

# THE CALL



"PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE TO DEFEAT U.S. IMPERIALISM!"

October League (Marxist-Leninist) P.O. Box 54902, Terminal Annex, L.A., Calif. 90054

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## SIGN THE TREATY NOW!

"As you have read or heard on your television tonight, there has been a significant breakthrough in the negotiations on Vietnam."

Nixon announced this "big breakthrough" on Thursday, October 26. Even though sources close to the White House stated that the "President specifically wanted to avoid giving the appearance of playing politics with the war in the final stages of the presidential campaign," it has become clear that is what he has done. He has used the negotiations to stall and to give the people false hopes of peace, prolonging the war once again.

The breakthrough resulted, actually, when the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, desiring an early peace, took the initiative to put forth a nine point peace plan which removed all of the obstacles that Nixon had previously set up to a peace agreement.

Way back on October 9 the U.S. and the D.R.V. came to an agreement. On October 13 the U.S. was to stop the bombing and mining of North Vietnam and on October 19 the two parties were to initial the text agreed upon in Hanoi. On October 26 the two parties were to formally sign the agreement in Paris. However, on October 11, Nixon began to stall when he moved the bombing halt up to the 21st and the signing to October 30. In good will and with a sincere desire for peace, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam agreed.

On October 20, though, under the pretext that there were still a "certain number of ambiguities in the draft agreement," the U.S. once again moved the scheduled bombing halt ahead to October 23 and the signing to October 31. The D.R.V. once again accepted but stressed that the U.S. must not change things again.

On October 22, the D.R.V. and the U.S. had agreed to the full text of the "Agreements on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam." (see p. 15) However, on October 23, the U.S. again, due to supposed "difficulties in Saigon" demanded that the negotiations be continued in order to resolve new problems. As the Chinese government asked in a recent statement condemning the U.S. stalling tactics,

"Nguyen Van Thieu has been working hand in glove with the U.S. and yet the U.S. government deduces it has encountered difficulties in Saigon. Is this credible?"

There were difficulties in Saigon all right. The U.S. knows that Thieu will eventually collapse if they withdraw. So the U.S. once again used its puppet in Saigon as an excuse to prolong the war long past the agreed upon October 31st date.

While Kissinger and Nixon continued to talk out of one side of their mouths about the "peace at hand," out of the other side of their



Thousands fill New York streets to demand an end to the war and support struggles of all oppressed peoples.

mouths came orders to intensify bombing and terror in Vietnam. The 100,000 U.S. armed forces involved in the air war were ordered to bomb and napalm at the most intensive levels of the entire war. Every day new bombing records have been set.

The U.S. is also shipping more planes and armaments than ever, trying to escalate "Vietnamization" at the last minute, knowing that victory for the Vietnamese is inevitable.

This plan of escalation has obviously not worked. The mining and blockade of the D.R.V. ports had little effect on the flow of supplies to the N.L.F. The increased bombing has not stopped the rapid advance of the N.L.F. forces on the outskirts of Saigon. In recent weeks over thirty villages have become part of N.L.F. territory.

It is these military victories, along with support from the people of the world that enabled the D.R.V. to negotiate in Paris from a position of strength and make concessions to bring peace and freedom to the Vietnamese people as quickly as possible.

In order to show its sincere desire for peace, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam conceded to the U.S. condition to separate the military and political matters by accepting a cease fire before all the political matters have been settled. The D.R.V. removed the second Nixon roadblock by no longer insisting that Thieu be removed. They agreed to let the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Saigon government function at the same time, each controlling their own occupied territory until the general elections can be held.

These concessions, however great don't affect the D.R.V.'s and the P.R.G.'s overall plan for victory for peace, freedom and independence in Vietnam. They have been made from a position of military

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### New Upsurge

## Rebellion At Southern U.

The death of two black students at the campus of Southern University at the hands of Baton Rouge Parish sheriffs has resulted in feelings of outrage from people all around the country. Fearing the reaction in the black community, the national guard was placed on alert and stationed around the city of Baton Rouge. In the days just following the killings, demonstrations took place at the campuses at Stanford, Berkeley, the University of Texas and a number of other campuses, particularly in the South.

The Louisiana State officials and the city officials in Baton Rouge have already caught themselves in a flood of contradictory statements. In spite of the findings of the coroner which proved just the opposite, Governor Edwin Edwards denied that the police had fired the shotguns which killed the two SU students. Later, Edwards was forced by the evidence to say it was "possible" that the police killed the students. Reminiscent of the tactic used after the killings of students at Orangeburg, Kent State and Jackson State, the officials blamed the murders, first on the students themselves, and then on "someone else." But the murderous intent of these officials was made clear in the statement of Mayor Dumas when he said, "Two men have been shot and there will be more if necessary. We've sent the dogs in to get them out. We are going to take back the building at any cost."

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# The People in Struggle...



"I did it for my people" —Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz

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## "Connie" Sailors Protest War, Racism

San Diego, Calif.—The struggle against the war in Vietnam, racism and oppression is growing stronger each day in the ranks of the military. A recent example of this is the 130 sailors, black and white, from the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Constellation who staged a sitdown strike to protest the Navy's racist practices.

Though the media tried to make the strike seem only an isolated black protest, the just demands of the sailors drew wide support from the majority of sailors and even those who supported the Captain were forced to recognize the demands as "legitimate." As one non-striking black sailor said, "Those 120 men got up the nerve to do what should have been done a long time ago."

Spokesman for the striking sailors, the Black Servicemen's Caucus, charged discrimination against black sailors in tests given for promotions, unfair discharge of black sailors for alleged "underachievement," and unequal punishment given to white and black sailors for equal offenses.

Despite threats and tricks from Captain J.D. Ward the sailors remained united. When the Captain put them on shore they demonstrated daily alongside the 80,000 ton ship.

In an effort to dampen the protest, Ward assigned the men to shore duty (since they refused to go on board anyway) and placed them on three different bases. The sailors returned and continued to demonstrate.

Ward further tried to get some of the sailors to come on board to negotiate. This failing, Ward was finally forced to meet with the sailors on their own terms in barracks at North Island Naval Station. Even though the brass was forced by the strike to admit to extensive racist practices in the Navy, it still proceeded to discipline the sailors. Six have been discharged and at least one half have received minor punishments.

However, because of the widespread support for the protest, the Navy was in no position to hand out stiffer penalties for what could have been considered mutiny.

The growing anti-war and democratic movement among enlisted men has put the Navy brass on guard. The Constellation itself, one of the main attack carriers in the Vietnam war, was the focus last year of an anti-war campaign that resulted in nine sailors refusing to board the carrier as it sailed for Vietnam. At the same time aboard the Coral Sea, in what officers called a state of "semi-mutiny," more than 300 sailors signed a petition saying that they opposed the war and would refuse to sail to Vietnam. In the past year resistance to the war and to racist practices have rapidly increased. A wave of sabotage has struck many ships. The demoralization of the armed services

and the growth of a strong anti-war, anti-racist movement among enlisted men is a result of the imperialists continued policies of aggression against Vietnam and oppression of Black people at home. This movement of servicemen deserves the support of all who oppose these imperialist policies.

## Demonstration For Chavez-Ortiz

"LIBERTY FOR CHAVEZ-ORTIZ!" was the main slogan when over 300 people marched in Los Angeles on Nov. 19. The demonstration was held just a few days before a new set of legal battles were scheduled to begin.

Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz, already sentenced to life in prison for the April '72 hijacking of an airliner from Albuquerque to Los Angeles, has received broad support from the Chicano community here. He hijacked the plane so that he could speak on TV and radio about the intolerable conditions faced by Mexican, Chicano and all poor people in the U.S. "I did it for my people" were Ricardo's words about his arrest.

The march began at La Plazita and circled around the downtown shopping district, drawing a warm reception from many onlookers. At the Federal Courthouse, where the new hearings will take place, the rally heard speakers including Señora Chavez, Raul Ruiz of La Raza Unida Party, a representative from the United Farm Workers Union who brought a solidarity message from Cesar Chavez, as well as local clergy and members of his Defense Committee.

## Campus Workers Take Up Arms At U. of Missouri

About 100 workers, some armed with tire irons and baseball bats, manned strike picket lines at the University of Missouri at Columbia in violation of a court injunction against picketing.

As of November 6, the strike had lasted 11 days. It was the most recent in a series of labor struggles involving the university maintenance and food service workers since 1966. Each strike has centered on the workers' demands for union recognition and a written contract.

The school administrators refused to negotiate with the workers and, further, on November 5 met with Judge Frank Conley of the Boone County Circuit Court and secured a restraining order, barring further picketing activities by the union.

The University administrators contend that the workers at the Columbia campus, as well as the members of the International Laborers Union Local 1272 at the Kansas City campus are involved in "an illegal strike" because "workers give up their right to strike when they become public employees," according to Chancellor Herbert Schooling.

Clearly the workers do not agree. As a result of the restraining order, the administrators called in the police to break the picket line and strike. At least four persons were injured, one suffering a fractured right leg, and three were arrested. However, the workers have not been put off by this attack and have no intention of quitting until their demands are met.



"Connie" sailors protest war and Navy's racist policies. Carrier has been target of protests in the past.

## UN Condemns Portuguese Colonialism

United Nations, N.Y.—The U.N. General Assembly voted last November 14th to condemn Portugal for waging "colonial wars" against liberation movements in its African territories. The United States, Britain, Spain, Brazil, Portugal, and South Africa voted against the measure. Abstaining were Belgium, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The measure was passed in support of the liberation movements in Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique, and Angola and is one in a series of resolutions that have been passed against the colonialist powers.

Last month in a similar measure, the U.N. voted to declare Puerto Rico a colony of the United States.

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# Barrio Residents Fight Urban Renewal

Los Angeles, Calif.—On August 23, 1400 residents of the North/Northeastern section of Los Angeles stormed a meeting called by City Councilman Arthur Snyder to discuss plans to “redevelop” the area. This part of L.A. includes the communities of Lincoln Heights, Boyle Heights, El Sereno, and Highland Park where mainly poor and working class Mexican and Chicano people live. The City wants to tear down the existing small homes and replace them with high density, high rent apartments. In the poorest part of this section of L.A. they want to build a new industrial “park.”

The community residents have not taken this sitting down. They have organized themselves into a new organization called the Committee to Stop Home Destruction. The first task that the Committee took on was to investigate the Housing Development Corporation, HDC, the agency contracted by the city to draw up the redevelopment plan. The Committee found that the Chairman of the HDC (who was also Councilman Snyder's campaign manager) had been convicted of forgery, a felony, in 1966 and had recently declared bankruptcy because he owed \$14,000 to 240 creditors. In addition, the Committee found that many of the members of the HDC were members of the corporation contracted to build the new homes in the area.

Previous to the formation of the Committee, Councilman Snyder had initiated a program of “home inspection.” This is where the City sends housing inspectors into the homes owned by poor and working people. They find things wrong with the buildings and force the people who live there to either pay huge amounts of money to fix their homes, or to have the City condemn them. Most of the people cannot possibly afford to pay the money necessary, so they are forced to move. This is simply a legal way of throwing working people out of their homes to make way for the big land developers.

It was this that led the community people to form the Committee and attend Councilman Snyder's meeting. As the 1400 people filled the auditorium of Lincoln High School, it became clear to Snyder that he had better change his plans. He called off his “home inspectors,” at least for the time being.

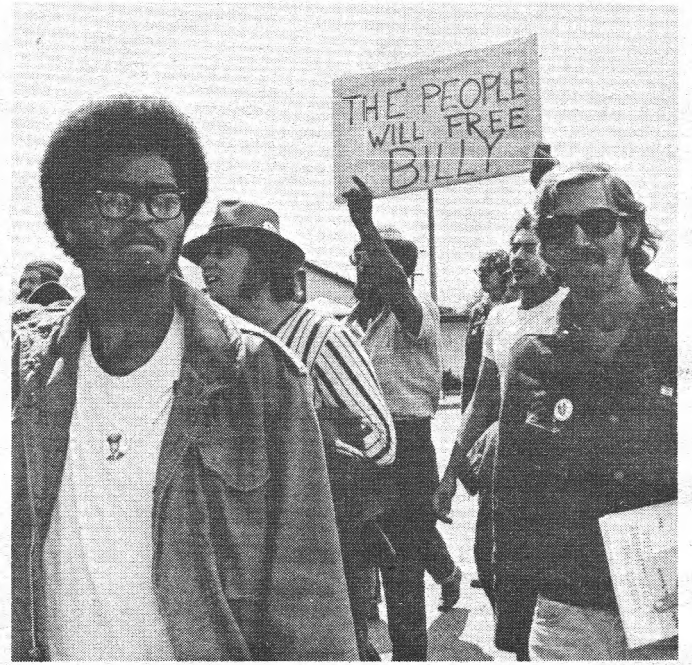
Since that time the Committee to Stop Home Destruction has organized to vote out the present members of the HDC, and they have replaced them with community members. In response, the City has tried to replace the community people with people more “loyal” to the City. But the Committee has ignored this attempt and has continued to hold community meetings.

This is not the first time that the HDC tried to “develop” working class sections of the city, especially where Mexican nationals and Chicano people live. Many remember the “redevelopment projects” of Bunker Hill and Chavez Ravine where L.A. handed the land for the ball park free of charge to Dodger owner Walter O'Malley. The rich capitalists have made enormous profits from the high rent apartments and office buildings built on Bunker Hill and now they stand to make even more from developing high rent apartments and factories after bull-dozing the homes of the people of Northeast Los Angeles.

It may not be so easy this time. Since June the Committee has packed meeting halls over and over again with hundreds of people.

The City “fathers” have now made a new offer. They have given the residents 90 days to develop a new Housing Development Corporation. But this offer is just a tactic that they have come up with to cool off the struggle and channel the fighting determination of the people into a complicated legal dead end.

The developers and City Hall have been forced to come to the Committee because of the support it has in the community. The committee should continue to build its strength in the community and turn the bulldozers around!



Vietnam vets in support of Billy Dean Smith

## Billy Dean Smith Is Free!

After 20 months in the stockade and two months on trial, Pvt. Billy Dean Smith was found innocent of the murder charges the Army had feverishly worked to frame on him. Smith, an Afro-American worker from Los Angeles, was accused of the grenade “fragging” death of two white lieutenants in Bien Hoa, Vietnam, in March 1971. Billy Smith's real crime, in the eyes of the Army brass, was his active opposition to the war and his militant defense of Afro-American G.I.'s. This became clear in the court martial as the prosecution's case—a weak one to begin with—crumbled into no case at all.

The Army based its case on a grenade pin allegedly found in Smith's pocket at the time of the arrest. The prosecution attempted to prove that the scratches on this pin were made by a grenade safety spoon found near the scene of the “fragging.” This is the first time anywhere such evidence has been used in a court. Under the questioning of Defense Attorney Luke McKissack, the Army ordnance expert admitted that this is the first time he had ever attempted to make such a comparison. McKissack pointed out that millions of standardized grenades and pins had been produced in recent years and questioned the Army's confidence in such an untried technique.

### Witness Forced to Lie

As the prosecution's case continued, the frame-up tactics used against Smith were fully exposed. A prosecution witness, former Spec. 4 Luther Howard denied an earlier statement that Smith had talked with him about ways of murdering officers. On the witness stand he testified that the Army had forced him to lie. Criminal investigation officers, Howard said, told him that Smith had confessed and had said that Howard helped him with the fragging. The Army's message was clear: testify against Smith or be charged with murder yourself. It wasn't until 17 months later that Howard learned Smith had not confessed.

The Army's fraud was exposed in connection with another “key” prosecution witness, former Pvt. Samuel Baily. Baily testified that while in jail, Smith admitted killing the officers to him. What Baily couldn't answer was why he was never tried for the many charges he had piled up in the Army. These included two for possessing heroin and forging \$25,000 in checks! Baily denied making a deal with the Army investigators.

With this kind of evidence against Smith, the defense proceeded to demolish the prosecution's “case.” Defense witnesses included a civilian ordnance expert who testified that it was all but impossible to match a grenade pin with a spoon, and a G.I. who was with Smith at the time of the explosion.

## Furniture Workers' Strike

# Victory For Rank And File

Los Angeles, Calif.—Approximately 600 members, most of them Chicanos, from local 500 of the Spring Workers' Union walked back to their jobs last October 11 after winning concessions during a bitter six week strike.

Striking for the first time in 20 years, the furniture workers made substantial gains in spite of strong opposition from union bureaucrats. Relying mainly on their own efforts, with the aid of the Labor Committee of the La Raza Unida Party (LRUP), the rank and file workers won a 78 cent increase over the next three years and additional paid holidays, and turned back an attempt to introduce a no-strike clause in the contract.

The workers managed to push through a strike vote in spite of tremendous opposition from union bureaucrats. The business agents who initially opposed the strike, for example, were forced to obtain strike sanction from the International by rank and file pressure.

Nevertheless, this union sanction consisted only in the form of “moral” support. The International bureaucrats refused to allocate strike funds because the strikers exceeded the guidelines laid down by the Pay Board.

If that wasn't enough, the union bureaucrats later attempted to break the strike by trying to organize a “back to work” movement. In addition the strikers were denied welfare aid by Oscar Lauerbacher, a labor relations specialist, from the Department of Human Resources Development (HRD, the unemployment office). Lauerbacher, himself an ex-bureaucrat from the Boilermakers' Union, sat on a decision to officially declare the strike a “trade dispute.”

Under California law, strikers are entitled to receive welfare aid in instances where they are involved in disputes which are officially recognized by HRD. Lauerbacher delayed his decision for three weeks before declaring the strike an official “trade dispute.” But, by the time he acted, only one third of the workers eventually received welfare aid.

In the face of such opposition from the labor bureaucrats, the strikers turned to help from the Labor Committee of the La Raza Unida Party, the United Farm Workers, and the community at large. The Labor Committee, one of the revolutionary factions of the LRUP, was instrumental in organizing

# Unity Shown In Atlanta Strike Wave

## Black Workers Take Lead

"The struggle of the Black people in the United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly class."

—from "Statement by Comrade Mao Tsetung in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression." April, 1968.

The truth of this statement by Mao Tsetung, made over four years ago, is being proved daily by the growing spontaneous movement of Afro-American people, especially in the South. A wave of wildcat strikes and other militant actions have swept the South in recent months. They are indicative of the rising trend of national struggle by the Afro-American people and the unity of this struggle with the struggle of the working class.

In March and April of this year, predominantly black Louisiana dockworkers refused to unload a shipment of chromium ore imported from racist Rhodesia in defiance of a U.N. embargo. Black students from the area supported the dockworkers. In Norfolk, Va., black and white demonstrators disrupted a NATO Day parade because of NATO's support of Portugal's genocidal colonial war against the people of Angola and Mozambique. And on African Liberation Day this spring, over 35,000 Afro-Americans assembled in Washington, D.C., in support of the national liberation struggles in Africa. Most recently the struggle against racial discrimination within the U.S. military, joined with the rebellion of black and white sailors aboard the U.S.S. Constellation.

### Rising Tide of Discontent.

However the clearest example of this rising trend of national struggle and its unity with the workers' movement has been the recent series of strikes in Atlanta, Georgia. Strikes have occurred at two hospitals, a nursing home, Nabisco Inc., all Sears stores and warehouses, and at the Mead Packaging Corp. All these strikes had common themes: black workers were in the leadership; specific demands were raised against racial and national discrimination on the job, as well as demands for better wages and working conditions for all workers; and striking workers drew the support of other, non-working class groups in the black community.

The two most important strikes were at Sears and Mead. Both these strikes had a far reaching effect on the black community of Atlanta.



MEAD STRIKERS IN ATLANTA, SETTING THE PACE FOR NEW LABOR UPSURGE

The Sears strike was sparked by a single incident at a Sears warehouse and quickly spread to every major Sears installation in the metropolitan area. Truck drivers honored the picket lines and Sears operations in the entire South were threatened.

### Strong Leaders

Black workers were the leading force in the strike, and although they had never done anything quite like it before, they quickly forged city-wide unity among the hundreds of strikers. Many strong rank and file leaders emerged during the three week strike. The black community at large, especially the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, actively supported the Sears workers.

The Mead Strike was a wildcat led by a group called the Mead Caucus of Rank and File Workers. This group of predominantly black workers formed in response to the intolerable working conditions (mandatory 12 hour shifts, heat and dust), low wages, and extensive racial discrimination practiced by Mead.

The trade union bureaucrats at Mead had done nothing to resolve the grievances of the workers, so the Caucus took the initiative and presented the company with a list of demands. These included higher wages and better working conditions, specific workers' rights on the job and special demands against racial discrimination. When the company refused to even consider the demands, the Caucus led over 700 workers, men and women, off their jobs. This represented over 90% of Mead's black employees.

Some white workers joined the strike, but the majority were taken in by the company's racist and anti-communist lies, willingly spread by Atlanta's capitalist newspapers. The Mead strike

leaders felt that the majority of white workers actually supported many of the demands of the strike, but because the Caucus had not done sufficient work with them before the strike, and because of the company-inspired racism most of them scabbed.

### Caucus Convenes

The strike lasted seven weeks, in spite of attacks by the police and the trade union "leaders" attempted sabotage. As in the Sears strike, many different groups from the black community actively supported the struggle. Now that the strike is over, and in spite of the union's betrayal, the caucus intends to continue working within the union, and especially with white workers.

The current struggle of black people in the U.S. is a continuation of decades of struggle against oppression by imperialism and for democratic rights. The consciousness of the black masses has steadily risen and their struggles have progressed. With this, the leadership of the black liberation movement is shifting from black business and clergymen to black workers.

The Afro-American people and the masses of white workers share a common interest. They both suffer from the exploitation and increasingly repressive policies of U.S. capitalism. The overwhelming majority of Afro-American people are workers, and make up a major component of the U.S. working class. The struggle for the liberation of black people is in the interests of all workers. For these reasons, and with black workers in the vanguard of the black liberation movement, the "struggle of the Black people in the U.S. is bound to merge with the American workers' movement and will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class."

## Communists Call Labor Conference

A conference on "Communist Work in the Factories" is scheduled to take place over Thanksgiving weekend in Atlanta, Georgia. The conference, sponsored by the October League will be attended by communists and workers from groups around the country who are doing work at the point of production.

Scheduled to address the conference is Odis Hyde, a veteran black activist in the labor movement; Don Williams, a leader of the Black Workers' Congress; Sherman Miller, Chairman of the Mead Rank and File Workers' Caucus and Lynn Wells, a member of the Central Committee of the October League.

Facing the upcoming labor battles within the major industries during the next year, the conference is seen as a first step in building a national unified approach to the struggle against renewed attacks on the living standards of the working

class. In preparing for this year of labor struggle, those attending the conference will discuss the questions of: building class unity and the fight against discrimination; the tactics of building rank and file caucuses and Solidarity Committees in the plant; bringing political consciousness to the economic struggle of the workers; agitation and propaganda techniques and other areas of importance.

Organizers from around the country will evaluate their work and try to develop a program and some literature with which to prepare for the upcoming auto strike. Shop papers from plants in different industries will be exchanged.

THE CALL will carry full reports of the Conference on Communist Work in the Factories in its next issue.



# Auto Workers Prepare For Strike

The recent 174-day strike involving 4,000 workers at the Norwood, Ohio GM plant, points up the growing nationwide battle by rank and file auto workers against GM's "get tough" lay-off and speed-up policies. The Norwood strike, the longest in GM's history, came close on the heels of the 3-week strike at GM's Lordstown Vega plant, and has been followed by a wave of smaller strikes in plants throughout the country.

These strikes are a response in part to the policies of the General Motors Assembly Division (GMAD), which was established in 1970 to "tighten up on manpower, consolidate plants, and increase quality and productivity" in more than 18 plants employing over 85,000 workers. GMAD has initiated a reign of intimidation and harassment through speed-ups, lay-offs, and stiffer disciplinary measures and has been responsible for the loss of 18,000 jobs at the same time that production levels have soared. This is the monopolists' reaction to the present economic crisis: put the burden of the crisis on the workers!

The Norwood settlement has underscored the UAW leadership's failure to wholeheartedly fight GM's policies. The strike received token support from the International, and the only publicity it got was a back-page article in UAW Solidarity mentioning that it was over "job discrimination." Further, though GM Flint and River Rouge plants had voted to strike and could have provided powerful backing, Woodcock and his fellow bureaucrats "overlooked" these plants until November.

## Woodcock Surrenders

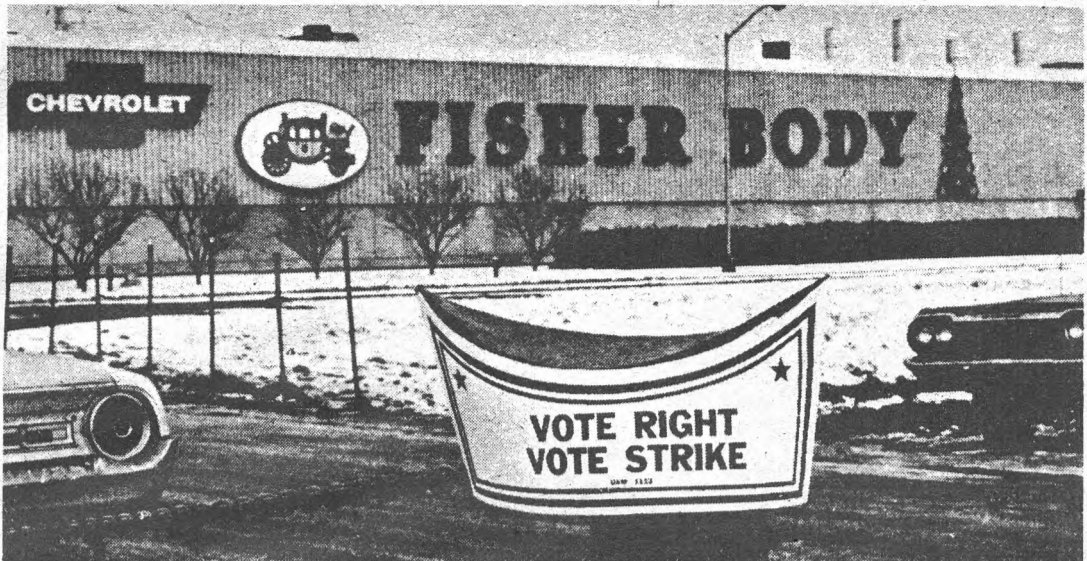
and assistance to the Norwood workers for their hard struggle and sacrifices for all GM workers and calling other workers to support them, UAW head Leonard Woodcock, used the strike to criticize long strikes for their "futility" and for "draining the strike fund while winning nothing." He then declared that the UAW would no longer carry out long strikes "anywhere, anytime." This is a virtual surrender to GM management and an outright attack on the workers' best weapon for gaining improvements—the strike.

Woodcock's new tactics are the weekend quickie, or as one worker put it, the sell-out strike. This kind of strike, according to Woodcock, is aimed "not at bringing GM down but to gain publicity for our views and let them know we mean business." Quickie strikes have now been called at ten of the eighteen GM plants under GMAD control, including St. Louis, Mo. (where more than 10,000 over-work grievances have been filed); Doraville, Ga.; Fairfax, Kansas; Janesville, Wisconsin; and Arlington, Texas. The Atlanta, Wilmington and Baltimore plants have also gone out.

Though these "publicity" strikes may incidentally win a few specific demands, the quickie strike tactics will do nothing to stop the general trend of speed-up and lay-off. Nor can the UAW bureaucrats and their fake militant tactics be counted on to take up the fight to end the other conditions at GM such as discrimination against minorities, discrimination against women, forced overtime, continued cost of living wage increase, and others.

## Forced Overtime Means Slavery

The workers are getting fed up at the GM plants at Van Nuys, South Gate, and Fremont, California, and wherever the company has been forcing them to work 9½-11½ hours a day. Many only get four or five hours of sleep a day and have very little time for recreation or family life. They work, sleep, eat, and go back to work again—it's slavery.



General Motors, largest auto-maker in world, is the target of workers' struggle in 1973

At some GM plants almost every worker has filed a 78 (too much work on an operation). One of the company's favorite tricks for adding work is to put it on the operation of a new-hire, who cannot file a 78 until he or she has 90 days in. Management has also eliminated many of the sub-assembly jobs, and have been turning up the line speed or running the cars closer together to get 1-3 more cars an hour.

## Racist History

The auto companies have a long history of unequal treatment of black and other national minority workers. When black workers first were hired into auto in 1916 at Ford in Detroit, they were allowed to work only in the foundries and steel mills at the River



Rouge plant. Only with World War II did black workers get into production jobs, and even then they were placed in separate seniority lists and restricted to certain jobs.

In Detroit, black workers still get the hardest, heaviest, and most dangerous jobs. At times, especially during economic booms, Ford and Chrysler hire a lot of black workers and then fire them on the 89th day—the day before they could get into the union. At GM there are few blacks and other minority workers (Chicano, Asian, Puerto Rican, etc.) in the skilled trades, among the repairmen, or in the materials department. Women, too, are kept out of these privileged jobs.

In addition, the company practices different means to promote racism in an effort to make workers dislike and distrust each other. The foremen as a rule are racist, constantly make racist remarks, and do everything they can to encourage racism among the workers.

These racist policies which bring GM extra profits are practiced not only at home but also abroad. In South Africa, GM pays black workers from 60¢ to 80¢ an hour, while the average white man's wage in South Africa is

\$2.52 an hour. Ford and Chrysler do the same in this white minority-ruled country which forbids black workers to join unions.

## Discrimination Against Women

Women at GM, although paid equal wages, suffer particularly harsh discrimination from the company. From their first day at the plant the foremen and supervisors harass them and try to make them quit before their 90 days probation period is up. For instance, the supervisor will stand behind a newly hired woman and write down every screw or bolt that she misses. There are seldom enough bathrooms for women and they have to spend much of their breaktime walking back and forth to the restrooms.

In addition, while men are paid for pregnancy leave, women are not paid for pregnancy leave. Further, women must often pay a large portion of their check for childcare since the company doesn't dip into its profits to provide childcare.

The company also uses different means to make the men resent the women's being in the plant. While most women work as hard as the men, the company places new women directly into sub-assembly or inspection jobs, so that the men can say "the women get all the easy jobs."

## Strike To Win

These more oppressive working conditions have raised the militancy among the workers. The worsening conditions have exposed the failure of the local—and especially the International—leadership to defend the democratic rights and economic status of the workers. Woodcock's fake show of militancy may have fooled some workers, but many see his tactics as an attempt to break down the fighting spirit of the membership.

A capitalist management outlook has, over the years, crept into the thinking of the union bureaucrats. "We see a growing together of the minds between labor and management," said one Detroit union local president. Or as Shop Chairman Herrera at GM Fremont said, "We don't mean to sound like management but when all your jobs are at stake it becomes important to build an auto which can compete with the competitors."

This capitalist thinking has further helped to expose the bureaucrats. As a result, workers everywhere are organizing rank and file movements, organizations and caucuses in hundreds of plants throughout the U.S. More and more revolutionaries and left forces are playing significant roles within these movements. The task ahead before the 1973 negotiations is to unite the militant rank and file and these various organizations around the key issues and around a plan to strike to win—not just for "publicity."

## At 27th U.N. Session

# Chinese Delegate Reports on World Situation

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations, presented a very important report on the world situation to the October 3 session of the 27th General Assembly. The speech examined the apparent relaxation of tensions between the world's countries but at the same time warned of the constant threat of war posed by the imperialists.

In international relations, there was Nixon's visit to China, where he met and talked with the leaders of the People's Republic. Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan also visited China and held talks which resulted in the establishment of diplomatic relations between those two countries for the first time since Japan invaded China over thirty years ago. In addition, the struggles of the people of Latin America, Asia and Africa for independence have intensified, resulting in important victories.

This last fact, Chiao pointed out, was most significant. One of the most important reasons for the change in international relations over the past year has been the moves on the part of the small and medium sized countries to break away from the domination of the U.S. and Soviet super-powers. These countries are telling the imperialists that they will no longer be bullied and pushed around.

### Arab Countries Break Away from U.S.S.R.

As examples, Chiao pointed to the moves by many of the Arab countries to break away from the domination and control of the Soviet Union. The Soviet social-imperialists, more interested in carving up the Middle East for its own economic interests than in helping the Arab people throw everything that they have attempted to keep tight control over. Every time that even a few weapons and other equipment they send to the Arab countries. Recently, Egypt, tired of this conduct, expelled Soviet agents and troops from its territory. This was a severe blow to the imperialistic aims of the Soviets.

Another example is the imminent victory of the Indochinese people over U.S. imperialism. By exposing the weakness of the U.S. imperialists, politically at the Peace Talks in Paris, as well as scoring victories on the battlefield, the Indochinese people have been able to bring the imperialists to near defeat.

"The struggle of the people of various countries and the changes in international relations have helped in varying degrees to promote the relaxation of international tension," Chiao said. This is contrary to the position of the Soviet Go-



Chiao Kuan-hua (left), Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, and Huang Hua (center), Chinese representative to the General Assembly, at the 27th Session of the U.N.

vernment, which often attacks these people's struggles and wars of national liberation as a threat to world peace. Whenever a struggle breaks out, as in Indochina, the Soviet social-imperialists try to use pressure to cool things out. But as explained, these struggles for independence and against imperialist aggression are a major force for peace.

"Relaxation of tensions" does not mean that all problems are solved or that the contradictions between different countries are resolved. "The Chinese Delegation," said Chiao, "holds that the people of all countries must not be deluded by certain temporary and superficial phenomena of detente at the present time and develop a false sense of security. While striving for world peace and the progress of mankind, we must maintain sufficient vigilance and make necessary preparation against the danger of new wars any imperialists may launch."

War is a constant threat so long as imperialism exists. This is because imperialism, by its very nature, constantly tries to expand. Economic

expansion is always followed by military expansion. This results in the imperialists' fighting among themselves to divide up the world. It also means that the people of the world are constantly resisting the aggression and expansion of the imperialists. Real peace can exist only when imperialism is finally defeated.

In his speech, Chiao says that the Soviet Government has obscured the truth that imperialism is the root of war by calling for the prohibition of all force. They have spread the alarmist view that in the nuclear age all war will lead to annihilation, and by doing this the Soviet revisionists have tried to discourage the just struggles against imperialism. A distinction must be made between just and unjust war, Chiao said.

### Pacifism Assailed

"People condemn war and consider it a barbarous way of settling disputes among mankind. But we are soberly aware that war is inevitable so long as society is divided into classes and the exploitation of man by man still exists. There are two categories of wars, just and unjust. We support just wars and oppose unjust wars. If a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose all wars indiscriminately. . . . When imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions are still using force to enslave, commit aggression against and threaten a majority of the countries of world, it is a betrayal to the people of the world to advocate non-use of force in international relations indiscriminately, without regard to conditions and in an absolute way."

The leaders of the Soviet Union say something quite different. These social-imperialists say that peace can be assured if the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists retain their control over the world's nuclear weapons.

Chiao dealt with this super-power "theory" in his UN speech. The Soviet Union has recently been calling for all nations to agree to sign a resolution regarding the so-called "limitation of strategic weapons". But what a hoax this is! The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are the two most heavily armed nuclear countries in the whole world. And now they are telling the rest of the countries not to develop any nuclear weapons of their own.

"The proposal of the Soviet Government, no matter how much it is couched in diplomatic language, has the real intent of making all oppressed nations and peoples tamely submit to the nu-

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Since Nixon's visit to China many leftist groups have argued that the People's Republic has given up its revolutionary ideology in favor of collaboration with the imperialists. The following paragraphs from "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement" (June 14, 1963, Reply of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the March 30 Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.) we hope will clarify confusion about the tasks of revolutionary countries like China. ---Editor, THE CALL

## "Never Forget the Class Struggle"

It is necessary for the socialist countries to engage in negotiations of one kind or another with the imperialist countries. It is possible to reach certain agreements through negotiation by relying on the correct policies of the socialist countries and on the pressure of the people of all countries. But necessary compromises between the socialist countries and the imperialist countries do not require the peoples and nations to follow suit and compromise with imperialism and its lackeys. No one should ever demand in the name of peaceful coexistence that the oppressed peoples and nations should give up their revolutionary struggles.

The application of the policy of peaceful coexistence by the socialist countries is advantageous for achieving a peaceful international environment for socialist construction, for exposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for isolating the imperialist forces of aggression and war. But if the general line of the foreign policy of the socialist countries is confined to peaceful coexistence, then it is impossible to handle correctly either the relations between socialist countries and those between socialist countries and the oppressed peoples and nations. Therefore it is wrong to make peaceful coexistence the general line of the foreign policy of the socialist countries.

In our view, the general line of the foreign policy of the socialist countries should have the following content: to develop relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation among the countries of the socialist camp in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism; to strive for peaceful coexistence on the basis of the Five Principles with countries having different social systems and oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war; and to support and assist the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed peoples and nations. These three aspects are interrelated, and not a single one can be omitted.

# Ethiopian Students Hold 20th Congress

This article was written for The Call by a member of the Ethiopian Students Union in North America who was a delegate to the recently held 20th Congress. Because the E.S.U.N.A. is an important component part of the anti-imperialist united front struggle, we feel it is necessary to inform our readers of the character of their struggle. —Editor.

U.S. imperialism and domestic feudalism were attacked as the "arch enemies" of the broad masses in Ethiopia at the 20th Congress of the Ethiopian Students Union in North America.

More than 300 delegates attended the Congress which convened between August 26 and August 30 in Washington, D.C.

The major aim of this Congress was to define the characteristics of the impending revolution in Ethiopia and the role of the Ethiopian Student Movement.

Evidence abounds that the fierce and unflinching resistance of the Ethiopian masses to Portuguese, British, French and Italian colonialism for more than five centuries has been compromised by the autocratic regime of Haile Selassie. Ethiopia today, as in the past two decades, is the most stable neo-colony of U.S. imperialism.

## Exploited by U.S.

More than 200 U.S. companies ruthlessly exploit the human and natural wealth of the country. U.S. firms are involved, among other things, in potash and petroleum exploration, spice extraction, ceramic tile and paper manufacture and hotel industries. To facilitate the penetration of U.S. imperialism, the puppet regime has enacted special laws protecting U.S. firms against expropriation, and has provided "generous" duty-free and tax exemption provisions. These policies have placed fetters on genuine national economic development while ensuring the U.S. monopolists' super profits, cheap labor and unlimited access to the mineral and natural wealth of the country. The recent discovery of oil and natural gas deposits in the southeastern province of Bale will no doubt tighten the strangle hold grip of U.S. imperialism on the feudal regime.

U.S. imperialism also has significant strategic and political interests in Ethiopia. The U.S. maintains in Ethiopia one of its most important military bases. Manned by more than 3,000 military personnel, the Kagnew strategic communication base is a primary relay station in Pentagon's global communications complex. It also serves as an intelli-

gence station for monitoring communications particularly those in the Middle East and the Soviet Union.

In payment for the right to keep this aggressive military base, U.S. imperialism lavishes military and financial aid to the despotic regime and has signed "Mutual Defense" treaties which have provisions for U.S. intervention in case of the need. Ethiopia receives more than two thirds of all U.S. military assistance given to Africa. Besides bombs, supersonic fighters and ammunition, the U.S. has supplied its largest contingent of military teams in Africa to train puppet troops in counter-insurgency as part of an overall program to stamp out the potential peasant and national rebellions.



More than 10,000 U.S. military personnel, State Department officials, A.I.D. technicians and advisors—placed in all government agencies and on all levels of decision making—directly supervise the repression of peasants, workers and students and also manage the affairs of the U.S. monopolist class.

Allied to and kept in power by U.S. credit, loans and assistance, feudalism is the principal domestic enemy of the broad masses in Ethiopia. 28% of all cultivable land is in the possession of the Church barons. A remaining 62% is owned by the Imperial Family, the aristocracy, the nobility and top bureaucrats. Grabbing up as much as three-fourths of the produce of the peasantry, these owning classes are responsible for the destitution, ignorance, and misery of the lot of the peasantry. The theocratic state has reduced the

majority believers of Islam and Animism into second-class citizens. The chauvinistic feudal regime is daily trampling on the national rights of a greater part of the nationalities in Ethiopia who are subjected to institutionalized "Amharization"—which is a forced policy of assimilation.

Thus, the 20th Congress resolved that the task of the Ethiopian revolution is the overthrow of feudalism, bureaucrat capitalism and the elimination of the neo-colonial domination of U.S. imperialism, Israeli Zionism and other imperialist powers.

The more than 24 million masses of workers and peasants of all nationalities—which are the principal victims of serfdom and imperialists plunder—constitute the basic force of the revolution.

In Ethiopia, as elsewhere, it is among the intellectuals and students that Marxism-Leninism was first disseminated and accepted. It is little surprise therefore that the Ethiopian Student Movement has, for the last seven years, taken the lead and marched in the forefront of the ideological struggle against feudalism and imperialism.

## "Land to the Tiller"

The two strategic banners of the E.S.M., "Land to the Tiller" and "Imperialism Out of Ethiopia", have served as a clarion call for the dispossessed masses in Ethiopia, especially those in the urban areas. Yet, there was a clear recognition at the 20th Congress, that the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist contingent of students is an insignificant fighting force in the face of organized reaction in Ethiopia. There was a clear awareness that no matter how strong the activities of the masses, this fact alone cannot lead the revolution to victory and that revolutionary students must integrate heart and soul with the activity of the common people.

In defining the nature and role of the Ethiopian Student Movement in the national democratic revolution, the Congress rejected those who confuse the student unions with proletarian parties and those who wish to convert them into free-wheeling social clubs.

Since the basic forces of the national democratic revolution are the workers and peasants in Ethiopia, it was finally resolved that patriotic and revolutionary intellectuals must integrate with the broad masses to disseminate revolutionary aims and themes among them, to mobilize them, organize them and help in the creation of a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party.

## NOV. 4 DEMOS BUILD UNITED FRONT

Special to The Call from N.Y.—

The week preceding the election, many groups and organizations who weren't waiting for McGovern's salvation staged militant anti-war demonstrations all around the country.

In Los Angeles a small but militant group marched in support of the PRG's Seven-Point Peace Proposal and demanded that Nixon "Sign the Treaty Now." Speeches exposing Nixon for his pre-election peace talk trickery were made by the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S. Solidarity speeches were given by a member of a Palestinian organization and by a sister from the Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines.

One of the most significant demonstrations occurred in New York on November 4. Three thousand workers, students and other progressive people marched in support of the Vietnamese Seven-Point Peace Proposal, demanding that the U.S. Government immedi-

ately sign the cease fire agreement. Chants, slogans and banners were displayed, saying "End All National and Racial Discrimination," "End Attacks on Working People," "Freedom for All Political Prisoners," "Muerte al Imperialismo Yanqui," and "Unite All Who Can Be United To Defeat the Common Enemy."

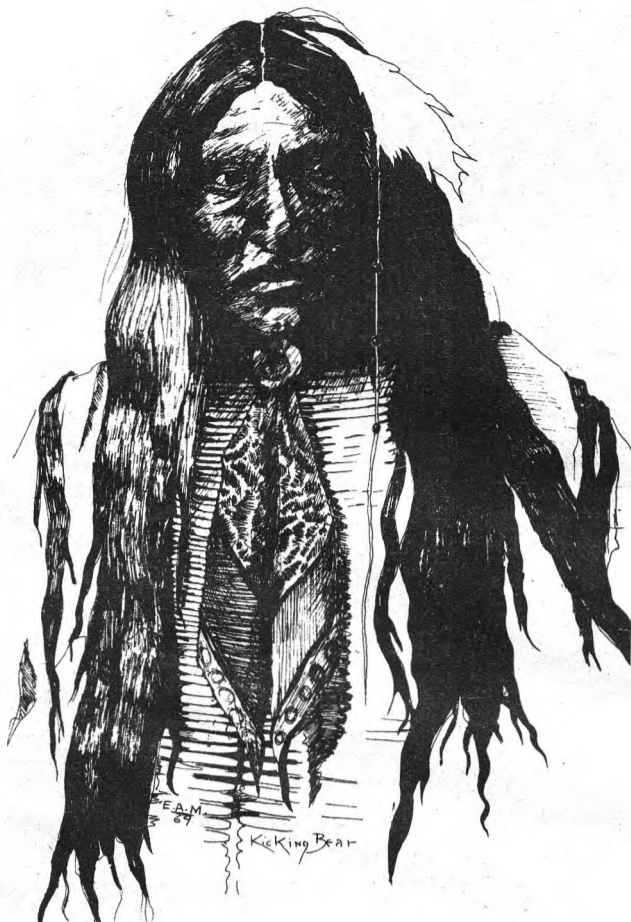
A high level of unity was forged between the different groups and classes participating in the demonstration. The march was organized and led by communist organizations, rank and file workers' groups, student groups, and organizations of Asian, Black and Latin peoples. While differing in views of current tasks, aims and at times even final goals, people were unified around the practical activity of the demonstration, the need for a united front against imperialism and solidarity between the people of the U.S. and the people of Vietnam.

The New York demonstration is also an indication of an important step forward in the U.S. anti-war movement—increased participation and leadership of workers and Third World peoples, both individually and organizationally. Rank and file organizations from the Post Office, telephone company, hospital workers, and taxi drivers worked hard for the march's success. The sponsoring organizations included many black, Latin and Asian groups, and members of these groups made up a sizeable part of the rally.

The march gathered at three different locations and wound through working class, black and Latin neighborhoods and received warm support from the people who raised clenched fists, brought out Puerto Rican Independence flags and even displayed pictures of Mao Tsetung and Ho Chi Minh.

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# NO MORE BROKEN TREATIES



On Thursday evening, November 2, hundreds of angry Native American Indians stormed and seized the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) building on Constitution Ave., in Washington, D.C. They had come to Washington to negotiate their demand for 20 reforms with the government. But when they arrived, they learned that the government had gone back on a promise to provide them with food and shelter. Angrily, they took over the BIA. For the first time in its history, the racist BIA served some useful purpose to the Indian people!

The Indian campaign was called "The Trail of Broken Treaties" caravan. The participants came from all over the United States. Many, having almost no money or transportation, hitchhiked from their distant reservations and camps and either slept in the building or in the YMCA.

The building occupation lasted seven days. The negotiations and confrontations were followed by millions of sympathetic people in the United States and throughout the world. In Washington, the demonstrators were joined by a group from the Black Panther Party. Jim Williams of the Washington, D.C. BPP held a news conference on the steps of the BIA building on Monday, November 6. In his speech he gave strong support to the demands of the Indians.

The Indians' demands centered on the misuse of their resources by the U.S. government. They demanded the firing of Asst. Interior Secretary Harrison Loesch. Loesch is in charge of the Dept. of Interior's "land management program," i.e. giving away the Indians' land, water and forest rights to the giant U.S. corporations and land developers. Indians have repeatedly been turned away by the government in their previous complaints, or treated like children by their "protectors" in the Interior Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

## Elections Used

The demonstration coincided with the U.S. presidential elections. The Indians skillfully used the differences within the U.S. ruling class to win time for their protest. As Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) told the press, "If it had not been an election week I think the cops would already have ripped us off. I believe that as soon as they get the computerized results of the election they will come in here." (L.A. TIMES Nov. 6)

For eight days the government tried to threaten, bluff and trick the Indians out of the building and out of Washington. At first they thought they could just ignore the Indians and their demands. But these hundreds of Indians who were representing hundreds of thousands on the reservations and in the cities, weren't playing the "Tonto" role the racists in the Nixon administration expected and demanded. They were angry Red men and women, demanding their rights.

On Friday, U.S. District Judge John Pratt ordered the Indians to leave the building. They refused. Pratt then ordered the government to negotiate some more, contradicting his own order to use force. Why did he change his

mind? According to Means, "The situation looks very positive because the negotiators realize our commitment here—that we are willing to die." (L.A. TIMES, Nov. 5)

The White House's "generous" offer was to put the Indians up at government expense on two nearby military bases! The Indians decided to stay where they were, and negotiations were broken off.

Judge Pratt then started talking tough again. He ordered the government to seize back the BIA building. "The government is going to retake that building and as soon as the Indians comply, the better off they will be," Pratt blustered.

Despite these threats, the Indians stood firm. Hundreds of Indians, men and women, barricaded the building and fashioned weapons for themselves out of office furniture and supplies. According to the AP, "On the roof of the BIA building the Indians piled loose roof tiles over the main doorway. Inside, buckets of hot water, typewriters and heavy furniture were put in place near upper story windows." (L.A. TIMES Nov. 7)

## Government Backed Down

At the same time (Monday) over 50 Indians in Seattle, Washington, seized the BIA office in that city and took it over in support of the D.C. demonstrators. This militant gesture of solidarity, and the unspoken threat of similar demonstrations throughout the United States, undoubtedly had an effect on the thinking of the government.

Scores of riot police, carrying truncheons and gas masks were moved into position in the nearby Interior Department building.

But at the last minute, the government backed down. Faced with the united stand of the Indian people around the country, and the growing support for their struggle on the part of most Americans of all nationalities, the government decided once again to negotiate.

Three liberal U.S. Appeals Court Judges, stayed Pratt's order. By Wednesday, the government had granted nine of the demands, and had promised to investigate the rest. A federal study group was set up which will include 13 federal departments and agencies dealing with Indian affairs. This group is supposed to report back to Nixon by June 1, 1973.

In addition, the government promised that no one would be prosecuted for the seizure and occupation of the building. During the course of the occupation there had been some property damage inside the building, most of it caused by preparations for an armed government assault on the building. Also, the Native Americans had rightfully reclaimed many of their sacred religious and historical artifacts which were displayed for their "quaint" artistic value in the BIA building. These have now returned to the Indians from whom they were originally stolen.

Many files and records were also taken from the BIA building which, according to one Indian leader, prove that three former senators and four or five incumbent congressmen are involved in the theft of Indian water rights and mineral rights. (Dennis Banks of AIM, L.A. TIMES, Nov. 9)

The day after the Indians left the building under this agreement the White House issued a statement: "President Nixon in recommending no prosecution for the seizure and occupation of the BIA building in no way granted amnesty for the extraordinary damage and theft of government property which occurred during the seven day seige" (L.A. TIMES Nov. 19)

The Justice Department immediately came up with charges to bring against the Indians. The government

brought in a hand-picked crew of rich Indians to tour the building. They attacked the demonstrators as "a small handful of self-appointed revolutionaries" and wailed over the lost records of "real estate, enrollments and leases."

Despite government claims to the contrary, this "settlement" in Washington is still another "broken treaty." The U.S. government has constantly used the dual tactics of violence and trickery to deal with the Indians, as with all oppressed people. Millions of Indians, men, women and children were massacred outright as the capitalists moved across the continent. Those who weren't slaughtered were pushed from one "permanent" settlement to another and were finally put on reservations.

These reservations are the worst and most barren land in the entire United States. There the Indians have the lowest standard of living of any people in the U.S. and virtually no rights; they are the political captives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In fact, the U.S. reservation system served as the model for Hitler's concentration camps!

The people of the U.S. must take up the defense of the Native Americans. The Indian question is a "special question" of great importance in the United States. We must demand the full equality and justice for the more than 200 tribes that took part in the "trail of broken treaties" and all the Native peoples in the United States.

The Indian question is also a question of land. The Indians must be given choice fertile land to farm, real assistance in agriculture and modern farm implements. This land must be guaranteed to them for all time, with no thievery by government officials or monopoly corporations. We must guarantee to the Indians their right to practice their culture without any "cultural imperialism" from the U.S.A.

Finally, the Indians who wish to live in the cities of the U.S. must be given full democratic rights, jobs and decent housing.

While these demands can ultimately only be met by a socialist government, we must give full support to the brave struggle of the Indian people right now against the imperialist government.

The imperialists built their empire first of all on the land and the bones of massacred Indians. They owe these people a blood debt that can never be forgotten.



Native Americans take over BIA building

LONG LIVE THE COURAGEOUS NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE!  
NO MORE BROKEN TREATIES!



# Mexico Gets Tough With U.S.

Since the 1910 Revolution, Mexico has made great strides towards ending foreign domination of its internal affairs, has shed much of its feudal yoke and become the most industrialized country in Latin America.

The process has not been easy and many of the goals set forth by Zapata's revolutionaries have been ignored or distorted out of recognition. National sovereignty, for example, was one issue that President Lopez Mateos (1958-64) and a few of his cohorts found convenient to ignore. As a result more than 130 U.S. corporations eventually wormed their way into Mexico's economy to the tune of 1.8 billion dollars (the amount of current U.S. investments) and not without disastrous effects.

In some areas unemployment is as high as 50% and farm output, once the backbone of the country, is no longer sufficient to feed the populace. As a result thousands of jobless peasants and workers are fleeing the country and crossing into the United States, many of them without "legal" papers. Last year alone more than 400,000 Mexicans were deported from the United States by

## U.S. Immigration Officials.

In an effort to stabilize the country, President Luis Echeverria has embarked the country on a program of "Mexicanization." Thus new developments seem to indicate the country is changing its posture towards the United States in general and U.S. investors in particular.

In a recent speech apparently directed at the U.S., President Echeverria stated his country's new position, "Mexico is not and never will be a satellite or colony of any nation or part of anyone's zone of influence." Particularly significant was that in almost the same breath he also referred to Moscow and Peking as "our friends."

Thus it is obvious significant changes have taken place south of the Rio Grande and that Mexico is no longer a rubber stamp for United States foreign policy. Last year, for example, Mexico voted in defiance of the U.S. to admit the People's Republic of China into the United Nations. In addition, Mexico has maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba and last April established similar relations with the Peking government.

This independent stance has extended into the economic spheres as well. As a result U.S. businessmen have become increasingly worried about government nationalization of private companies. In the last 18 months the Government has taken over a major U.S. sulfur-mining company, the nation's largest newspaper chain, a television station, a chain of hotels, several bus lines, and majority control of the telephone company.

The take-over of the sulfur-mining operation was particularly vital in the light of the fact that Mexico is the second largest producer of sulfur in the world. The nationalization of the firm,



Mexican President Luis Echeverria

the Pan American Sulfur Company (PASCO), was no small feat; PASCO, a subsidiary of Texas Gulf Sulfur Company, represents 75% of Mexico's total sulfur production and its mines hold over one-half of the country's sulfur deposits.

Further indications that Mexico might be hardening its policy vis-a-vis the United States came two weeks ago when Mexican trade official hinted at a possible curb of American goods if the U.S. did not ease its restrictions on the import of Mexican products. Such official pronouncements may seem so veiled that hardly any threat is implied, however that is hardly the case; an American official told a reporter from the LOS ANGELES TIMES that he had been called an "Imperialist S.O.B." in discussions with Mexican officials.

Such moves by Mexico will not necessarily solve all her problems, but it is a beginning. Spurred on by the people's struggles, the Mexican government has taken some steps toward reclaiming its national resources and establishing an independent national economy. These moves are extremely disconcerting to U.S. businessmen and can only serve to aggravate the economic crisis of U.S. Imperialism and to encourage discord among the U.S. ruling class.

In the long run any political or economic moves that the Echeverria government may take to weaken the influence of the United States will inevitably help the Mexican revolutionary movement and hasten its triumph. We are fully aware that final independence and national sovereignty will come about only when the broad masses of Mexican people rise up in revolution against the imperialists. We support that final aim, but also support any steps that hasten that ultimate victory.



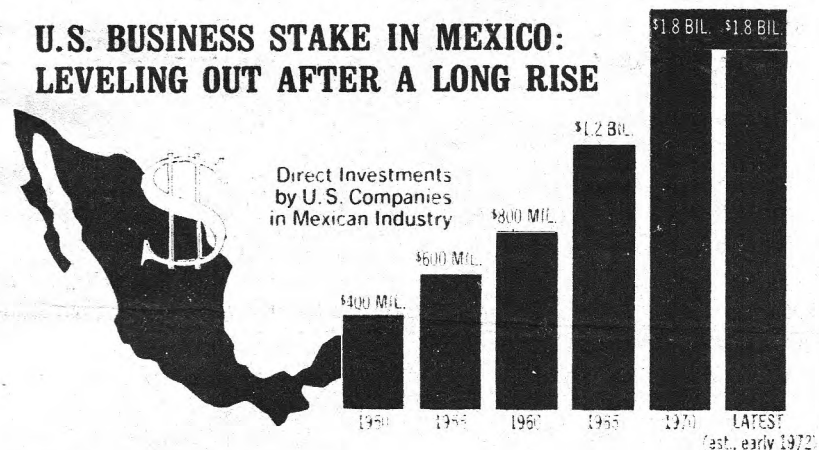
## Official Hints At Trade Curb

Los Angeles, California—In a recent speech given here to a group of Los Angeles businessmen, Jenaro Hernandez de la Mora, a Mexican trade official, hinted at a possible curb of American goods coming into his country unless the U.S. lifted its restrictions on the import of Mexican products.

Sr. Hernandez, national promotion director of the Mexican Institute for Foreign Trade, cited restrictions on Mexican goods coming into the U.S. and said they "could hurt" the flow of American imports in his country. Under current trade agreements, the U.S. can export goods into Mexico, tariff-free while Mexican goods coming into the U.S. are assessed a 10% import charge. In addition certain Mexican agricultural products are barred from the U.S. to avoid undercutting American produce.

In another highlight of the speech, Sr. Hernandez noted that 80% of the goods presently imported to Mexico from the U.S. are manufactured products, while in sharp contrast the majority of Mexican imports to this country are agricultural and raw materials.

### U.S. BUSINESS STAKE IN MEXICO: LEVELING OUT AFTER A LONG RISE



Behind the flattening out of U.S. investments—

- The Mexican Government is nationalizing more and more of the country's basic industries—such as sulphur and copper, in which U.S. companies have had a financial stake.
- New U.S. investment is slowing down—in large part because of steps by Mexico that tend to discourage foreign investment.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce; latest estimate, USN&WR Economic Unit

# Editorial: Lesson of Elections - Build the Mass Movement

It is said that practice is the only test of truth. This past election campaign provides us with an accurate yardstick with which to judge the various approaches to the question of bringing socialism to the United States.

It was in the context of this election that the different groups and parties revealed themselves before the people. The struggle of different ideologies came across and was sharpened greatly because of the fact that the elections were taking place in the midst of the sharpest economic and political crisis U.S. imperialism has known in nearly 40 years.

The imminent defeat of the imperialist aggressors in Indochina coupled with a deepening economic collapse has forced a reshuffling and a mad scramble of the various imperialist groupings and factions, who in desperation are looking for a way out. This sharpening internal struggle within the ruling class has brought about a near collapse of the traditional Democratic Party apparatus, for one thing, accounting in large part for the massive defeat for McGovern and his faction.

On the international level, the various imperialist super-powers are in a life-and-death struggle over the spoils from the deteriorating empire of the U.S., the largest and strongest (up until now) imperialist country in the world.

Aside from shattering the Democratic Party apparatus, the rapidly changing conditions have also caused the least stable sections of the left movement to lose their bearings, while the revisionists and opportunists of the Communist Party USA and the various Trotskyist groupings have exposed themselves to a greater number of people than ever.

## CPUSA CAUGHT!

The CPUSA was caught up in its contradictions as it desperately tried to scoop up some of the dissident Democratic Party forces who fell by the wayside in the shake-up, once they saw that there was little or no chance at all of building a third party or "third force" reformist organization. With many of the young honest people leaving the CP because they were fed up with the policies of a "peaceful transition to socialism," CP head Gus Hall himself attacked the "right opportunism" of the party, hoping that this bone thrown to the youth would halt the exodus.

In the CPUSA's latest election pamphlet, "Make This Election Count," Hall chides the CP for tailing the McGovern campaign and the Democratic Party, "A serious weakness" he said, has surfaced in the party. "It has an over-all designation—it is right opportunism."

Of course, his main objective, especially seeing that the McGovern campaign could not be salvaged, was to provide a "left" cover for the politics of class collaboration and betrayal which he himself has had the leading role in developing.

Other forces, some even calling themselves "Maoists" and "communists" were swept up into the swirl of Democratic Party campaign politics. For some it was simply a softly spoken endorsement for McGovern's "anti-war" promises. For others, it meant a complete abandonment of the difficult task of building the independent, militant movement of the people in their struggle against imperialism and its policies.

In either case it showed the unstable character of many of the existing communist collectives and organizations whose lack of roots among the masses have allowed them to be blown about by every "immediate situation."

Despite all of their cries that the "Vietnamese support McGovern" and "McGovern is our only hope" in ending the war, it has become clearer and clearer through the election that, as Madame Binh stated in a recent TV interview, "The individual candidates are not important, it is the policies which we must oppose..." (CBS interview) The real factors involved in the victory of the Vietnamese people and the real force that has driven the U.S. Government whether under Nixon or McGovern, closer towards a negotiated settlement has been themselves along with the militant mass support which they have gotten from the people of the U.S. and other countries.

## NOT A REACTIONARY MANDATE

The reactionary Nixon gang of course will try and portray their victory as a mandate on the part of the people for their imperialist aggression in Indochina and their racist, anti-working class policies here at home. However, we must not be fooled. To the extent that the elections do express the will of the people under capitalism (not very much) they expressed the thinking of a people sick and tired of war, fed up with the freeze on their wages and a people wishing for an end to the national and racial oppression of the minorities which has "torn the nation apart."

Nixon won the election primarily because of demagogic promises that peace would come soon; because of the weakness of the liberal posturing and vacillation of the McGovern campaign ending in their open and blatant groveling at the feet of the fascists, Wallace, Daley and even Nixon himself; and finally because the people were impressed with Nixon's trip to the People's Republic of China. This represents the first time since 1949 that the U.S. Government, under Democratic or Republican leadership has been forced to recognize China and China's victory against attempts at imperialist blockade.

Now that the election is over, the facade of peacemaking and economic stability which Nixon attached to himself will rapidly disappear. An all-out assault against the working class is beginning, aimed primarily at the upcoming labor struggles in rubber, electronics and most importantly, in the auto industry. The fascist attack is being directed mainly at the Afro-American and other minority people within the country and continued aggression against the Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The tasks of the people are becoming clearer with each passing day, either fight back or be crushed. The developing strike wave, especially in the South, where the capitalist attack has hit the hardest, is evidence that the working class will not sit back and allow the burden of the capitalist crisis to be sluffed off on their backs. Nixon's policies are driving the workers and peoples of various nationalities and colors closer together. The recent struggle of the sailors aboard the U.S.S. Constellation exemplifies this trend towards unity between black and white.

## PROSPECTS BRIGHT

The prospects ahead are for a new upsurge in the U.S. peoples movement against imperialist policies which may rapidly surpass the heightening of struggle which we experienced from 1965-1968. The elections have shown us that our job is to strengthen and consolidate the mass movements of the people behind the revolutionary leadership and not dissipate our efforts in the present capitalist elections.

By relying on the masses and militantly opposing the reactionaries and their opportunist agents within our ranks, we can develop the U.S. people's movement into an even more significant part of the world-wide united front against imperialism.

# ANTI-ARAB ELI

## CP Revisionists Join In

One of the most important developments in this year's elections, was the way it was used by both candidates for President, to escalate their attacks on the Palestinian liberation movement in the Middle East. The campaign was a scene of McGovern and Nixon each trying to out-do the other with anti-Arab chauvinism and racism, each promising that if he were elected to give more bombers than the other to the Israeli Zionists.

This of course followed in the aftermath of the Munich Olympic affair which was used by reactionaries throughout the world to launch a new wave of terror against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. In West Germany, the fascist Brandt government has been rounding up thousands of Arab workers and students for deportation, on the grounds that "every Arab is a potential terrorist."

Even non-Arab Iranian students are being detained in order to whip up more racist hysteria. Here in the U.S. there is more of the same. In Hollywood, a bunch of right-wing Jewish Defense League gangsters bombed an apartment building. Why? Because an Arab lived in it.

The Israeli government, under the pretext of "preventing terrorism" has launched numerous invasions and bombing missions against the neighboring Arab states of Syria and Lebanon.

## SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM

It is in the context of this wave of terror and reaction that the revisionist parties and governments have lined up solidly behind their imperialist masters. The Soviet Union, where socialism has been completely replaced with social-imperialism, (socialism in words, imperialism in deed) has jumped on the "anti-terrorism" bandwagon in the U.S. to attack the Arab cause. Making no distinction between the aggressor and the freedom fighter they have condemned violence mainly on the side of the Palestinians who have been fighting for a quarter of a century for the land from which they were driven.

Of course, the Soviet social-imperialists are sharply contending with the U.S. imperialists for their spheres of influence in the Middle East and

# WHAT IS THE OC

In October, 1917, the working people of Russia took up arms and rid their country of the oppressive rule of the capitalists and tsars who had kept them in misery for hundreds of years. The October Revolution marked the first successful socialist revolution in history—the first time power was ripped out of the hands of a small handful of exploiters and placed into the hands of the majority of toiling masses, the workers and peasants. Instead of a dictatorship of the rich over the poor, for the first time there was a dictatorship of the working class (the proletariat) over the exploiters.

This revolution showed the way to the millions of oppressed people all over the world. It was the forerunner to the revolutionary movements in China, Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Albania and scores of national democratic and socialist revolutions around the world. October, 1917, became the most important date in history and marked the beginning of a new era, the era in which the system of imperialism is heading for its doom and socialism is on the rise around the world.

## CHINA STANDS UP!

Again in October, this time 32 years later in 1949, the people of China, after driving the Japanese aggressors from their homeland and ending the oppressive rule of the tyrant Chiang

# ELECTION CAMPAIGN

therefore have just as great a stake in seeing that the Arab people's revolutionary struggle is not carried through to the end. They are presently sending more than 60,000 Soviet citizens a year to Israel to bolster the Zionists aggression against the Arab peoples.

Here in the U.S. the so-called Communist Party USA has chimed right in with their own anti-Arab propaganda. Their election campaign called for support of McGovern who they termed a "clear alternative to Nixon" and a "man of peace." Their main support for the Democratic candidate was based on the fact that, in their words, "Nixon is Bad For the Jews." This was the title of their campaign pamphlet on the Jewish question.

In this pamphlet, (available from the Committee on Jewish Affairs of the Communist Party, 1205 W. Jefferson St., L.A. Calif. 90007) The revisionist CP claimed that McGovern's election would have been advantageous to Israel, which they wrongly equate with the welfare of the Jewish people. They accuse Nixon of "selling out Israel." Quoting such sources as the Labor Zionist Alliance in the pamphlet, they ask, "What's going to happen when American foreign policy... will start telling us why it is necessary for Israel to be realistic?"

In other words, they are worried that the reactionary puppet state of Israel, imperialism's foothold in the Middle East, will be forgotten by Nixon, that Nixon isn't sending enough Phantom jets or Napalm bombs to protect the fascist Zionist empire.

## TAIWAN AND ISRAEL

"It should be noted," says the CP pamphlet, "that when U.S. foreign policy found Taiwan no longer useful to its plans, Taiwan was sent down the drain. Can Israel expect, under comparable circumstances, different treatment?"

The comparison is very accurate. As imperialism weakens, a new realignment of the world's forces is taking place. In the mad scramble between the world's super-powers, Taiwan, a part of the People's Republic of China which has been

stolen from them by the imperialists, is being betrayed by the U.S. imperialists. The downfall of the Chiang Kai-shek fascist regime is rapidly approaching. Soon Taiwan will be restored to its rightful place as a part of Peoples' China. This is what the revisionists are crying about. They are worried the same fate will befall Golda Meir and Moishe Dyan as Taiwan's Chiang Kai-shek Saigon's President Thieu and Lon Nol in Cambodia.

## CP DIVIDES WORKING CLASS

Elsewhere in their McGovern election material, the CP raves about "Threats recently received at Jewish centers over the country, the aftermath of the Munich Olympic murders. . ." They accuse Nixon of remaining silent in the face of these "threats and desecration of temples. . ."

Once again we see the racist guns of the CP

turned on the Arab peoples, whipping up scenes in the minds of the Jewish people of the Arab-Americans poised for their attack on the Temples. This is nothing but a chauvinist, racist attempt to divide the working class, promote race war and strengthen capitalism's hold on the working class.

The position of genuine communists on the question of Zionism is clear. We oppose Zionism in all its forms and resolutely support the just cause of the Palestinian people for the recovery of their homeland which was stolen from them in 1948.

The revisionists of the CPUSA and the Soviet social-imperialists have once again exposed themselves as the big-power chauvinists and racists that they are. Their election campaign was nothing but a chance to have a new platform to spread their divisive poison and whitewash the crimes of imperialism in the Middle-East. •



Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is welcomed by and enthusiastic crowd at Peking's airport in March, 1970.

# OCTOBER LEAGUE?

Kai-shek, stood up and established the People's Republic of China. Following in the path of the October Revolution in Russia, the Chinese people established the dictatorship of the proletariat and began the long, difficult journey towards socialist construction. This meant expropriating (taking away the property of) the rich landlords and capitalists, and gradually putting the means of production—the factories, mines and farms—into the hands of the people themselves.

The October League (Marxist-Leninist) takes its name from the date of these two earth-shaking events. This is to show that we are part of the great revolutionary tradition established around the world by these two socialist revolutions. To us, October is more than a month, but a symbol of revolutionary struggle and the victory of the world's working people.

The Russian and Chinese revolutions were different in many ways. It is impossible to mechanically take the revolutionary experience of one country and transfer it to another. Those who try and copy blindly the Chinese or Russian experience will end up spouting empty slogans and will lose their bearings in the course of the complex struggle here in the United States.

The task of the workers in the U.S. is to study the experience of other countries, drawing general lessons that can be used in accordance with the concrete conditions here. This means a careful study of the teachings of Marx,

Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung, combined with careful investigation of the conditions which the U.S. working people live under as well as an analysis of the various classes within the U.S. today and their relationship to one another.

One of the lessons that we can draw from these two great October revolutions is that in order to make a successful revolution, the workers must have a communist party to lead them forward. Without such a party, guided by the science of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, our struggles will be confined to reformism, that is, trying to reform capitalism instead of getting at the cause of our problems, the capitalist system itself.

Such a party must be made up of the most active, devoted fighters for the people, fearless and self-sacrificing in every way. For many years the workers had just such a party at their head, the Communist Party U.S.A. Under the leadership of the CPUSA, the working class won many great victories, built its trade unions and pushed forward the fight for the rights of the Afro-American and other minority peoples.

## REVISIONISTS

In the difficult course of the struggle however, revisionist elements took over the party and turned it into a degenerate gang of reformers. "Revisionism" means that they revised the basic

teachings of Marxism and robbed them of their revolutionary guts. Instead of representing workers, the CPUSA now is a party of middle-class professionals and labor bureaucrats who stand in the way of the workers' fight. These revisionists, who act as the capitalists agents within the workers' movement also made a comeback in the Soviet Union under Khrushchev and his gang, and have temporarily restored capitalism there.

It is in response to these traitors that a new communist movement is growing and developing around the world, including here in the U.S. The aims of this movement include the building of a new communist party and the victory of the daily battles between the oppressed people of the U.S. and the small handful of monopolists who run this country. The October League is a part of this great new movement while its name reflects our ties with the great tradition of revolutionary socialism.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE OCTOBER LEAGUE, WRITE:

PO Box 54902  
Terminal Annex  
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California

# Trotskyism: History of Betrayal

By  
N. Sanmugathasan

In this issue of THE CALL, we are reprinting a selection from a book entitled, "A Short History of the Left Movement in Ceylon," by N. Sanmugathasan on the great debate between Marxism-Leninism and Trotskyism.

N. Sanmugathasan is the General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party and leader of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, the largest organization of workers in Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon).

In the future we will try and reprint articles of interest from communist publications around the world. "A Short History of the Left Movement in Ceylon" is available from Worker's Press, 121 Union Place, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka.

Although the present day apologists for Trotskyism like to soft-pedal this, the main issue of the controversy between the Trotskyites and the Communists at that time was whether socialism could be built in one country alone. Let us go into the pros and cons of this controversy.

It is true that Lenin and his Bolsheviks hoped that revolutions would break out in the main advanced countries of Europe; they actually worked actively for this. But history does not always follow the path we wish it to take. Revolution was successfully safeguarded only in Russia, while it failed in the other countries like Hungary and Germany, where it had broken out. What were the Russian Bolsheviks to do with the Russian revolution which they had led to success? Allow it "to vegetate in its own contradictions and decay to its roots while waiting for the world revolution," as Stalin asked.

Lenin had anticipated precisely such a development when in 1915, in an article entitled "The United States of Europe" he had said: "Uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism. Hence the victory of socialism is possible first in several or even in one capitalist country, taken singly. The victorious proletariat of that country, having expropriated the capitalists and organized its own socialist production, would stand up against the rest of the world, the capitalist world, attracting to its cause the oppressed classes of the other countries, raising revolts in those countries against the capitalists, and coming out in the event of necessity, even with armed force against the exploiting classes and their states".

Again in 1916, in "The War Programme of the Proletarian Revolution," Lenin stated: "The development of capitalism proceeds extremely unevenly in the various countries. It cannot be otherwise under the commodity production system. From this it follows irrefutably that socialism cannot achieve victory simultaneously in all countries. It will achieve victory first in one or several countries. . ."

On the basis of these Leninist views, the Bolshevik Party, first led by Lenin and then by his successor, Stalin, proceeded to organize socialist production in the one country where revolution had triumphed. It needed bold men to take such a bold decision, and history has vindicated them.

But Trotsky did not agree. He linked the survival of the proletarian revolution in the backward Russia with the success of the revolutionary struggle of the workers in advanced countries. Or, as Trotsky pompously declared, the Russian revolution could be saved only "on the arena of world proletarian revolution". In this Trotsky was proved miserable wrong. The Bolsheviks, led by Stalin, proved that socialism could be built in one country and also safeguarded against the most savage attack unleashed in history during the fascist aggression against the Soviet Union. It is not strange that Trotskyites today do not like to speak much about this subject which was the major issue of the controversy between them and the communists.

But at that time they repeated the Cassandra-like prophecies of Trotsky about the impending doom of the Soviet Union, and ceaselessly repeated Trotsky's description of the Soviet Union as a degenerate workers' state. They even rubbed their hands in glee when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union and did not even give three weeks for the latter's survival. So is counter-revolution born. First thoughts, then actions!

The Trotskyites also carried out a lot of propaganda, ably aided by the bourgeois press, to the effect that Stalin had usurped Trotsky's place as successor to Lenin. It was relatively easier for the communists to answer this falsehood, because facts were on their side.

History shows that Trotsky joined the Bolshevik Party, the organizer of the October Revolution, only two months before the event; while Stalin was a co-founder with Lenin of the Bolshevik Party when it separated itself from the Mensheviks in 1912. Stalin was elected to the central committee at the first conference held in Prague in January 1912. Further, for the direction of revolutionary work inside Russia, a practical centre, called the Russian Bureau of the Central Committee, was set up with Stalin at its head. This was a recognition of Stalin's outstanding organizational abilities. While Lenin led the movement mostly from abroad, it was Stalin who built the underground party from within Russia.



Comrade Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon CP, greeted by Comrade Mao Tsetung in Peking.

In that year, Trotsky was busy organizing what came to be called the August bloc—bringing together all the groups and trends opposed to Lenin and the Bolsheviks. That was the time when Lenin called him "Judas Trotsky".

Stalin was re-elected to the Central Committee of the Party at its Conference held on May 7th to 12th, 1917, which decided to admit Trotsky as a member, which also decided to organize the conquest of power. Lenin could not attend this Congress because he was in hiding in Finland. He guided the Conference from there. It was Stalin who made the main report at this Congress and led it, along with Sverdlov, Molotov, Orjonikidze etc....

This historic meeting of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party that decided to launch the armed uprising took place on October 10, 1917. Lenin had secretly arrived in Petrograd on October 7th. On October 16th, the enlarged meeting of the Central Committee elected a Party centre headed by Stalin to direct the uprising. This Party centre was the leading core of the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Petrograd Soviet (which was the legally functioning headquarters of the uprising) and had practical direction of the whole uprising.

Thus, it is clear that it was Stalin who played a role during the October Revolution, which was second only to that of Lenin. That was why, when in 1922 Lenin fell ill as a result of a bullet wound, Stalin was elected General Secretary of the Party—during the lifetime of Lenin.

In the face of these irrefutable facts, the Trotskyites fell back on the so-called Last Testament of Lenin, which was really a letter dictated by Lenin to the forthcoming Congress of the Bolshevik Party, which was finally held after Lenin's death from May 23rd to 31st, 1924. Lenin's request was that this letter be read to that Congress. It was done by Stalin himself.

The letter contained certain criticism of both Stalin and Trotsky, but it did not, as the Trotskyists claim, recommend that Stalin be replaced by Trotsky as general secretary. It was after listening to this letter that the Congress elected Stalin as general secretary—with the sole dissident vote of Trotsky, who wanted himself elected secretary.

### Stalin showed patience

The Trotskyites also carried on a propaganda to the effect that Stalin was an absolute despot and bureaucrat, who did not afford Trotsky a fair chance of debate inside the Bolshevik Party. This is completely false. There has never been any instance in the history of the international communist movement where a leader, who had so much power in his hands, nevertheless showed so much patience to his opponent as Stalin did to Trotsky.

The discussions went on endlessly for years inside the Bolshevik Party and the Communist International. Repeatedly Trotsky was defeated. But he refused to accept defeat. The final crushing blow fell when, just preceding the 15th Congress of the Bolshevik Party in October, 1927, a referendum of the whole party was taken in order to ascertain each member's individual stand. 724,000 members voted for the policy of the central committee headed by Stalin. 4,000 or less than once per cent, voted for the bloc of Trotskyites and Zinovievites.

If Trotsky wanted a democratic debate and decision, he had had it with avengance. But he would not admit defeat or give up factional activity. The patience of the Party was exhausted and, on November 14th, 1927, a joint meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission expelled Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Party. We are not here concerned with Trotsky's activities after his expulsion from the Bolshevik Party—how he became the centre of international anti-Soviet activity, who spent the large sums of money for his many grandiose activities, how he settled down finally in Mexico in a heavily-guarded fortress, and was murdered by his female secretary's lover in a fit of jealousy.

Today, the questions such as whether socialism could be built in a single country, are purely academic ones—debated only by intellectuals who have no other pastime. Stalin long ago proved to the world that it could be done. But in the nineteen twenties and early thirties, it was not so clear to people even inside Russia. Many doubted: Could this be done? That was how, at that time, there was a social base for Trotskyism. But today Trotsky's theory about the impossibility of building socialism in one country is as dead as a doornail. Trotskyism itself has been transformed from a mistaken ideology inside the working class movement, into an open counter-revolutionary philosophy.

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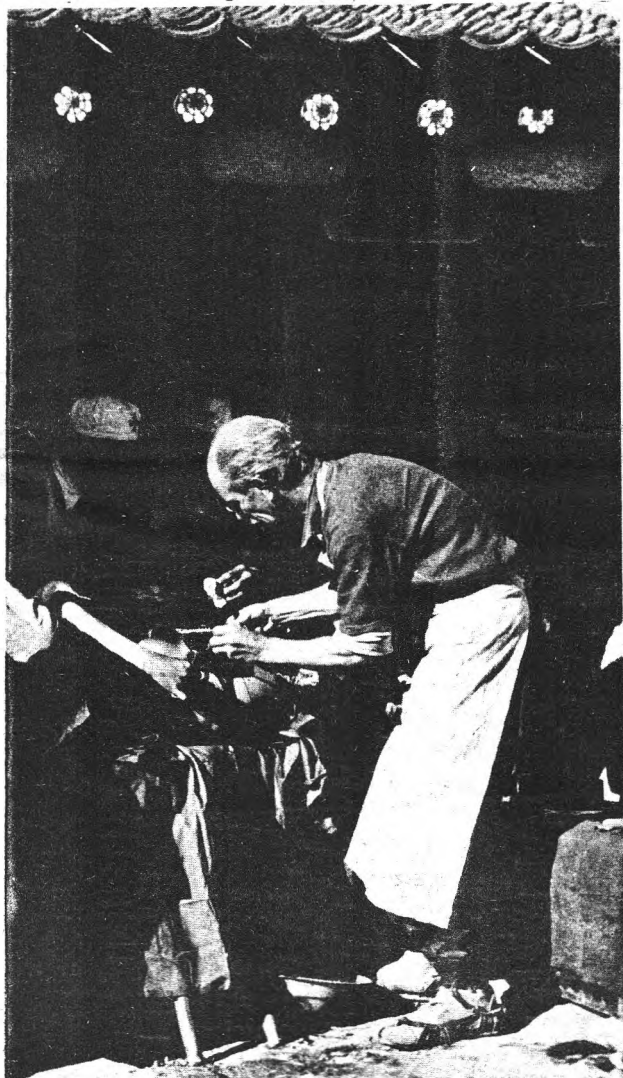
## Spirit of Internationalism In Memory of Norman Bethune

This past November was the 33rd anniversary of the death of Dr. Norman Bethune, a well-known chest surgeon from Canada. But it is not for his surgical work in Canada that he is remembered with love by millions of people around the world. Rather, it is for his great contribution to the revolutionary and anti-fascist movements of the 1930's.

It was during this period that workers and progressive people in many countries were faced with the fascist threat. In China, the people were engaged in a fierce struggle against the Japanese, who in 1937 had begun their drive to control all of Asia by invading China.

The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, organized a broad united movement against the Japanese invasion. Most importantly, the Chinese Communist Party organized an army, which had the support of not only the people of China, but also of people all around the world. Among these was Dr. Bethune.

As a surgeon and a member of the Canadian Communist Party, Dr. Bethune was sent to China by the CPUSA and the Canadian CP as an act of internationalism in order to put his medical talents to use to help defeat the Japanese.



Dr. Bethune, caring for the wounded, in China, 1939

Previous to this, Dr. Bethune had already traveled to Spain to aid in the anti-fascist forces of the Spanish civil war. In 1939, with the armed support of the German Nazis and the Italian fascists, General Francisco Franco attempted to overthrow the legally elected government of Republican Spain. The Spanish people immediately organized themselves and took up arms to fight back. The Spanish democratic forces called for support from people in many countries and in response thousands volunteered and formed International Brigades. Many foreigners died on the front lines fighting in these Brigades next to their Spanish brothers and sisters.

Going to Spain as a doctor in the International Brigades, Dr. Bethune, was able to save many hundreds of lives of the anti-fascist fighters as well as villagers bombed by Nazi airplanes.

When Dr. Bethune arrived in China, he immediately went out to investigate the conditions in the areas where Chinese soldiers were fighting. The Japanese had caused severe devastation and

hospital and trained medical teams were badly needed. The Chinese were fighting on an 1800 mile front and could not easily afford stationary medical units. Dr. Bethune drew up plans for mobile medical units, something unheard of before this time. These mobile units could be set up quickly and give immediate care to the wounded at the front.

He also trained hundreds of medics to perform basic types of surgery. They in turn were able to teach others. He believed that ordinary peasants, workers and soldiers could learn complex operations and that it didn't take a "genius" to take care of the wounded.

Dr. Bethune was a selfless and tireless worker for the people. During the four months that he worked in Hopei province, he saved more than a thousand lives on four different battle fields. He performed 300 operations, one of which was a life saving operation on a battalion leader who had seven bullets in his abdomen and 10 other serious wounds.

Dr. Bethune never returned to his Canadian home. Just one and a half years after his arrival in China he died from blood poisoning that he got from cutting his finger during an operation. He was buried in Hopei province on November 12, 1939.

Norman Bethune's sacrifices were made in the spirit of internationalism. Chairman Mao Tsetung of the Chinese Communist Party, speaking in memory of Dr. Norman Bethune said:

What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn. . . We must unite with the proletariat of Japan, Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and all other capitalist countries, before it is possible to overthrow imperialism.

Today, as in the 1930's, people in many countries are fighting against fascism. But today the most aggressive and vicious fascist is not Germany, Japan or Italy, it is the United States, which is trying to dominate the world.

Today, the internationalist spirit of Dr. Norman Bethune lives in the fine example of the millions of people, who all around the world are demanding that the U.S. imperialists get out of Vietnam, end the war and allow the Vietnamese people to have their independence.

## Women Activists Visit China

A delegation of 11 women activists from all over the country, left on Nov. 16 for a month-long visit to the Peoples' Republic of China. The U.S. Women Activists' Delegation, the first of its kind to visit China was made up of women active in the various progressive movements.

Included were activists in the anti-war movement, the black and Chicano liberation struggles, the workers' movement and members of various women's organizations. The group is led by Susan Eanet Klonsky, a member of the October League. The Deputy Leader is Kweili Robinson, from the African Liberation Day Committee in San Francisco. The trip is scheduled to take the women to the factories, schools, communes and historical areas of significance in China's continuing revolution.

One member of the delegation, a Chicana from East Los Angeles, said that she was "interested in seeing how the Chinese have solved their drug problem which has been so oppressive in our community." A participant in the Mead workers' wildcat strike in Atlanta, Georgia, said that she "wanted to find out how workers in China make decisions and run their own society."

A 70-year-old textile worker from the South, Nanny Washburn, said that she was going to China to "express solidarity with all my brothers and sisters over there."

One woman, a member of the Chicago Women's Union, expressed an interest in seeing how "unity was built among the different sections of the population." A black activist said she wanted to investigate how "the united front was built against imperialism" in China. All of the members of the delegation said that they especially were interested in seeing how socialist China has advanced the position of women.

China, before liberation (1949) was the scene of perhaps the most oppressive conditions for women that existed anywhere in the world. Just how the Chinese women were able to emancipate themselves from the oppression of the feudal system, the anti-woman policies of the foreign imperialists and from the male authority in the home, will be the subject of a series of articles in THE CALL when the delegation returns.

Those interested in attending a reception for the returning delegation on its arrival in Los Angeles in December, should contact THE CALL: Box 2278, Bell Gardens, Calif., 90201

## October Revolution Celebrated

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the October Revolution was celebrated in Los Angeles at a rally called by the October League.

The mass meeting was attended by 100 workers, students and representatives of many revolutionary and progressive groups. It was marked by a spirited atmosphere of militant unity and joy at the great history of working class victories and accomplishments.

A slide show of pictures from the great Russian people's struggle was presented. Revolutionary, working class songs were sung and the film, "Potemkin" by the Soviet film-maker, Eisenstein, was shown.

Speakers included Jim Franco, from the Labor Committee of La Raza Unida Party; Jerry Harris, Long Beach People's Center; and Michael Klonsky, from the October League.

Franco spoke of the need for Communists in the U.S. to build a new Marxist-Leninist party. He pointed out that this party must be built in struggle against revisionism and Trotskyism just as the party of Lenin, the great Bolshevik Party was. Franco also stressed the need to move forward from the level of simple "propaganda groups" into mass struggle and agitation.

Harris spoke to the need for increased unity between the many revolutionary and progressive groups. He pointed out the destructive role being played by the revisionist Communist Party and their line of "peaceful transition to socialism."

The main speech was given by Klonsky on the lessons of the Bolshevik Revolution. He gave examples of the internationalist spirit of the Bolsheviks and the significance of the October events, not only to the Russian people but to to oppressed nations and peoples of the world.

He then explained that although there has been a temporary set back in the birth place of socialism, the Soviet Union, where capitalism, under the leadership of Khrushchev and his followers, has been restored, the people should not despair. The world situation is more favorable than ever for revolution and the Soviet people are bound to throw off the rule of the reactionary gang which now rules their country.

A collection was taken up at the meeting for the Mead Workers' Defense Fund, to aid the 40 Atlanta workers who have lost their jobs. The celebration ended on a note of revolutionary unity with the singing of the "Internationale," the universal anthem of the working class.

## On the Cultural Front

# "FTA"- Anti-Imperialist Film

"People are not satisfied with life alone and demand literature and art as well. Why? Because, while both are beautiful, life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the idea and therefore more concentrated, more universal than actual life. Revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward."

Mao Tsetung

In the U.S., most literature and art does just the opposite of moving history forward. It tries to hold it back. Rather than showing the masses of people as heroes, most movies and books glorify the worst elements in society, like the mafia, the pusher, the pimp, the cop, kings, queens presidents and the decadent ruling class culture.

The ruling class has its big museums, which are open from 9-5 so working people can't even go. They control the big film companies, the record companies and the media in general. They use their control to take certain aspects of working class culture and turn it around to serve their interests, by encouraging narrow nationalism and individualism?

The culture of black people has been taken and used in movies like "Super-Fly" to try to get people to identify with the self-seeking individualism of a big dope dealer. Similarly, while country and western music reflects the hardship and struggle of poor people in rural south, the big record companies have used it to promote racism and male chauvinism. The big corporations like Frito-Lay take Chicano dress and manner of speaking and concoct the racist Frito Bandito. This kind of "culture" is promoted by the ruling class because it keeps them rich and on top while it aids them in keeping the workers divided.

### CULTURE TO SERVE THE PEOPLE

An example of culture that serves the interest of the masses of people is the movie "FTA" (Free the Army) actress Jane Fonda, who just returned from North Vietnam, actor Donald Sutherland, black folk singer Len Chandler, and a troop of anti-imperialist activists. The movie was made during the FTA group's cultural tour of military bases in Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, Okinawa, and includes excerpts from skits performed off-base for GI's and many interviews with GI's by the people in the show.

The U.S. military has already banned "FTA" from the bases. This is not surprising since the film shows the mass struggles of the people of Okinawa and the Philippines against U.S. imperialism and also documents the growing G.I. anti-war movement.



"Yankee go home and leave us alone . . ."

"FTA" also shows the growing unity between the peoples of the Third World and the people of the U.S. In one scene, the FTA troop joined striking Okinawan workers outside a U.S. base and sang with them "We Shall Not Be Moved", a song of the Afro-American civil rights struggle.

The Okinawans were striking the U.S. military base where they work under intolerable conditions for 30 cents an hour. One striker spoke of how the people of Okinawa bitterly resented the presence of U.S. bases in their country and how they hated the use of land and people to make war and profit for the U.S. Government.

The growing strength of the anti-imperialist movement around the world was also evident in the Philippines where the film focussed on thousands of Filipinos demonstrating against U.S. imperialism and its puppet Marcos. One demonstrator concluded his speech: "Let's go forward for the freedom of our people. We will smash the demons in memory of democracy. Dare to struggle dare to win. Down with imperialism forever!"

A G.I. stationed in the Philippines described what he had seen: "The army tells us we are here to stop the communists and to free the people. But when we go into a village the people run and hide from us. When the communists come, the people run up to them with flowers and pictures of Ho Chi Minh!"

It is conditions such as these that have led to the general demoralization of the imperialist U.S. military. Mutinies on the battlefield, the state of semimutiny aboard the Coral Sea in 1971, the protest of the black sailors aboard the Constellation, and the army's desperate attempt to make an example of black anti-war GI Billy Dean Smith—all of these are examples of growth of anti-imperialist sentiment in the U.S. imperialists' armed forces.

Len Chandler was able to capture this militant attitude of the anti-war G.I.'s, singing with them, "Move on over or we'll move on over you, cause the movement makes us strong." This same kind of sentiment rang true throughout the FTA tour. One of Len Chandler's songs spoke of "we will not bow down to genocide." It told of the starvation, unemployment and death in the U.S. ghettos. It went on to compare what imperialists are doing to the people in the U.S. with what is happening in S.E. Asia, murder, starvation, and oppression of a whole people—genocide.

The military, as one WAF pointed out in the movie, particularly oppresses enlisted women and the women of the Third World countries. From the beginning enlisted women are indoctrinated by a psychiatrist to see their function as "service" to the men. They are further told that they can have free birth control and abortion without the knowledge of their parents. In the Philippines the army helps to prostitute the women—they label them with a green sticker indicating "clean" and send them on the bases.

Perhaps the best example of the growing unity between the people of the U.S. and the oppressed people around the world came during a FTA show in Japan when a GI got up and read a list of demands that represented the feelings of thousands of GI's.

The demands included an end to racial discrimination and harassment of anti-war GI's. It stated that the Japanese people have the right to investigate the base for nuclear weapons and that further, the base be given back to the Japanese people. It also demanded that the U.S. withdraw all troops from Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, the Philippines, and everyplace where they are interfering with the affairs of foreign countries.

"FTA" is an excellent example of the culture that has developed out of the struggles of the U.S. people against imperialism. It is a culture that shows oppression and calls the people to action. As Mao Tsetung has written:

"The life of the people is always a mine of the raw materials for literature and art, materials in their natural form materials that are crude, but most vital, rich and fundamental; they make all literature and art seem pallid by comparison; they provide literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source."

"FTA" is an exciting glimpse at this "inexhaustible source" of the peoples' struggle against imperialism.

## DEMOS

### cont. from p.7

As in the New York demonstration, the continued strength and growth of the anti-war movement will depend, to a large extent, on the involvement of workers and Third World people.

Despite cold and threatening rain, more than 3,000 rallied at Lewisohn Stadium of New York University. Speakers included May Kochiyama of the Asian Coalition, Attorney William Kunstler, Odys Hyde, a veteran black worker, Puerto Rican nationalist Carlos Feliciano and Carmen Cruz of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers' Organization.

The anti-imperialist demonstrations that were held around the country will continue to develop as the U.S. government's policies of oppression and war on other nations continues to meet head on with the national liberation struggles and as the Nixon government escalates the attacks on workers and national minorities in this country.



# Sign the Treaty - End the War!

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

strength with the mass support of the people in Vietnam, the people here in the U.S., and the progressive people of the world.

But Nixon takes the good will of the Vietnamese as a sign of weakness and is trying to take advantage of Vietnamese good faith by stalling and trying to force even greater concessions.

However there is one thing they will not concede and that is to disarm the people of South Vietnam. This is the demand put forward by Nixon and Thieu to hold up the peace. It is a demand to put the Vietnamese people at the mercy of the U.S. equipped Saigon army and it exposes the bad faith of the Nixon-Thieu position.

While Nixon's stalling and lying hasn't fooled the Vietnamese, it has fooled a lot of people here in the U.S., as seen in Nixon's overwhelming victory in the election. This victory was aided by McGovern who hardly opened his mouth about the war once the "big breakthrough" came.

Nixon's lies certainly cannot be believed anymore now than when he was elected four years ago. The elections are over, peace has not been achieved, and the Vietnamese have done everything possible to hasten agreement. Nixon is the one who is keeping the troops from coming home and the POW's from returning. He is the one who talks of peace at the same time that he escalates the bombing to the highest levels yet.

The Vietnamese in a statement on the peace negotiations have called upon the people of the world to put pressure on Nixon to sign: "The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam calls on all brothers and friends around the five continents to extend even stronger support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's just struggle until total victory."

That is exactly what must be done.



**DEMONSTRATE  
Inauguration Day  
Jan. 20th, 1973**

With more spirit and determination than ever before, the people of the U.S. along with the rest of the progressive people of the world, must get out into the streets and demand that Nixon sign the peace treaty now!

**VICTORY TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE!  
THE THREE PEOPLE OF INDOCHINA WILL  
WIN!**

# Students Rebel at S.U.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

Also included in the demands were better medical facilities, student control over allocation of student fees, the right of students to see the school's financial records and for more state funds. As a mother of one of the demonstrating students said at a community rally, "We want decent books and we want buildings that don't fall down three weeks after they're put up."

The denial of enough money for black schools is an important question. The capitalists use a dual policy of forced intergration and racist segregation. On the one hand they whip up racist hysteria against bussing, as they recently did in Pontiac, Michigan and Canarsie, New York. On the other hand, they withdraw funds and attempt to shut down predominantly black schools, as in Atlanta, Georgia, where first they withdrew funds and then tried to close four black elementary schools because they are "inefficient."

Southern University has been the sight of many struggles in the past. In April and May of 1969, students at what is the largest predominantly black university in the country, were shot, gassed and arrested when they seized 10 buildings in support of their demands for Black Studies. At that time, the students held on to the buildings, in spite of the fact that the Louisiana State National Guard was placed on alert, and that the police, who entered the campus, used all kinds of terror and violence to force the students out. The black, red and green flag, which symbolizes for many the struggle of the Afro-American people in the U.S., waved over the campus for a week.

Many "news analysts" in the capitalist press have gloated over the so-called peaceful state of affairs on the campuses. They have declared that the days of the mass student movement are over. They view the mass student movement as a fad which came and has since gone away.



But the struggle at SU shows that the movement on the campuses against imperialist policies, is no fad and will disappear only when the causes disappear.

The economic and political crisis that has hit this country has hit hardest on black people, particularly in the South. But the students at SU have not permitted this to go on without protest. They have taught the capitalists a lesson: The crisis which the capitalists find themselves in will not be put on the shoulders of the masses of people in this country without a fight.

Just as black soldiers and sailors, as on the naval ship Constellation, have taken the lead in the struggle of GI's—so have black students taken the lead in the new upsurge that is taking place on the campuses.

The current struggle at SU began when students at the New Orleans campus presented a list of demands to SU Vice-president Dr. Emmett Bashful. The demands included a plan for restructuring the educational program of the university, making it relate more to the needs of Black people in the South. One student explained that they wanted to end "the role of education and the content of study...by which the ruling class keeps people oppressed."

## FROM THE D.R.V. GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

of October 26 on the State of the Vietnam Talks

The main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1. The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam, as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

2. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a ceasefire shall be observed throughout South Vietnam. The United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days, there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war material into South Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the ceasefire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

3. The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.

4. The principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows: the South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision. The United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon;

national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people ensured; an administrative

structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the government of the Republic of Vietnam and to organize the general elections; the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level; the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation; among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced; the two South Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the ceasefire comes into effect.

5. The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6. There will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint military commission of the two South Vietnamese parties.

An international commission of control and supervision shall be established.

An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

7. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America, and the government of the Republic of Vietnam shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Laos peoples' funda-

mental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America and the government of the Republic of Vietnam undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries.

Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

The problems existing between the three Indo-Chinese countries shall be settled by the Indo-Chinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

8. With the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to post-war reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indo-China.

9. This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

# Cuban Fishermen Fight Back

Earlier this year 11 Cuban fishermen were attacked and kidnapped by a group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries while fishing in international waters. The following is a report of the fishermen's return to Cuba after their release. It appeared in the Cuban newspaper GRANMA.

Everybody wants to hug the fishermen, to talk to them, to let them know that we are all proud of them. Shouts ring out and flags are waved as the fishermen make their appearance. Even though they are badly in need of shaves and look very tired, their eyes shine although they feel the soft arms of their children around their necks, hear the words of the welcome of their mothers and their friends and see the large sign prominently displayed behind and above the speakers' platform: "We unite our words to action. We will continue to fish in the Bahamas."

At a time when, customarily, you would find everybody in bed, men women and children have gathered under the stars, at the Miguel A. Rojas Fishing Cooperative in Caibarien, to welcome their brothers. We hear someone say, "Nobody is sleepy in this place tonight. The boys have come back and we've got to see to it that they get the welcome they deserve." We turn around and see this old fisherman. He may be sixty, seventy years old, who knows... You never can tell the age of an old veteran of the sea. The man makes a megaphone out of his hands and shouts at the top of his lungs, "Long live the Cuban fishermen!"

Everything quiets down and for the first time that evening, one can hear the waves lapping softly at the pier and the grating sounds made by the ropes of the boats tied alongside. On the improvised speakers' rostrum, Juan Manuel Jimenez has begun his recount of the attack.

There, up on the rostrum, is the young man everybody here knows as Juanito, the man who went to sea to earn a living when he was still a child. The man who, for many years, dreamed of racing a sleek snipe—a dream that, at the time, he considered unattainable, for after all, he was nothing but a fisherman. And yet, there came a day, last year, when Juanito appeared in Varadero Beach and, after a hard fought race in which 23 boats participated, he won the big trophy that is now on display in the office of the fishing cooperative and is the pride of all the fishermen of Caibarien: the Socialist Cup.

Everybody is hanging on Juanito's words as he tells of the attack in the middle of the night, the knifing of his brother, the cowardice reflected in the attacker's voices, the fishing boat being set aflame and finally sinking before the eyes of its crew. Then he goes on to tell of the way the pirates left the survivors abandoned on a deserted bay, and he described the hours that followed—hours of hunger and thirst and endless rowing.

Suddenly, the silence is broken by shouts of indignation:

"Nixon, murderer!"

"Yellow-bellied cowards!"

"We'll go on fishing, no matter what happens."

Juanito winds up by saying, "We'll be fishing again in a couple of days. And you'd better look out for us in the coming emulation!"

His last words are practically drowned by the resounding cheers of the thousands that gathered at the small esplanade to welcome back our heroic fishermen.



Kidnapped Cuban fishermen are finally reunited with their families.

## ... UN SPEECH cont. from p. 6

clear threat of the one or two super-powers," Chiao said.

Does this mean that China wants a continuation of the arms race? Not at all. Chiao explained that, "nuclear weapons are something which people can neither eat nor wear. China is a developing country and certainly does not want to spend one penny more than necessary on such stuff. Her nuclear tests are in her deep interior, and their number is limited. China is ready at any time to stop all her nuclear tests, but only on the day the nuclear weapons of the nuclear superpowers and all nuclear weapons are completely and thoroughly destroyed, and not before."

### BREAK THE NUCLEAR MONOPOLY

The Soviets are not about to destroy their nuclear arsenal. All they want is a resolution prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons by all nations. Since most nations don't have nuclear weapons, this amounts to nuclear monopoly by the super-powers. "How can it make people believe this big talk for the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons to be sincere when it is constantly brandishing the nuclear weapons, obdurately opposing the possession and development of nuclear weapons by countries with few or no nuclear weapons, feverishly improving and developing its own nuclear weapons and deploying them at the gates of other countries."

Chiao opposed the Soviet call for a "world disarmament conference," emphasizing that the burden of disarmament rests on the two super-powers, not on the majority of nations in the world.

"The most urgent question today," said Chiao, "is the withdrawal of foreign armed forces, rather than the reduction of armaments. Let the two super-powers withdraw all their armed forces, both conventional and nuclear, back to their own countries. If they do not even want to effect a withdrawal, how can one believe that they are willing to make an arms reduction?"

In his UN speech, Chiao Kuan-hua summed up the world situation, provided real encouragement to the small and medium sized countries in their struggle against the imperialists' bully tactic, and exposed the real intentions of the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

The role of People's China since her admission to the United Nations a little over a year ago, has been to penetrate what had formerly been the exclusive territory of the two super-powers. This has rallied the smaller countries to voice their just demands, with China taking a leading role in opposing U.S. and Soviet domination of the UN.

## ... BILLY FREE! cont. from p.3

So after two months, the case went to the jury. It was not a jury as defined by the Constitution, a jury of peers. It was a jury of officers, all Vietnam vets, and a guilty verdict only required 2/3 vote. This type of jury was more than able to return a verdict of guilty, even though the prosecution had been fully discredited. As any veteran knows, court martials and justice don't necessarily go together.

The main reason for the verdict of not guilty on the murder charges, was the mass movement for support of Smith.

Hundreds of Vietnam veterans demonstrated at his trial. In Watts, the Afro-American community participated in several rallies against the system that murders and oppresses Vietnamese in Vietnam and Black people at home. Several hundred rubber workers at the L.A. Uniroyal plant signed letters of support for Billy Smith.

Billy Smith was found guilty of one charge. This should be remembered when the big business press starts running editorials about how Smith trial proves that military justice works. He was given a years probation and a bad conduct discharge for resisting the M.P. that illegally arrested him! As Smith said later at a press conference, "The system of military justice is still riddled with injustices."

Only by strengthening and uniting the peoples forces such as those that freed Billy Dean Smith, can this injustice, and the ruling class that benefits from it, be put to an end.

## ... LOCAL 500 cont. from p.3

fund-raising drives for the strikers, as well as helping in the negotiations. During the Mexican Independence Day parade through East Los Angeles, for example, the Labor Committee helped by passing buckets around for the strike fund.

Thus, by relying on their own efforts, the workers from local 500 were able to defeat, not only management, but the labor bureaucrats as well. In addition, the new contract they won was far superior to the one which had been previously negotiated by the union bureaucrats. The old contract, for instance, contained 76 cents in raised over a ten-year period, while the new one, negotiated by the rank and file itself, provides for 78 cents over the next three years.

For the furniture workers, the strike was a valuable lesson about the true role of "labor bureaucrats." In addition, the role of a revolutionary organization like the Labor Committee in strikes such as this one shows the potential strength in the unity between the revolutionary movement and the workers' movement.