taken to East L. A.'s County Medical Center, the main source of medical care for the poor in the Chicano community. He died in the unclean and overcrowded conditions of County Medical Center after having his leg amputated.

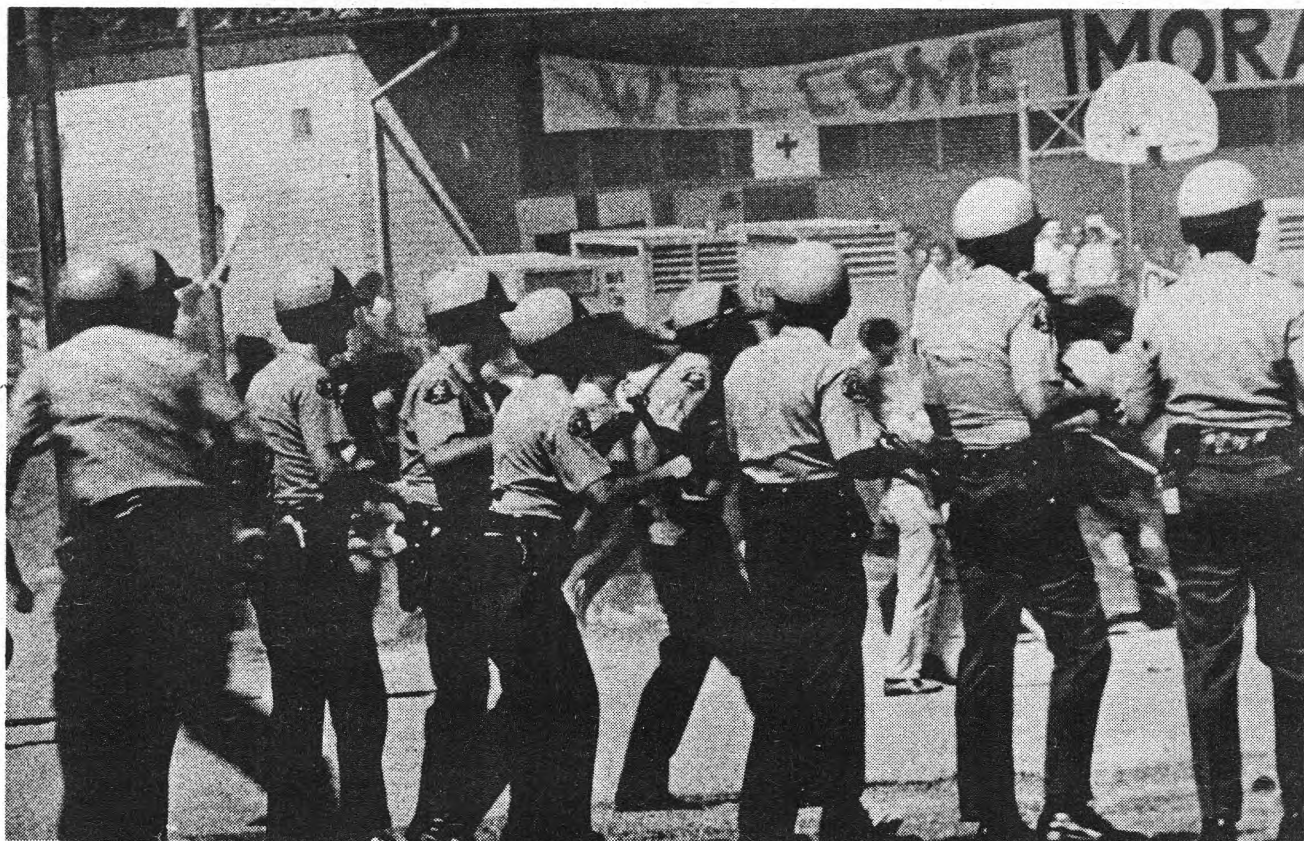
Finally, there was Ruben Salazar, a syndicated columnist for the L. A. Times, killed by a tear gas projectile fired directly at him as he sat in a phone booth calling in his story. To this day, no policeman has been brought to justice for this cold-blooded murder, although a lengthy inquest was held on television. Salazar was a professional journalist, the first Chicano to hold such a prestigious job for the Times, a middle-class intellectual who was not known for activism or radical views. His murder showed that the oppression of the Chicano extends not just to the campesino and the worker, but to all of the Chicanos.

OUTSIDE AGITATORS?

Following the Moratorium, Mayor Sam Yorty, Sheriff Peter Pitchess and Police Chief Ed Davis all went on TV and claimed that the trouble was caused by "outside agitators" and "troublemakers" completely negating the real oppression that the Chicano people faced. Pictures of communists selling their newspapers were shown in the Times to blame the communists. Even leaders of the Communist Party U.S.A. exposed their sell-out character by joining in the chorus of "outside agitator," claiming that they were for "peace."

However, the thousands of people who participated that day will long remember the conditions in the barrio, the police provocations and attacks and the racist stand of the government and their lackeys within the movement. They will also remember the heroic militancy and courage of the people, who although badly outgunned, fought back bravely.

**LONG LIVE THE CHICANO MORATORIUM!
LONG LIVE THE HEROIC STRUGGLE OF
THE CHICANO PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST!**



The Chicano Moratorium three years ago, where thousands of Chicanos, themselves the victims of imperialist aggression and national oppression, demonstrated in solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle.



Thousands March on Dallas City Hall

POLICE MURDER CHICANO YOUTH

Dallas, Texas—More than 2,000 people marched to City Hall here on July 28, and rallied in protest of the police murder of Santos Rodriguez, a twelve year old Chicano. Santos was shot when Patrolman Darryl L. Cain placed a .357 magnum at the back of the handcuffed youth's head, and played Russian roulette with him as he tried to get Cain to talk about a gas station burglary. Santos was dead on arrival at Parkland Hospital with a bullet in his brain.

The demonstration was organized by a broad range of community groups including the Brown Berets, the Mexican-American Coalition Council, and the Tri-Ethnic Organization. It drew together both the Black and Chicano communities, with one-third of the demonstrators being Black.

Already angered by the criminal shooting, the demonstrators at City Hall became further agitated when the Dallas riot squad started forming across from the rally. When a car pulled into the crowd and a city councilman attempted to disperse the rally, demonstrators rocked the car while a Black woman took the microphone and shouted out, "They killed my baby too." The crowd demanded that the accused cop be brought to justice.

Provoked by the police presence, demonstrators attacked several police motorcycles and burned one. Bottles were thrown at City Hall as the demonstration moved in the direction of the downtown area where numerous windows were broken. By the end of the day, twenty-eight people had been arrested.

CITY COUNCIL MOVED

Community protest has forced even the city council and the police department to publicly condemn the shooting. After Cain was released on \$5,000 bail, the people forced the courts to revoke the bond and re-jail Cain under \$50,000 bond. Cain is remembered by many in the community for the 1970 murder of an eighteen year old Black youth, Michael Moorehead, who was killed by a 13-shot volley fired by Cain and another cop. The youth was "suspected" by Cain of burglary. A Grand Jury refused to indict the police.

At the July 28 demonstration, Black and Chicano people demanded that trigger-happy cops like Cain be removed from their community and kicked off of the force.



**PRAIRIE FIRE
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THE DECLINE OF SINCE WORLD

"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality, they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful..."

"Speaking of U.S. imperialism, some people seem to feel that it is terrifically strong... But it will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength..."

When Chairman Mao Tsetung spoke these words to American correspondent, Anna Louise Strong, in 1946, the power of the U.S. imperialists did seem overwhelming to many. Its industrial capacity untouched by the war and its tremendous military apparatus left intact, the U.S. imperialists flexed their economic and military muscle all over the world. In addition, the U.S. military now wielded an awesome new weapon—the A-bomb—which had wiped out two whole cities at one stroke. What nation could dare challenge this modern Goliath?

In fact, in the next quarter century many peoples and nations not only took up the challenge—but some waged victorious struggles. China, Korea, Cuba and most of all Vietnam are only the most important victories marking the steady growth of the worldwide anti-imperialist movement and the declining strength of U.S. imperialism. Though still capable of great destruction, the U.S. imperialists have been steadily hedged in by the combined strength of the growing socialist camp with China in the lead by the rapidly developing national liberation struggles in Africa, Asia and Latin America; and by the increasing anti-imperialist and democratic movements in the U.S.

WORLD WAR II AND AFTER

Even in 1946 the power of the U.S. was not unchallenged. During the war, the U.S. ruling class had been forced to ally with the Soviet Union and with many national liberation movements in the anti-fascist united front against Germany and Japan. These revolutionary democratic movements and the heroic people of the Soviet Union played a key role in defeating the fascist powers. However, even before the war's end, the U.S. ruling class had begun to fear a great postwar revolutionary upsurge and had started to plot counter-revolution.

By the spring of 1945, with the final defeat of the Axis powers clearly in the cards, U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union began to change. The now unneeded Soviet ally who had borne the brunt of the war against Hitler was seen more and more by the U.S. ruling class not as an ally, but as the major remaining postwar obstacle to their complete world hegemony, and as a threat to restoring capitalism in Europe. Under the new Truman Administration, U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union changed from cooperation to open hostility.

Brandishing their terrible new weapon, the U.S. imperialists now felt that they could blackmail the rest of the world—especially the Soviet Union—to accept U.S. domination. The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki—at a time when the Japanese had already been defeated and were on terms—marked the initiation of this terror campaign of world blackmail.

But nuclear blackmail could not turn back the revolutionary democratic movements in Eastern Europe, nor could it force the Soviet Union to withdraw its support. Not only did the Red Army not retreat from its advanced wartime positions in Central Europe; the Soviet Union accelerated its policy of aiding the revolutionary governments in Eastern Europe. The socialist camp grew from one country—the Soviet Union—to nearly a dozen.

Even greater reverses were in store for U.S. imperialism in Asia. The first of these was the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949.

The U.S. imperialists sent massive military aid and a series of top-level advisors to aid Chiang Kai-Shek's attempt to maintain China as a preserve of imperialism. But all in vain. Within four short years, the Chinese work-

ers and peasants had liberated all of China, except for Taiwan Province, where the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries fled and remain to this day.

During the war against Japan, the Chinese Communist Party, led by Chairman Mao Tsetung, had taken the lead in welding together and directing a united front of Chinese workers, peasants and other patriotic Chinese against the Japanese invaders. One vacillating element in this coalition was the landlord-capitalist party, the Kuomintang, led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. Upon Japan's defeat, the Kuomintang launched a campaign of armed terror against the communists, aimed at restoring landlord-capitalist rule, which soon plunged China into all-out civil war.

An even sharper confrontation between U.S. imperialism and the rising forces of revolution in Asia soon followed. In 1950, war broke out between socialist north Korea and U.S. imperialism's puppet south Korean regime. President Truman, cloaking his actions in the internationalist mantle of the then U.S.-dominated United Nations, immediately sent U.S. troops to aid the puppet regime.

The real U.S. intentions then became clear, as Truman gave the go-ahead for an American invasion of the North, aimed at nothing less than the overthrow of the people's government and the restoration of imperialist rule in north Korea.

As the U.S. drove north toward the Yalu River, Korea's boundary with the People's Republic of China, the new Chinese government repeatedly warned that it would not tolerate U.S. troops near its borders. These warnings were repeatedly ignored by the imperialists. In November 1950, the first of several hundred thousand Chinese volunteers crossed the Yalu and, with the north Koreans, launched a combined offensive which quickly hurled the American invaders back into the south.

At this point, reactionary elements within the U.S. ruling class, led by General Douglas MacArthur, launched a powerful campaign for all-out war against China. Truman, aware of U.S. imperialism's rapidly eroding position, vetoed MacArthur's plans. One important factor in Truman's decision was that the Soviet Union, north Korea's ally, had just tested its first nuclear bombs, thus shattering U.S. imperialism's atomic monopoly. In mid-1953, the Eisenhower Administration finally accepted a negotiated settlement to the conflict, which established the boundary between north and south virtually where it had been at the outbreak of the war.

"Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. The more imperialists try to reverse this historical trend, the faster they dig their own graves."

Thus, less than a decade after the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism was decisively defeated in its attempt to roll back the socialist tide in Asia. As early as 1952, the rising trend of socialism and revolution was already strong enough to stay the imperialists' atomic bombs.

The successes of the Chinese and Korean peoples were early indicators of a new force in world affairs after World War II. For the first time, the nonwhite peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America—who came to be known as the Third World—were beginning to play a decisive, independent role in world affairs.

Many former African, Middle Eastern and Asian colonies have won their independence from imperialist rule since World War II. These new nations have increasingly found, however, that political independence is only the first step to real self-determination. Despite their independence, giant West-

Unified and Strong

OCTOBER LEAGUE HOLDS 2ND CONGRESS

Delegates from every region of the country attended the Second National Congress of the October League, Marxist-Leninist in July and adopted two resolutions; one on the struggle of the Afro-American people, and another calling for increased organizing efforts within the trade unions.

The October League, a multi-national organization was formed last May, 1972 when the Los Angeles-based October League merged with the Georgia Communist League of Atlanta. Since that time, the October League has expanded to every major region of the country and has become a significant force in the young emerging communist movement in the United States.

REVOLUTIONARY WORLD SITUATION

The Congress was convened with opening remarks by the October League Chairman, Michael Klonsky, who pointed out several examples of the excellent revolutionary situation in the world today. Klonsky emphasized that the great victories of the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese peoples, as well as the sharpening divisions between different monopolists and imperialist countries had produced favorable conditions for the growth of the young communist movement.

Klonsky said, "This shows the unity of interests between the struggles of the oppressed nations for liberation and the struggles of the working class in the capitalist countries." He added that support for the national liberation movements by the working class in the oppressor nations was the "cornerstone of proletarian internationalism and the cornerstone of the October League's program and policies."

Klonsky, however, warned that these favorable conditions could change at any time and that the aggressive and fascist character of the imperialists would never change. Pointing out how the imperialists are trying to isolate the young communist movement from the working-class, he added that "while revisionism (right opportunism) is the main ideological danger facing the world struggle for socialism, the main danger to the young communist move-

ment in the U.S. is ultra-leftism."

Keynote speaker at the Congress was Odis Hyde, a veteran Black worker from Oakland, and a long-time fighter for the working class and the rights of Black people. Hyde recalled the role of communists in building the trade union movement in the U.S. and pointed out that the sell-out actions of the present leadership was a disgrace to the memory of the many fallen martyrs who gave their lives to organize the working-class. He cited I. W. Abel's no-strike pact with the steel companies as the best example of this betrayal.

Hyde also pointed out the importance of the struggle between two lines in the development of every communist organization and emphasized the need to oppose revisionism and Trotskyism at every step along the way.

SUPPORTS SELF-DETERMINATION

The resolution on The Struggle of the Afro-American People in the U.S., as adopted by the Congress, traced the development of the Afro-American people as a nation over a period of several hundred years in the "plantation area of the South." The resolution supported the right of self-determination, up to and including the right to secession, while urging continued support and leadership in the democratic struggles of Black people.

The resolution referred to Black people outside of the "Black Belt" area of the South as "an oppressed national minority" who had been ripped from their land and driven into the ghettos of the north. It pointed out that the Afro-American people had been transformed from a nation of share-croppers and small farmers into a people comprised mostly of industrial workers. Furthermore, it added that the advance of industrialization alone could not wipe out the national oppression of Black people nor liquidate their struggle for democratic and national rights.

The resolution called for communists to build the united front struggle of Black people to be led by the working-class and to forge unity between the Afro-American struggle

U.S. IMPERIALISM WAR II (PART II)

ern monopolies continue to plunder their raw materials, exploit their cheap labor, export profits to Wall Street and, in short, distort their national development. Through unfair trade relations, high interest loans and "aid" with political strings attached, the imperialists continued to dominate their economies.

To protect these interests, the imperialists exerted strong pressures to force Third World nations into their military alliances, such as SEATO and the OAS. Third World governments which persisted in a neutralist, non-aligned or anti-imperialist course were sometimes overthrown by the CIA and replaced with more compliant puppets. In short, colonialism was merely replaced by neo-colonialism, or indirect domination by the imperialists, in many Third World countries.

New forms of oppression breed new forms of resistance. The Bandung Conference in 1955, attended by 29 Afro-Asian countries, marked an important step forward in the struggle of the Third World nations for real self-determination. For the first time in history, the representatives of the African and Asian nations conferred on their mutual affairs without the presence of any foreign overlords. The Bandung Conference called for an end to interference in any nation's internal affairs, and for relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The "Spirit of Bandung" came to symbolize independence and anti-imperialist struggle.

Four years later, anti-imperialist revolution struck right in U.S. imperialism's backyard. On January 1, 1959, Cuban guerrilla fighters led by Fidel Castro marched into Havana, victorious over the corrupt, pro-imperialist Batista regime. When the Cuban revolution's attempts to chart an independent course were persistently opposed by Washington and Wall Street, the Cuban people responded by nationalizing American property in Cuba, slamming the door shut on the U.S. imperialists, and actively aiding other anti-imperialist struggles in the Third World. In 1961 the Kennedy Administration invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. But this too turned into another sharp defeat for imperialism, when the Cuban people repelled the invasion.

ANOTHER DEFEAT

Even as the Kennedy Administration was taking its licks at the Bay of Pigs, another and much more momentous crisis was shaping up for U.S. imperialism halfway around the world in Vietnam.

After their overwhelming defeat at Dienbienphu in 1954, the French imperialists pulled out of Vietnam. Like air rushing into a vacuum, the Eisenhower Administration quickly moved in and set up a pro-American dictator, Diem, in Saigon. With U.S. support, Diem sabotaged the Vietnamese elections which had been called for in the Geneva Accords of 1954. Instead of reunification of the northern and southern zones of Vietnam, as called for in the accords, Diem moved to perpetuate the division and turn the south into a permanent base for U.S. imperialism. He launched a bloody terror campaign against all progressive, neutralist and patriotic elements in the south, filling the prisons, suspending all democratic rights, and turning south Vietnam into a fascist police state.

Seeing that French imperialism had only been replaced by U.S. imperialism, the south Vietnamese people began to fight back against Diem. Many of those who had laid down their arms in 1954 picked them up again. In 1960, a broad coalition of Vietnamese patriots organized the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) to direct the struggle against the Saigon dictatorship.

President Kennedy responded by stepping up U.S. aid to Saigon, including 21,000 military "advisers" and the infamous killer-mercenaries, the Green Berets. The NLF, in turn, sought and received aid from their compatriots in the north. By 1965, the NLF was on the verge of complete victory and the fall of the Saigon dictatorship was imminent.

and the general workers' movement. It characterized the common enemy of both movements as the monopoly-capitalist ruling class, and the common goal—the overthrow of U.S. imperialism and the establishment of socialism.

Special emphasis was placed on work among white workers in order to combat white chauvinism and to win support for the democratic struggles of the minorities. The resolution also stressed the unity between the different nationally-oppressed peoples.

The resolution criticized the Communist Party, USA as the main opportunist force within the Black Liberation struggle and attacked their attempts to steer the movement towards reformism and reliance on liberals and electoral struggles.

It also condemned "leftist" attempts to liquidate the national struggle of Black people, either under the banner of separatist slogans such as "Free the Negro Nation" or along lines which distort Marxism, like "Proletarian Nation" and "Nation of a New Type," all of which weaken the united front, destroy Black unity and drive a wedge between Black workers and white workers.

The Congress then adopted a Labor Resolution which underscored the importance of work within the trade unions and criticized "ultra-leftists" who, under the slogan of "united front from below," abandon the unions to the reactionary union leadership.

WORK WITHIN TRADE UNIONS

The resolution stressed the need to organize the left and progressive forces within the labor movement and the need to struggle within the unions for revolutionary leadership against the labor aristocrats. It pointed to the work the OL has done over the past year in organizing large, militant rank-and-file caucuses; organizing non-union shops; as well as participating and leading workers struggles in the South.

Special emphasis was placed on the role of Black and Latino workers as the main force in combatting the class-collaborationist and chauvinist policies of the reactionary

trade-union leadership. In addition, the resolution proposed the organization and development of various types of city-wide, intermediate workers' organizations.

A special presentation was given the Congress on the history of the Chicano peoples' struggle in the Southwest which traced the expansion of U.S. imperialism from the Mexican War to the present oppression of the people of Mexican ancestry with the expansion to the west. It also showed how the Chicano and Mexican people have always opposed this "Manifest Destiny" policy from the early revolutionary movements in Mexico to the present struggles of Chicano and Mexican farmworkers and the surging movements against deportations.

The OL Congress was marked by a great spirit of unity throughout and a firm conviction that the next year would bring even greater victories for the world revolutionary movement.

The U.S. rulers, increasingly desperate in their attempts to turn back the postwar revolutionary tide, realized that a defeat in Vietnam would encourage other struggles against U.S. imperialism. Secretary of State Dean Rusk voiced these fears in his "domino theory," and President Johnson acted on them by committing U.S. combat troops to Vietnam. By 1968, the number of U.S. troops had risen to 525,000, supported by the greatest armada of aircraft carriers, bombers and other material ever assembled against a small nation.

But all to no avail. Although the U.S. imperialists could unleash the greatest death, suffering and destruction, they could not turn back the tide of history. The Tet offensive by the liberation forces in 1968 burst any illusions about the possibility of a U.S. victory. The continuing Vietnamese offensive, combined with the growing antiwar sentiments of the American people and world opinion, forced the imperialists to begin withdrawing. Finally in January of this year, the U.S. imperialists signed the Paris Peace Treaty, which committed them to complete withdrawal of American forces, and which represents their greatest defeat of the postwar period.

The Vietnamese people have forcefully proved Chairman Mao's thesis that, in this era of imperialism's decline, a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big one. Just as the imperialists feared, the victory of the Vietnamese people has encouraged other Third World peoples to take up arms against imperialism in several dozen Asian, African and Latin American nations.

THIRD WORLD UNITES

Though armed struggle is the most advanced form of the world-wide anti-imperialist movement, Third World nations have also begun to struggle on many other levels. Producers of raw materials, such as oil and coffee, have banded together into producers associations to demand higher prices from the imperialist powers. The Latin American countries and others are struggling to end imperialist plunder of their fishing rights.

Nowhere is the new importance of the Third World nations in world affairs more evident than in the United Nations and other international bodies. Originally little more than an extension of U.S. power, the Third World nations have increasingly turned the UN into just the opposite—a forum of anti-imperialist struggle. The Third World nations most strikingly demonstrated their power in 1971 when they won a 20-year struggle to admit People's China to the UN. Even such a creature of U.S. Cold War policy as the Organization of American States (OAS) is showing increasing independence from its creator as more and more Latin American nations are joining the struggle against Yanqui domination.

The Spirit of Bandung was very much in evidence at the August 1972 Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries at Georgetown, Guyana, attended by 59 countries. The conference recognized both the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and took a strong stand in support of various Third World struggles against imperialism. The "Georgetown Declaration" stated that big and small countries should be equal in international affairs, and that the affairs of various countries should be handled by the people of those countries.

In summary, the struggles of the Third World and socialist countries have played a key role in the decline of U.S. imperialism since World War II. Even today, the sharpest struggles being waged against U.S. imperialism are those of the Cambodian, southern African and Palestinian peoples. Throughout the Third World, countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. The more the imperialists try to reverse this irreversible historical trend, the faster they dig their own graves.

When all is said and done, however, U.S. imperialism cannot be defeated by the struggles of foreign peoples alone. Equally important to its demise are the sharpening struggles of the U.S. working class and minority people within the U.S. itself. Another factor greatly weakening U.S. imperialism is competition from other imperialist powers, including the once revolutionary Soviet Union. This will be the subject of next month's concluding article.



Two major defeats for imperialism: victory of People's China in 1949 and Vietnamese victory at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 (top).

EDITORIAL:

SECTARIAN ATTACK AT GUARDIAN FORUM

The recent Guardian Forum on "Roads to Building a Workers' Movement" degenerated into a sectarian attack by a spokesman from the Revolutionary Union against the October League.

Rather than putting forth RU's program for labor work, RU spokesman, Bob Avakian, used his position on the platform to spread disunity, doing his best to shatter the growing move toward unity which the Guardian Forums were set up to accomplish.

The brunt of Avakian's attack was directed against OL's support for the campaigns of Arnold Miller, for president of the United Mine Workers Union, and Ed Sadlowski, for leadership of Chicago area District 31 of the United Steel Workers Union. Referring to Miller and Sadlowski as "opportunists out of office," Avakian charged that OL was "tailing these opportunists" because he could find no quotes from *The Call* calling for "communist leadership" of the struggle.

Avakian said the RU gave only "critical support" to these campaigns and showed how in the RU paper, *Revolution*, Miller and Sadlowski were attacked in the latter part of the articles on the campaigns.

The RU representative also attacked the OL's view on the primacy of building a new communist party in the U.S. In doing so, he slandered the OL, charging that they didn't participate in the mass struggles of the people, but only "recruited people out of the movement."

These attacks, which reflected a conscious change on the part of the RU leadership, were carried over the next day into the workshops at the Guardian Picnic. Prior to this, the RU had taken a principled stand towards OL in carrying out discussions of differences at previous Guardian Forums without slanders and sectarian splitting tactics. This shows the level of struggle within the communist ranks is sharpening. It also shows that the disease of ultra-leftism is being consolidated within the RU leadership. This ultra-leftism is clearly seen, not only in their sectarian attitudes about the communist movement, but in their position on the trade unions and the democratic movement of women for equality which they have taken in previous forums.

OL OPPOSES "CRITICAL SUPPORT" LINE

The questions raised are vitally important to the future of the young communist movement in the U. S., and if contradictions are handled correctly, the present struggle could produce a giant step forward towards gaining the ideological clarity needed in building a party.

On the question of supporting the Miller and Sadlowski campaigns, the OL takes sharp issue with Avakian's line of "critical support." Faced with the growing fascist assault of gangster miner-union leader, Tony Boyle, and USW boss, I. W. Abel, it was the duty of the entire working class and its leadership to stand behind these two campaigns, which had solid support from the rank and file. (It is likewise our duty to give *full support* to the efforts of the Chavez-led United Farm Workers against the reactionary assault of the Teamsters' leadership).

By claiming ahead of time that these challenges to Boyle and his gang come from "opportunists out of office" the RU fails to give real leadership at all. This is why they stood on the sidelines of the UMW struggle claiming all the while that "communists must lead!" But the question of leadership has never been a matter of sloganeering or attacking *both sides* of the struggle.

Leadership means combining the general science of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions every step along the way. It became clear in practice that the RU line of "critical support" meant *No Support At All!*

Avakian's attacks on Miller and Sadlowski at this time won't "arm the workers" as he claims. It merely says that RU is all-wise and the workers should simply follow their lead, rather than learning from their own experiences.

At the Guardian Picnic, OL representative, Eileen Klehr, correctly referred to this type of leadership as the "crystal ball" method, sitting back and predicting failure of every struggle.

In a similar example, the RU leadership attacked the struggle for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) for women. In claiming that any victory for democratic rights or anti-discrimination legislation will automatically fail and be used against the working class, they negate, in practice the intermediate battles which the working class must fight each day for its survival. If the struggle is defeated, the RU is ready to claim that they were right all the time.

In its labor work, RU puts forth the policy of "United Front from Below," which is an old scheme aimed at avoiding the important struggles for the leadership of the unions. Their view of the trade unions is static and they give up the efforts to push these unions, the basic organization of the working class, to the left.

This abandonment of the trade unions was put forth in a less subtle way by Hilda Ignatin, who spoke at the Forum representing the Sojourner Truth Organization from Chicago. Ignatin's strategy is to build "pure revolutionary unions" as a substitute to working within the trade unions on grounds that they are "hopelessly reactionary."

MUST STRUGGLE WITHIN THE TRADE UNIONS

In her speech, Nan Grogan, representing the OL said, "We must work within the trade unions. To refuse to work in the unions is to abandon the workers to reactionary leadership." She pointed out that with correct leadership, the unions can become an "integral part of the revolutionary struggle."

On the question of building a new communist party, Grogan said, "The OL believes the task facing the communist movement today is to build a communist party." "The communist forces," she continued, "must struggle to build unity, participate in the mass struggles and work towards building a party. Without this view, you would have a leaderless class."

While political differences that came out of the forum are important, probably more important was the fact that Avakian chose to carry out the struggle in an arrogant, divisive and sectarian way. This attempt to split the communist movement comes from a view that the RU is the only communist organization and that groups like the OL have no right to exist. This was exactly the danger *The Call* warned about in our Party Building series when we said "While modern revisionism or right opportunism is the main ideological enemy which confronts the world communist movement, within the newly-emerging communist movement here, the main danger is 'leftism' and sectarianism. Without a staunch struggle against sectarianism, dogmatism and ultra-leftism in general, all the cries for a new party won't mean a thing."

Apart from Avakian's sectarian approach to the trade unions and his "leftism" towards the women's movement, the most important weakness he showed through the Guardian Forum was his arrogance and sectarian attitude towards other communist and militants as well as to this audience. If this splittism isn't corrected, RU will fare no better in its efforts than did the Progressive Labor Party, which once arrogantly considered itself the "center" of the struggle without having proven itself in practice and which now has dwindled into obscurity.

KENNEDY FRONT TAPES WILL

It has become clear in recent weeks of testimony before the Senate Watergate investigating committee, that the controversial tapes of White House phone calls will, if brought out, expose President Nixon's involvement in the Watergate break-in and cover-up.

Nixon himself in a statement refusing to release the tapes said, "The tapes are entirely consistent with what I know to be the truth and what I have stated to be the truth." He then admitted, "However, as in any verbatim recording of informal conversations, they contain comments that persons with different perspectives and motivations would inevitably interpret in different ways."

In other words, as Sen. Ervin, chairman of the committee said, paraphrasing Nixon, "The President thinks the tapes will prove he is telling the truth but if the people heard them, they wouldn't believe him."

"EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE"

To keep the tapes from being released, Nixon has relied on "executive privilege" and "national security" as a rationale which, if accepted by the Nixon-appointed Supreme Court, would give the president an open door to use any and all means to hold and consolidate power. This has drawn the anger not only of a great majority of the people of the U.S. but also some of the most powerful sections of the monopolists themselves.

While the struggle around the release of the controversial presidential tapes has been billed in the press as a question of "constitutional powers" of the different branches of government, it is in essence a power struggle between the two major factions of the monopoly-capitalist, millionaire class.

Nixon, representing the section of monopoly in power, has stirred the anger of other very important sections by blatantly rejecting the so-called "democratic processes," in his attempt to consolidate power. Democratic processes, like elections, have for two-hundred years, been the means by which a small handful of millionaires have maintained their rule over the great majority of working people. The contradiction between the broad masses of people and the small handful of monopolists, is the principal, or main, contradiction within U.S. society. It is the contradiction which underlies the many struggles and up-

"NO PARTY DEMOCRACY"

HEALEY SP REVISIONISM

Dorothy Healey and Al Richmond, both long-time leaders of the Communist Party U.S.A. (CPUSA), recently resigned from the party following a CPUSA decision to denounce Richmond's memoirs, *A Long View from the Left*.

Healey announced July 9, on Los Angeles radio station KPFK, that she was quitting the party, criticizing its "lack of internal democracy."

Richmond announced on July 17 his decision to quit the Party because he had been "harshly condemned" by Party officials.

A Long View from the Left attacks the CPUSA line supporting the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Both Healey and Richmond opposed the invasion, and since that time have conflicted openly with the CPUSA over many basic issues including the party's "lack of internal democracy," electoral program, and support of the Soviet Union.

In her broadcast, Healey said, "Clearly the specific question of Richmond's book is secondary in my decision to resign. The primary question is the lack of party democracy and the use of a distorted version of democratic centralism to compel approval of decisions made without prior discussion among the membership."

Healey's and Richmond's resignations go far to reveal the revisionist character of the CPUSA, which has long abandoned revolutionary struggle to work for what it terms "peaceful social change, within the framework of the Constitution."

First of all, it shows that the CP's revisionist policies which have greatly damaged the workers' and peoples' struggle here in the U.S., have been formulated by the Gus Hall leadership, without the support of the rank-and-file membership. This is a membership which is taught to carry out directives slavishly, without thinking or applying the science of Marxism-Leninism.

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HEALEY SPLIT EXPOSES REVISIONIST CPUSA

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In her statement, Healey pointed out that the party's stand on Czechoslovakia has never been discussed among

heavals taking place all over the U.S. today.

The Watergate affair has shown that there is another important contradiction, which while not the main one, is playing an increasingly important role—that being the contradiction between the forces relying on openly fascist tactics and the forces still clinging to a democratic facade.

The fact that the monopolists have been able to rule mainly through the use of democratic means or democratic illusions, attests to its strength and position as the largest imperialist superpower in the world. As the general crisis of imperialism grows sharper and as the U.S. begins to tumble from its apex as "top dog" in the world, the monopolists have begun to drop many of their democratic disguises and expose themselves as the fascists and reactionaries that they are and have always been.

The break-in at the Watergate, the efforts to steal files from the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, the setting up of the "Plumbers," the revealing of the infiltrations and sabotage of opposition groups and organizations, and the compiling of an "enemies list" so broad that it includes everyone from Jane Fonda to Joe Namath, all indicate Nixon's move to drop the democratic mask.

BASIS FOR BROAD PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

The increasingly fascist, aggressive policies of the imperialists have created the basis for building the broadest peoples' movement yet. The fact that the Watergate exposures have been linked to the admitted cover-up and lies on the part of the government concerning the "secret war" in Cambodia and Laos has added to the potential of such a movement.

However, the struggle has been confined to the ranks of the politicians with the masses of people playing the role of spectators in the front of their TV sets. While fighting among themselves, the different representatives of the monopolists have been joining hands to protect the very system which is responsible for Watergate. As Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, says, it is the "right thing for the country and right politically" for Democrats to show "great restraint" on the Watergate issue.

In other words the object of the Democrats is not to bring out "the truth" as Sen. Ervin has put it or to com-

the rank and file: "The question of the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia is a forbidden subject within the party since the National Committee decision approving it on Labor Day."

Healey said that internationally other parties and party leaders were also silenced when they protested the policies of the social-imperialists (socialist in word-imperialist in deed). She gave the example of Gustav Husak, presently First Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, who claims that his party welcomed the intervention of the Soviet troops in his country. "But," said Healey, "that same Gustav Husak, in a broadcast on Czechoslovak radio, said, 'Troops from the five states entered our territory. There has been a tragic misunderstanding, a tragic failure to comprehend and we said so in Moscow. We believe that this intervention was unnecessary and that it should not have happened without talks and without the agreement of our leading State and Party organs.' So which Husak does one believe?"

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Great divisions within the CP's ranks became apparent

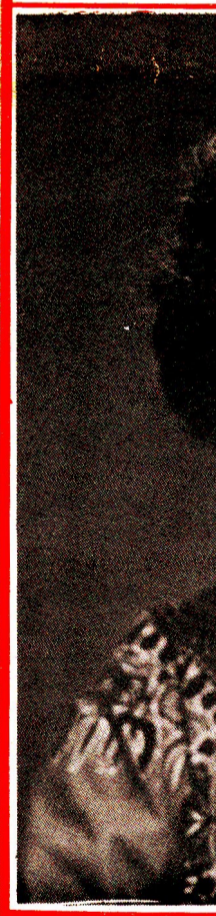
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bat, in his own words, “the gestapo mentality” of those in the White House. It is rather to take advantage of the situation to maneuver themselves up politically, while defending imperialism with its policies of war and fascism.

Probably the clearest example of this maneuvering was Senator Kennedy’s recent visit to Decatur, Alabama, for the presentation of the “Audie Murphy Patriotism Award” to Gov. Wallace of Alabama. Kennedy’s trip indicates the strategy of the liberal Democratic leadership, of using Nixon’s weak and isolated position to ally with some of the most reactionary and racist forces in the country.

As U.S. News & World Report put it, “The Senator from Massachusetts made it clear that he was ready to take the lead in attempting to revive the Democratic Party’s traditional coalition between the rural South and Urban North.”

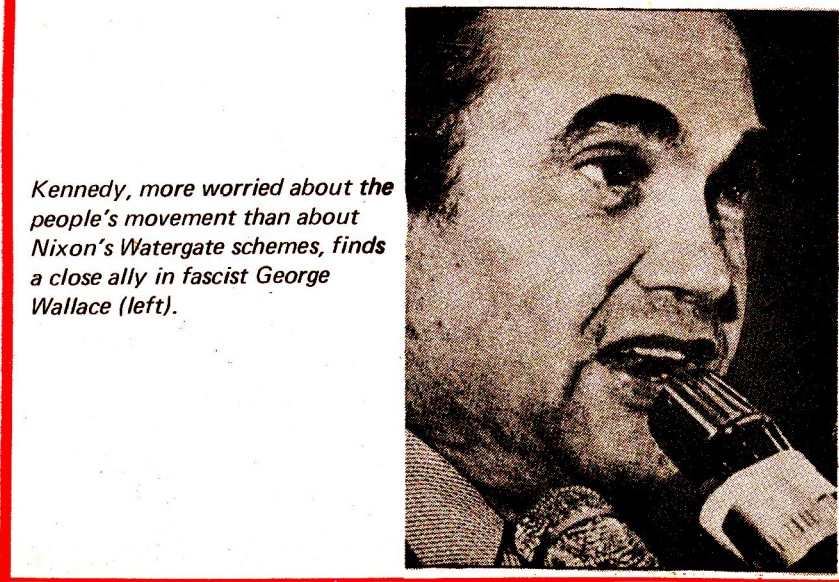
This “traditional alliance” was first formed after the civil war between the victorious Northern industrialists and the defeated Southern plantation owners at the expense of the working people and most importantly at the

expense of the newly freed Afro-Americans.

In his Alabama speech, Kennedy praised the fascist Wallace as a man who “has always defended the right of every American to free speech, adding that he and Wallace “don’t use the tactics of a criminal or the power of the law to silence those whose ideas or politics are different from ours.” Kennedy’s attempt to prettify the fascist Wallace, comes as a desperate attempt to rebuild the Democratic Party, which was shattered in the ’72 elections in which Nixon defeated George McGovern.

Instead of using Nixon’s exposed position to mobilize the people themselves to “bring out the truth” in the Watergate affair, Kennedy has concentrated on developing his own strength by uniting with forces like Wallace.

This should make it clear that relying on Kennedy and the Democratic Party is no way to fight Watergate. The task which faces the people of the U.S. today, is to build a broad united front movement, led by the working class, which directs its main blow at the imperialists, their aggression in Indochina and their move towards fascism here at home.



Kennedy, more worried about the people’s movement than about Nixon’s Watergate schemes, finds a close ally in fascist George Wallace (left).



IT EXPOSES CPUSA

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Dorothy Healey, long-time leader of the CPUSA announces her resignation from the revisionist party along with Al Richmond, former editor of the People’s World. Both belonged to a faction of the party which opposed the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

during the 1972 election campaign in which Gus Hall was the party’s candidate for president. The results were disastrous as Hall received fewer votes than either Peace and Freedom Party candidate, Dr. Benjamin Spock, or the Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyist) candidate, Linda Jenness.

After the election, Hall wrote an open polemic called “Lame Duck in Turbulent Waters,” in which he attacked the hundreds of party members who refused to work for his candidacy and who supported the Democratic Party candidate, George McGovern, instead.

CP LEADERS SUPPORT MCGOVERN

In this article, Hall pointed out that even members of the CPUSA Central Committee voted for McGovern. Healey and Richmond were among those in the pro-McGovern faction. Representing the right-wing of the Party, this section wanted the CPUSA to tail behind the Democratic Party in the election. Hall’s faction has adopted the strategy of running independent candidates as the loyal opposition to the ruling parties.

Healey, again raised the banner of “lack of democracy” to express her differences with Hall over electoral strategy. In her statement she said, “The Central Committee... in essence said the party had been wrong in its electoral policy since the 1930’s. Now I have no objection to a review of past policy. I do object when that review is made totally without the participation of the membership and when the new policy is agreed on as a line obligatory upon all communists.”

While Healey’s and Hall’s views differ sharply over tactics, their ideas are essentially the same. Her broadcast was marked by attacks on China and the insinuations that the new communist movement in the U.S. was nothing but a tool of the Chinese. This, along with attacks on the Soviet revolutionary leader Josef Stalin, is in perfect harmony with anti-communist thought.

Healey’s split with the party weakens CPUSA’s attempts to consolidate forces, exposing the methods and policies of the CP leadership, and possibly allowing the honest elements within the party to re-examine the revisionist line the party has taken.

REVIEW: *My War With The CIA*, Prince Norodom Sihanouk with Wilfred Burchett, Pantheon Books.

Cambodian liberation fighters during the month of July severed all six highways which link the capital city of Phnom Penh with the Cambodian countryside. The liberation forces, represented by the Royal Government of National Union of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have swept through the countryside gaining tremendous popular support and liberating 90 per cent of the country.

The puppet Lon Nol government, which was brought to power in 1970 by a CIA coup, has been isolated politically and militarily and is on the verge of collapse. Not even Nixon's devastating B-52 bombings can save Lon Nol and his CIA mercenary army. This is the conclusion of *My War With The CIA*, a new book by Sihanouk and Guardian correspondent Wilfred Burchett which tells the story of the struggle in Cambodia up to the present.

My War With The CIA is the inside history of the plots, lies, payoffs, and fascist tactics used by the CIA to subvert Cambodia. But the book is not simply an all-too-true espionage exposure. It is an important account of the Cambodian people's struggle for independence. It traces Sihanouk's development over the last twenty years from the feudal prince to a leader of the sharpest armed struggle against imperialism in the world today. The book shows in detail how Sihanouk always put independence in first place and learned through experience not to rely on the superpowers, like the U.S. and the Soviet Union, who offered aid only in order to get their fingers into Cambodian affairs. Instead he learned to form alliances with the best independence fighters in his country, including both communist and non-communist patriots.

My War With The CIA begins with the independence struggle against the French in the 1940's and 50's. In 1955, Sihanouk gave up his royal throne, in order to dedicate himself to politics rather than entertaining foreign dignitaries. He organized the Sangkum (Popular Socialist Community) which he headed, and which dominated Cambodian politics until the 1970 coup.

The year 1955 also marked Sihanouk's first brush with the CIA. He was pursuing a policy of neutrality, but the U.S. tried to get him to join the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

"I refused," Sihanouk says, "because such an agreement was contrary to the pledge of neutrality accepted by Cambodia at the 1954 Geneva Conference. I considered SEATO an aggressive military alliance directed against neighbors whose ideology I did not share but with whom Cambodia had no quarrel."

In the CIA's effort to corral Cambodia into SEATO, Sihanouk relates that they used political strong-arm tactics and threats against him on his trip to the Philippines. Although they failed in their effort, the CIA continued to apply pressure by attaching strings to foreign aid and

Sihanouk :

My War with the CIA



Samdech Norodom Sihanouk (center) visits Khmer Resistance leaders Mr. Hou Youn (left) and Mr. Son Sen (right) in the liberated zones of Cambodia.

buying off corrupt Cambodian government officials. Foreign aid money stopped going to the Cambodian government and went exclusively into beefing up private interests.

Says Sihanouk, "These enterprises were in no way connected with the legitimate policies of the government or the interests of the people. How could we remain masters in our own house if we accepted such limitations on our sovereignty?"

Eventually, the National Congress, led by Sihanouk, voted to end all U.S. aid. "The reason was that so many

social and political evils had become associated with the dollar handout," states Sihanouk in his book.

The Vietnam war brought an even more serious challenge to Sihanouk's policy of independence and neutrality. Pentagon officials wanted Cambodia as a base of operations; they also wanted to keep it from becoming friendly to the Vietnamese. To these ends they began maneuvers inside Cambodia's borders. When a number of peasants were killed in May, Sihanouk responded by breaking all diplomatic ties with the U.S.

As early as 1963, the CIA had decided that it would like to see a docile puppet leading Cambodia rather than Sihanouk. Working with several Cambodian army officers on their payroll, the CIA began recruiting and training mercenary forces in south Vietnam, Thailand, and the Cambodian countryside. Sihanouk's two top ministers and longtime friends, Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, were recruited to the plot as well, and offered handsome rewards for their assistance in overthrowing Sihanouk. Later they were set up as the dictators of Cambodia.

The Lon Nol-CIA conspirators finally struck in early 1970 when Sihanouk was out of the country. He was informed of the coup by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin as they drove to the airport where Sihanouk was scheduled to leave for Peking. At that time Kosygin promised complete support for Sihanouk in mounting a resistance. Since then, the Soviet Union has turned her back on the Cambodian struggle.

China turned out to be a more reliable ally. In the book, Sihanouk relates a conversation with Chou En Lai on his arrival in Peking after the coup: "Almost the first words of Chou En Lai as we drove out of the airport were, 'are you going to fight?' I replied, 'I am going to fight to the end.' 'Then we will give you every support,' declared Chou. 'The way will be long and arduous before the inevitable final victory,' he warned me."

In contrast to Nixon's view of independence, which Sihanouk describes as "a bargaining counter to be offered or withdrawn depending on how it suited (his) interests," the Chinese tied no strings to the aid they offered Sihanouk. "From the beginning the Chinese government respected my independence of thought and action, my royalism, nationalism, my Buddhism, my dignity. They offered generous financial aid and out of respect for my feelings, they delicately called it a loan, repayable thirty years after victory."

This principled view of independence held by the Chinese did not come without struggle inside China itself. At the height of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, according to Sihanouk and Burchett, many ultra-"leftists" were in the leadership of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Through the China-Cambodia Friendship Association, the stand of resolute support for Cambodian self-determination and independence, always held by China,

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 16)

Despite Racist Insults

AARON ON WAY TO NO. 715

"Bad Henry" Aaron turned around and looked into the stands at some fans in right field. They were yelling racist insults at him and trying to shake his concentration. Henry glared and yelled back, "I'm coming up there to kick your butt if you don't shut your rotten mouth."

This was a typical incident which has happened to the Atlanta Braves outfielder, on his way to breaking the all-time home-run record of 714, currently held by the greatest hitter in baseball history, Babe Ruth. The reason for the abuse Ruth was white, Aaron is a Black man from Mobile, Alabama.

You would think that a man making \$200,000 a year wouldn't have to put up with a lot of crap, but even a big paycheck can't erase the racism that is integral to

life in this society. It is a system that profits from racism, that was built on the slavery of Black people and one that doesn't end at the ball park.

Aaron has learned this well during the past season. As he approaches Ruth's record, the racial abuse has gotten much worse. In addition to receiving thousands of hate letters, a small group of racists buys seats regularly behind Aaron's right field position and continue to harass him.

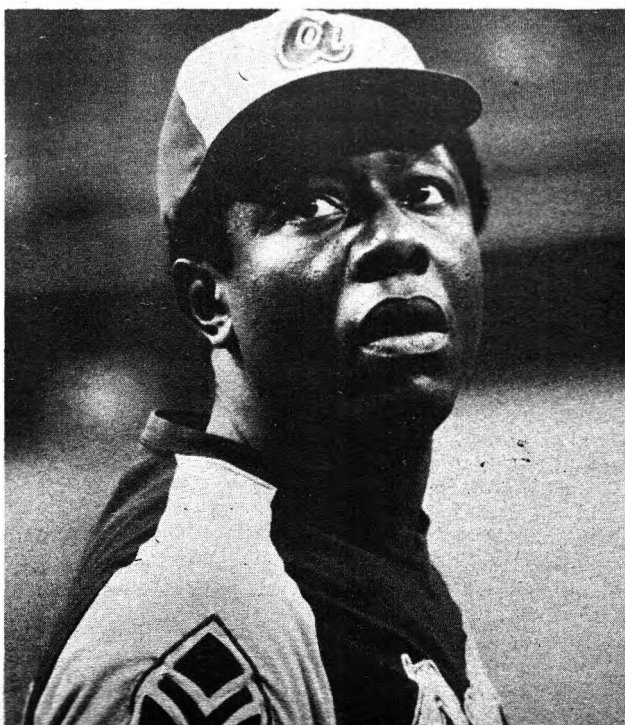
"It bothers me," says Aaron. "I have seen a President and his brother shot. The man who murdered Martin Luther King is in jail but that isn't doing Dr. King much good, is it? I have four children and I have to be concerned about their welfare."

Over the past year, Aaron who throughout most of his 20-year career has been considered a political moderate and someone who rarely has spoken out on political questions has started to fight back against racism and has not let the abuse slow down his home-run hitting. As of this writing, he has already hit 24 this season and trails Ruth by only 14. He recently dedicated his quest of 715 homers to "all the kids, Black and white, it makes no difference." He said, "Can you imagine the great effect on the kid's morale this can have? Particularly the millions of Black kids."

He pointed out that when he hits his record of 715 he does not expect it to stand for all time. "If a white kid or a Black kid comes along and challenges it, I'll be rooting for him. But I hope they don't have to go through the turmoil I have."

The Black community of Atlanta responded to the racist attacks by holding a "Welcome home Hank!" rally in Atlanta as Aaron stepped off the plane from a Chicago road trip. In Chicago, 500 people attended a support rally sponsored by Operation Breadbasket.

When Aaron hit his 700th homer in July, he received hundreds of telegrams of congratulations, including messages from National League president Chub Feeney, civil rights leader Rev. Jesse Jackson, and former teammate Pat Jarvis.



Hank Aaron, past No. 700

14—THE CALL—AUGUST, 1973

In contrast to this response, baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn did not even bother to take note, much less send a message. Commenting on Kuhn's obvious disregard, Aaron said, "I was kind of disappointed. I thought he could have taken time to do it. It was good for baseball and that's what we're all in it for." Aaron said that he wasn't too upset by not receiving congratulations from Nixon. "He's having enough problems right now as it is," he added.

Aaron isn't the only one facing racial abuse in the world of sports these days. While in the past, this was a subject not often spoken about, today it is being exposed by many younger athletes who are not afraid to speak out. At the NCAA Track and Field Championships in June, which were held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Black athletes and coaches were refused service both in the LSU locker rooms and in five local cocktail lounges.

As a result, at least three university coaches have sent

MR. AARON... FOR EVERY ONE OF THOSE BAD LETTERS YOU RECEIVE THERE ARE THOUSANDS PULLING FOR YOU... GOOD LUCK IN YOUR HOMER QUEST... AFTER YOU LEAVE THE ASTRODOME!

protest letters to the NCAA. Ken Shannon, head track coach of the University of Washington said, "A lot of things are going to be done before any Black athletes can go to next year's meet at Austin, Texas. I wouldn't be surprised if they boycotted."

All this goes to show that sports and the culture of a country in general cannot but reflect the rest of the society of that country. In a system where millions of dollars are made by whipping up racial prejudices in boxing, wrestling and athletics in general and where every sports event is used by the government to promote blind patriotism and disdain for other peoples and cultures, it is no wonder that Henry Aaron is confronting his greatest barrier to Ruth's record off the field.

"What am I supposed to do?" asked Aaron, "Stop hitting home runs?" Not if the majority of fans have their way. Since the news of the racial abuse has become known, Aaron has received more than 20,000 letters of support.

Use of Lobotomies on Increase

BRAIN SURGERY USED ON PRISONERS

In the past few years, militant activity inside U.S. prisons has increased. The struggle is aimed against the oppression and terror prisoners face every day. Sparked by the example of George Jackson, and the courageous inmates of Attica, rebellions inside the prisons have become widespread. Black and other oppressed people have been in the forefront of this struggle. At the same time, a vigorous prison-support movement has arisen in working class and minority communities. People understand that prisons in the U.S. are used to control working and minority people who can't be "kept in line" any other way. They are the maximum security line of defense for the few people who run the country.

In response to the growing prison movement and the growing unity of the prisoners, there has been a rise in attacks on prisoners' minds and bodies. The Reagans and Rockefellers are trying to stamp out the militants before they get out of control. Some of the newest techniques are disguised as medical "treatment" lobotomies for "potentially violent" prisoners, excessive use of tranquilizer drugs and electroshock treatments, as well as various kinds of "therapy" aimed at brainwashing militants. For prisoners, this is a terror. For those outside, it is a threat.

The techniques are not confined to prisons. The same drugs are being given to "hyperactive" schoolchildren and handed out in mental-health clinics in ghetto communities. The same kinds of "therapy" are used in military prison-hospitals to try to change the way militants think and act. But it is in the prisons where this kind of repression has taken its sharpest form.

LOBOTOMIES

A lobotomy is an operation which slices part of the brain. The area cut is responsible for people's insight, creativity and sense of self. New techniques—such as electric burning, ultrasonic beams, or implanted radio active "seeds"—can accomplish the same thing. Although only 600 lobotomies are done a year in the U.S., its use is increasing. Prison authorities have shown a lot of interest in them.

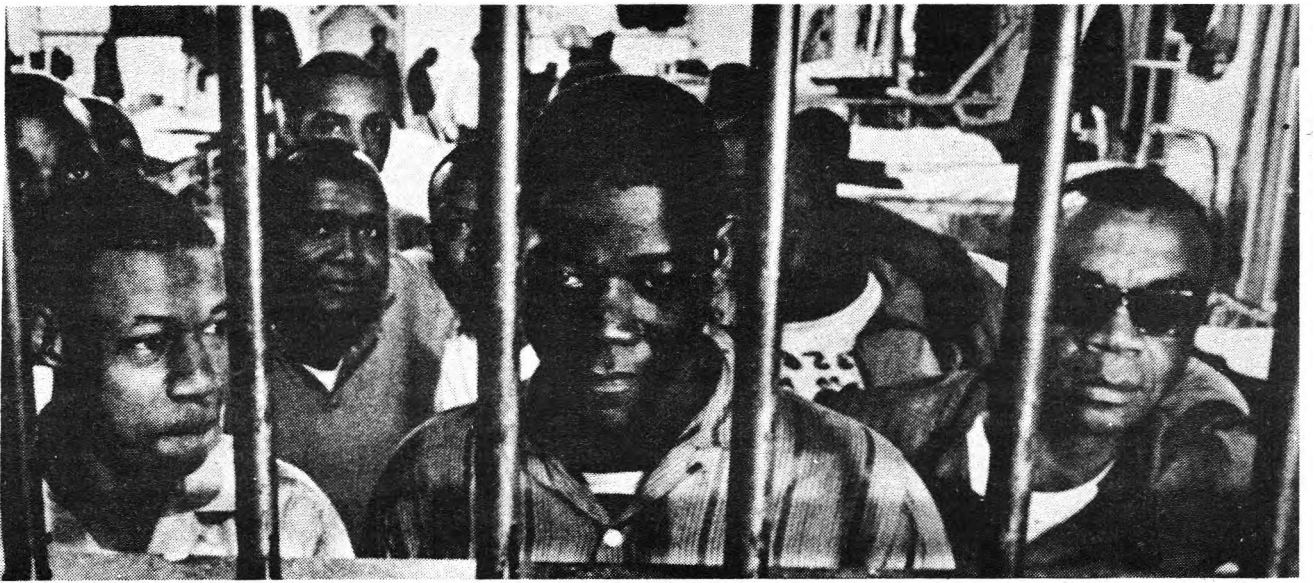
After the 1967 Detroit riots, Drs. Frank Ervin, Vernon Mark and William Sweet wrote a letter to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. They said only a small portion of ghetto inhabitants commit "violent acts." Then they went on to suggest a preventive screening program to detect "brain disease" and to provide "treatment" for potential rioters. Brain surgery would be one such treatment.

The three doctors are associated with a new organization the Neuro Research Foundation of Boston, which gets \$600,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health and the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Part of this money is for studying "violent disorders" among prisoners. Another portion is for developing treatment programs.

One such program is already in operation. The Vacaville (California) Medical Facility is an "adjustment center" housing "incurables." It treats inmates with tech-

niques ranging from electroshock and long-term use of drugs to lobotomies. As early as 1968, three lobotomies were done at Vacaville. In February 1972 the newly expanded Vacaville Center opened with a new wing of 84 single-occupancy cells, designed by Brown and Root of Texas and Morrison-Knudson of Idaho—the same companies that designed the infamous Tiger Cages of Con Son, south Vietnam.

The facility is supposed to treat "volunteers" only but "volunteer" has a special meaning in prison. Stone-



leigh Singleton, a Black California prisoner, was told he'd get more privileges if he "volunteered." He'd been in segregation for three years and was labelled a "militant" and accused of assaulting a guard. He was told he'd no longer be considered a "militant" if he signed the form.

In 1971 the California Director of Corrections, R.K. Procnier, asked for \$48,000 for a program for neuro-surgical treatment of "violent inmates." The letter was made public but was shelved after the people protested the plan. The idea keeps coming back, though.

The basis for such surgical treatment is the view that violent behavior is due to "disease of the brain" rather than to social conditions of oppression. Such a view fits Reagan's and Nixon's interests. It lays the basis for using such "treatment" to attack numbers of angry militants. To date, the procedure has been mainly used on Black and third world people.

These treatments are used under doctors' direction to numb and blunt prisoners' minds, to weaken their resistance and keep them docile. It's a way of trying to break their will. Because they are "medical" treatments, they are given against prisoners' will and without consent.

One Black prisoner from Vacaville, Fred Billingslea, was given all sorts of tranquilizers, as well as electroshock treatments. When asked why he allowed the doctors to go ahead with the treatments, he said if the doctors try to give them to you, you can't refuse.

"If you do refuse, there are inmates there called green-

peaceful, a very peaceful, strike in demand of, for the most part, simple recognition of our union.

The administration grew very fearful when the convicts weren't killing each other anymore! When things were at their best since the George Orwell futuristic penitentiary was opened, they decided to close it! For over 60 days now, 400 solid convicts have tried in the most part to remain cool, under very skimpy food rationing, one shower a week, no visits, un-Godly heat and humidity, mail held up for weeks at a time, no adequate medical treatment with no doctor to see, for over 60 days in a cell. Some of the men couldn't stand this strain but instead of submission well, the nation can see the result of the harassment.

And now, after all of that and the killings, we still are being harassed! What do the masses, the people, want? We cannot submit now, or we're all finished, and 99 per cent of us won't!

I, and these 400 men, can only hope that there will be much public response, to get rid of sadists like the Associate Superintendent of Custody (Jerry Foulk) and all of his (kind) who let this nightmare continue.

In parting, "ask not where the firearm came from", but, "what would drive a man to such an extreme?"

In K Block, In Struggle, SCJ

THE CALL welcomes letters and criticisms from our readers. We ask that they be kept to two pages, type-written if possible. Mail to THE CALL, P.O. Box 2278, Bell Gardens, California, 90201.

shirts who are used as restraining agents. Five, six or more green-shirts will run into your cell and beat you into submission or unconsciousness, and the doctor will come in and shoot you with a needle. It only takes a few seconds before every muscle in your body relaxes and all you can move is your eyes."

"Then they take you somewhere, strap you to a table, put a bit in your mouth and electrodes on your head and shock you into convulsions."

In 1966 before this treatment, Fred Billingslea was "cool" in his manner, and had a reputation for reading a lot. In 1969, after Vacaville, he moved slowly and awkwardly. His back was hunched, his face was bloated and he seemed to look without seeing. His speech was stumbling. (He was still a fighter, though.) Later, in 1970, Fred Billingslea was killed by guards at San Quentin for being a troublemaker.

It's no secret that therapy in all its forms serves the government, not the people who wind up being the "patients." In places like the military, corporations, schools and "mental health centers," the psychiatrists are the "treated" tools of those in authority. It's the same in the prisons.

Required "group therapy" is used at Terre Haute (Indiana) and Marion (Ohio) as a means of keeping the prisoners down. "Behavior modification" programs try to get militants to change their ways by offering them rewards for cooperation and punishment for resistance. A new National Behavioral Research Center will open this fall in Butner, North Carolina. It will house several hundred so-called "management problem" prisoners. All available techniques will be used to "treat" these inmates.

At Patuxent (Maryland), south of Baltimore, 500 prisoners are in a program wholly controlled by psychiatrists. They are considered "potentially violent." Roosevelt Murray, a Black from Baltimore, is in his 15th year at Patuxent. He was committed there for an auto-theft which carried a four-year sentence. Though he has no record of violence, he is considered "potentially violent" and "belligerent." His "hostility" has been drawn from acts like verbally attacking the U.S. at one of his hearings and saying he wanted to go to Russia. Like others at Patuxent, he is said to suffer from an "emotional need to resist authority."

"FAST FOR RIGHTS"

But prisoners have not accepted these behavioral modification programs in silence. Last fall, for example, START prisoners (Special Treatment and Rehabilitation Training) at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri staged a 65-day liquids-only "Fast for Rights" in protest of their unconstitutional treatment. On February 1, 1973, a strike of total non-cooperation was initiated by seven of the fourteen men in the START program and continues to this day.

What can we do about this? We can strengthen the prison movement several ways.

- 1) Regularly visit relatives or friends in prison.
- 2) Regularly write letters to friends or people you know of in prison.
- 3) Get in touch with local prison support groups and help with their work.
- 4) Send names and addresses of prisoners to *The Call* or ask them to write us for a free subscription. Contribute to *Call's* free prisoner sub fund.
- 5) Talk to friends about what's happening in the prisons, and how it relates to the oppression coming down in the communities and workplaces, against working and minority people.

Letters

LUCASVILLE PRISON STRIKE

Comrades,

I do not know if this will reach you, but I hope so.

Repression and suppression has run rampant for so long here that it has exploded! The pigs have kept 400 men in total isolation for 60 days now.

Over a strike, a peaceful strike for just wages and treatment, the administration's answer was to lock us up. It has exploded in their faces! We can only hope that this will open eyes to all brothers and sisters, that Ohio has no rehabilitation, knows only fear tactics and suppression to the point of insanity! And still, after this event, they still harass and torment us!

The situation here is one of acute paranoia, and unnatural fear! Both by the guards and the convicts.

The killing of one of the guards isn't anything new, except for the novelty of how it was done. But, partly, this event should never have happened. It was made possible by this puppet administration's attempt to freeze our union, by keeping 400 men in solitary confinement for now over 60 days.

Now, in previous months before the strike was called, there were over 40 knifings, cuttings, or pipings committed. Then, the administration saw no need to lock anyone up. It came to the point that a male teacher was almost the victim of a rape, then the shakedown and lock ups.

But a change occurred. Men started acting like men and started to think and act rationally again. Once again the union, our union, tried to organize again, and called a

We have entered Phase 4 of Nixon's economic program, and already the price of pork and chicken has skyrocketed. In this second part of a three-part series on the dollar crisis, the author shows that prices don't rise by themselves, but are symptoms of a whole economic system in crisis.

In speaking of the world's big capitalists, the article points out that "Rather than hold dollars, bound to decline in value, they have bought...cattle, sugar, cotton, wheat, corn, soybeans, etc. The turmoil and frenzy of the currency markets has thus spread to many of the markets where the basic raw materials and foodstuffs of modern society are traded." In other words, part of the high price of food is due to speculation by capitalists who have found that food is more profitable and more stable than dollars. In addition, the article explains the little known fact that it is U.S. banks and corporations which are largely responsible for the speculation that has driven the dollar downward.

The article goes on to explain why the price of gold is so high, what the "trade war" with Europe and Japan is all about, and how an "investment crisis" leading to "an orgy of speculation" is taking place in Europe.

A new dollar crisis has been raging since the middle of May. The price of gold rose above \$100 for the first time May 13, signifying that the dollar's value had declined to less than 1/100th of an ounce of the precious metal. By mid-June, the dollar's value had dropped to 1/117th of an ounce, and a low of 1/130th was reached by June 6. At the same time, the dollar was traded off for record low amounts of other currencies on money exchanges.

Experienced dealers on gold and currency markets described trading conditions at the beginning of the crisis as "demented" and "absolute panic." By early July, as the situation worsened, finance ministers and other politicians began to express fright. Among those who expressed anxiety was Soviet premier, Alexei Kosygin, who told a press conference July 5 that the money turmoil was "a giant evil which affects all states."

Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary, Kurt Waldheim, said the UN was thinking of converting its budget to some other currency than dollars, as the dollar's slide in value was costing the organization many millions.

The main trigger of this most recent crisis was said to be Watergate. In no sense, however, was Watergate the basic cause. This is the eleventh major money crisis in the capitalist world since 1967. It is the seventh crisis since mid-1971, and the third outbreak in 1973 alone. Watergate is merely one in a long series of events which brought the underlying problem of the capitalist world's money relations again.

At the beginning of each of the crises during the past years stands a sum of now close to \$100 billion paper dollars, paid out over the past twenty years to governments, banks, corporations and individuals in other countries.

The hard core of this sum, amounting to around \$60 billion, was paid out by the U.S. government to cover its foreign military expenses since 1950. The major items have been the cost of stationing U.S. troops on foreign soil (305,000 GIs in Europe alone), the rent and upkeep for the worldwide network of 400 major and nearly 2,000 minor foreign military bases, the enormous expense abroad for the Indochina war, and military aid payments to a string of dictatorships like Saigon's, Brazil's, Argentina's, Taiwan's,

DOLLAR CRISIS DEEPENS

etc.

An additional \$25 billion or so was shifted abroad by U.S. banks and corporations in the past few years, in chase of short-term profits through currency speculation and similar maneuvers. During the first three months of this year alone, the Commerce Department reported May 15, nearly \$6 billion was sent abroad for the purposes of highly profitable currency speculation. Another \$10 billion or more consists of dollars spent for imports of merchandise into the U.S. since 1971.

This enormous pool of paper dollars was received abroad in payment for goods and services rendered to the U.S. government and U.S. corporations. Most of the funds were paid to let the U.S. government play "world cop," protecting and expanding the foreign property holdings of the giant U.S. corporations.

During the years when the U.S. government seemed invincible abroad, few of its foreign suppliers and servants gave thought to the fact that they were being paid off in paper

world countries are also concerned. All these governments watch the shrinking buying power of the dollar with dismay, because every official or unofficial devaluation of the dollar cuts the value of their own monetary reserves.

The declining value of the U.S. currency aggravates other contradictions as well. In the first place, the lower the dollar's value relative to other currencies, the cheaper are goods exported from the U.S. relative to the equivalent goods made elsewhere. The dollar is now worth an average of around 30-40 per cent less of most other currencies than it was in August 1971. This amounts to 30-40 per cent price cut on U.S.-made goods sold in export markets.

The dollar's slide has caused an international price war to be waged by the U.S. government against capitalists of other countries, on behalf of U.S. corporations. The effect is to break up the market patterns carved out over the past years, and to grab a larger share of world markets for the U.S.-based companies. This campaign is accompanied by all sorts of arm-twisting tactics in political negotiations, etc.

A few years back, the big U.S. steel, auto, textile and other monopolies were screaming "unfair competition" at the West Europeans and Japanese. Now the cry is being echoed by the other side, as U.S.-made manufactured goods are being in effect "dumped" on markets around the world.

In West Germany, industry again set records for export sales, but had to cut prices to do so, and a number of big companies suffered declining profits. Despite increased car sales, Volkswagen of America reported its first loss this year on the balance sheet, and the parent corporation lost the number one spot in sales within West Germany to GM's Opel division. West Germany's auto and machine-building industries have become heavily dependent on export markets.

TRADE WAR

Industry in Britain, Italy and France is also feeling the squeeze. As the U.S. authorities made no move to support the dollar, the complaints from European capitalist circles became more heated. European businessmen, reported the Wall Street Journal, June 15, "increasingly have been voicing suspicion that there is a deliberate 'competitive devaluation' policy in the U.S." These fears were sharpened when Nixon announced export curbs on agricultural produce, which caused the dollar to skid further. By early July, the European capitalist mood was described by the Washington Post as "near panic."

In short, the trade war feared by many on both sides of the oceans is no longer a thing of the future. The trade war is underway. It is being conducted chiefly with monetary and political weapons. In its present phase, the U.S. is on the offensive, aggressively slashing its relative export prices and grabbing markets, while most of the governments of the competing states are conducting a retreat under cover of rhetorical fire. It may be only a matter of months, however, before the present U.S. campaign undermines some of these governments and brings others to power intent on launching a counter-offensive. The resulting campaign of all-round protectionism and counter-devaluations would bring the possibility of a capitalist worldwide depression smack onto the center of the stage.

DECLINING DOLLAR

Jan. 1, 1973 - June 8, 1973



dollars. They looked on their greenbacks much like shares in the American Empire, Incorporated. It seemed a good investment. Today, with the "world cop" having swallowed a convincing beating in Indochina, and looking none too steady elsewhere, it is another story. The value of this paper is the number one question and source of anxiety for capitalists around the world.

PAPER MONEY

According to the Treaty of Bretton Woods, signed in 1944, the U.S. Treasury was pledged to redeem foreign-owned dollars with gold from its hoard, at 1/35th of an ounce to the greenback. This treaty was ripped up by President Lyndon Johnson in 1968, and shredded by Nixon in August 1971. The U.S. government had paid out many times more paper than it had gold backing for. Thus it left the owners of its paper "holding the bag."

The owners of this swelling mass of increasingly worthless paper are chiefly the official governmental central banks of other countries. The states of Western Europe as well as Japan hold the biggest amounts, but many third

WAR WITH CIA ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

was turned into a call for revolution in Cambodia and the establishment of socialism. Many of these ultra-leftists also wanted to invade Cambodia to aid liberation.

Instead of advancing the struggle, these ultra-left ideas were used as fodder by Lon Nol in his campaign to whip up anti-communist sentiments. He shouted that all the communists wanted to do was take over Cambodia, and that that revolutionaries in Cambodia were nothing but Peking agents. Sihanouk demonstrates how ultra-leftism, disguised as proletarian internationalism, set back the people's struggle. Real proletarian internationalism, which was the line of Mao Tsetung and Chou En Lai, eventually was victorious in China, and the policy toward Cambodia returned to support for self-determination with strict non-intervention in internal affairs.

After the coup, Sihanouk formed a government in exile in Peking. The U.S. was shocked to see how rapidly the guerrilla movement spread through the Cambodian countryside. Actually, Cambodian revolutionary fighters had begun to organize as guerrillas in the early '60's when the CIA and its reactionary puppets began muscling in on Sihanouk's government. Although the guerrillas were critical of the way Sihanouk handled many situations in Phnom Penh, they never attacked him publicly. Instead they launched all their propaganda against U.S. imperialism and the "dollar addicts" in government.

This policy made it possible after the coup to form a powerful united front with Sihanouk, the guerrillas and other patriotic forces. The united front strategy proved to be the key to the military and political unity of the

It's the same struggle ...

against a common enemy. All revolutionary movements in the world, from the liberation war in Angola to the growing left in the U.S., are united in a battle against imperialism. However there are differences in the levels of struggle from nation to nation and differences in the weapons used for liberation. In the U.S. an integral part of building the left is providing accurate, truthful coverage of national and international events from a Marxist viewpoint. That's the Guardian's task. This 24-year old radical newsweekly is the only independent Marxist newspaper in America. To be effective it must be widely supported and circulated as a revolutionary newspaper performing a revolutionary task.

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Guardian independent radical newsweekly

Speculation Rampant as Price of Gold Increases

Meanwhile the crisis is reaching deep into international financial markets. Paper dollars paid out by the U.S. over the course of the past twenty years do not sit idly in the vaults of their foreign owners gathering mildew. Instead, they lead a very active life; and the less they are worth, the faster they are moved.

When the U.S. government pays dollars to someone abroad, it deposits the amount in the recipient's name in an account at a foreign branch of one of the big U.S. banks, such as Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Bank of America, and a few others. This is so even when the owner is a foreign government's central bank. Thus these U.S. banks, though they do not own the money, (banks operate almost entirely with other people's money), nevertheless have the use of it. They lend it out to each other, and to the commercial banks of Western European and other countries. Some of the funds are used by the banks themselves for speculation; others are lent to big industrial corporations to finance their investments and for other purposes. In short, the paper dollars sent overseas by the U.S. have formed the basis for a whole active system of lending and borrowing and other financial operations. This system is called the Eurodollar market. It is the biggest source of money capital in Europe at the present time, and exercises an enormous influence on finance throughout the capitalist world.

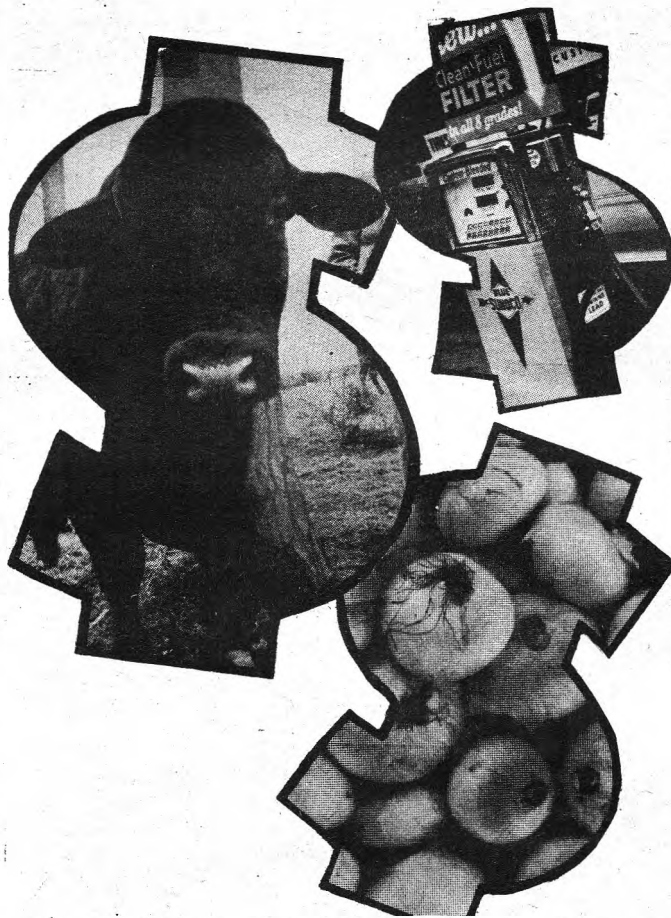
DOLLARS CONVENIENTLY THERE

The Eurodollar market has been a boon to U.S. corporations expanding in Europe. In the past ten years, the direct property holdings of U.S. corporations in Europe have tripled, from about \$10 billion to over \$30 billion on the books. About two thirds of their new investments during this period were financed not by exporting their own capital from the United States, but by borrowing the dollars the U.S. government had so conveniently exported and placed so handily with the U.S. banks. Using this source of funds, the U.S. corporations bought their way into leading positions in a number of important branches of West European industry.

Large corporations headquartered in the West European countries have also tapped this source. The Eurodollar market has greatly speeded up the concentration of capital and monopolization of markets throughout West Europe.

The declining value of the dollar brings no tears to the eyes of these U.S. corporations. The Wall Street Journal stated June 6 that "a lower dollar... aids U.S. multinational corporations, whose foreign currency assets increase in dollar value and whose dollar debts are easier to pay off with foreign currency earnings." In effect, each time the dollar is devalued, a part of their debt is wiped out and they have got some part of their investment for free.

The same downward dollar trend, however, discourages banks from making further long-term dollar loans abroad, since they would probably be paid back in lower-value dollars. Less than two weeks after the outbreak of the current crisis in mid-May, long-term lending activity on the Eurodollar market came to a virtual halt, except at extremely high interest rates. The paralysis of this important source of investment capital was said to be more complete and damaging than during previous crisis, and no signs of recovery were reported by early July.



Since many corporations typically take on new debts to pay off old debts, the virtual shutdown of the Eurodollar market for an extended period greatly adds to the likelihood of a chain of bankruptcies.

Probably in anticipation that the long-term Eurodollar capital market will collapse, the Nixon administration has meanwhile been taking steps that will allow the big U.S. banks to resume making long-term foreign business loans directly from Wall Street, as was the case before the Eurodollar market arose.

LEND, BORROW, SHRINK THEN SELL

Seeing no profits in lending for long-term investment purposes, the big banks turned instead with redoubled zeal to the much more lucrative business of speculation. Many of the big industrial corporations likewise have become extremely active in this field.

The fact that U.S. banks and corporations with overseas properties have speculated and do speculate against the U.S. dollar is widely admitted in the business and financial press, and has been repeatedly documented by official bodies.

A U.S. Federal Tariff Commission Report released February 12, this year, to cite an example, stated that multinational corporations and banks controlled nearly \$270 billion in liquid cash, of which "the lion's share" belonged to the U.S. corporations. While clearing the companies and banks of any "destructive or predatory" motives, the re-

port said that the movement of even part of these funds which flow internationally during a crisis is surely of multinational corporate origin."

These massive dollar movements have a disruptive effect on the economies of the Western European countries and Japan. Financial authorities there have charged for a number of years that they are more or less compelled to adopt the same economic policies as the biggest country, the U.S., whether this is in their own interests or not, for fear of creating an imbalance that sets off a massive speculative influx. Western European financial authorities, in particular, have repeatedly complained that the movement of speculative Eurodollars, triggered by policies decided on by the U.S., has undermined their economic sovereignty.

To try to reduce this interference, nearly all countries overseas have in the past year or two adopted administrative controls over the movement of funds across their borders. A further move to limit currency speculation was taken in March this year, when most countries gave up trying to maintain a fixed exchange rate with the dollar, and adopted a flexible "floating" exchange rate system, which makes day-to-day moves less predictable, and has certain political advantages.

What was the effect of these moves? Partially blocked from speculating in currencies, the banks and corporations have been throwing the huge sums of deteriorating paper dollars in their hands into other kinds of speculation instead. The enormous demand for gold, and the skyrocketing gold price, has been one result. (Foreign branches of U.S. companies, when legally incorporated in other countries, are permitted to own gold, although they cannot do so in the U.S.). Much more serious has been the enormous recent speculative buying of industrial and agricultural commodities traded on commodity exchanges in the major capitals. Rather than hold dollars, bound to decline in value, they have bought copper, tin, zinc, lead, rubber, cattle, hides, sugar, cocoa, cotton, wheat, corn, soybeans or anything else available.

TURMOIL

The turmoil and frenzy of the currency markets has thus spread to the markets where many of the basic raw materials and food stuffs of modern society are traded. Wild day-to-day gyrations and unheard-of high prices of these essential materials now prevail on the wholesale level, yet to be transmitted fully up to the retail markets. Speculative demand is inflating the markets for these key resources like an enormous bubble.

U.S. cotton prices at the end of June, to give just one example, reached their highest levels since the early 1860s, when the Civil War was raging and the Northern blockade prevented supplies from reaching the market. Yet, today there is no shortage to drive prices up. According to the Wall Street Journal report of June 27, "there is very little news to account for the sharply rising market. One (analyst) said the market is mostly in the hands of speculators who are buying cotton just like everything else."

A full-dress meeting of the 125-country International Monetary Fund is scheduled for Nairobi, Kenya in September. Preparatory sessions for this congress of capitalist finance ministers and monetary experts have been going on for months. So little in the way of practical proposals has been put forward that a "key European finance minister" was quoted June 22 as saying that he's not sure he is "constitutionally capable of sitting through one more of these excruciatingly boring sessions in which nothing happens."

TO BE CONCLUDED

Cambodian people.

At the conclusion of *My War With The CIA*, Sihanouk states that without U.S. bombing support, the Lon Nol government would collapse overnight. Even with U.S. military aid, Lon Nol cannot last long. He has already disbanded the Congress, revoked all civil rights and used mass murder against political opposition. He now controls only the city of Phnom Penh, while the rest of the country is in the hands of the liberation forces. The guerrillas are trained and well armed, receiving aid from China and north Vietnam. Sihanouk himself was instrumental in uniting the three Indochinese peoples (Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian) into the common struggle against U.S. aggression. This was particularly difficult since the CIA tried consistently to set one Indochinese people against the other.

Sihanouk sums up the situation well: "War was the last thing we wanted, and we made every effort to avoid it. Nevertheless it has come, and I must say that in addition to the devastation wrought by Nixon's bombers, it has stimulated our people to super-human efforts in all fields of activity. . . Nixon unwittingly forged a high level of national solidarity among our people within a matter of weeks. . . It is this new born revolutionary spirit that has transformed the countryside and introduced a new life from which the people will never turn back."

PARTY BUILDING IN THE U.S.

A new pamphlet by the October League (M-L) Explains in depth OL's view of the road to a new Communist Party. Taken from the three-part series which appeared in *The Call*.

Write: October League P.O. Box 54902
Terminal Annex Los Angeles, Calif. 90054

ATLANTA POLICE. . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

ther Party leader Ron Carter was arrested in a midnight raid on his home. Although the police had no warrants or extradition papers of any kind, he was locked up in the Fulton County Jail to await extradition on charges stemming from a New Jersey arrest for arms violations.

Carter's attorney called the case "total political harassment." "If they wanted Carter so bad," he said, "they didn't have to come to his house late at night and surround it. Carter has been out on the streets selling the party's newspaper. The police were just looking for a shootout."

Carter was released on bond, but was busted again a few days later while selling the party paper. According to two eyewitnesses, he was standing peacefully on the street selling the paper when he was arrested. Just as he was effectively under police control, two white men in dungarees, apparently undercover cops, came running across the street and beat him up. He suffered lacerations on his arm, a swollen lip and a bruise on the side of his head. He was charged with creating a turmoil, violation of the safe streets and sidewalks act and inciting a riot.

Such police attacks on Black people have been going on a long time here, but have escalated recently under the new fascist police chief, John Inman. These incidents came within weeks of the brutal police shooting of Pamela Dixon, a 14 year old Black girl. While Pamela was charged with aggravated assault and is being held, the cop was released by the courts, without charges.

The racist treatment of the young girl brought out large demonstrations in the Black Community. The Pam-

ela Dixon Defense Committee has been formed to defend Pamela, and last month the defense committee held a people's trial, attended by 160 people. In the trial, the accused cop (J.D. Roberts) was convicted by community people and eyewitnesses of attempted murder and harassment of the community. The coalition has also held two rallies each attended by about 200 people.

The defense committee has drawn support from the Black community and from a wide group of organizations, including the Black Workers Convention Committee, the People's Committee to Insure Justice, Operation Breadbasket, Oujima (a high school group), several tenant organizations, the October League, the Atlanta Anti-imperialist Coalition, and the Black Panther Party.

Police have responded to this resistance by a campaign of harassment and intimidation against the community and committee members. Defense committee people have been followed, searched at gun point, and some arrested while just standing on the corner talking. Despite all this, support has steadily grown and the Pamela Dixon Defense Committee has expanded its scope to deal with police repression against the Black community. This pattern of police violence against the Black community cannot be dismissed by the fascist Inman as the work of a few isolated cops.

The Pamela Dixon Defense Committee needs funds for legal defense. Send donations to Pamela Dixon Defense Committee c/o The Atlanta Voice newspaper, P.O. Box 92405, Station B, Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

UAW...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

working, working. This has got to cause safety problems."

Overtime work has driven many older workers out of the industry or into early retirement. It has also killed some. The number of workers who died on the job in 1972 nearly doubled the statistic for 1971.

Workers' disgust with long hours has sparked wildcat overtime protests at GM-Lordstown, GM-Fremont, and Dodge Truck in Detroit. Where rank and file caucuses have formed, the call for voluntary overtime has been a unanimous demand. But, as members of the Brotherhood Caucus at GM-Fremont point out, an end to overtime needs a decent wage package to go with it. How can workers who've been working 60 hours a week suddenly be expected to live on 40 without a sizeable pay increase?

DISCRIMINATION It is only in the last fifteen years that Black workers in any number have been allowed to work in the auto plants. And it is only in the last three years that women have joined the work force at most plants. But an industry which tried for so long to keep minorities and women out, doesn't change its policies with one sweep of fair employment legislation.

DIRTIEST AND HARDEST JOBS

Today Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and other minorities work the dirtiest and hardest jobs, usually in the body and paint shops or in the assembly pits. The UAW has on hand over 10,000 unprocessed grievances concerning racism on the job. These grievances range from a foreman calling a Black worker "nigger" to systematic exclusion of minorities from relatively lightwork jobs. One of the most celebrated incidents of racism was the case of James Johnson, a Black Chrysler worker in Detroit. Johnson, who shot two foremen at work, was recently awarded workman's compensation when Referee John Conley ruled that it was the racist and inhumane practices of Chrysler in addition to unsafe working conditions which drove Johnson to this act.

Although many auto plants have been under court order to hire women, they have done everything possible to force women out as soon as they get in. This usually takes the form of giving especially hard jobs to women, and firing them for not "working up to standards." Constant

harassment by foremen and supervisors is another technique. Where women have proven that they won't be pushed out of their jobs, the companies have tried to use women to break workers' unity. "The problems on this line are on account of the women working so slow," says a foreman trying to shift workers' anger from himself and the company onto other workers.

In most plants discriminatory policies toward minorities and women have backfired. Instead of causing disunity, they have helped workers see the company as their common enemy. At the Dodge Main in Detroit as well as GM Fremont and Ford in Mahwah, N.J., the rank and file movements have demanded in no uncertain terms that the UAW fight discrimination in the contract.

To the rank and file the issues this year are clear cut. Woodcock's platform of "30 and out" with improved pensions and a dental plan could be used to seem tough while bowing to the bosses on the burning questions that affect all the workers. Phase 3 was used by Nixon in collaboration with union bureaucrats to hold wages down and keep big strikes out of the electrical and rubber contracts negotiated earlier this year. Phase 4, which has the same anti-strike, anti-labor character as Phase 3, now looms over the autoworkers.

The Big Three would love to get by without a strike. One auto executive said that after the strikes in '67 and '70, a strike this year would set a "dangerous pattern" in the minds of autoworkers. Dangerous for whom?

The rank and file, especially where it is organized into militant caucuses, is determined to build their union locals into fighting organizations. They are ready to take on GM, Nixon, Henry Ford, Phase 4 or even Woodcock, if he stands in their way of winning the contract they want.



Woodcock (left) shakes hands with GM's man to begin negotiation talks around new contract.

PUERTO RICO STRIKE...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

himself. When the mass rally was held in San Juan to demand that the troops be removed, Borges was there to announce to the world that the strike would continue contrary to government inspired rumors that it has been crushed.

The July Strike Movement severely shook the U.S. puppet government of Governor Rafael Hernández Colón. At the height of the struggle during the San Juan march, thousands of demonstrators gathered outside the Governor's mansion, La Fortaleza, to present their demands. The Governor refused to meet with the people and it was rumored that he had been evacuated in a heavily armored helicopter. The Governor could not even count on the National Guard. According to the Chief of staff of the National Guard, almost 400 guardsmen failed to report for duty. These 400 men represent about 15 per cent of the total number of troops.

Since 1899, when the United States took over control of Puerto Rico from Spain and made it a colony, the Puerto Rican people have risen time and time again against their oppression. This is not the first time that troops have been called out to suppress the just struggle of the Puerto Rican people. In 1937, troops were called out to crush a demonstration led by the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, killing 19 and wounding scores of people. Yet in spite of many hardships, the Puerto Rican people refuse to bow down.

The July Strike Movement stands as a new high in the

ever growing struggle of the Puerto Rican nation for independence and human dignity. Beginning with the General Electric strike in Puerto Rico during 1970, the Puerto Rican workers movement has risen to begin taking its rightful place at the head of the struggle.

Throughout the events of the July Strike Movement, the big business newspapers, radio and television stations in the U.S. have all been criminally silent. Even at the movement's peak, when the strikers were clashing with the U.S. controlled National Guard of Puerto Rico (a division of the U.S. Army) and were marching on La Fortaleza, the press maintained a complete news blackout. Not a single word was said. Even the New York Times, the most influential of the capitalist newspapers which advertizes that it carries "all the news that's fit to print" said nothing of the events.

BLANKET OF SILENCE

Particularly now, when the imperialists would like to smother in a blanket of silence a movement that it could not suppress with troops, must all progressive people in the U.S. rally their support for the heroic Puerto Rican people's movement: Demonstrations of support have been organized in the U.S. by Puerto Rican Independence groups, particularly the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP). One of the principal demands of these support demonstrations has been the demand for news coverage so that the world might know of these important events. The just struggle of the Puerto Rican people grows daily! Que Viva Puerto Rico Libre! Long Live a Free Puerto Rico!

The workers see that lack of organizing in the community added to the problem, particularly in an area like the South which is largely unorganized, and the community's experience in union drives is very low. The community must be won to the side of the workers.

This victory in Andrews and Lane, S. C., represents a victory for all workers and people opposed to racial discrimination. The organization of the textile industry is a major step in organizing the entire South and Southwest and defeating the use of "runaway shops" as a weapon against the working class.

The victory was partially due to the support won by the strikers from Oneita Support Committees which were set up in several cities throughout the country. Many unions, worker organizations and Black liberation groups raised money, food and support, Oneita workers spoke to people around the country about their strike.

The victory at Oneita signals the coming of a new day in the South!

BLACK GIRLS STERILIZED...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

als of various government agencies fell all over themselves to denounce it. Senator Kennedy held hearings in Washington, Justice Secretary Elliot Richardson promised that justice would be done, and HEW Director Caspar Weinberger ordered all funds for involuntary sterilizations cut off "until guidelines are developed."

Weinberger's action proves that the government knew of, and in fact advocated, the carrying out of such operations. The clinic which performed the operation is a government clinic which previously experimented with birth-control shots of Depo-Provera, the effects of which had not been determined. However, after the drug was banned, the agency fell back on another "easy" way to prevent more births of Black children—forced sterilizations.

The federal government is claiming to know nothing of these sterilizations, but Dr. Warren Hern, a former HEW family planning specialist who quit the department over a policy dispute concerning sterilization, says something else. In 1972, Hern proposed a clear-and-simple guideline which was to go to all clinics conducting birth control with federal funds. This directive would have prohibited the sterilization of children, minors, legally incompetent persons, including participants in any federally-funded program. The guidelines were instead locked in a safe at HEW. "The White House," he was told, "said to lock them up," since sterilization was a "hot political issue" which could have affected the 1972 elections.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Mrs. Ethyl Perkins is a Black woman, the mother of 8 children, who lives in Montgomery and is an active member of National Welfare Rights Organization. She had this to say about the sterilizations: "We know the government supports these programs of abortions and sterilizations for poor Black women. Who funds the Community Action Program? Office of Economic Opportunity—Who funds OEO? Right, (the government). . . they don't want to have to give more Black children that little old welfare check. . . and what's more, they don't want to see the Black population grow bigger and stronger. Well, we will have our children, because when you come right down to it, they're the ones 'gonna change things in this country.'"

In a poignant interview between Minnie Relf and her lawyer, this exchange took place:

Q. Minnie, are you ever going to get married?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you going to have any children?

A. Yes.

Q. How many?

A. One

Q. A boy or a girl?

A. A little girl.

Although the child herself does not yet understand the full effect of what was done to her, the Black people of Montgomery understand. The testing of life-destroying "birth control" drugs on Black women and the sterilizations of thousands of the poor, has aroused public anger. The whole philosophy of "family planning" has been exposed by the Montgomery case for what it really is: not a "War on Poverty" but a war against the people, with national minorities and Black people in this case, being subjected to its most vicious, genocidal and extreme methods.



Pedro Arias, from La Raza Magazine, addresses UFWU support rally in downtown Los Angeles. (Call foto)

UFWU STRIKE...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

Other speakers at the rally, such as Pedro Arias, from La Raza Magazine, said that "not only was the survival of the UFWU at stake, but also the survival of the Chicano movement."

What is at stake, Arias stated, is more than the survival of a progressive union which is comprised mostly of minorities, but also whether the progressive wing of the labor movement can withstand an onslaught by a reactionary alliance of big-business, in this case, agri-business, and union-breakers such as the Teamsters.

If the IBT can bust the UFWU, then it will give President Nixon the go-ahead signal to use Fitzsimmons or Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan to break other progressive and militant unions.

ONEITA...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ers in the South. In the Carolinas, where about half of the U.S. textiles are located, unions are almost nonexistent. At other places, the TWUA has won elections but has yet to win a contract. The Oneita victory will have a strong influence on 3 other textile mills presently in negotiations in S.C., one of which is Georgetown Textile.

When asked what advice they would give to other workers, Oneita strikers said that they should get "the community behind you" and especially the youth. The Oneita strike was hurt by the large number of scabs, especially from among high school students. This was not fatal because of the poor quality work done by the inexperienced scabs.