

THE CALL



"PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE TO DEFEAT US IMPERIALISM!"

Vol. 1 No. 4

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

January, 1973 25¢

New Year's Editorial:

New Year Brings Victories

Internationally 1972 saw the growing anti-imperialist united front score many new victories. Led by the heroic Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples, the national liberation movements in the third world won many significant battles.

The Palestinian people, going through a period of great difficulty, nevertheless heightened their struggle in their homeland to new levels.

The small and medium-sized countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America all took significant steps forward, some of them winning independence while others severely weakened the imperialists.

People in countries all over the world, including the smaller capitalist countries in Europe, the Eastern European countries and the people in the imperialist countries all made great gains as they focused their guns on their enemies, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

Here in the U.S., 1972 was a year of class struggle and preparation for 1973 which promises even greater struggles.

The year began in the midst of the longest strike in the history of the U.S. longshoremen. For over 130 days the dockworkers on the West Coast remained off the job, demanding wage increases which flew directly in the face of the Nixon administration's wage freeze. It was a strike which was to be a warning of what was in store for the capitalists in 1972.

At General Motors, the world's largest imperialist corporation, 4,000 workers walked out of the Norwood, Ohio plant and stayed out for 174 days, the longest strike in General Motors' history. Just a few weeks before, three thousand workers struck for three weeks at the GM Vega plant, and in the weeks and months since the Norwood strike other GM plants all across the country have been hit by strikes. This strike wave is a preview of the auto workers' struggle in 1973 when in September the UAW contract expires.

General Motors was not the only capitalist hit by strikes in 1972. More days were lost in strikes in the past two years than in the last quarter century and they were important for something other than just their number, length and militancy.

WILDCATS

Many of these battles were wildcat strikes waged in defiance of union bureaucrats. Others moved beyond the level of pure and simple economics, focusing as well on the fight against white supremacy and for political goals like the freedom of political prisoners. A miners' strike in Ohio even reached the level of an armed battle to defend the miners against strike-breakers.

At Mead Packaging in Atlanta as well as in a number of other strikes, communists pointed the way giving conscious direction in the day-to-day struggle and forging unity between the Afro-American struggle and the general workers' movement.

The unity of the communist forces and the workers' movement is something that the imperialists fear. It is significant setback for the imperialists when U.S. workers are no longer willing to accept anti-communism in place of class struggle.

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Mead 40 Fight Back

Arbitration for the forty workers fired during the wildcat strike at Mead Packaging Corporation has entered its final stages. All evidence and testimony have been presented and the arbitrators are currently evaluating the cases. The final decision on whether any or all of the workers will be rehired should be made by January 1st. But the workers both inside and outside the plant have made it clear that they will not be satisfied until everyone goes back to work.

From the very beginning, the arbitration hearings, which lasted for four weeks, were a blatant attempt by the company to get rid of all workers who had played a leading role in the strike.

These workers, predominantly black, had been the most militant in fighting against Mead's racism and inhuman working conditions.

The main charge that the Mead lawyers raised against the workers was "strike misconduct." A worker was supposedly guilty of "misconducting" himself simply if he had encouraged people not to cross the picket line! An example of the company's "evidence" was a picture of a worker giving the fist sign. The worker's lawyer asked the plant manager, "Do you consider giving the fist an act of misconduct?"

"Oh yes," the manager replied, "It just isn't acceptable in our society."

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 9

The People in Struggle...



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

LONG MARCH BOMBED AGAIN

For the seventh time in the last eighteen months, the Long March, a Los Angeles anti-imperialist movement center, has been firebombed by cowardly fascists in the middle of the night. The damage this time is worse than before. Two front offices have been burned so badly that the support beams are charred all the way through, causing severe structural damage to the building.

One of the offices contained the film and equipment for NEWSREEL, a nation-wide anti-imperialist film-makers' group which distributes films to community groups, schools and union organizations. Thirty films were lost in the fire including films on the women's movement, the struggle in Vietnam and the GI movement within the military.

The bombing of the Long March takes place in the midst of a new wave of fascist hysteria whipped up by the U.S. government against liberation forces in this country and elsewhere.

For instance, the just struggle of the Arab people against Zionism is characterized by the ruling class as "terrorism." Is it any wonder then that the homes of Arab people living in the United States are made the target of Zionist thugs, or that Arab students become the target of harassment and even deportation by U.S. immigration authorities.

The Long March has made it a practice to educate the American people about these struggles. For instance, the week following the attack, the Long March had scheduled a forum on the struggle in the Middle East with speakers from progressive U.S. organizations as well as speakers from the Organization of Arab Students and the Iranian Students' Association.

Repair work has already begun and soon the week-end forums will continue, as will the use of the building for meetings, film distribution, and the sale of progressive books and newspapers.

The cost of repair will exceed five thousand dollars. In the past the progressive movement in Los Angeles has come out to help in rebuilding the Long March with work and money. Help is needed again. Inquiries and contributions can be sent to:

The Long March
715 South Park View
Los Angeles, California.

SEIZE LAND OF L.B.J.

Over 350 landless peasants in the state of Guanajuato, northern Mexico, have launched a struggle to demand the distribution of the land of a ranch occupied by former U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson. The Mexican Agrarian and Reclamation Department has accepted the just demand of the peasants.

Earlier, the Mexican paper "Excelsior" gave an account of the occupied ranch and pointed out that the occupation is in contravention of the current Mexican law. People of various sections in Mexico have lodged protests expropriation of the ranch.

VICTORY FOR NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY IN PHILIPPINES

Peking, December 5, 1972 The New People's Army of the Philippines, with the support of the broad masses of the people, from November last year to May this year successfully thwarted the "encirclement and suppression" campaign of the reactionary troops in Northern Luzon and put over 250 enemy men out of action, according to a September 9 report of "Ang Bayan", organ of the Central Committee of the Philippine Communist Party.

The report said that starting from November last year, the enemy had thrown several thousand troops including 5 infantry battalions, 4 constabulary provincial commands and the entire "task force lawin" as well as over 50

American aggressor troops into an "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the guerrilla bases and guerrilla zones in Northern Luzon, burning, killing and plundering. The reactionary troops also imposed a blockade on the supply of grain, food and other basic necessities to the New People's Army in an attempt to cut its link with the masses.

With the support of the people and employing flexible tactics, the report continued, the New People's Army concentrated its main forces while evading the enemy main forces and annihilated small and isolated enemy units. They also attacked and destroyed enemy outposts and military establishments, sometimes wiping out dozens of enemy troops at one stroke, it added.

The report said that the New People's Army has been tempered in the struggle against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaign in the period, strengthened its ties with the broad masses of the people and expanded the guerrilla.

(Hsinhua)

WOMEN'S DELEGATION IN PEKING

Peking, November 27, 1972 Comrades Teng Yun-shao, Lu Yu-lan, Kang Ke-ching and Ou Tang-liang yesterday afternoon and this afternoon met the American Women's Delegation with Susan Eanet Klonsky as leader and Kweli Gibson as deputy leader and had cordial and friendly conversations with them. This evening they gave a banquet in honour of the American friends.

Present at the meeting and banquet were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of women in Peking, including Fang Chiung, Fu Yu-fang and Hsu Kuang.

The delegation arrived in China for a visit on November 20. While in Peking, the American friends visited the Peking No. 3 cotton mill, the Hsicheng District No. 1 Semi-Conductor Equipment Factory, the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune, the Peking Maternity Hospital, the Central Institute for Nationalities and Tsinghua University. The guests were warmly received by leading members and people of these units.

(Hsinhua)

CHAVEZ-ORTIZ GETS 20 YEARS

Los Angeles, Calif.—A judge, who fellow lawyers and a higher court judge once described as "arrogant," "racist" and "against the Bill of Rights" sentenced Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz to 20 years in a federal penitentiary.

Judge Charles Carr lived up to his reputation in the November 29 hearing at which he told defense lawyers that they were "wasting their time by appealing or asking for bail." Carr then refused to hear testimony from a Chicano psychiatrist at the "sanity hearing" after he listened to a white psychiatrist who didn't even speak Spanish.

The hearing followed demonstrations on Nov. 19 organized by the Chavez-Ortiz Defense Committees which drew more than 350 people. The demonstration saw speakers from La Raza Unida Party, the United Farm Workers Union and church groups demand freedom for the Mexican laborer who is the father of a family of ten.

Chavez-Ortiz is accused of hijacking a plane to Los Angeles, where he asked for free radio time to expose the terrible conditions of the Chicano and Mexicano people in the Southwest. At the hearing, Ricardo told Judge Carr that he had worked hard all of his life, paid his taxes and lived in peace with his neighbors. He told about his last job at a rich Beverly Hills restaurant where he was deprived of overtime pay for 8 years of \$8,000 in pay. When he demanded the pay from his boss, the police were called and he had to flee for his life. These are the events that led up to his heroic act earlier this year.

He asked Carr to treat him fairly. Carr responded by telling him he had no time to listen to his story and sentenced him to 20 years. His former sentence was life in prison.

More demonstrations and activities are planned by the Chavez-Ortiz Defense Committee. Donations and correspondence should be sent to:

P.O. Box 33255
Los Angeles, California 90033

1,000 demonstrators march in Los Angeles in support of the Farah strike.

The supporters are asking shoppers not to buy Farah men's and boy's pants.

Farah workers are on strike demanding recognition of their union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.



Subscribe to THE CALL

THE CALL is the political newspaper of the October League (Marxist-Leninist) and is published monthly throughout the year. THE CALL includes a Spanish section with selected articles for the Latino communities.

Correspondence intended for the newspaper staff should be sent to THE CALL, Box 2278, Bell Gardens, Calif. 90201. Inquiries pertaining to the October League should be mailed to The October League, P.O. Box 54902, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054.

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Nixon Sabotages Indochina Peace

New Bombings of Civilians

American B-52 bombers have once again begun the systematic bombing of the civilian population in North Vietnam in a desperate attempt to terrorize the Vietnamese into submission.

Despite all the talk by Henry Kissinger that "a peace settlement was within reach," this new escalation has given new proof that Nixon has had no intention of bringing the end to the war which he promised in his election rhetoric.

In a word, the role of the U.S. government in Paris has been to serve only Nixon's political goals and to deceive the people in the U.S. In reality, the U.S. aggressors are still hoping to control Vietnam and it is for this reason that they have reneged on the 9-point agreement which they accepted in October. The position of the Vietnamese people has remained the same throughout the negotiations.

The U.S. side is now demanding however, that the Vietnamese must accept clauses in the treaty to the effect that Vietnam is no longer one sovereign country and that the regime in Saigon has the right to control all of South Vietnam. This is in line with the demands of the fascist puppet dictator Nguyen Van Thieu who is determined to prevent a just peace settlement and to maintain his own fascist rule.

"SIGN THE TREATY NOW!"

DEMONSTRATE INAUGURATION DAY

JANUARY 20, 1973

Another point of struggle that could not be resolved in Paris was Kissinger's insistence that any elections and cease-fire be supervised by more than 5,000 so-called "observers" which are nothing more than CIA and Special Forces assassination teams and a throwback to the "advisors" during the early stages of the war.

The U.S. and its puppets are afraid that their days are numbered. They are frantically trying to get the National Liberation Front forces to give up all the liberated territory in the South and return it to the terror and "pacification programs" of the Thieu government. Their claim is that "all North Vietnam troops must leave the South." However, the people of the world have been long aware of who the real aggressor in South Vietnam is—who the real outsiders are.

SAIGON CONDUCTS ARREST CAMPAIGN

In recent weeks, the Pentagon has shipped in tons of ammunitions and armaments to prepare for the renewed escalation, giving proof that their motives have nothing to do with their supposed concern for the return of POW's and MIA's. General Thieu has also begun to escalate his domestic campaign of terror and mass executions and jailings of all those who favor a just settlement of the war. According to Saigon's own estimates, more than 50,000 have already been arrested and more than 10,000 summarily executed.

Since November, Thieu has decreed a series of fascist laws imposing the death penalty for anyone who supports the 9-point draft agreement or who even criticizes the Saigon regime. In a recent Thieu statement, the dictator raved, "Whoever favors a national coalition government won't be allowed to live five minutes."

In a December 3rd statement the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam said:

"What is particularly serious, the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration has drawn up lists of several thousand political detainees considered the most dangerous to be urgently assassinated prior to the cease fire."

The new escalation, bombings of Hanoi, new mining of Haiphong and fascist terror in the



DECEMBER 20, THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (NLF)

South cannot save the aggressors from the defeat which is in store for them. As the PRG representative stated, "The more obdurately the U.S. persists in its aggression and prolongs the war, the heavier will be its defeats. . . . The South Vietnamese people must have peace in independence and freedom. They are determined to flatten all obstacles on the path to this lofty objective and they are sure to win total victory."

The people of the U.S. are preparing a response to the new escalation on Inauguration Day, January 20, in cities throughout the U.S. including Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and San Francisco. These are being initiated by anti-imperialist coalitions in these various cities.

At this critical time the Vietnamese have called for the rallying of worldwide support for its demand that the U.S. government sign the 9-point treaty. Nixon's continued stalling at the peace talks and his continued mass bombings of Hanoi make it imperative that all those who sincerely want peace, a return of prisoners of war, and a just settlement of the situation in Indochina support the January 20 demonstration and demand that Nixon SIGN THE TREATY without further delay.

32,000 ENEMY TROOPS WIPED OUT IN SOUTH VIETNAM LAST MONTH

Hanoi, December 2, 1972—The South Vietnamese Liberation Forces and people continued their violent offensive against the enemy last month, wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives and frustrating the enemy's "pacification" plan in many areas, according to GPA.

Initial reports show that during the month the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces killed, wounded or captured over 32,000 enemymen, wiped out or decimated a task force unit command and a regiment command and 20 regular and "civil guard" battalions, wrecked over 500 vehicles, destroyed 150 artillery pieces, burned down or blew up 100 bomb, munition and petrol depots, shot down or destroyed on the ground over 150 enemy aircraft, overran or forced the evacuation of hundreds of posts and positions and liberated hundreds of villages around important towns and strategic communication lines.

(Hsinhua)

Trotskyists Attack Peace Settlement

At this time when it is more important than ever that massive demonstrations be mounted to force the signing and at a time when the vast majority in the U.S. supports the nine points, certain Trotskyite sects have taken a stand against the Vietnamese' proposal and have tried to split and weaken the antiwar forces.

An example of this is the recent November 18 demonstrations called by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) which was able to mobilize only a handful in most places. In contrast to a previous NPAC demonstration attended by 100,000 people in New York, the November 18 action turned out only 1,000, most of these coming from organized Trotskyist groups. This resulted directly from the NPAC opposition to the nine point agreement under the slogan, "No U.S. Conditions—Nothing to Negotiate."

NPAC's Katherine Sojourner, speaking in New York, called the draft agreement demanded by the Vietnamese a "Nixon plot to keep Thieu in power."

"The draft agreement is an attack on the self-determination of the Vietnamese," she said, "and the heaviest weight the antiwar movement could throw into the scales" is to expose the agreements.

The Militant, the newspaper of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers' Party, called the negotiations and draft agreement "treachery" and "an obstacle to the Vietnamese struggle."

NPAC's and SWP's ultra-"left" stand on the agreement is a great aid to Nixon and Thieu and in essence this position is a rightist position which serves the imperialists by weakening the antiwar pressure on Nixon to sign the agreements. In the guise of opposition to a "sellout" agreement this "left" theory supports the continued bombing and terror in Vietnam.

These super "leftists" say that the negotiations show that the Vietnamese are weak and that as SWP presidential candidate Linda Jenness stated, the draft agreements have been "wrenched from the Vietnamese people."

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Families Face Skyrocketing Food Prices

THE CALL Visits Local Market

The average family of an industrial worker spends one quarter to one third of their income on food alone. This means that the issue of rising prices has become a fighting issue with thousands.

Thus after one year of supposed price controls, food prices are higher than ever before. Questioned by reporters after last month's announcement of the rise in the wholesale price index, Ron Ziegler (Nixon's press secretary), cautioned against jumping to the conclusion that Nixon's price programs had failed. Pleaded Ziegler, "The economy is healthy."

"Healthy" to these imperialists means that they have had success in keeping the wages of the workers down while their own profits double.

While the average U.S. family is cutting back on particularly the more nutritional foods such as meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, it seems that a number of the corporate food giants are doing great.

An article in the San Francisco Chronicle (Dec. 10, 1972) described the excellent economic condition of Campbell's Soup Company, one of the largest and most successful food conglomerates in the world. They own not only their own line of soups but scores of other companies such as V-8 Juice, Franco-American, Recipe Dog Food, Pepperidge Farm as well as chain restaurants.

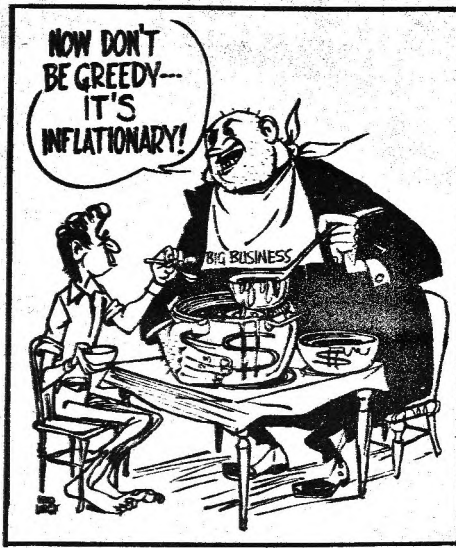
Last year, Campbell's grossed over 1 billion. Unlike the typical working family who must go into debt to buy a new house or even to obtain furniture or a car, Campbell's has NEVER ONCE operated in the red.

"It's just a terrible situation." This was the

response of one middle-aged shopper to The Call's questions about the effects of rising food costs.

"It's a few cents here and a few cents there—but it all adds up!" It's no wonder that the housewives and working women in the Los Angeles suburb of Cudahy are outraged. The continued attacks by the big corporate giants and the government on the standard of living of the average U.S. family are taking their toll.

With farm and food products in the lead, wholesale prices leaped ahead last month, at an annual rate of 7.2%. This means that the rate of inflation for the basic necessities of life is higher now—by almost a 50% jump—



than before Nixon proclaimed the "price controls" more than one year ago.

"Sugar used to cost me about 60 cents," said one woman, "now look, this bag costs me 71 cents."

Another housewife complained, "Ground beef went up ten cents a pound a week ago.

Now this week its gone up another ten cents a pound."

One man told The Call, "for a family like ours, we paid \$30 a week for groceries one year ago. Now we have to decide whether we add \$5 or \$6 a week to our food budget, or cut back. We just can't afford the extra—so we cut back!"

For those on fixed incomes, older and welfare people, the situation has reached a crisis stage. It is not uncommon to see older people buying unusual amounts of "Red Heart" dog food and many articles have begun to appear in the capitalist press about cases of actual starvation in this, "the richest country in the world."

Every shopper interviewed by The Call told us how rising food prices had really affected their family eating habits. "Meat is a real luxury now. It's an occasion when I can serve it more than once or twice a week. I've become a real expert at noodle casseroles," one shopper explained.

To "help us out," Nixon's consumer advisors have been busy publishing articles in women's journals. These government bureaucrats have come up with a thousand-and-one handy tips for how to feed a family of four without meat. They want us to "take it in stride."

But if the recent demonstrations against the government by consumer groups and the interviews by The Call are any indication—this is not a very convincing way out.

Asked if they would join a 'consumer's rebellion' everyone interviewed answered with a definite YES. In fact, one angry shopper said, "Sure I'd join—just tell me where to sign up!"

Cops Attack in Chinatown

San Francisco, Calif.—Chinatown is a rapidly changing community where a new wave of struggle is developing. In the 1950's, when J. Edgar Hoover was busy spreading the word that every Chinese in America was a "Red" agent, the reactionaries inside Chinatown were consolidating their political and financial power.

The reactionaries based their strength on the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (also known as the Six Companies) which represent the wealthy Chinese "families" who own most of the property in Chinatown and control almost all business. The Six Companies are tied directly to the Kuomintang, the murderous and reactionary political party dominated from Taiwan by Chiang Kai-shek. In addition the Six Companies have been used by the United States government as propaganda tools to make it seem as if Chinese in this country supported Chiang Kai-shek and opposed the Chinese revolution and the People's Republic of China.

The Six Companies, with the backing of the U.S., also sought to keep Chinatown immune from revolutionary ideas and continually used the most vicious of repressive measures against dissidents. Using threats of deportation, physical abuse, outright kidnappings, and financial pressure, the Six Companies were able to keep Chinatown quiet for a short time.

But the victory of the revolution in China has had a particularly stirring effect on the residents of Chinatown. Today, thousands of San Francisco Chinese read newspapers and magazines from Red China, attend frequent films and discussions, and wholeheartedly support their socialist motherland. More than one thousand Chinese, for example, attended the welcoming ceremonies when China's ping-pong team arrived in San Francisco.

In addition, last October 1st hundreds of people attended a rally celebrating the victory of the Chinese Revolution as compared to a few dozen who

attended a Kuomintang demonstration the day before. In fact it marked the first time that the Kuomintang could not disrupt the October 1st rally.

Recently, Chinatown's progressive movement won an important court victory. Harry Wong (see Call, Nov. 1972), a newsstand vendor, was acquitted of three criminal charges stemming from an incident last October. Wong was beaten up by several police and arrested for "obstructing the sidewalk" while he was selling literature from his small newsstand.

Mr. Wong's newsstand provides Chinatown with literature from the People's Republic of China and has been harassed and assaulted by the Kuomintang and police before. But faced with tremendous pressure from the community, the flimsy police evidence fell apart and Mr. Wong was acquitted.

Using the pretext of "stopping the gangs," Chinatown recently has become the target of a campaign of police harassment and brutality. In two nights, for instance, police rounded up 40 people at random from two restaurants, held them over night for questioning, found nothing, and released them. In addition street frisking, interrogating people in front of their own homes, and outright physical abuse have become the day-to-day operations of the police.

The ruling class has always been frightened by the development of progressive and revolutionary ideologies among the minority nationalities and has always resorted to vicious and brutal repressive measures. The case of Chinatown in San Francisco is no exception. And the big noise about "gang warfare" is merely a cloak put on by the police to invade Chinatown and cover up the violence and brutality they have committed against the Chinese people.

Sitting on his wooden chair
This man Harry he did care
To open a newsstand
Why did they bust Harry Wong
Tell me what did he do wrong

Selling progressive literature
from the Motherland
To expose the untold factual truth
Of the lying U.S. media's tooth
So why did they bust Harry Wong
Tell me what did he do wrong

Harry dared to give a heck
To defy the fascist Chiang Kai-shek
In the S.F. Chinese Community
That he wants to see free
So why did they bust Harry Wong
Tell me what did he do wrong

He wouldn't take oppression lying down
He ain't no man to crawl around
While U.S. imperialism is making trouble
For all the people throughout the world
So why did they bust Harry Wong
Tell me what did he do wrong

For this the police brutalized Harry
Thinking that he would get scarry
From serving the people heart and soul
But this man Harry is just too bold
They can't stop Harry Wong
He didn't do nothing wrong

For everyone throughout this land
Take your example from this man
To stand up and make your fight
For the things you know are right
We need more Harry Wongs
He ain't done nothing wrong

M.R.H.
San Francisco
(reprinted from Getting Together)

Laney Students Get Raw Deal

Oakland Calif.—Laney Jr. College is a trade school in Oakland California. Almost all of its students are from working class families. Over 1/2 are national minorities: Afro-Americans, Asian-Americans and Mexican-Americans. When students here are asked how they like Laney, the common complaint is—“I hear it used to be a good school, but it sure isn't now!”

Most people here are trying to get some training so they might have a better chance of getting a job and earning a living. They're finding it's rough however just to get through the courses. This is due to overcrowding and lack of teachers and equipment. And for those who do make it, it's damn near impossible to get a job.

The reason the situation has gotten so bad here at Laney is because, contrary to what we're told, this school is set up to serve industry, not the students or the community. What evidence is there that this is true?

During World War II and right afterwards (when the economy in this country was booming), industry had a great need for a huge work force. As a result, Laney was developed into a school that turned out workers as fast and as well as it could. Nothing stood in the way of enough equipment and teachers, and jobs were guaranteed. But today, as the economy worsens, jobs disappear. Therefore industry no longer has an immediate need for Laney College. This results in the slow but conscious neglect of the school.

NO JOB PLACEMENT

Laney used to have “Advisory Boards.” These boards were made up of companies, unions and the school administration and were designed to get students jobs. Today however, they are almost non-existent due to lack of jobs. While there is one person at school who is supposedly doing job placement for the students, no results are seen, and at best very little money goes to Laney for placement programs. As one outraged student put it, “This is inexcusable for a school whose catalogue promises ‘courses which lead directly to employment!’”

INSUFFICIENT SUPPLIES

“How can we weld if there isn't metal to weld on?” Protests like this can be heard from almost all the departments. Welding students and teachers must find much of their own scrap metal. Refrigeration has taken a 30% cut in supplies. Photo-



“Anyone can make it with an education.”

any kind of work available (according to the administration's figures, only 35% of Laney's students make it past the first year).

Certificates are supposed to be given to students when they graduate from a department. While these certificates certainly don't guarantee jobs, they are all you get from the course and sometimes they improve your chances of getting work. Right now, in the middle of the course, Medical Technology students are being threatened with not receiving the certificate. This vocation is already one of the hardest to find a job in, and if this threat, which may become a precedent for other departments, becomes a fact, the course will be useless. Students are furious with this and all other attacks on students taking place at Laney College.

LANEY: A LABOR RESERVE

Although today industry has no immediate need for Laney students, the school does play an important role for industry: it provides them with workers at a moment's notice. While we suffer the insecurity of not knowing whether or not we can get a job, and then not knowing how soon we'll be laid off if we do manage to land one, the companies are very secure knowing that of the 11,000 students at Laney, 7,000 of them are vocational students who are being trained and retrained, just waiting for industry's call.

Oakland's population is more than 50% Black. It's unemployment rate is among the top 5 in the country. Laney serves the function of keeping some of the unemployed busy in hopes of filling a growing anger due to this high unemployment. As one of the many unemployed GI's at Laney put it: “They (the owners of the companies) remember when GI's returned from World War I, couldn't find jobs and therefore marched in the hundreds of thousands on Washington. They hope they can avoid this mass protest by keeping us busy in school.”

These budget cuts are an attack on all students at Laney, especially the national minorities. This attack however is by no means going unnoticed. Last year students organized a strike and this year the many student organizations on campus are preparing for a sustained fight against these and all attacks on working people.

Trotskyists CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people with the support of people all over the world has forced the mightiest imperialist power to withdraw its 500,000 troops. The recent great 1972 spring offensive has forced the U.S. to the brink of defeat. These are the same stories of doom as those spread by Progressive Labor Party in 1968. Much to their dismay the Vietnamese have continued on to greater victories. Now it's the Trotskyists again (along with Nixon and Kissinger) who have doomed the Vietnamese to defeat.

The present negotiations around the 9-Point Treaty have been a valuable weapon in exposing the “secret peace plan” of Nixon, in driving a wedge in the ranks of the imperialist and puppet forces, and in winning over many who were earlier uncommitted.

The ultra-“leftists” who would take this weapon out of the hands of the Vietnamese are only playing Nixon's game.

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Editorial: Third World Countries Must Be Supported

A sharp debate has developed recently among some of the important sectors of the U.S. communist movement, regarding the role of the small and medium-sized countries of the world in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Some have even argued that "there is no such thing as the third world" claiming that such concepts are revisionist and run counter to Marxist dialectics. In their own words they argue,

"From the standpoint of dialectical materialism, can there be a third force in any entity? Marxism denies this possibility."

(From the People's Tribune, organ of the Communist League)

These purists argue that the concept of the "third world" or of "non-aligned" countries is reactionary because "there are only two worlds," capitalist and socialist.

This purist logic has led them to dogmatically view the struggles of the small and medium-sized countries for independence and for an end to the bullying of the two superpowers with disdain and cynicism. At one point they go so far as to claim that the Allende government in Chile is "worse than fascist" because it "lulls the masses to sleep."

There are several features to the Marxist method of analysis which we call dialectics. One is stated above by the purists. That is, every phenomena is the product of a struggle between opposites. There is another feature, which if forgotten, leads to dogmatism. As Stalin wrote in his famous work, "*Dialectical and Historical Materialism*" (International Pub. p. 7),

"Contrary to metaphysics, dialectics holds that nature is not a state of rest and immobility, stagnation and immutability, but a state of continuous movement and change, of continuous renewal and development, where something is always arising and developing and something always disintegrating and dying away."

To view the developing nations in a static way and the fight between the two world systems in a purist way, ignoring development and that which is rising, leads one to view Marxism as a dogma rather than a science, to dogmatically pick over words and miss the essence of the struggle.

In this particular case, the whole history of the non-aligned nations fighting for the right to determine their own destiny is negated because it doesn't fit into their pattern of mechanical materialism.

From the famous Bandung Conference in 1955 right up to the more recent Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries in Georgetown, Guyana (see The Call No. 1, p. 4), the oppressed countries of the third world have been uniting on a broader scale and moving step-by-step out from under the heel of the super imperialists.

BANDUNG

April, 1955, marked a very important step forward in the struggle of the people of the third world as 29 heads of state of various Afro-Asian countries gathered in Bandung, Indonesia, including Chou En-lai from the People's Republic of China. The Bandung Conference adopted principles which called for an end to interference in any nation's internal affairs and for relations based upon the principles of co-existence, mutual interest, "equality and mutual benefit." This was the first time in history that the representatives of Afro Asian nations conferred on their mutual affairs without the presence of any foreign overlords.

Of course the imperialists had their own ideas for subverting such a move and tried to use their puppets who attended the Bandung Conference to clear of any independent stand. Certainly all of these countries weren't free from imperialist domination. As Anna Louise Strong, the progressive American correspondent covering the conference wrote, in her "Letter from China" (6/15/64),

"This freedom was not absolute for many of these nations were still only partly independent and most were still penetrated by imperialist influences, while some African nations were represented by Europeans in their government administration. Romulo, from the Philippines, came primed to attack the socialist countries; he declared that 'communist imperialism was worse than capitalist imperialism.'"

However, through the struggle, with China playing a major role, the "Spirit of Bandung" a spirit of independence and anti-imperialist struggle was established and this was a direct slap in the face to imperialism and colonialism.

An important lesson for us here is that the imperialists, no matter how greedy and aggressive they may be, are no longer strong enough, like they were once, to walk over the people of the world at will. Their own contradictions are sharpening as they compete with each other for "spheres of influence" and their grip on the countries and peoples in the third world is steadily slipping.

In the nine years following 1955, more than 30 new nations gained independence owing much to the "Spirit of Bandung." The imperialists hated this and did everything in their power to prevent a second Bandung.

MAKING USE OF CONTRADICTIONS

The reactionary government in India soon yielded to their pressure. Nehru sabotaged the calling of a second conference and then along with Tito called a "Non-aligned Conference" to have an organ without China that Nehru could dominate.

But despite their intentions, this conference passed more resolutions opposing imperialism and colonialism against their wishes. Gradually the demand for another Bandung Conference grew.

The Chinese Communist Party described the phenomena this way,

"To preserve their reactionary force and exploit and oppress the people, the imperialist countries and the various classes, strata, cliques and factions are bound to collude...but as determined by their class nature, they are bound to have many contradictions and contentions. That these are an objective reality means that they are independent of the subjective wishes of any reactionary."

(Peking Review No. 35 8/27/71 p. 12)

It is contradictions such as these as well as contradictions between many of the progressive petty bourgeois nationalists of the third world countries and imperialism which created the conditions for the Bandung phenomenon. The purists wish to overlook this and to overlook the possibilities of winning over some of these forces and of utilizing their contradictions with the two super-powers.

Comrade Mao Tsetung, in his writings on "Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism," pointed out the necessity of utilizing all of these battles between the reactionaries and the weaknesses which develop within their domain.

"...turn to good account all such fights, rifts and contradictions in the enemy camp and turn them against our present enemy." (Mao Tsetung, SW, Vol I)

To negate the role of the small and medium-sized countries at this time in history is to isolate the working class from its most valuable ally.

Today the third world countries are uniting on a greater scale and are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. Led by the heroic peoples of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America are dealing the imperialists some telling blows.

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Letter: LRUP, Reactionary or Progressive?

We are printing this letter because of the importance of its subject matter and not necessarily because we agree with everything in it. We will answer the questions raised by the letter in forthcoming issues of THE CALL.

—Editor

November 20, 1972

Dear Comrades,

We read the article "La Raza Unida Party Rejects McGovern Nixon" (CALL, Vol. 1, No. 1.) with great interest and disappointment. One would expect a Marxist-Leninist paper to make a Marxist-Leninist analysis of events. It is because of this lack of analysis that we are disappointed.

The article lacked clarity and tended to be confusing because it did not deal with the nature of LRUP and its relationship to the U.S. ruling class (the *jefes* of finance capital), the U.S. proletariat (workers)—including Chicano and Mexican national minority workers—and the Chicano people in general.

As your article pointed out, the "Chicano people have known a long history of bloodshed and violence at the hands of the monopolists." The Chicano people have responded to this oppression and exploitation.

The LRUP Movement is not a new phenomenon to Chicanos. During the 30's and 40's when the class struggle was very sharp, Chicano miners, farmers, and industrial workers were struggling throughout the Southwest and Midwest (Detroit, etc.).

An 'alternative' solution was developed by some Chicano petit-bourgeois elements (teachers, businessmen, students, lawyers, and government bureaucrats) to exploit the anger and frustration of the masses to further their own interests. e.g., LULAC, G.I. Forum. These 'alternatives' proposed that Chicanos first needed to unite as Latin Americans, then later they would discuss "real" political power.

These petit-bourgeois elements were successfully able to become part of, and (locally) to take over the regular Democratic Party organizations, e.g., northern New Mexico. This "success" opened up some professional and bureaucratic positions for some Chicanos, set back the Chicano masses, and helped lead to the destruction of Chicano communist forces throughout the Southwest.

During the 60's the class struggle of our people was on the rise again: La Tierra in New Mexico, the grape strikes, high school rebellions, labor strikes, etc.

Since the demise of the Alianza, the most prominent organization of Chicanos is LRUP. At this time, it is difficult to call LRUP a progressive force. It is a party founded and led by petit-bourgeois Chicanos. It rose out of the just struggles of the Chicano workers and peasants (small farmers) against racism and national oppression, but it represents an attempt by the Chicano petit-bourgeoisie to cash in on the people's struggles and to consolidate its own position of power (within the Chicano and Mexican national minority communities).

LRUP confuses people about the real nature of the state. The state is the tool of the bourgeoisie (the ruling class). The LRUP policy of unity above all and registration to vote as principal goals encourage cooperation with the state. It is a program embraced by the Chicano petit-bourgeoisie which brings it into alliance with the dominant bourgeoisie—and also encourages conciliatory (backward) ideas among the Chicano proletariat.

As Lenin correctly stated in *State and Revolution*, the state is an organ by which one class dominates and oppresses another. The masses of Chicanos must come to realize this fact and recognize that equal rights and freedom will only be won by the violent overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state, and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (a government that suppressed the big capitalists) under the leadership of a multi-national, Marxist-Leninist Party.

Another criticism which must be made of the LRUP is the way that it seeks to deny or gloss over the existence of classes in the Chicano nation and among Chicanos.

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Chile Fights for Independence

ALLENDE ASSAILS U.S.

On December 4, President Allende of Chile came to the United Nations to give a speech to the General Assembly. Before representatives from all the nations, Allende accused U.S. imperialism of trying to "strangle" his country.

He declared that the problems of Chile—intrigue and aggression by the U.S. monopoly corporations against it—were not just local problems. "It is simply the local manifestation of something that exists beyond our frontiers and takes in the Latin American continent and the whole of the third world." The peoples of these countries have rallied to the support of the Chilean people. The plans of ITT, Kennecott Copper, and others to topple the Allende government have been temporarily foiled.

The representatives to the UN, with the exception of a few, rose in a two-minute standing ovation after the speech. Outside, 250 demonstrators, many of them black and Latins, called for the U.S. to "keep its hands off Chile." They then marched on the offices of Kennecott Copper.

Allende was elected two years ago because the people of Chile were fed up with what imperialism had done to their country. Under the previous presidents, billions of dollars (10 billion between 1960 and 1970) had been taken out of their country by foreign corporations. The local economy had been destroyed. Unemployment reached 30% by 1969. Thousands of workers and peasants were without housing and forced to live in makeshift shacks.

In the election the votes were divided between Allende and two other opposition parties, both of which are in league with the imperialists. Allende won the three-way election narrowly; then he began to nationalize U.S. banks and copper companies. Ever since then, these companies together with some Chilean big businessmen who depend on the imperialists for their money and power, have been scheming to get rid of Allende. These reactionaries still control areas of the government—the Congress, the courts, the police and some of the army.

Allende got right to the point in his speech. "Before the conscience of the world I accuse the ITT of attempting to bring about civil war in my country. This is what we call imperialist aggression. . . We are having to face forces that operate

in the half-light, that fight with powerful weapons but that fly no identifying flags, and that are entrenched in the most varied centers of influence."

He exposed the activities of the World Bank and of the Agency for International Development (AID) of the U.S. government. They are hypocrites who claim to have the interests of the developing nations at heart, but who cut off loans to Chile after nationalization was begun. He exposed the Kennecott Copper Corp., which agreed to abide by the decision of Chilean Courts on the question of compensation for the properties that were nationalized, but then went to the countries of Europe to get an embargo on Chilean copper, when the courts decided against them.

"Chile has not confiscated anything," he emphasized. According to Chilean law, foreign corporations have to be payed back for their properties only if these properties are worth more, than the amount of excess profits made from them. In the case of the copper companies, whose profits were about 50% a year, it turned out that they really owed Chile money, rather than the other way around, as these companies have claimed.

He called for the countries of Latin America to join with the countries of Asia and Africa in building a common defense against interference in their countries by imperialism. This common defense against imperialism is fast becoming a reality. "Chile is not alone." The dockworkers of Sweden and Belgium refused to unload copper from Chile that was to be turned over to the Kennecott Corporation as payment for their nationalized property. Cuba, which itself is under a U.S. blockade, is giving Chile its support. The socialist countries are also giving aid. Allende is scheduled to visit China after the first of the year.

The African copper-producing countries of Zaire and Zambia have joined with Peru in refusing to have any dealings with Kennecott Copper. Good trade relations have been established between Chile and other Latin American nations, like Argentina and Peru. Hundreds of thousands of Mexicans turned out to greet Allende when he toured their country, shouting "we are all for you, do not give up."

It is the support of these peoples together with the sacrifices and struggle of the Chilean people which has put Chile on the road to true independence.



At UN, 250 demonstrate, demanding U.S. keep out of Chile. Guardian-photo

After the speech, U.S. ambassador to the UN George Bush, ran to the defense of the corporations attacked by Allende. He said "We don't think we are imperialists. We reject the theory that the profit motive is a system of exploitation."

There are millions of homeless, unemployed, malnourished people in Chile and around the world who are calling George Bush a liar and who are shouting: "No more dependence!" "Let's put an end to intervention!" "Death to imperialism!"

Imperialism, although hurt, still has not been driven out of Chile. The puppets of Kennecott Copper and ITT are consolidating their power in the government and army and involving hundreds of the reactionary elements among the petit-bourgeoisie for civil war. Allende has been stopped almost every time he tries to move and has been forced to make concessions to the imperialists. His election to office does not mean an end to the struggle, but rather the beginning because the imperialists never give up without a fight. With their great determination and strength and with the support of the workers and oppressed nations of the world, the Chilean people will surely win. (submitted)

Korean Unity Threatens U.S. Hold

On June 25, 1950, in one of many attempts to dominate the Pacific, U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Korea (similar to the war of aggression launched against Vietnam). Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Il Sung, the people of Korea rose in resistance and dealt the aggressor troops a telling blow.

Twenty-seven years have lapsed since the arti-

ficial division of Korea, and 19 years since the end of the Korean war. The division of Korea is primarily due to the interference and aggression of U.S. imperialism (and secondarily Japanese imperialism) and runs totally counter to the wishes and desires of the Korean people.

On October 7, 1950, due to U.S. domination, a resolution slandering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an aggressor was illegally

adopted at the 5th session of the UN General Assembly and a decision was made to set up the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Today the UN continues to give its name to 40,000 U.S. troops still in south Korea. These troops are part of the economic and military support given by the U.S. to successive fascist regimes in the south.

This occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists has had a two-fold purpose. First, it insures the continued super-exploitation of the Korean people and enables the U.S. imperialists to draw out super profits. The average Korean worker is paid \$35 a month for working for U.S. companies such as Motorola.

Second, the occupation is an attempt to encircle the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea with hostile forces in order to try and weaken the socialist camp and to try and stop the spread of China's and north Korea's political influence. South Korea also serves as a base area for aggressive attacks against China and the rest of Asia.

The imperialists' aggressive schemes are more and more being exposed to the people of the world. The worldwide support for the People's Republic of China is daily growing as is evidenced in the admission of China to the UN.

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Original painting in the Pyongyang Museum of the Korean Revolution depicts 15-year struggle against Japanese imperialist rule.

In Chicago:

African Liberation Rally

On November 19, over 200 people gathered in Chicago to express their solidarity with the liberation struggles in Southern Africa, at a conference sponsored by a large coalition of anti-imperialist and progressive groups.

There were speakers representing FRELIMO (the Mozambique Liberation Front) and PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands). The speakers led the crowd in shouts of solidarity: "Viva FRELIMO!" and "La Luta Continua!" An excellent film, "La Luta Continua," showed how the Angolan struggle liberates the people, and how, in the course of the struggle, women have gained equality with men. This film was made by an Afro-American Lawyer, Bob Van Lierop, who works with FRELIMO.

The conference emphasized the support the U.S. government gives to the racist colonial dictatorships in South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. American business interests have controlling interests in South Africa. These include Chase-Manhattan Bank, Caterpillar, Continental Bank, Gulf Oil and International Harvester. Green Berets presently are being sent to South Africa as "advisors." Portuguese pilots are trained in the United States to carry on counter-insurgency and napalm bombing in Mozambique.

PORTUGUESE TORTURE

Sharfudine Khan, FRELIMO's representative in the U.S., described Portugal's vicious colonial regime in Mozambique: the bombing, killings, and refinements of torture by which the Portuguese ^{deported} ~~col-~~ ^{the people of Mozambique.} ~~the U.S. government,~~ which gives the Portuguese millions of dollars every year and ships them arms which they use in Mozambique. Portuguese colonialism is also supported by the fascist regime of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Israel who talk of invading Mozambique to help suppress the liberation struggle. But the freedom fighters cannot be overcome. They are determined to win and their struggle is a just one for national liberation. They have the support of the people of the world. Recently the cause of African liberation was given the support of a majority of U.N. nations.

FRELIMO makes a distinction between a system which oppresses them, and the people. They know that the American people do not oppress them, but the U.S. government does. A broad group of black and white people at the Chicago conference expressed their solidarity with the freedom fighters in Africa, and discussed ways to support their struggle.

The representative of PAIGC described how a new society is being built in the liberated areas of

Angola. Although these continue to be bombed (with bombs made in U.S.A.), schools are being set up and houses built, agriculture is being improved and industrial development is beginning. Foreign imperialist governments are still doing their best to stop the people of Angola from enjoying and developing their own country; the French and Portuguese claim, for instance, that only whites should enjoy the freedom of speech. Revolution is the only cure for the sickness of this small group of imperialists who kill and oppress the people of Africa for their own super profits

Support for the liberation struggles of the African people is growing in the U.S. This conference is one sign of it, and there are many other signs. In Madison, Wisconsin, \$18,000 was

raised for FRELIMO by a hunger hike. The Liberation Support Movement sent a printing press and trained printers to Mozambique. Strike support money was sent to Namibia, where miners started a national strike. U.S. longshoremen in Baltimore and Baton Rouge have refused to unload the cargoes of nickel, platinum and chrome that U.S. companies continue to import from Rhodesia in defiance of the UN boycott on this country's products.

The people of the world will unite behind these freedom fighters, as they have behind the Vietnamese; the liberation armies will surely defeat the colonialists, because their struggle is a just one and so it wins the support of the majority of people of the world.

(submitted)



The people of Southern Africa have won great victories in their struggle for independence against imperialism and colonialism.

Revisionists Join Pepsi Generation

For many decades an important war has been going on, not a war of guns and bombs and napalm, but a war of sugary syrup and carbonated water. This is the war between the Coca Cola company and Pepsico Inc. to see which will quench the thirsts of the world, and which will just become another empty aftertaste. Recently, a major battle was concluded when Pepsi won exclusive rights to turn on the Russian people to the Pepsi generation.

The 240 million Russian people represent an extremely important market to Pepsi, and so in order to win it they sent to Moscow their most important representative—Richard Nixon. Nixon has been representing Pepsi for many years now, beginning in the 1959 trade fair when, as Vice-President, he steered Nikita Khrushchev by the Pepsi booth for a publicity shot of Khrushchev drinking from a Pepsi cup.

In return, Pepsi has been generous to Mr. Nixon. In 1962, when Nixon became a stockbroker, Pepsi immediately transferred its account to his firm. While Nixon was getting ready to run for president in 1968, Pepsi financed a number of campaign tours under the pretext of "business missions."

Coca-Cola, of course, finds it abhorrent that the U.S. chief executive should lower himself to functioning as a business executive in Moscow especially when he is not their business executive. One Coke spokesman complained, "there isn't any doubt that Nixon played a role," in the Pepsi deal, and "His influence had to come in there somehow."

Pepsico, doesn't believe that Nixon had any direct connection with the deal. Kendall indignantly denies such charges, and terms them, in typical corporate language, a bunch of "baloney." Perhaps Kendall is just being modest, not wanting to publicize his long term close friendship with Nixon.

In fact, it was at Kendall's request that Nixon steered Khrushchev into that Pepsi booth in 1959. Kendall credits that with saving his job, "I've always said that if I've been devoted to Nixon and if I've been able to help him, I'm just trying to pay him back, he saved my job." Kendall has done a good job in paying Nixon back. He contributed no less than \$25,000 to Nixon's 1972 campaign, in addition to serving as chairman of the business-industry division of the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

If the goodwill displayed by Nixon to Pepsico is heartwarming, that shown by the Soviet government to Nixon can give you heartburn. One Soviet diplomat said that Nixon's friendship with Kendall was known in Moscow and "didn't hurt" Pepsi's case.

In the Soviet Union, once-proud birthplace of socialism, the signs of capitalist restoration are everywhere. U.S. corporations are opening up and the Russian workers are once again being exploited. The Soviet government has responded with a change in the old slogan, "The workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." to "You've got a lot to live, and Pepsi's got a lot to give."



Year of Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

On April 22 over 30,000 people marched through the streets of San Francisco, demanding that the Nixon administration agree to the Seven-Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Joined by demonstrators in many U.S. cities, this was the first time that the U.S. anti-war movement took a stand in complete support of the Vietnamese solution to the war. It undoubtedly was an important force which led to Nixon's sending Henry Kissinger to meet with the Vietnamese in Paris.

Another significant turn in the anti-war movement took place on November 4, when thousands of people took part in demonstrations in many cities. This protest to the war as with several previous protest demonstrations, was mainly composed of national minorities and workers, as well as students, and was organized by coalitions of anti-imperialist organizations. These militant anti-imperialist protests were in sharp contrast to the pacifist and chauvinist marches that the Trotskyists and CPUSA revisionists had previously organized.

The April 22 and November 4 demonstrations take on even greater significance when compared to the rallies that the Socialist Workers' Party, a Trotskyist group, held on November 18. This demonstration, carried out under slogans which openly attacked the Vietnamese for negotiating with the U.S., were unable to draw any support. The people in the U.S. will not be moved by the pro-imperialist chauvinist line of the Trotskyists which call the Vietnamese attempts at a just end to the war, "sell-out!"

In addition to the anti-war movement, a new upsurge in the student movement has been developing. A nation-wide response to the murder of the two black students at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is growing and the temporary lull in the campus movement is coming to an end.

Demanding decent educational facilities and education more relevant to the lives of black people, the students at Baton Rouge were met with resistance and violence by the Louisiana State officials. The events at Southern University were simply more evidence that the demands for equality will not be met by the rulers of this country so long as imperialism exists.

Baton Rouge was also the scene of two other important battles this year. Earlier in the year, police attacked a demonstration where members of the Black Muslims were speaking. Like the murder at Southern University, police opened fire in the crowd killing two black people.

Later in the year, Louisiana longshoremen with the support of Southern U. students refused to unload chromium, shipped here from Rhodesia, against the sanctions of the United Nations, demonstrating solidarity with the black freedom fighters in Africa.



The new upsurge in the anti-imperialist struggle was sharpest as it has been in the past, in the South, where the history of racial oppression, slavery and resistance has a long bloody record.

The defense of a score of black political prisoners like Billy Dean Smith, Angela Davis, Ruchell Magee, Henry Whitlock and the Soledad Brothers mobilized millions of people in support against the fascist repression of the Afro-American people in general and their political leaders in particular. This struggle was joined by a growing number of white people as well as black.

1972 was also marked by new awakenings of the Chicano, Puerto Rican and Asian-American peoples for the democratic rights and national freedom. Hundreds of people have rallied to the defense of Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz who heroically told the truth about the oppression and murder of his people. In September, Chicanos from all across the country gathered in El Paso for the La Raza Unida Party convention. More than 2,000 delegates took a firm stand against imperialism's policies around the world.

Massive demonstrations took place during the past year in support of Puerto Rican Independence as Puerto Rico's colonial status under U.S. monopoly rule became clearer for all to see. This has been coupled with the fight to free the many Puerto Rican political prisoners in U.S. jails, like Carlos Feliciano, who have opposed the attempts of the government to enslave their people.

In Chinatown on the East and West Coast and in other Asian-American communities, the struggle against discrimination and imperialist aggression has grown.

The government's attempts to persecute the Arab minority in this country, following the Olympic games in Munich, was met with demonstrations throughout the world, demanding democratic rights for Arabs and "Independence for Palestine."

NATIVE AMERICANS ON MOVE

The struggle of the minority peoples in the U.S. has been spearheaded this year by a growing militant force, the movement of the Native American Indians, hundreds of whom seized government buildings to make their protests heard against the government's encroaching on their land, breaking treaties and denying of basic rights.

All in all, the struggles of the various peoples oppressed within the borders of the U.S. has sharpened, expanded and grown in political consciousness. The growing unity between these movements and the general movement of the workers means the imminent destruction of the rule of the U.S. monopolies.

Without a communist party, the people have nothing. For the past two decades, the heroic struggles of the people have taken place without the conscious guidance which Marxism-Leninism is able to give.

1972 was marked by a rapid development and growth of the communist movement in the U.S. which has taken up the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to build a new communist party.

Several of the leading communist organizations have grown in size and maturity and have made moves towards unity. In May the Georgia Communist League and the October League merged in principled unity to become the October League League (M-L). The merger of these two groups and the growth of the OL into a national organization with growing links to the working class is a good sign. It signifies a growing trend towards unity of the communist movement. This coupled with the growth of the anti-imperialist peoples' movement has created the necessary conditions for a more advanced conscious struggle.

The prospects for 1973 are even brighter. Coupled with the increasingly favorable international situation, the defeats of U.S. imperialism around the world and the growing isolation of the two imperialist super-powers, the conditions for revolutionary struggle here in the U.S. have never been better.

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE
TO WIN STILL GREATER VICTORIES!

Defend Mead 40!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Mead had a hard time covering up their racist policies during the course of the testimony. An older black worker, under questioning, stated that he had worked for Mead for over 20 years. One of the arbitrators interrupted—"In all this time, have you ever been offered any promotion?" The worker answered negatively, and the Mead lawyers immediately began to protest, "Mead's promotion policies are not on trial here!"

Political red-baiting was also employed by the company to use as evidence against some of the workers, especially members of the October League. The company lawyers introduced "The Red Worker," an October League newspaper, as evidence. When asked by the defense, they stated that, "We are trying to prove that a small group of professional troublemakers were the cause of the labor dispute at Mead." This showed how desperate the company was to shift the burden of the cause of the strike onto the familiar scapegoat of "outside agitators." But the bulk of the workers' testimony directly contradicted this, showing Mead itself to be the real cause of the labor unrest.

RACIST UNION LEADERSHIP

While the union racist leadership had openly opposed the strike while it was going on, by the time the settlement was made, they had changed their attitude to trying to be helpful. This change in attitude had a direct relationship to the fact that union elections are coming up soon, and the union leadership knew that unless they could gain the confidence of the workers who had supported the strike, they had a good chance of being thrown out.

The union leadership offered the fired workers the services of their legal team, and as long as there were a large number of workers attending the arbitration, the union lawyers defended the workers militantly. However, in spite of consistent requests on the part of the workers, the union itself refused to make a direct demand to the company that the fired workers be returned to their jobs. In addition, the union refused to give the fired workers any financial assistance, even though many of them have been put out of work for over three months now.

The workers on the inside have been showing their solidarity with their fired brothers and sisters ever since the strike ended on October 5th. They have had a continuous slowdown in three major departments and will continue it until everyone is rehired. The workers have been circulating a petition around the plant, trying to widen the support for the people on the outside. At monthly department meetings in every department in the plant the workers have sent representatives to raise the demand, "REHIRE THE 40 FIRED WORKERS!"

All these activities have been carried out under the direction of the Mead Caucus of Rand and File Workers, the organization built by the workers during the course of their seven-week strike. The caucus has also directed fundraising both inside the plant and from sympathetic workers and other people in the Atlanta area.

The Mead workers are enthusiastic. Coming out of their strike, they have been able to maintain their unity and fighting spirit and continue their struggle inside the plant. They are determined to see their fired brothers and sisters back in the plant and call on all progressive people to support them in their efforts.

40 MEAD WORKERS ARE STILL OUT OF WORK!

Give what you can to:

Mead Strike Fund
2186 Polar Rock Ave. SW
Atlanta, Georgia

400,000 Last Year

End the Fascist Deportations!

The Mexican nationals working in the United States have been subject to the most exploitive and abusive practices in this century and have had some of the most repressive legislation enacted against them. Yet, according to conservative estimates, in the past year more than a million Mexican nationals "legally" or "illegally" entered the U.S. in search of employment.

As a result, the U.S. Immigration deported almost 400,000 Mexican aliens last year supposedly because they were here illegally. In addition both the California and U.S. legislatures either considered or passed bills to curb the use of "illegal" aliens.

According to a study conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) most of the deportees were poor agricultural laborers and were expelled after harvest time without a cent. The author of the study, Jorge Bustamante, also said that "these Mexicans live in the U.S. in a situation of complete slavery, with terrible working conditions imposed by the American owners, without regard to any of precepts of law or humanity."

In addition, the Mexican nationals living here are more often than not subject to the most brutal of police practices. Two years ago, for example, four Mexican nationals were murdered by the Los Angeles Police Department when officers went to the wrong address while looking for a robbery suspect. Later, city officials were forced to admit that the shootings were a "tragic mistake" only after a strong outcry of protest from the Chicano community.

Whether the Mexican national is here "legally" or not (that is to say with proper documentation or not) is rarely a key factor. During the height of the Depression in the 1930's, for example, more than one million Chicanos and people of Mexican ancestry with legal American citizenship were deported by the U.S. government under the notorious Deportation Act of 1929.

"The Mexican National, acting as a reserve army of labor for U.S. business, is allowed in when the occasion warrants it and is indiscriminantly deported when he is no longer needed."

Having very few, if any rights, the Mexican national suffers the final humiliation of being subject to racial insults: he is called a "wetback," a "lazy Mex," a "spic," a "bean-eater," a "T.J.," or just plain "greaser."

Without legal rights and without the protection of the unions, Mexican nationals are easy victims of exploitation and sometimes are not even paid at all. As a result, Mexican nationals get the most back-breaking and degrading jobs for the most meager pay. Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz, for example, cited the plight of most Mexican aliens in his airport press conference when he related that his first employer in the United States refused to pay him for two years. The same employer also threatened to call the immigration authorities if he complained; eventually Chavez-Ortiz became so hungry that he was forced to eat out of garbage cans because he had no money and was finally driven to his plane hijacking to have his story heard.

Mexican workers have always had an easy time getting across the border. As a matter of fact, once they are across the border they are "tolerated" by U.S. Immigration Officials simply because they are very profitable for agri-business in the Southwest. A big farmer in El Paso, Texas put it very succinctly when he said, "What we want of the Border Patrol is to let in enough wetbacks for us to get our crops harvested and to keep the others out."

However, the extent to which the Mexican nationals are tolerated depends on the demands of the U.S. economy. The Mexican national, acting as a reserve army of labor for U.S. business, is allowed in when the occasion warrants it and is indiscriminately deported when he is no longer needed.



"What we want of the Border Patrol is to let in enough wetbacks for us to get our crops harvested and to keep the others out." (A big farmer in El Paso, Texas.)

Thus, during the 1930's when large numbers of unemployed workers would have added fuel to the already existing social turmoil, massive deportations of Chicanos and Mexican nationals were carried out thereby killing two birds with one stone. For one, the deportations drastically reduced the unemployment figures and thus lessened the threat of a worker's revolt and two, they also created a racist hysteria which diverted the white workers' anger away from the government onto the Mexicans.

Today, with the U.S. economy again on the rocks, the government together with some of the labor leaders are raising the same hysterical and racist cries. Congressman Peter Rodino (D.-N.J.) chairman of the House subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality, said recently that illegal aliens not only displace American workers, but "depress wages" and also "burden the welfare rolls." In other words he has put the blame for this country's economic crisis on the Mexican and other foreign workers.

REACTIONARY RODINO BILL DIES IN SENATE

As a result he introduced legislation which would impose penalties on employers who "knowingly" hired illegal aliens. The Rodino Bill as it has become known, was passed by the House but the

Senate killed it in the face of strong opposition from the Chicano community. A similar measure the Dixon Arnet law, was passed by the California legislature but was later ruled unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court.

The immigration of Mexican nationals has been a controversial issue for several decades. Labor unions, including Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers, have clamored for restrictive legislation against Mexican nationals on the grounds that "illegal" aliens are used as strike breakers and that they depress wages.

However it is interesting to note that these same labor leaders and congressional spokesmen do not use the same arguments against the immigration of Cubans or Hungarian refugees who fled socialist countries and are also used as scabs. Since 1960 more than half-a-million Cubans, most of them

small capitalists and landowners, have come to the United States, yet not one Congressman has raised the cry that they "displace American workers" or that they "depress wages."

The U.S. continues to be a "land of opportunity" to every anti-communist, fascist and quislings fleeing peoples' victories around the world.

HISTORY OF DEPORTATIONS

The use of Mexican nationals as cheap labor and then their subsequent deportation by U.S. Immigration officials is a practice that runs throughout the annals of American history. At the turn of the century, U.S. businessmen lured hundreds of thousands of hungry and unemployed Europeans by telling them fantastic stories of wealth in this country. Later when the immigrants arrived they were forced to work for slave wages in the sweat shops in the East and Midwest.

When these immigrants fought back against the bosses by organizing the first labor unions, they were jailed and executed—like the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. The lucky ones were simply deported by the thousands.

The deportation of Mexican workers from the U.S. is simply one more part of this country's ruthless oppression of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It is the imperialist domination of the Mexican economy which depresses the wages of the Mexican workers, drives them from the land and into the cities where they are left without jobs and finally across the border in a desperate attempt to feed their families.

With the development of a strong Chicano movement in the Southwest and the developing struggle for independence in Mexico, strike-breaking tactics and herding workers back and forth across the border will become more difficult for the capitalists.

However, the workers of the U.S. must rally against fascist deportation laws and moves of all kind that attack the Mexican worker for the economic problems inherent in the U.S. capitalist system. Especially here in the Southwest, an area stolen long ago through outright aggression from Mexico, we must unite to defend the rights of the Mexican workers.

White Boycotts - Who Profits?

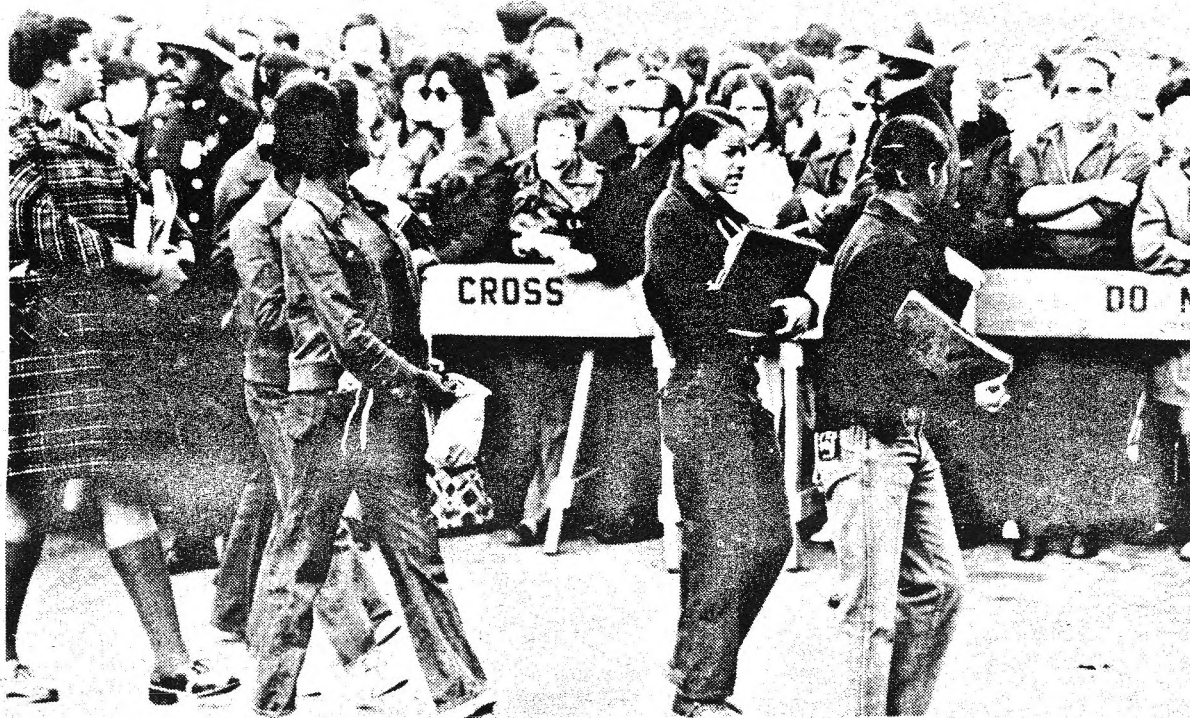
The recent white boycotts of schools in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn have once again put the issue of bussing in the headlines. What are the issues behind the bussing question? Should we be for or against bussing? Let's examine these questions.

The situation in Brooklyn that led to the bussing of 32 black children to JHS 211 is a typical one. The school in the black community is terribly overcrowded, so the 32 were assigned to JHS 211 in Canarsie. Even though most black parents would rather have their children go to local community schools, and even though they knew of the danger from racist attacks which their children faced, they bravely allowed their children to be bussed to Canarsie where chances exist for a better education in the less crowded, better equipped white schools where the more qualified teachers work. In taking this step, the black parents were also struggling for the future of all black children who for so long have been imprisoned within the ghetto life and the ghetto schools where drugs and gangfighting are encouraged daily by the government and police and where police harassment and a jail record are common experiences for a majority of black students.

PROFITS IN WHITE SUPREMACY

White parents of JHS 211 reacted strongly—they felt that they already had their "quota" of black students and were afraid that their schools were going to get overcrowded and deteriorate. The local bankers and real estate agents had done a good job of whipping up hysteria, telling the whites that neighborhood houses were about to drop in value because black people were coming in. Covering up the real reasons behind deteriorating schools and urban life in general, covering up the millions of dollars in graft and corruption that are stolen from the schools, covering up the billions that are spent each year on U.S. aggression overseas that could be spent on education and covering up the big killings of the real estate tycoons off of changing neighborhoods, the capitalists were able to use racist lies to pit white worker against black.

The only time segregation is really opposed by the government is when black people try to organize themselves for better community schools or equality on the job. It is here that the capitalists deny funds for all-black schools, scream about "black racism" and black caucuses, etc. and attack the moves on the part of Blacks, Asians and Chicanos for "community control" of their schools.



Guardianphoto by Per-Olaf Odman

Black students, not afraid, walk past white parents and into Canarsie Jr. High School 211 in Brooklyn.

The whole system of exploitation in the U.S. grew up and was based upon the slavery and oppression of the Black people, along with division of the U.S. working class along national and racial lines. With Blacks bearing the brunt of this oppressive policy of white supremacy, the entire working class in the North as well as South has been held back.

In the South, until the 1960's segregated school systems were legal—that is encouraged by law. Black children were bussed past white schools and vice versa in order to maintain segregation. At that time it was the Wallaces and the same politicians who scream against bussing now, who were for it then, when it reinforced segregation. Now, like in the North, segregation is maintained by the segregation of neighborhoods while so-called "Civil Rights Laws" are enacted regularly to pacify the people.

HISTORY OF RACISM

The system of school segregation is a direct result of the historic enslavement of Black people. The special oppression of one section of the working class holds back all working people, including whites. For example, in the South where the history of white supremacy and the plantation system has left its deepest mark, here is where the educational system is the worst of all.

Georgia is number-one and Mississippi number-two in percentage of school drop-outs and in illiteracy rates among black and white students. So we can see that by taking a racist stand towards the 32 black students, the Canarsie boycotters are dooming their children to poor education in every sense of the word.

The rich people in this country know all too well that one way to keep poor people down is to keep them ignorant. This is why it was illegal during slavery for a slaveowner to teach his slaves to read and write. This form of slavery still exists today.

Although all U.S. citizens supposedly have a "right" to an education, children from the working class are kept practically illiterate in order to keep them in the jobs which the capitalists need filled the most. Of course they want all the best jobs at the top filled by their own sons.

According to their own statistics, only about 10% of high school graduates are equipped to read or write above the level of a sixth grader. The working class schools are rapidly deteriorating due to lack of funds, especially in the ghettos and barrios. While different capitalist politicians may take different positions on the bussing question, they all try and use the question to divide the workers and keep the educational level down.

WHITES MUST BE WON!

But racism and white supremacy are the real issues behind the bussing question. As long as the white workers like those in Canarsie can be moved to take the side of the landlords and the real estate owners against other workers on the bussing question, they will not be able to take a step forward as part of the working class struggle and their neighborhood will be a stronghold of reaction.

The politicians know this and that is why they focus on this issue to set one group of the people against the other and build a fascist political base for themselves among a section of the working class. They also want black parents to view all whites as the enemy. In each case they want the people fighting each other to take the heat off themselves while they line their pockets with payoffs and real estate profits.

The Canarsie boycotts are plainly racist—they are organized by fascist elements for the sole purpose of whipping up race hysteria. They also point up the need for political action in neighborhoods like this, in order to bring a majority of white workers into a unified stand with Black, Chicano, Asian and other minority peoples demanding an end to segregation, racial discrimination and demanding decent education for all.



"WE WILL FIGHT FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT!"

Letters:

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

While we love our heritage and demand respect for our national character, we clearly recognize the counter-revolutionary nature of the very idea of una raza unida, and we must fight the perpetration of racial myths. It would be well for us to remember the crimes and atrocities that we Chicanos as a people have carried out against the Native Americans (especially Pueblo Indians) as well as how much we have suffered at the hands of capitalism and racism.

Racism is a tool of the ruling class to divide the proletariat and all oppressed people. It is our duty to smash white chauvinism, but we must also nip Chicano chauvinism in the bud.

We do not need better "politicos." We need to organize the proletariat and its allies into class-conscious organization—particularly a Marxist-Leninist party which will lead the struggles of all oppressed classes.

We also need to study and apply the science of Marxism-Leninism to analyse the concrete conditions of the Southwest to develop a strategy for the area in cooperation with the struggles of the world's people against U.S. imperialism.

We realize that there are many, many good comrades in LRUP. We also recognize the possibilities LRUP holds for becoming a progressive force in the fight for equal rights for all oppressed peoples, and in the fight for socialism. Many of the demands of LRUP are demands that further the interests of the proletariat: the struggle against white chauvinism, the support and publicizing of the struggles of the Chicano workers against racism and for better working conditions, and the support for the independence of Puerto Rico.

We make these criticisms in the spirit of comradely struggle and because without them LRUP will certainly degenerate into the backwaters of chauvinism and reaction. Agitational work must be carried on among the rank and file of LRUP to arm them, so that they may be able to purge LRUP of backward elements and convert LRUP into a powerful weapon of the Chicano proletariat and peasantry in the struggle against capitalism. This attempt derives once again from the petit-bourgeois nature of the leaders of the LRUP who recognize the powerful potential of the Chicano proletariat and peasantry. In the place of class struggle one finds metaphysical ideas of Chicanismo.

¡Viva el comunismo!
¡Viva las luchas de los pueblos oprimidos!

M.R.
Nuevo Mexico

THE CALL welcomes letters and criticisms from our readers. We ask that they be kept to two pages, double spaced. They should be mailed to THE CALL, P.O. Box 2278, Bell Gardens, California 90201

Korean Unity

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea is the uppermost national desire of the Korean people. In recent years, the demand for reunification of the homeland has mounted among the people of both north and south Korea.

In the south this took the form of demonstrations and mass struggles. The mere mention of reunification in the south became a crime punishable by a long prison term or execution. These acts of repression only strengthened the determination of the people. It was due to this mounting unrest that the Pak regime agreed to begin talks with the north in hopes of subduing the increasing pressure from the people.

On October 17, after all other attempts to put down the people's movement had failed, martial law was declared by the Pak regime in south Korea. The reasons given for this were to "Fundamentally reform the political structure of south Korea" and to cope with the "rapidly changing international scene around us" and to facilitate negotiations and reunification with the north.

This is a clear sign that the south Korean rulers fear the south Korean people. It is an act designed to crush the movement for peaceful reunification of the country, and to intensify the suppres-

sion of the people demanding democratic rights and freedom. But the movement for reunification has grown with each passing day.

On July 4, 1972, a joint statement by north and south Korea was issued. In the statement both sides affirmed the three principles of reunification of the homeland laid down by Kim Il Sung and reached agreement on a number of other questions.

These principles are: 1) National self-determination and the rejection of outside interference in Korea's internal affairs; 2) Great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and systems; and 3) Reunification should be attained by peaceful means, each side refraining from the use of arms against the other side.

Worldwide protest against U.S. interference in Korea is growing. Algeria and 28 other countries have asked for the inclusion of the item—"Creation of Favorable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the agenda of the 27th session of the General Assembly of the UN. The original proposal on July 17th pointed out: "The Korean question directly involves the responsibility of the UN, which intervened militarily in the events of 1950 in Korea, gives the cover of its flag to the United States troops and other foreign troops stationed in south Korea."

The U.S. along with other imperialists rejected this proposal stating that discussion on the Korean question would "hamper" the negotiations between the two governments.

The answer to this question is simple. The key to solving the Korean question lies with the Korean people. As Kim Il Sung, chairman of the Korean Workers' Party, said: "The Korean question must be left to the Korean people so that they may solve it by themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any interference of outside forces." The proposal put forth by the 29 countries deals with the question of how to eliminate foreign interference. Even though this proposal was defeated when it came to a vote it is indicative of the growing opposition to U.S. imperialism and a real blow to U.S. imperialism in Korea and around the world.

The removal of outside interference, namely U.S. imperialism, and the peaceful reunification of Korea deserves the full support of the people of the United States. In this country the American-Korean Friendship and Information Center located in New York City is circulating a petition to the heads of UN delegations urging that UN members approve the Algerian initiative for discussion on the Korean question. (For more information write them at 160 5th St. N.Y., N.Y. 10010) (Submitted)



Third World

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

In the past period we have witnessed the attempts of the imperialists to keep People's China out of the United Nations smashed. Steps have been taken to end U.S. domination in Korea and for the re-unification of north and south Korea.

In the Middle East, the expansionism of Soviet social-imperialism has been dealt a telling blow by the Egyptian government, which expelled thousands of Soviet military advisors from Egyptian soil. This was done in response to Soviet attempts to harness the Arab peoples' struggle against Zionism and for Palestinian liberation.

The people of Latin America have risen up in a sharp battle to end imperialist plunder of their fishing rights and to restore the 200-mile limit on their fishing sea rights. The Chilean people's movement against foreign domination has grown and made some significant advances, increasing the determination of the people to carry the struggle through to the end. There is no lull of this movement in sight.

The whole continent of Africa is shaking with revolutionary struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination. In short, the third world countries are a scene of great turmoil and upheaval.

Today it has become the duty of the working class and the revolutionary forces within the U.S. to support every move, no matter how small it may be, on the part of the third world countries, to break away from imperialist domination. We must demonstrate proletarian internationalism and firm up the unity between the working class and the oppressed peoples and nations.

Those who refuse to combat the expansionist drives of their own government because the governments in these oppressed countries are not revolutionary enough or not socialist, will in the final analysis only be aiding those expansionist drives. The great teacher V.I. Lenin waged a furious struggle against this type of purism. Writing on the national question he said,

"To imagine that social revolution is conceivable without revolts by the small nations in the colonies and in Europe, without revolutionary outbursts by a section of the petty bourgeoisie with all its prejudices, without a movement of the politically non-conscious proletarian and semi-proletarian masses against oppression by the landowners, the church and the monarchy, against national oppression, etc. . . . to imagine all this is to repudiate social revolution! . . . Whoever expects a 'pure' social revolution will never live to see it. Such a person pays lip service to revolution without understanding what revolution is."

(*"The Discussion of Self-determination Summed Up"* Selections from V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin on the National and Colonial Question, Calcutta Book House, p. 44)

The unity of the third world struggle for freedom and independence with the working class movement in the capitalist countries is growing stronger. The long reign of the imperialists and reactionaries the world over is drawing to an end. As Comrade Mao Tsetung said, "REVOLUTION IS THE MAIN TREND IN THE WORLD TODAY!"
