

THE CALL

"PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE!" — POLITICAL PAPER OF THE OCTOBER LEAGUE (M-L)

Vol. 2, Number 1 — THE CALL, Post Office Box 2278, Bell Gardens, California 90201 — October, 1973 — 25¢

FASCIST COUP IN CHILE

WORLDWIDE PROTESTS MOUNT

Mexico City, Mexico—A crowd of more than 5,000 turned out at the airport here to welcome Hortensia Busse de Allende and to protest the U.S.-backed military coup which overthrew and killed Chile's President Salvador Allende.

As the crowd chanted, "Allende! Allende! Down with Fascism!" Mexican President Luis Echeverria and his wife warmly embraced Mrs. Allende and the Mexican President went on to offer political asylum to anyone wishing to flee Chile.

Moved by the militant support of the Mexican people, Mrs. Allende gave a short speech, reporting that her husband had been killed in a gun battle with the fascists and that his last words were, "Long live the workers! Long live Chile!" She made an urgent plea for worldwide protest saying, "We know that many countries have declared days of mourning, that many others have held demonstrations at the United Nations. . . I want them to know what is happening in Chile. I want to hear the protests of all the countries of the world!"

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ON THE STRUGGLE IN CHILE

The international support for the struggle of the Chilean people began to swell as soon as the bloody facts of the September 11 coup became known. Immediately after the coup, working people, activists, and progressives in Paris, France and Milan, Italy jammed the streets 25,000-30,000 strong shouting, "Solidarity with Chile!"

In addition, the response of the various governments around the world was strong and quick:

—Argentina, which borders Chile to the east, opened its doors to refugees from the new military regime.

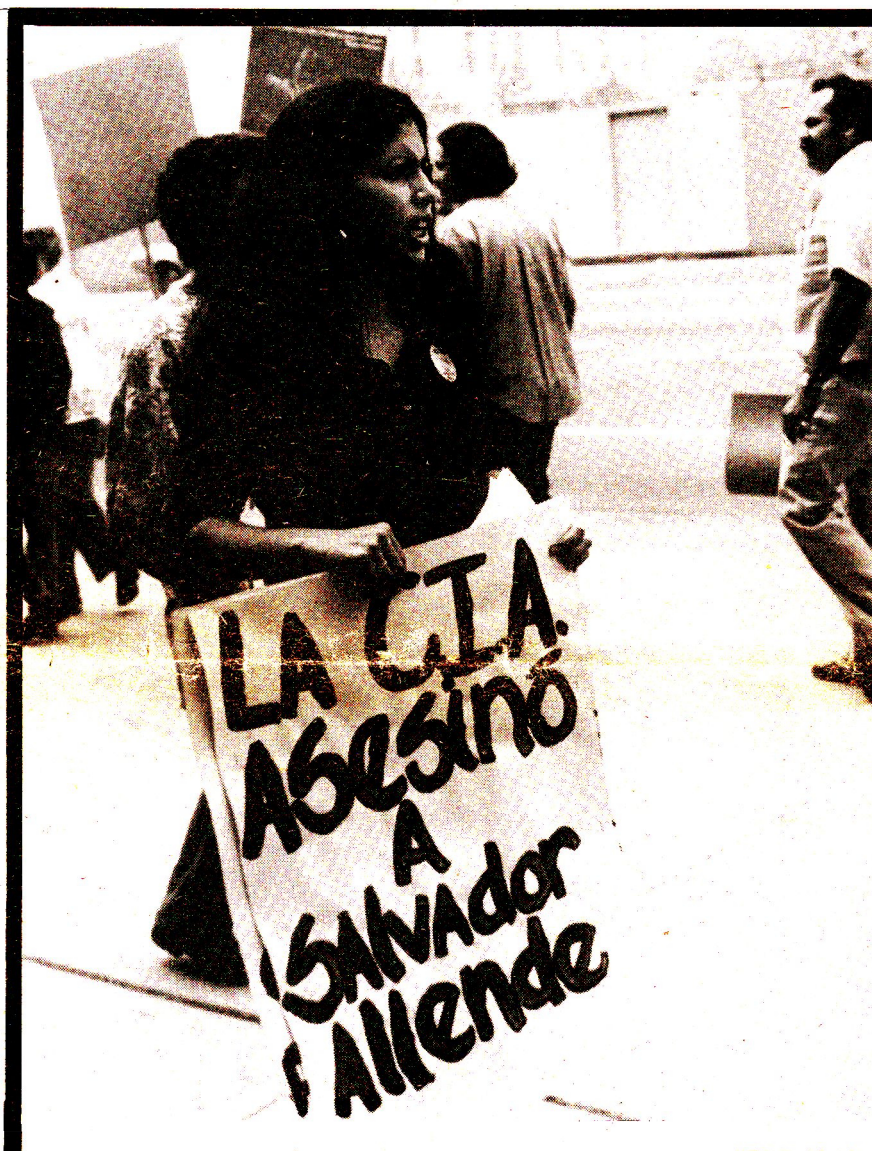
—Cuba, whose embassy in Santiago had been shelled during the fighting, spoke out at the United Nations condemning the coup. Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Alarcon charged the United States government with executing the coup through "Vulgar murderers dragged from the seamiest gutters and brothels that are the Pentagon and the CIA."

—Le Duan, First Secretary of the Vietnamese Workers Party, issued a strong statement in which he condemned the coup, and affirmed his confidence that the people's struggle in Chile would lead to final victory.

Here in the U.S. the news of the coup and Allende's death brought widespread anger and indignation. Rallies were immediately organized after the coup, in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, and New York while large mass demonstrations took place later in September.

THE CALL urges continued protests against the coup and urges that the broadest possible unity be forged in a powerful campaign to oppose the coup and the system of imperialism which led up to it.

CIA OUT OF CHILE!
US IMPERIALISM OUT OF LATIN AMERICA!
DOWN WITH FASCISM!
NO RECOGNITION OF THE JUNTA!

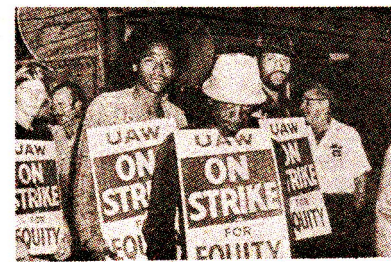


More than 500 people marched in a picket line in front of the federal building in downtown Los Angeles to protest the military coup that overthrew the popularly-elected government of Salvador Allende. During the rally, held after the picketing, speakers announced that the fascist junta in Chile had launched a campaign of terror against all supporters of the Popular Unity government and had massacred several thousand people. (CALL photo.)

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SIGN THE TREATY NOW!

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SECCION EN ESPAÑOL

THE CALL BEGINS SECOND YEAR

This issue of *The Call* begins our second year of publication. During our first year, *The Call* has stabilized, grown and played a significant role in the general anti-imperialist struggle and in the fight to bring socialism to this country.

Perhaps the main strength of *The Call* has been its close ties with the people and their daily struggles going on in the factories, communities and campuses around the country. Its growth has reflected the rapid growth of the October League as a national organization, and the growth of the entire movement here in the U.S. When we began a year ago there were some who were skeptical about our ability to put out such a paper regularly. They pointed to the great financial costs, the distribution difficulties, the problem of getting articles consistently written on a high level and yet readable and enjoyable.

The publication of *The Call* in its first year, on time each month, and with a growing section in Spanish (*El Clarin*) has gone a long way towards proving the need for such a paper, and towards showing that by relying on the vast resources and abilities of the masses, these problems can be overcome.

Another strength of *The Call* has been its ability to integrate the science of Marxism-Leninism with the day-to-day struggles of the people. This has hit directly at the notions that (1) "the working class is not interested in revolution or socialism" and must be fed the mush of economism; (2) that they are "only interested in dollars and cents and not world events and class struggle"; and that (3) "revolutionary theory is something reserved for the intellectuals." The main area of distribution and support for *The Call*, comes from the industrial workers and the oppressed minorities. It is they who have provided a stable base of support and readership for us.

The Call has also been an important weapon, not only against the imperialists, our main target, but against their agents and spokesmen within the peoples' movement. *The Call* has consistently taken on the twin evils of revisionism and ultra-"leftism." It has shown through lessons taken from the peoples' own experience, that unless we struggle against the opportunists in our own ranks, we will never be able to make a dent in the rule of the imperialists.

The Call has its weaknesses too and there is still much room for improvement. We haven't reached the level, content-wise or style-wise that we must. We are doing everything possible to make the paper broader and more popular without sacrificing the level of the content. Some of our weaknesses come from lack of experience and resources. We began a year ago with an editorial board and production staff that had never before put out a Marxist-Leninist newspaper. Through the year, we have learned much from others as well as from our own experience.

In the future, we hope to make *The Call* serve even more as a "collective organizer," to take a phrase from V. I. Lenin, that is, to use *The Call* as a tool to forge a new Communist Party in the U.S. along with broadly based united front organizations which fight for the immediate needs of the people and against imperialism and its fascist policies.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have supported *The Call*; who have sold it at the plant gates; subscribed; written articles; sent in financial donations and have given us criticisms and suggestions, without which we could never have made the advances we have. Thank you.

The Call staff.

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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 (EL CLARIN) with selected articles for the Latino communities.

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UAW MINI-STRIKE LEAVES AUTO WORKERS IN COLD

Woodcock Calls it a "Victory"

The shortest national strike in the history of the United Auto Workers took place Sept. 15-18, as UAW officials gave in on the key demands of the autoworkers and reached a quick settlement with Chrysler Corporation.

The settlement was in line with the general pattern set by leaders of the major unions so far this year and the package won during the strike was well within the government's guidelines. UAW President Leonard Woodcock had maintained throughout the negotiations that he wouldn't buck Nixon's game plan of fighting inflation by starving the workers. This quickie sell-out leaves the auto workers out in the cold, facing the rapid rise in the cost of living.

"We literally ran out of time," said Woodcock as he announced the strike following the expiration of the contract on Sept. 14. At that point, he said that matters of significant difference still remained to be settled before auto plants could be reopened.

Sixty-three hours later, Woodcock was urging workers to accept a contract which he claimed provided for "voluntary overtime" and a "big wage settlement." The big settlement was 25¢ and the voluntary overtime still makes nine hours a day and Saturday work mandatory.

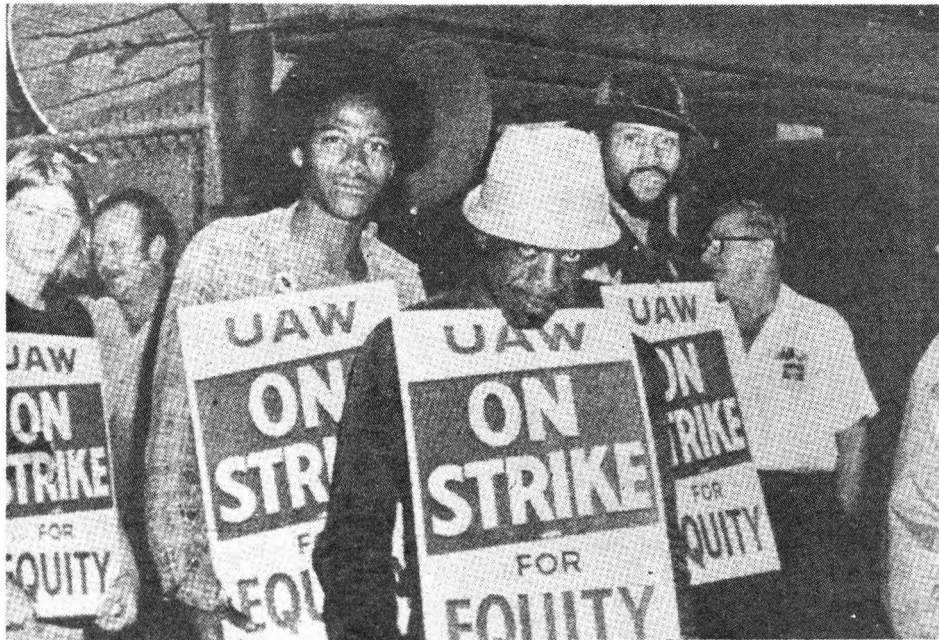
The sell-out on these two major issues was compounded by the leadership's dropping of every important point raised by the rank-and-file prior to negotiations. The badly needed dental plan was won, according to Woodcock—but actually it won't take effect until next year. Even then, it will be paid for, not out of the company's pocket, but through reductions in the cost-of-living allowance, which auto workers had sought to raise, not lower.

A joint company-union health and safety inspection system in the plants was outlined by the contract, but instead of focusing on improving the unsafe working conditions and the deadly speed-up, its responsibilities include checking up on workers and helping the companies overcome "drug use and alcoholism in the plant."

"What was the use of all the negotiating if that's all they were going to get?" asked a GM worker in Van Nuys California. Under the UAW strategy, negotiations will now move on to GM and Ford. A Chrysler worker at the Jefferson plant in Detroit had this to say: "What's the use of a quarter an hour raise when we have to work a 54-hour week and never have any time to spend with our families?"

While the local unions will still have the chance to refuse ratification of the contract, it is clear that the international leadership is doing all it can to prevent local strikes. Woodcock has already embarked on a nationwide campaign

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Woodcock's quickie-strike was designed to take the steam out of the growing upsurge in rank-and-file militancy. (Guardian Photo)

CALL EDITORIAL

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

Reacting with fear at possible rank-and-file unrest on the eve of the auto workers strike, the UAW leadership, headed by Leonard Woodcock lashed out at "radical groups" organizing among the workers.

In the September issue of UAW Solidarity, the voice of the Woodcock leadership, an article entitled, "Chrysler plant opens as UAW moves against illegal disruptions," appeared attacking so-called "irresponsible radical groups." The article threatened that the Woodcock leadership would not "tolerate incidents that shut down plants against the wishes of UAW members."

It referred to the wave of wildcat strikes and "early bird" strikes which shut down UAW plants around the country disturbing the contract negotiations. Expecting the sell-out which came, many locals walked off the job voicing their demands for an end to speed-up, forced overtime, and for decent wage increases. In Detroit, a rank-and-file struggle emerged against racial discrimination. In particular, the Jefferson Chrysler plant was shut down July 24 as two Black work-

ers with the support of hundreds of others, seized the power controls and shut the line down, winning demands against discrimination that the UAW leadership refused to take up at their negotiations.

This was followed by a wildcat at Chrysler Detroit Forge plant August 7 by workers complaining against dirty, hazardous conditions. When Chrysler fired active workers, with the approval of UAW Vice President, Douglas Fraser, the wildcat took place.

Workers at the Mack Avenue Chrysler plant followed with a 30-hour plant shut-down, at which time the UAW leadership called out hired thugs to beat up militants and "protect" the workers from themselves. The fascist goon squad was mobilized under the pretense of combatting "radicals" in a group called WAM. Two WAM members allegedly attacked two security guards. WAM is a group led by the police-agent Progressive Labor Party which has now claimed that they are the "leaders" of the Detroit wildcats. In fact, their self-building antics were meant to play right into the hands of Leonard Woodcock and his goons.

RADICALS IN AUTO

UAW leaders, Emil Mazey, Douglas Fraser and Irving Bluestone used WAM in order to launch attacks upon the genuine left and progressive forces who have been building rank-and-file caucuses throughout the country in opposition to their sell-out policies. Fraser, who is a long-time professional anti-communist said, "Any extremist movement that I am familiar with—and we've had quite a few in our history—are masters at exploiting a situation."

Solidarity commented that the goon squad the leadership mobilized was "reminiscent, in the view of many oldtimers, of the organizing days of the Thirties."

We would like to remind the editors of Solidarity that the Thirties were years marked by the most "radical" leadership the auto workers have ever had. The UAW was built with communists and radicals in the lead through struggles such as the Flint strike, when workers actually seized the plants and held them against company police and state troopers. It was in this heroic struggle that the UAW was born with radicals and communists like Wyndham Mortimer and Robert Travis in the forefront.

It is no wonder that the Woodcock leadership wants to turn the focus on "outside agitators" in order to take the heat off of its own wretched performance at the negotiations. If Woodcock, Fraser and Company had shown as much militancy against the company as they showed against wildcating workers, we would not be working forced overtime hours for such puny pay today.

OCTOBER, 1973—THE CALL—3

SOUTHERN WOODCUTTERS STRIKE FOR RIGHTS

Special from the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF)

Eastabuchie, Mississippi—More than 2,000 Black and white woodcutters in southern Alabama and Mississippi are on strike against the giant pulp and paper companies.

The strike was called by the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association (GPA) after the companies failed to respond to a list of demands made up by the GPA on August 24. The strike began two weeks later.

The woodcutters are the same ones who struck against the same companies in the fall of 1971. That strike startled the country because of the unity forged among Black and white workers in the Deep South.

The strikers resisted all attempts by the companies to divide them, and they eventually won an increase in the price paid for wood. Since that time, GPA has been building its strength at the grass roots. Its president, Fred Walters, said that the present strike came because woodcutters can no longer work under existing conditions.

"We have to furnish our own tool trucks, power saws, and accessories," he said. "The last few months of inflation have made life impossible for us."

The key demands involve higher pay for wood, a standard method of measuring and paying for wood (to eliminate cheating by the dealers who buy wood from the cutters), accident insurance to offset the hazardous conditions under which the cutters work, and an agreement by the paper and pulp industries to meet with GPA to "bring about changes we must have." This latter is, in effect, a demand for recognition of GPA as bargaining agent for the cutters.

On the third day of the strike, Scott Paper Co. and Allied Paper Co. sought a court injunction to stop the strike.

More such actions are expected. The companies told the court that the strike had cut the flow of wood to their yards by 80 per cent. Woodyards in 19 counties in Alabama and Mississippi were affected in the first few days of the strike. GPA leaders expected it to spread quickly to 10 more counties if the companies refuse to yield.

Meanwhile, GPA organizers continued to sign up hundreds of new members. When the strike began, GPA had 17 active locals. Organizers expected to charter several more in a few days.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Walters is confident of victory. He said: "Our strategic position is good because the mills have no wood reserves at all. And there was a paper shortage even before we went out. So they can't ignore us."

Woodcutters, who are called "producers" by the industry, sell their wood to dealers at woodyards. These dealers serve as agents for the big paper companies. Sixteen mills are affected by the strike—one in Louisiana, five in Mississippi, nine in Alabama, and one in Florida. These include such giants as International, Scott, St. Regis, Gulf States and Masonite.

Support from around the country is needed if the woodcutters are going to win. This includes funds, food and other material support for the strikers.

Further information can be obtained from:
GPA, P.O. Box 53, Eastabuchie, Miss. 29436
Phone: (601) 582-5184 or 477-8133

FOOD CRISIS SHARPENS

Nixon says: "We've never had it so good!"

The worst food crisis in thirty years confronts us. The crisis means disaster for the very poor and hardship for practically everyone. Some people, however, are completely untouched.

A waitress in a private businessmen's club in the financial district of a big city gives the following report: As the price of food and the cost of living skyrocket, clubs like these are about the only places where the flow of customers has remained pretty constant. Heads of the Bechtel Corporation and executives from PG&E seem to think nothing of spending \$8-10 every day for lunch. . . . While I'm serving these men their lunches, I constantly hear conversation about how these people are closing oil deals in Iran or investing their money in some thriving stock or buying out small companies and turning out huge deals. And yet, I barely make enough to pay my rent each month (Published in *Getting Together*).

Some rich people are now taking up vegetarianism as a fad, to get their pictures in the society pages and make it look like they're suffering. But, as this waitress' report shows, the ordinary working people know precisely how often and with what the rich are stuffing themselves. There is no food crisis for the big executives and financiers. In fact, they have never had it so good. Their income comes from profits and interest, and both of these are now at record highs. The rich are buying new yachts and limousines this year without reducing their intake of filet mignon and imported champagne.

The food price crisis has forced the middle class of independent businessmen and professionals, as well as the highly paid skilled tradesmen, to cut back sharply on the frills of life. They rarely go anymore to good restaurants, theatres and first-run movies. They do not invest much in stocks anymore. They cannot serve big steaks when they entertain at home. In order to buy new appliances and new cars, they are being forced to dip into their savings or go to the bank for another loan. They grumble and are quite dissatisfied at the plainer life they are being forced to live; but they still have it rather good and will make peace with the situation if it does not get worse.

The main effect of the food crisis is on the great mass of ordinary working people making around the average wage. Life is much harder now here in every way. There



were not so many frills in the first place. There is not a family of ordinary working people that has not felt the food crisis in the kitchen and at the table.

The latest figures published by the Department of Agriculture reflect something about the changes that have hit the great majority of people:

FOOD CONSUMPTION PER PERSON 1972-1973

Meat, all kinds	Down 5%
Beef	Down 3%
Veal	Down 9%
Lamb and Mutton.	Down 18%
Pork	Down 6%
Chicken	Down 3%
Eggs	Down 4%
Butter	Down 4%
Fish	Up 1%
Cheese	Up 5%
Dry Beans	Up 12%
Frozen Vegetables	Up 6%
All food	Down 1%

There is a dramatic shift in the diet towards meat substitutes. We are being forced to become more vegetarian whether we like it or not.

The substitution of cheese and beans for meat cannot help but reduce a worker's enthusiasm and energy on the job. You cannot keep up hard, sustained industrial labor with all the tension, noise and pollution of our present-day factories just on a diet of beans.

The food crisis makes practically every job less satisfactory than it was. What good is a "good" job, a steady job, if it no longer pays enough, in the real sense of the word, to bring home the bacon?

The food crisis is forcing many average households to

cut back in spending for other necessities. They can hardly afford to go any deeper in debt. Money worries that tear up the peace of a home are mounting nearly everywhere. Can we afford a vacation next year? How to heat the house this winter? Will the kids' shoes last another six months? What if somebody gets sick bad? When there is no money in reserves, one problem always leads to another. Food problems are a special danger point. Inadequate food is the starting point for overwork, illness, loss of pay, and a chain of other hardships.

For the poorest-paid workers, the food price situation is extremely serious. Most minority workers, most women who head households, and most very young or old workers will have a very harsh winter this year if nothing is done. They are lacking some basic necessities to begin with, and now they are forced to cut back even further. Nutritionally they are in poor shape already. They lived on the border of malnutrition and are being pushed into the arms of hunger.

TICKETS TO STARVATION

The food crisis makes unemployment pay completely inadequate for heads of families. Social Security and welfare checks today are little more than tickets to slow starvation. All who are dependent in any way are put in a grim situation. County hospital food, prison food, public school food has been cut back further, both in quantity and quality. Many areas are stopping free hot lunches for school kids! Even the churches and charities that run breadlines and soup lines for skid row people are running out of food to distribute. This food crisis will kill a lot of people, and maim others for life by starving them during their early growing years. It cannot help but increase the rate of criminality. Already supermarket managers are reporting a mounting problem with old people quietly pocketing food for survival.

Malnutrition and hunger have never been fully absent from this country. Today, they are realities for more Americans than ever before. It is outrageous, in the midst of this spreading hardship, poverty and misery, to see the millionaires stuffing themselves as if nothing were happening, and to hear Nixon on the radio proclaiming with his tricky statistics that "we've never had it so good."

A vivid example

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEAD STRIKE

Atlanta, Ga.—It was a vivid example of the courage and unity of working people and their will to fight back for decent working conditions and for an end to discrimination. For eight weeks, without union support, the Mead strikers withstood vicious beatings by Atlanta police, massive jailings numbering more than 100 and a full-scale attack in the newspapers, and won many of their important demands.

Throughout the strike, the slogans, "Black power—Workers power!" and "Black and White Unite—Fight Mead!" could be heard out on the picket line. The need for unity could be seen, not only in the slogans that were raised, but through the strike demands themselves, which called for an end to discrimination in hiring and promotional practices as well as increased economic gains.

Perhaps more than any strike in recent years, the Mead wildcat showed the need to forge a united front based on the unity between the Black liberation struggle and the general working class movement. Such diverse forces as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the communist October League were able to build unity throughout the strike and present a picture of firm unity, in the face of the company's splitting and divisive tactics.

Also brought into the strike were a broad range of community and movement groups acting in a support role. Mead Strike Support Committees were set up throughout the U.S. which raised money and aid for the striking workers, who were forced to hang on for two months without benefit of a strike fund. Several workers lost their cars and some their houses, but all the strikers maintained their commitment to the struggle from the first to the last day.

Midway through the strike, the Atlanta Constitution unleashed a vicious red-baiting attack on the strike, claiming that it was "communist inspired" and caused by "outside agitators." Using this old trick, the company, with the aid of a sympathetic press hoped to drive a wedge between the rank-and-file workers and the leadership, which included members of the October League, who had been openly elected to the strike steering committee. At a strike meeting, the workers responded to this attack the same way they responded to the police clubs and threats of loss of jobs. They voted overwhelmingly to keep those under attack in their leadership because, as one worker put it, "they are the hardest workers and the best leaders of the strike."

Finally the company was forced to give in and the strike ended successfully. While every demand wasn't met, for the first time, the company was forced to make some important concessions on the question of racial discrimination. Steps were also taken in cleaning up the air in the plant. Worker slowdowns following the strike won back jobs for 32 out of 40 fired workers, many receiving back pay lost during the strike. The company was forced to admit that they had practiced discrimination against Black workers.

The Mead strike holds many lessons for working people. If we stick together and fight; if we take up the struggle of all workers, Black, White, Chicano, etc. and if we don't let the company and their newspapers beat us with the old "red scare," we can stand up to the bosses guns and power and come out on top.



wildcat at mead

An exciting documentary film of the 7-week wildcat strike at Mead Packaging Corporation in Atlanta, Georgia. The film consists of actual footage taken during the course of the strike and shows the intensity of the struggle and the workers' resistance to police repression and brutality.

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THE CALL

SPEAKERS ALSO AVAILABLE



More than 5,000 people marched in Chicago to voice disapproval of Nixon's policies, which have led to skyrocketing prices, while wages have been frozen. Shown here is the UAW contingent. (Call Photo)



Perhaps hardest hit of all, are the elderly, many of whom are facing starvation due to cuts in welfare programs. (Call Photo)

CHICAGO PROTEST HITS INFLATION

Chicago, Ill.—Carrying signs such as “Jobs for All,” “Stop Inflation,” “End Unfair Taxes,” “Lower Prices,” and “Phase Out Tricky Dick,” more than 5,000 people took to the streets on September 8 in a massive protest of the Nixon Administration’s economic policies.

The majority of the demonstrators were Black and white working people who came in contingents from various locals such as the UAW, the United Farm Workers, Steel Workers, textile workers, meat cutters, and electrical workers. Other contingents included PUSH teachers, clergy, Women United for Action and Women’s War on Prices.

The Farm Workers brought a particularly militant group to the march and the Farm Workers Union speaker received a standing ovation in recognition and support of their courageous struggle in the lettuce and grape fields.

The march was organized by the Coalition for Jobs and Economic Justice, a group that came together earlier this spring after talks between Jesse Jackson (PUSH), Leonard Woodcock (UAW), and Jerry Wurf (American Federation of State, City and Municipal Employees).

At the rally, Jesse Jackson, national director of Operation PUSH, said that the rally was called to promote a

“peoples’ agenda” that includes a call for congressional action on unemployment, continuing inflation, tax reform and control over distribution of revenue-sharing funds. But he also called for massive direct action, including a “political strike” by organized labor.

Criticizing Nixon’s anti-labor economic policies, Charles Hayes, vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters said, “It’s a low-down, dirty, dirty shame that the President of the United States can veto in one day the minimum-wage bill and the next day we see the wholesale price index go up 25 per cent in one month. We have to ask how much can we take?”

The Chicago demonstration was one of the first mass marches against Nixon’s economic policies and points the way for future actions. The anti-war movement showed that the people of this country are a powerful force when they act together in militant, united action.

This lesson can well be applied to the fight against higher taxes, inflation, unemployment and in general, to the struggle for our livelihood. A broad united front, with workers and minorities in the leadership, can deal Nixon’s starvation economic plans a death blow.

GEORGIANS VOICE SUPPORT FOR ERA

Atlanta, Ga.—Who has the most to gain from the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)? Working class and minority women! That’s the consensus reached at a public forum on the ERA, sponsored by Georgians for the Equal Rights Amendment (GERA). Mrs. Rutha Bradley, a Black woman and an attorney, said that Black women have the most to gain from the ERA. She pointed out that not only do Black women earn the lowest wages of all workers, but that they are more likely than white women to be the sole support of their families. The ERA, by “striking a blow at the powerlessness of all women” particularly aids Black women.

Speakers at the forum also pointed out the historical connection between the struggle against racism and the struggle for women’s rights. Many early abolitionist leaders were women who later became active in the suffrage movement. Today, the civil rights movement has developed many strong women leaders. In fact, the term “women’s liberation” was first coined by Ruby Doris Robinson, a Black SNCC activist in 1964.

The struggle for passage of the ERA in Georgia has been strongly opposed by racists like J.B. Stoner, a leader of the National States Rights Party and member of the Georgia Klan. Stoner claims that equality for women would “destroy motherhood and womanhood” and force women to live in racially mixed barracks.

Barbara McCoy spoke about the ERA and working women and explained why her union, the Communications Workers of America, supports the ERA. She pointed out that many companies will try to “use” the ERA to increase the exploitation of women on the job. This is why, she said, that the unions must also take up the struggle to strengthen protective legislation and extend job protection to men.

McCoy described how protective legislation had been used at a fiber plant in Athens, Georgia, to discriminate against women. Women were kept in the lowest three wage levels by restricting them from lifting more than

35 pounds.

The ERA comes up before the Georgia Legislature for the second time at its next session. It was bottled up in committee during the entire last session. Aside from GERA, many other groups in Georgia are organizing to get the ERA passed. These include such diverse groups as Church Women United and the Atlanta Anti-Imperialist Coalition. Other groups supporting the ERA include the League of Women Voters; National Organization of Women (NOW); National Women’s Political Caucus; YWCA; and the October League.

CALLS \$2 / HOUR “INFLATIONARY”

NIXON VETOES MINIMUM WAGE

The response of the government to rising inflation has been a simple one: *blame it on the poor*. In his latest move to “fight inflation,” President Nixon vetoed the minimum-wage bill which would have raised the minimum wage from the present \$1.60 an hour to \$2 this year and \$2.20 next year.

Nixon claimed that \$2 is an inflationary wage for these workers, mainly employed by state, local and federal governments and in household service, and, of course, mostly minority workers. But for these, the lowest paid workers in the U.S., unprotected by unions, the raising of the minimum wage for the first time since 1966 is a matter of survival. This must be seen in relationship to record profits taken in this year by the biggest monopoly corporations off price increases that have forced minimum wage workers into a state of semi-starvation.

Following Nixon’s veto, the House attempted to over-ride it, but failed by a vote of 259 to 164, 23 votes short of the necessary 2/3 majority. After the vote, AFL-CIO President, George Meany, said the defeat of the minimum wage bill “is in reality a victory for exploitation and greed.” “The will of the majority has been thwarted and the worst-paid workers in America will continue to subsidize their greedy employers,” he said.

The bill was supported by most sections of organized labor who fear that the present \$1.60 minimum wage will weaken the labor movement by intensifying competition over the few jobs that now pay enough wages to eat off of.

Responding to Nixon’s charges that the increase in the minimum wage would cause inflation, House Majority Leader, Thomas O’Neill (D-Mass.) said they were a “mockery.” O’Neill said that workers at the \$2.20 level would barely be able to sustain life.

In other moves to place the burden of inflation on the poor, Nixon vetoed the \$184 million medical-services bill and forced a bill through the Senate, allowing him to shut down eight Public Health Service hospitals.



“We’ve got to hold things down.”

FARM WORKERS SUPPORT GROWS



Farmworkers wave eagle flag at Delano rally. (Call Photo)

KEY BATTLE AT GALLO WINES

Livingston, Calif.—The strike against the country's largest winemaker, E&J Gallo Co., is one of the key battles the United Farmworkers are waging in the struggle against the large growers of the state. Farmworkers here have stood firm in the face of mass arrests and threats of eviction from company housing, and now there are signs that a national boycott of Gallo wines may be building from the efforts of various support groups.

Since 1967 Gallo had contracts with the UFW. The last expired in April, and in June Gallo signed with the Teamsters. The UFW called a strike, and the company has been hurting since.

Immediately Gallo tried to evict striking workers from the three camps he owns. But farmworkers, some who have lived in the company housing as long as fourteen years, "sat in" to defend the homes of those threatened with evictions—forcing Gallo to back down. The UFW has filed a \$3 1/2 million suit against the company for its many violations of health and sanitation codes in the camps.

In the fields, Gallo has had to resort to a private police force of seventy men, who escort the scabs to and from work and keep them from any contact with UFW strikers. The local county sheriffs are also out in force, creating a tense situation that led to the arrest of 68 UFW pickets on August 29. When their release was held up, farmworkers visited the county judge at a Labor Day picnic to protest the court's stalling tactics.

Supporters from various Bay Area unions including Teamsters, the UAW and the ILWU, as well as community people and students have formed caravans to Livingston to help on the picket lines. Some support groups have begun work on building a national boycott of Gallo wines. Students in Berkeley have formed an organization to coordinate a national student boycott in support of the UFW.

Gallo bottles wine under many labels. Major brands include Boones Farm, Spanada, Paisano, Tyrolia, Ripple and Thunderbird. Since Gallo Company is the only winery in nearby Modesto, any wine from Modesto, California, is from Gallo.

BOYCOTT GALLO!

Growers Hit in Pocketbooks by Boycott

La Paz, Calif. — When the Teamsters union raided United Farm Workers Union (UFWU) contracts last spring, things looked bleak for Cesar Chavez' union. It appeared that the UFWU would crumble in a matter of months.

But as a large section of the labor movement and thousands of supporters rallied to the farmworkers' cause, the Teamsters have been put on the defensive. In the last five months, the fascist Teamster-grower united front has been turned back. The strike and boycott have cut heavily into grower profits.

As of the second week of Sept., growers in the Coachella Valley, where the strike began, had taken losses which exceeded more than \$3 million. In addition, it appears that the boycott is putting a bigger dent in the growers' profits this time than the first grape boycott of 1966-70. In nine major Eastern cities, for instance, grapes were down in sales by 28 per cent as compared to 18 per cent during the first boycott. (Figures compiled by UFWU research dept.) The effects of the boycott are listed below:

	1st Boycott	2nd Boycott
9 major Eastern cities	-18%	-28%
10 major Midwest cities	-2%	-10%
12 major Southern cities	+31%	-17%
6 major Western cities	+10%	-2%

The boycott has received the support of various groups ranging from church groups to radicals, liberals, union leaders and much of the Chicano community. In addition, there is evidence that the strike, which took the lives of two farmworkers, had a damaging effect on the quality and quantity of grapes picked. As of the second week of September, the number of boxes of grapes shipped was down almost two million as compared to the same date a year ago. See below statistics for effectiveness of strike.

Boxes shipped as of 2nd week of Sept.'73 -7.6 million
Boxes shipped as of 2nd week of Sept.'72 -9.4 million

boycott
grapes/
lettuce

A PAGE FROM HISTORY

A REGULAR CALL FEATURE ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE WORKING CLASS AND ITS LESSONS FOR TODAY.

THE ARVIN STRIKE OF 1947

October 1 marks the twenty-sixth anniversary of a 2 1/2-year-long strike by farm workers in Arvin, California against the DiGiorgio Fruit Company, one of the largest grape growers in the U.S. This strike, organized by the National Farm Labor Union, a predecessor of the United Farm Workers Union, was an important battle in the heroic century of farm worker struggle in California.

Farm workers' struggles in California began shortly after land speculators started buying up large Mexican land grants for pennies. By the 1860's, California's population was large enough to warrant growing wheat and other agricultural products. The first workers recruited for this were Indians.

After the transcontinental railroad was completed, thousands of Chinese "coolies" were released on the labor market with no other employment but the fields. Their availability as agricultural laborers speeded up the transition from wheat to fruit crops. It was the sweat and labor of the Chinese and later the Japanese that turned desert areas and swamps into one of the richest and most productive farm areas in the world. The pattern for California agriculture was set—large pools of very cheap labor would be used to work the large farms.

The Chinese, who made up 85 per cent of all farm workers, struck for higher wages in 1884. In 1890, the Chinese fruit pickers formed a small union to fight for wages of \$1.50 per day. The large growers and owners ignored these first attempts at unionization and looked elsewhere for workers.

The Japanese filled the gap. They would work for less money, they had more experience as farm workers, and best of all, they would "disappear" during the off-season proving no burden to the growers. At least this is what the growers thought. The State Commissioner of Housing and Immigration stated in 1900 that the growers aim was: "to bring in successive minority groups, to exploit them until the advantages of exploitation have been exhausted, and then to expel them in favor of more readily exploitable material."

But in 1903, the Japanese struck for higher wages in Sutter County and won. It was apparent to the growers that the Japanese were becoming too skillful at organizing, so they turned to labor brought from Mexico, India and

the Philippines to work the fields.

In the early 1900's, the AFL and the International Workers of the World (IWW) took up the organizing of farm workers of all nationalities and the struggle began to escalate. By 1917, the IWW had over 10,000 members among migrant field workers. An incident which occurred at the Durst hops ranch in Wheatland brought nationwide attention to the conditions of farm workers. In August, 1913, 30,000 workers arrived at the ranch, about twice as many as were needed to pick the hops. (The growers commonly advertised for many more workers than they needed.) There was nothing but a bare hillside to live on, tin toilets, and the distant well drying up. Among the workers were Herman Suhr and Blackie Ford two IWW members who started in right away organizing the other workers. They held a meeting and drew up a list of demands.

ATTACKS ON UNIONS

On the following day, as they were holding another meeting, Durst, the district attorney and several sheriff's deputies burst in and fired a shot "to quiet the mob." Two farm workers, the district attorney and a deputy were killed. Ford and Suhr were tried for murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. As a result of the publicity focused on farm labor camp conditions, the California legislature enacted the labor camp code, but it eventually proved ineffective through poor enforcement.

Farm workers continued to organize and mobilize, at first through spontaneous and sporadic strikes and gradually into large scale actions during the Depression. In 1933, every valley had its strikes and slowdowns. Five thousand Mexicans and other minorities struck in the Imperial Valley, but the growers were able to suppress it. In response to the growing wave of strikes, many of which were successful in winning wage increases, the growers formed the Associated Farmers, Inc. They had an anti-picketing ordinance passed and they didn't hesitate to use violence to crush the farm workers' movement. In 1939, striking pickers in the San Joaquin Valley were meeting when 300 growers, armed with axe handles, ar-

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PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER SPEAKS AT UNITED NATIONS

New York, N.Y.—The Puerto Rican independence movement has won an important victory here against the colonial policies of the United States.

For 13 years, the Puerto Rican independence movement sought the right to speak before the United Nations on the question of Puerto Rico's colonial oppression by the U.S. This right was finally won this Aug. 23 when Juan Mari Bras, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Socialist party, addressed the UN Decolonization Committee and asked it to affirm Puerto Rico's right to self-determination. Ruben Barrios, president of the Puerto Rican Independence party, addressed the UN committee the following day.

The history of the independence movement's fight to speak before the UN goes back to 1960 when the Decolonization Committee was first formed. The purpose of the committee is to aid colonized and dependent countries to become independent. In its first year, the committee was petitioned by a Puerto Rican independence organization but the organization's request to speak was denied.

At the same time, however, Resolution 1514 was passed in the General Assembly, which recognized Puerto Rico's right to self-determination but did not include it on the list of colonized nations.

For 13 years afterwards, the U.S. was able to stall the UN and the Decolonization Committee from taking any action on Puerto Rico. But conditions in the world and at the UN have changed since 1960. The admission of the People's Republic of China two years ago marked the growing strength of the small and medium-sized countries which have begun to join together and win victories and concessions from the superpowers. The victory won by

the Puerto Rican people last August is just such an example. It was won with the assistance of the Cuban delegation to the UN and other third world countries on the Decolonization Committee.

In his address to the committee, Juan Mari Bras put forward three demands. He said the UN and the committee should state clearly that the U.S. is violating international law in its colonial policies towards Puerto Rico, adding that the U.S. should end all political and economic measures that stand in the way of independence. Then he called on the committee to make a firsthand investigation of U.S. exploitation of Puerto Rico and of the mass sentiment on the island for independence.

U.S. EXPLOITS PUERTO RICO

"Colonialism is based on the exploitation of the subjected people," Mari Bras told the committee. He pointed out that the U.S. relies on Puerto Rican workers, both on the island and in the U.S., as a source of cheap labor. The average Puerto Rican worker receives only a third the pay of the average U.S. worker. Low wages and high unemployment, he noted, have forced nearly a third of the island's population to emigrate to the U.S. where they are once again used as a cheap labor resource in the factories and service industries.

Colonialism also exploits Puerto Rico's natural resources, Mari Bras said. Large deposits of copper, nickel and uranium on the island are being exploited by U.S. mining companies. In addition, the U.S. uses Puerto Rico for a military base.

Mari Bras also called on the UN committee to condemn U.S. plans for a huge oil refinery and port complex to be built on the island. The superport, as it is called, would take huge tracts of land but would provide few jobs for Puerto Rican workers.

In an interview with the Guardian, Mari Bras explained how the superport will affect the island.

"The establishment of such a superport would be disastrous to the agricultural production and life in the western part of Puerto Rico. It would take something like 20,000 to 50,000 acres in the first stages of the project. Eventually, it would absorb the whole water production of Puerto Rico. It would signify also the replacement of communities that live in all the places where the superport would be installed; it would destroy completely the fishing industry in the western part of the island; it would prevent the development of light industry in that part of the island.

"We have come to the UN to denounce the project as an attempt to destroy completely the self-determination of the Puerto Rican people. Once the international oil capitalists establish their complexes on Puerto Rico it is obvious that they will have much greater interest in maintaining the colonial status quo of the island in view of the large investments of that project."

But with the kind of investment already made by the U.S. in Puerto Rico, it is clear why the U.S. has done everything possible to keep the United Nations away from the question of Puerto Rico. The U.S. has even set up a phony committee which on the surface looks like it's dealing with the problem. This ad hoc committee to review U.S.-Puerto Rico relations was set up by the U.S. in collaboration with Puerto Rico's puppet governor after Resolution 1514 was passed at the UN. This committee is only for show and will do nothing to end U.S. colonialism.

In order to protect its investments, the U.S. has also worked hard to smash the Puerto Rican independence movement. Political leaders have been jailed, police attacks have been made and the U.S. press has blacked out news of the struggle in Puerto Rico. To these attacks, the Puerto Rican people have responded by strengthening their movement.

The hundreds of people who attended the meetings of the Decolonization Committee each day at the UN last August and the thousands who attended the Sept. 24 demonstration at the UN testifies to the determination of the Puerto Rican people to set their country free.

ELECTION DEBATE KEY TO FUTURE OF LRUP

Special to The Call

Fresno, Calif.—The second annual state convention of La Raza Unida Party (LRUP) was held here Aug. 10-11 and took a positive stand on many questions, in opposition to imperialism and its policies.

The tone of the convention was marked by calls for a "more working class approach" exemplified by the resolutions which gave absolute support to the struggle of the United Farm Workers Union. Resolutions were passed demanding an end to the deportations of Latino workers and calling for defeat of the Rodino-Kennedy, anti-alien bill while others expressed solidarity with the anti-imperialist movements around the world.

A resolution which was approved by the more than 300 delegates, described the present international situation in sharp anti-imperialist terms and in a much more thorough going way than last year's national convention.

ANTI IMPERIALIST RESOLUTION

The resolution states:

"The Partido de La Raza Unida expresses solidarity with the national liberation movements which are being waged against U.S. imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America. LRUP demands an immediate cessation to the bombing of Cambodia and demands an end to all military and economic aid to the Lon Nol regime... In addition, the Partido expresses solidarity with the revolutionary struggles in Mexico, Palestine and Puerto Rico.

"If the U.S. violates any of the peace agreements it has made with regards to Indochina, the Partido should call for statewide mobilizations and demonstrations.... The Partido also demands an end to the economic blockade being directed against Cuba by the United States, and also suggests demonstrations to be held the 26th of July of next year to commemorate the victory of the Cuban revolution."

While the resolutions which were passed reflected a higher level of political development and the anti-imperialist character of the Partido, there was a marked

decline in attendance from last year's convention when more than 1,000 delegates participated.

The Party has been reeling from a series of internal struggles which have threatened to split the LRUP into two hostile camps. Almost a month prior to the convention, the divisions between the Corky Gonzalez-led faction and the Jose Angel Gutierrez wing came to a head when the Colorado chapter led by Gonzalez announced it was holding its own national convention.

Gonzalez and Gutierrez have been struggling for the leadership of the party since last year's national convention held in El Paso, Texas. Although many LRUP activists have called the struggle between the two a "personality dispute," the struggle actually carries important political and ideological implications.

Gutierrez, the founder of the party, has based LRUP's strategy exclusively on electoral politics ever since the party captured control of the city council, board of ed-

ucation and mayor's office in Crystal City, Texas, a small town of 10,000 people, south of San Antonio. Gutierrez has also been a leading force in trying to move LRUP closer to the Democratic Party.

Gonzalez, on the other hand, has fought for a strategy based primarily upon community organizing which, while including electoral work, also includes strikes and economic boycotts. He has also placed a lot of emphasis on the cultural aspects of the struggle including support for the adoption of the "Plan Espiritual de Aztlan" as the party's guiding ideology. The "Plan," which is in many ways filled with mysticism, became the rallying cry for Chicano nationalism, after it was authored by Gonzalez and the Chicano poet, Alberto Urista.

Gutierrez was in large part responsible for the strong showing in the Texas gubernatorial race, where LRUP candidate Ramsey Muniz was able to capture more than

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 18)



(Call Photo)

The Fiestas Patrias, commemorating Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 is historically one of its proudest victories marked by major celebrations. Traditionally commenced with El Grito, "Viva Mexico y la Libertad," (Long live Mexico and Liberty), the rallying cry of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla in Dolores, Guanajuato, Mexico on September 15, 1810, the holiday celebrates the beginning of the Mexican people's 11-year struggle for liberation from Spain.

In Los Angeles, more than 35,000 people, young and old turned out for El Grito on the evening of September 15, on the steps of City Hall. The following day these same people enthusiastically cheered the colorful parade which proceeded through the center of East Los Angeles. This parade included public representatives of Mexico as well as of the U.S., floats, charros and mariachis. The warmest response, however, was received by the community action-based contingents headed by the family of Ricardo Chavez Ortiz, and bearing a huge banner which read, "Solidaridad Con El Pueblo Chileno," followed by the Ricardo Chavez Ortiz Defense Committee, the United Farmworkers National Union, La Raza Unida Party, The Committee to Free Los Tres, and El Congreso Obrero.

"Countries want independence, Nations want liberation, People want revolution"

TAKING UP THE CALL

NEW PILIPINO ORGANIZATION FORMED

Pilipino activists from many different parts of the U.S. met in California on July 27-28, to form a new organization, Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino (KDP). This marked a new and important step in the development of the revolutionary movement amongst Pilipino-Americans and Pilipino immigrants. The founding members of the organization united on two basic points: 1) Support for national democracy in the Philippines and, 2) Support for socialism in the United States.

KDP sees imperialism as the root cause of poverty and misery among the oppressed peoples of the world. Their organization will work to build a broad united front against the fascist Marcos regime in the Philippines, as well as fighting in the daily battles of Pilipinos here in the U.S.

Many of the participants at the Congress were members of existing local organizations from Chicago, New York, San Francisco. Through struggle and careful preparation, these organizations and others were able to achieve unity on a new level where the struggle for the democratic rights of the Pilipino people can be waged more systematically. Presently, there are chapters in ten cities in the U. S. They hope to expand their ranks rapidly and build a broad-based and militant organization that will embrace all the Pilipino people who are opposed to U.S. imperialism--

HUSSEIN'S "AMNESTY" ATTACKED BY PLO

Three years after the "Black September" when Jordan's King Hussein launched an all-out attack on the Palestinian guerillas in his country, an amnesty has been granted to 750 Palestinian political prisoners. Among those released September 19 were Abou Daoud of the Fatah organization and Saleh Raafat of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Hussein's move came after summit talks with Egyptian and Syrian leaders, and appeared to be part of a negotiated compromise on the question of support for the Palestinian liberation movement.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), of which Fatah and PFLP are members, responded angrily to the amnesty. In a declaration issued September 20, PLO stated, "The real question is over the right to carry on operations inside Jordan. We will not be deceived by these moves."

The amnesty was granted on the condition that those freed leave Jordan, and that no armed group be able to organize inside Jordan unless under government command.



CAMBODIAN HIGHWAY POSITIONS WON

The Cambodian liberation army, in spite of September rains, further tightened the noose around Phnom Penh, scoring new gains along the strategic highway system. Highway 1 was severed just outside the capital city, and Highway 3, the "rice road", was captured September 20, as outnumbered Lon Nol puppet troops fled their positions.

This victory puts extreme pressure on the already besieged Lon Nol government, since Highway 3 was the only access road to puppet-controlled rice growing areas.

These important military gains were accompanied by a great victory in the diplomatic sphere, as the Royal Government of National Union, and its Head of State, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, were seated as the official representatives of the Cambodian people at the Summit of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers. (see page 9).

SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP AT A.A.A. TOURNAMENT

Over 1100 players from 86 countries participated in the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament which concluded September 6 in Peking, China. The mood of friendship and cultural exchange was felt throughout the weeks of the tournament as participants studied each other's styles and shared their experiences. Several meetings were held to discuss organizational questions concerning the tournament, as well as how to further develop table tennis as a sport around the world.

The tournament signified not only the rapid growth of the sport, but also the growth of unity and friendship among the contesting countries. In an editorial in Peking's People's Daily, the newspaper voiced the idea that the "seeds of friendship sown during the tournament will take root, blossom, and bear rich fruit throughout the broad reaches of Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

COLD BLOODED MURDER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Twelve Black mineworkers at the Western Deep Level gold mine in Carltonville, South Africa, were shot in cold blood on September 11 by police while protesting starvation wages. Carltonville workers, who mine the world's most precious metal, average only \$71 a month in salary, and are forced to live in segregated dormitories outside the mine area.

This act of open fascist violence on the part of the South African authorities reveals their tremendous fear at the surging movement of Black workers which, in recent months, has defied anti-strike and anti-demonstration laws to protest racism and miserable living conditions. White students at the universities in Johannesburg and Cape Town, held meetings in support of the murdered workers, and demonstrated outside Western Deep Levels' head office with banners which read: "South African Police are trigger happy."

GERMAN METAL WORKERS IN MAJOR STRUGGLE

With inflation at an all-time high in West Germany (beef at \$5 a pound, gasoline at \$1.50 a gallon, and small apartment rentals at \$200 a month) the steel workers at the U.S.-owned Ford Steel Mill in Cologne have fought a militant strike for a living wage. This demand includes an equalizing raise for foreign-born steel workers who have been earning one-third less than German-born workers doing the same work.

West Germany, a heavily industrialized country, is short on industrial labor, and employs 2.5 million foreign workers from southern Italy, Spain, North Africa, and the Middle East. Foreign-born workers have formed an organization to defend their interests against the cheating and discrimination of the employers.

The foreign workers, many of them Turkish, played a leading role in the steel strike. Together with the vast majority of German workers, they rejected the pressure of the steel union leadership to return to work without settling the issue of the equalizing raise.

FRENCH WORKERS FIGHT FACTORY OUSTER

Over 1300 workers at the Lip Watch Factory in Besançon, France have become the focus of labor struggles all over France and in other parts of Europe as well. On April 17 of this year, the workers took over the plant after company owners decided to shut it down and lay off all employees. For four months, the workers continued making watches and held the factory open. They sold the watches and were able to pay their own wages.

On August 14, French police stormed the Lip factory and ousted the workers. When the Lip workers refused to be intimidated and made plans to continue their struggle, workers around the country began organizing sympathy strikes.

Mass rallies or strikes took place in Lyon, Dijon, Clermont-Ferrand, Paris, and a number of Swiss cities as well. In the city of Besançon itself, over 7,000 workers from local plants demonstrated under the slogans, "Police out of Lip!" and "Strike in Solidarity."

BOLIVIAN PEASANT MANIFESTO ISSUED

The brutal oppression and exploitation of Indian peasants in Bolivia has led to the recent publication of the Manifesto of Tiahuanacu, which calls for the formation of a political peasants organization to fight for the vital interests of the Indians.

The Manifesto has the support of four peasant groups, including the Association of Peasant Students. It condemns the Bolivian authorities for their systematic destruction of ancient Indian culture, and points out how Indian peasants have always been in the lowest economic strata in Bolivia, oftentimes barely able to survive.

JOYOUS CELEBRATION ON TANZAM RAILROAD

Tanzanian and Zambian people, numbering in the tens of thousands held a jubilant ceremony August 28 at the border town of Tunduma, marking the completion of the Tanzanian section of the Tanzam railroad. This railroad, when completed, will be the major route to the sea for landlocked Zambia and neighboring Zaire, circumventing the stranglehold which the white settler regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa have imposed on the commerce of other African countries. The railroad is being constructed with the assistance of Chinese engineers and workmen as well as interest free loans from the People's Republic of China.

The ceremony was attended by President Nyrere of Tanzania, President Kaunda of Zambia, and the Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania, Li Yao-Wen. People from the two countries journeyed to the historic site from miles around, and accorded the dignitaries a warm welcome with traditional African drums and dances.

Speaking on the significance of the railway, President Kaunda said, "It is a symbol of our political independence. It is an instrument for the completion of our objective of self-reliance."

Li Yao-Wen stated that "The people of Tanzania and Zambia are the main force in the building of the railway. They themselves are the motive force in writing the history of their two countries."

ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY PARADE

The twenty-ninth anniversary of Romania's liberation from Hitler's fascist armies was celebrated in Bucharest this year by both a military and a mass parade in which several hundred thousand Romanians participated.

The military, displaying its readiness to defend the country if it is ever again invaded, drew enthusiastic support from the huge crowd. Workers in the mass parade carried big charts promising to fulfill the five year plan for economic development ahead of schedule.

The militant spirit of the day was specially significant in the light of the stand Romania has taken against the big powers' moves towards world domination. A new book recently published by the Romanian Political Publishing House called, "State Sovereignty" challenges the imperialist notion that "state sovereignty is outmoded." This idea has been used by the imperialists and the social imperialists as an excuse to run roughshod over the interests of small and medium sized countries.

The author of the book stresses that national sovereignty has maintained its historically progressive role, and in fact, is more important than ever today. "In the contemporary world," he says, "recognition of sovereignty provides the necessary grounds for the struggles of the peoples of small and medium sized countries against power politics and imperialist orders."



Striking workers at Cologne Ford Steel Mill achieved unity in major strike for raises

THIRD WORLD SOLIDARITY MARKS SUMMIT MEETING

The fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers from September 5-9 was evidence that Third World countries are moving steadily forward, developing unity in their struggle for independence from foreign domination. Over seventy countries were represented by heads of state, delegates, guests and observers.

The conference week was filled with the spirit of friendship and militant solidarity among the participants as well as some sharp ideological struggle. The streets of the Algerian capital were decorated with large red banners proclaiming slogans such as "Long Live Friendship and Cooperation Among the People!" "Support the People in their Just Struggle for Liberation!" "No to Foreign Military Bases!" and "Down with Imperialism, Colonialism, and Neo-Colonialism!"

Houari Boumediene, the President of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria, was elected Chairman of the Summit. In his opening speech to the assembly, he summed up the significance of this meeting of countries, many of whom have suffered from years of imperialist domination.

Boumediene said, "There will be no genuine peace and no real development as long as the claim to dominate the world is not eliminated. This can only be accomplished by our sacrifices, by our struggle, by our being conscious of our solidarity, and above all by having confidence in ourselves and our own capabilities."

During the preparatory sessions of the conference there was some controversy over the definition of non-alignment. But as the Nepalese newspaper Naya Yuga pointed out, "Non-alignment does not mean non-involvement. Rather it means liberating the world from the sphere of influence of big and powerful nations."

Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Advisory Council of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia were welcomed to the Summit Hall as full members with tremendous ovations from the delegates. Representatives

of U.S.-puppet regimes in both countries tried to get representation, but the conference had no trouble indentifying who the legitimate leaders of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples were.

The summit's agenda stressed the struggles for national liberation being waged by the African, Palestinian and Indochinese peoples, as well as the determined battle of nations all over the Third World to safeguard their independence and sovereignty from the aggressive claws of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

TWO SUPERPOWERS

The question of the two superpowers was raised by many speakers who pointed out the need to struggle against all forms of imperialism and the aggressive drive for world control by both the U.S. and the Soviet social-imperialists.

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, took the floor, however, and argued against the idea of "two superpowers." He said, "Some countries lament that the first socialist country (USSR-ed.) in history has become a military and economic power. We, the underdeveloped countries, should make no such lament."

Castro went on to say, "The theory of the two imperialisms is encouraged by capitalist theoreticians and echoed by the spokesmen and some leaders of the non-aligned countries, sometimes deliberately and sometimes out of ignorance of history and the present world. Of course, those who proceed(ing) from so-called revolutionary positions, deplorably betrayed the cause of internationalism (and) contributed to this."

Immediately after Castro's speech, Samdech Sihanouk asked for the floor and delivered a powerful impromptu speech. He said, "His excellency Fidel Castro has been our comrade in arms since the first hour of our struggle. . . allow me to request his excellency Castro very well to make representations with the USSR so that it breaks diplomatic relations with the traitor regime of Lon Nol and comes to us, that is to establish diplomatic relations

with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the representative of the Khmer people fighting against U.S. imperialism."

Sihanouk's speech was followed by a statement from President Tho of the PRG who spoke about the significance of the support the PRG received from the non-aligned nations, and expressed solidarity with the just struggle in Indochina. "The people of south Vietnam warmly acclaim the brilliant successes achieved by the Cambodian and Laotian brothers."

At the end of the day, Moammar Khadafy, Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command council, held a press conference in which he explained why he had walked out of the Conference Hall while Fidel Castro was speaking.

He said, "Those aligned with the United States speak for the United States, and those aligned with the USSR speak for the USSR," referring to Castro. Khadafy went on to point out that "Soviet imperialism is world wide. Its presence in the Mediterranean and the Arab Gulf is a case in point."

The summit heard much discussion on the reactionary policies of both superpowers on such questions as territorial rights and the sea-bed as well as naval power and domination of the world's waterways.

Important resolutions were passed, supporting the liberation struggles in Cambodia, Vietnam and Palestine and calling for an end to foreign interference in Korea, and self-determination for the Korean people in reunifying their country.

The Fourth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries closed in a spirit of great unity, as President Tho of the PRG stated, "We are convinced that the imperialist forces of war and oppression will have to retreat more and more every day in the face of the struggle of our peoples. We are convinced that the ties of solidarity between our peoples will be further strengthened."

ARAB OIL COUNTRIES CONFRONT SUPERPOWERS

In his September 5 news conference, President Nixon told news reporters that the question of the Middle East was his "highest priority." This statement was made in response to questions about the increasingly independent stand now being taken by many of the oil-rich Arab countries.

It followed by a few days the announcement by the Libyan government that it was taking over majority ownership and control of the most important U. S. and European oil holdings there and that it was raising the selling price of oil from \$4.90 to \$6 per barrel—well over twice the going price in the Persian Gulf area.

Saudi Arabia, which has the largest known oil reserves in the world, and which has historically been among the closest friends of the U. S., has begun recently to take a more militant stand and has threatened a sharp cutback in oil unless the imperialists end their support to the Israeli Zionists.

The U. S. presently depends on the Middle East for nearly 40 per cent of its oil supplies and it is estimated that this will jump to 60 per cent by 1980. According to a report in the September 6 Los Angeles Times, the "soaring demand in the United States and elsewhere cannot possibly be met unless the Saudis are willing to double production by 1980."

But Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries are not likely to go along with this increase. For one thing, the years of ravaging the natural resources of these small countries by the U. S. and European oil monopolies have kept their national economies in chaos and have forced them to be politically at the mercy of the West. Dollar devaluations have reduced the value of oil which is generally sold for U. S. dollars, and have thereby reduced the political influence that the Middle Eastern countries can exert in



U.S. Marines, with amphibian vehicles, practice maneuvers in the California desert. Previously, the armed forces practiced in swampy areas similar to Vietnam and Southeast Asia.

world politics. The question facing Libya, Saudi Arabia and other countries in that part of the world is, fight—or be ruined. Most are choosing to fight.

On July 31, the Shah of Iran, (a non-Arab country in the Middle-East) ratified the bill on a new oil agreement between the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) and the Western oil consortium after approval by the National Consultative Assembly and the Iranian Senate. Under the terms of the bill, Iran will recover from the Western monopolies, all rights over production, management and ownership of the installations.

WEST CONTROLLED IRAN'S RESERVES

Iran, with known oil deposits of nearly 14 billion tons, ranks forth in the world among oil-producing countries. But since 1901, her oil resources have been totally controlled by the West. However, at the Teheran meeting in 1971, Iran and other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) forced the Western oil millionaires to raise the posted price for each barrel of oil by 39 cents, and the oil tax rate by 5 per cent, thus breaking for the first time, the absolute control held by the monopolies over prices and production rates. In January 1972,

Iran and the other OPEC members, through negotiations in Geneva, forced the Western monopolies to agree to compensate them for losses caused by the dollar devaluation. These two steps alone, boosted Iran's oil revenues by more than 550 million dollars in one year.

Most importantly, OPEC's moves have been a signal to the small and medium-sized countries that the giant superpowers can no longer do as they please in the world. With shrinking oil reserves, the U. S. and other imperialist powers have begun to make aggressive moves towards the Persian Gulf, the source of 40 per cent of the world's oil. In these efforts they have begun to face the sharp contention of the Soviet social-imperialists, who are rapidly becoming the most powerful of the two superpowers.

The Soviet Union has been taking advantage of its military might, with naval ships flowing in and out of the Gulf area and the Mediterranean sea. It has long been purchasing natural gas from Iran at well below the world's prices, only to resell it at a profit. When smaller countries have resisted its bullying, it has engineered coups, as it did last month in Iran's neighbor, Afghanistan.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 17)

CALL INTERVIEWS ACTIVIST

UPON RETURN FROM CHILE

When and why were you in Chile?

I went to Chile in July of 1972 after studying and teaching about Latin America for four or five years. I had heard about the new Allende government and went in order to find out first hand what was going on. I got there about two years after the elections took place and stayed until a few months before the recent right-wing coup.

What was the political climate when you arrived?

Allende was elected as the first Marxist presidential candidate in the history of Latin America. He had run as a candidate before and this wasn't the first time a popular front had been presented as one of the alternatives in the elections. There had been popular front governments back in the 30s and Allende had been a candidate in 1958 and again in 1964.

Chile has a long history of progressive struggles and a large movement and the number of people who support the UP (Unidad Popular or Popular Unity) has been steadily on the increase. Allende won in large part due to the divisions that existed within the other parties and in large measure due to the stand he took on bringing independence and socialism to Chile.

Both the Christian Democrats, who are like the liberals or the Democrats here, and the Nationalist Party, which is right-wing, were locked in a struggle among themselves, neither of them thinking that Allende had much chance of winning. But through the UP coalition, he was able to get more votes than the right-wing parties. This was the first time that important changes began taking place. The previous government under Frei was very repressive. During his regime which lasted from 1964 to 1970, Chile got more foreign aid from the U. S. than any other Latin American country.

How did you find the attitude of the Chilean people towards the U.S. and the U.S. government?

People were really aware of what U. S. companies had done to their country. There was a high level of awareness, especially among those workers who worked in the large copper industries, which is the main industry in Chile. About 85-90 per cent of those industries were owned by three large American companies, Kennecott, Anaconda and Cerro mining companies. In the course of the last century, those companies had made profits off of the labor of the Chilean people that was larger than gross national income of that country for 400 years.

Working conditions in those companies had always been the worst and severe repression had been used against any workers who tried to organize for better conditions and threatened the profit margins of these big foreign companies.

Then what was the attitude of the people when the Allende government took some measures against these companies?

The first action that the government took was to na-

"CIA WAS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN CHILE COUP..."



tionalize all of the major copper companies. Not only did that win the approval of all the people in Chile, but even the congress supported it. A lot of the nationalizations of U.S. companies were preceded by the actions of the workers taking over the factories. For example, the Ford Motor Company, where workers faced extremely poor working conditions and speed-up, forced overtime, low pay and terrible housing, and where the workers were aware of the tremendous super-profits Ford was making off their labor, was taken over. The workers threw out the bosses and managers and waited for the government

to OK it, which it did. This was one of the things which made it a popular government.

After the UP was elected, the big corporation owners got scared that they were going to lose all their investments, and their control. They soon began to sabotage production in order to wreck the economy and overthrow Allende. They sent large quantities of money out of the country. They fired hundreds of workers, in one plant, 400 workers were fired, leading up to the take-over of that plant. All the major industries and banks were owned by Americans and run by their agents in Chile. Rockefeller owned large investments there.

How did the American monopolies respond to Allende's moves?

The U. S. saw ahead of time that Allende might be elected. And companies like IT&T, which is one of the largest multi-national corporations in the world, saw a real danger and were not willing to stand by and allow socialism in the Hemisphere. The first thing IT&T did was to meet with its friends, both in Chile and in the U.S. Friends like Ford Motor Co. It called on the State Department and the CIA and offered them millions to help keep Allende from being elected. When that failed, they sent money directly into Chile and organized the right-wing para-military organizations and groups there.

One of those groups was responsible for the kidnap and murder of the chief of staff of the armed forces who was favorable to Allende. This took place before Allende was even elected. After the election, companies like IT&T began working more with their friends in Chile, among the businessmen there. Money started to flow in. In recent hearings in Congress it was revealed that Frei, the past president, received millions of dollars from these corporations, back in 1964.

You in many ways are an expert in Latin American history. From your studies, what kind of a role has the U.S. played in terms of interfering in Latin American affairs, especially recently?

In the past 30 years the U.S. has intervened in just about every country in Latin America. The most obvious interventions have been military interventions. They occurred in Guatemala in 1964 when the liberal government of Arbenz was overthrown. The U. S. army went in directly there with massive retaliation against the progressive forces there. In 1965, 20,000 marines landed in the Dominican Republic after the nationalist government of Juan Bosch attempted to nationalize some U. S. monopoly holdings there.

After the Cuban revolution, the U. S. began to develop different kinds of programs to try and influence the future of all Latin America. Still, in the Bay of Pigs, in 1961, the U.S. moved directly with CIA mercenaries trained in Panama and tried to topple the Cuban socialist government.

The U.S. had pursued a policy of bleeding Latin America of its natural resources, taking them out of the country at a very low price for use in manufacturing commodities which were in turn sold back to these countries. Often large loans were given these countries in order to buy the U. S. goods, putting them even further in debt while U.S. corporations flourished. This stifled any independent industrial development. To safeguard their investments, in the face of socialist Cuba's example, the U.S. began to implement programs such as AID, and the Peace Corps. This brought minimal aid to the people while at the same time it was used for information gathering projects and espionage. They also set up things like the Office of Public Safety, which is a police training program (also used in Africa and Asia) as a means of crushing and repressing progressive elements without the need of U.S. troops. It is similar in many ways to the Nixon "Vietnamization program" which pits Asians against Asians. Here it was using Latin Americans to kill Latin Americans. All kinds of methods of torture are taught for use against progressives and revolutionaries.

Despite claims on the part of Kissinger and other U.S. spokesmen that they pursued a "hands off" policy towards the fascist coup, do you feel that the U.S. was involved directly in the overthrow of Allende?

Yes. There is much evidence to show that the U.S. had a direct hand in Allende's overthrow. The U.S. has been sending large sums of money through the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia and through their embassy in Chile which has been given to the right-wing para-military groups. For example, just recently the head of one of those groups, Patria y Libertad was found with \$50,000 in American money. Members of that organization were discovered in Bolivia, being trained by the Green Berets for an invasion of Chile.

The day that the coup occurred, "Operation Unitas" was taking place. These are war exercises that are held off the coast of Latin America every year. U.S. warships were just a few miles off the Chilean coast. At the time of these exercises a number of Chilean naval vessels sailed out and met with the U.S. vessels, then turned around and fired on the city of Valparaiso, the main port city.

U.S. Ambassador to Chile, Nathaniel Davis, was brought in in 1971, from Guatemala, where he had been sent to take care of so-called "communist subversion," and has been a long-known CIA agent. He was in the U.S. and returned immediately at the time of the coup. He has been working closely with the head of the Industrialists Society there, which is similar to the Association of Manufacturers here,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 17)



Peasants in southern Chile take over U.S. - owned land holdings. During the period since the Popular Unity government was put in power, the peasant movement has grown strong. Take-overs in the countryside of land and homes for the homeless has become widespread. An example of these popular take-overs is Nueva Habana (New Habana, formerly Ranquil), a campamento, or barrio, that was run by the people themselves before the coup. The take-over shown in this picture was led by the MIR (Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionaria—Revolutionary Left Movement). (New Chile)

OCT. 1 CHINA'S



NATIONAL DAY

By: Janet Goldwasser and Stuart Dowty

In the struggle for socialism, the actual seizure of power by the working class is a relatively easy matter, compared to the long struggle that follows to build a new society. Throughout the whole period of building socialism a sharp struggle takes place between the working class forces and those who would restore capitalism. Even after they are overthrown, the old capitalists never cease trying to regain their old paradise.

The following article was written by two Americans who recently visited China and saw real life examples of how the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road took place over the question of whether material incentives or political incentives should play the leading role in production.

The cultural revolution produced great changes in China. One of the most fundamental of these changes was the widespread rejection of material incentives like bonuses, piece work, and profit drives by the Chinese workers.

Today, Chinese workers speak out clearly on the role played by most of material incentive schemes in pre-Cultural Revolution China. During a recent visit to China we talked with workers at many different factories. They described the type of incentives they had once had; how these incentives had affected relations among workers and their political consciousness; and how they had struggled during the Cultural Revolution to throw them off. They considered over-emphasis on material incentives part of the bankrupt Liu Shao-chi line of revisionism.

BEFORE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Material incentives took several forms. At the 'management' level in a factory, it sometimes meant placing profits before the needs of the country. Tsei Tsao-huai, a cadre at the Tientsin No. 1 Machinery Factory put it this way: "Before the Cultural Revolution, we were influenced by Liu Shao-chi's line. We put profits first and used material incentives. We made small-sized products because they gave quick profits and speedy turnover of funds. But our country needed large equipment. Under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's line our whole factory made only 87 large sized lathes between 1952 and 1966. The workers criticized this during the Cultural Revolution and in 1971 alone we made 120 of these large lathes."

Workers at the Foreign Languages Printing House in Peking described their situation before the Cultural Revolution: "We had 'profit in command' in production. Our old Party Secretary would encourage large production of high profit items, small production on items with small profits, and no production on items with no profits. He was only enthusiastic about printing works with high profits and was unenthusiastic about printing works of Marxism-Leninism. For us this was a matter of political line; between the capitalist road and the socialist road; whether to seek profits or to serve the revolution in China and the whole world."

Some factories used a unit production incentive method. Workers received bonuses and rewards according to the total production of their workshops or the factory as a whole. As workers at the Loyang Mine Equipment Manufacturing Factory explained, this hurt quality. It also created contradictions between workers and Communist Party cadres. During the Cultural Revolution they abolished the incentive system and, they told us: "Since then our output has actually increased twenty to thirty per cent. Workers and technicians have joined the leadership of the factory... at all levels... and now production plans are discussed by the masses of workers."

In other places, individual piecework systems were emp-

On October 1, 1949, Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China, read a proclamation from Peking's Tien A Mien Square, declaring the birth of the People's Republic of China.

This day marked the end of centuries of oppression and foreign domination, the end of capitalism and feudalism, and the birth of a new life for one-sixth of the world's people. China had come a long way since the days when foreign imperialists bled the country of billions of dollars in raw materials, dug out of the ground by slave laborers; when the city of Shanghai was the playground for millionaires while on the gateway to its main park was a sign which read, "No Chinese or dogs allowed."

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Chinese people had gone through two civil wars, a ten year war of resistance against the Japanese invaders, and finally the new democratic revolution which overthrew the U.S.-backed fascist Chiang Kai-shek. Within seven years, socialist transformation had in the main been completed and the factories and natural resources, formerly owned by the capitalists were in the hands of the Chinese people themselves.

Since that time, China has begun the long process of national development and socialist construction, accomplishing in just 24 years more than most capitalist countries were able to do in 200. Today the Chinese people are masters of their own country. Centuries of oppression of the minorities has come to an end. Women are standing next to men as equals and hunger and illiteracy have been erased.

Despite attempts at aggression, isolation, and "containment" by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, China has be-

come a strong country with friends around the world. The bankrupt policy of isolating China has been thoroughly smashed and in 1971, Nixon was forced to admit defeat and go to China to try and establish "normal" relations. China took its rightful seat in the United Nations and has played a leading role in defending the rights of small and medium-sized countries in the struggle for independence and national liberation. China's voice has been the loudest in demanding an end to big-power domination, colonialism, Zionism, and aggression.

It is no wonder that on October 1, the people of the entire world celebrate the 24th anniversary of People's China. Here in the U.S. giant celebrations took place in a number of cities including San Francisco and New York. Friendship between our two peoples is important in preventing further aggression against China and in struggling for world peace. However, the U.S. government still has troops in Taiwan, which is a part of China now being occupied by the fascist Chiang Kai-shek government. We must take this opportunity to express our demands that the U.S. government end its support of the reactionary government and leave Taiwan. This is the only thing that stands in the way of the Chinese people being once again united with their brothers and sisters in Taiwan province.

LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA!

**BUILD THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE U.S.
AND CHINESE PEOPLES!!**

U.S. OUT OF TAIWAN!

REJECT MATERIAL INCENTIVES

WHY CHINA'S WORKERS WORK



Now that the workers of China are masters of their own country and the factories they work in, they have organized free child care at the factory grounds. This is a child-care center for textile workers in Peking.

(Call Photo)

loyed. This caused contradictions and disputes among the workers. Piecework favored young workers because their strength and good health allowed them to produce more. Resentment between older and younger workers was often the result.

A repair man in the Chengchou No. 3 Textile Mill said: "Incentives harmed both quality and production. Our department repairs machines. Because of material incentives we did not serve other departments well. We thought only of getting money. Other departments began to call us a 'department of gentlemen.' This changed during the Cultural Revolution."

Some factories had implemented elaborate systems of awards and bonuses for quality, attendance, and over-production. Who received these awards was often decided by meetings of the workers themselves—a practice which appeared democratic in form. However, the effect of these bonuses was something quite different. A Chengchou textile worker explained: "At the end of the month a brief—three minute—meeting took place to grade workers for bonuses. There were only three grades: good, middle, or backward. Many workers resented this and the system divided us. The higher grade looked down on the lower grade. This made workers think only of the money they could get. Mass criticism ended this system."

SPLITS WORKERS

Su Zhuan-zhen, an electrician at Foreign Languages Printing House described the effects of such bonuses in his plant: "They seriously poisoned the minds of workers. Material incentives split the workers and disrupted the factory. When rewards were decided at meetings not everyone agreed. Some received rewards and some didn't. There was much grumbling; those who didn't get rewards complained and this disrupted unity. The initiative of the workers was not brought out. Before the Cultural Revolution the leaders only pushed material incentives and did not encourage the initiative of the workers. During the Cultural Revolution the workers, through study and struggle, abolished this system themselves. Now the spiritual outlook of the workers is different. Now workers take part in running the plant and cadres take part in

labor."

He continued, giving examples of contradictions caused by material incentives in his own work unit: "I am an electrician, and for bonuses we were classified with grades at the end of each month. This caused quarrels. There were awards for many things, for example, over-production. But some jobs are easier than others in fulfilling quotas and workers rushed to the easy jobs. They quarreled over which job they would get. This was harmful to the progress of the workers. The true nature of the revisionist line was not just to give money, but to erode the mind of the workers."

ABOLISH MATERIAL INCENTIVES

Workers told us that abolishing material incentives did not mean they lowered their living standards. In some places, like the Kairan Coal Mines in Tangshan, money that had previously been awarded in the form of selective bonuses is now distributed equally to everyone, and it is not tied to production. A similar practice is followed in the Hsinkang Harbor near Tientsin.

But why do people work, if not for wages and "material incentives?" Workers at the Foreign Languages Printing House put it this way: "During the Cultural Revolution we put politics in command and brought workers' initiative into full play. Now we know why we work: not just for ourselves, but to support peoples' struggles in other countries." A worker at the "East is Red" Auto Factory stated: "Before, we thought only of money and forgot political power. We thought of rewards and forgot the Party's leadership." A co-worker added: "I now understand my job is also part of the revolution... (it) helps the Chinese and world revolution."

Material incentives are not needed in this new society. At the "East is Red" Auto Factory, workers said: "Before the Cultural Revolution we thought of money, fame and personal interest. This is no longer true." Another Peking worker summed it up: "I'm working to build one more brick for socialism" Is this simply altruism? Certainly not. Socialism, after all, is a workers' society. Chinese workers labor for the common good—they know that in this way everyone benefits.

Chou En-lai delivered the major political report to the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. In the report Chou stressed the development of struggle against the policies and line of Lin Piao and the work of the party since the last Congress in 1969. He summed up the errors of Lin Piao and the advances made in the struggle against both right and "left" opportunism. Chou also spoke at length on the current world situation and China's tasks in the coming period. Following are excerpts from this report:

—On the origins and aims of Lin Piao's betrayal of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people:

Lin Piao and his handful of sworn followers were a counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique who never showed up without a copy of *Quotations* in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'Long Live' and who spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back.

The essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pursued and the criminal aim of the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'état they launched were to usurp the supreme power of the Party and the state, thoroughly betray the line of the Ninth Congress, radically change the Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, turn the Marxist-Leninist Chinese Communist Party into a revisionist, fascist party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Inside China, they wanted to reinstate the landlord and bourgeois classes, which our Party, Army and people had overthrown with their own hands under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and to institute a feudal-comprador-fascist dictatorship. Internationally, they wanted to capitulate to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and ally themselves with imperialism, revisionism and reaction to oppose communism and revolution.

—On the development of the Party through the struggle between two lines:

In the last 50 years, our Party has gone through 10 major struggles between two lines. The collapse of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique does not mean the end of the two-line struggle within the Party. Enemies at home and abroad all understand that the easiest way to capture a fortress is from within. It is much more convenient to have the capitalist-roaders in power who have sneaked into the Party do the job of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat than for the landlords and capitalists who are already quite odious in society. In the future, even after classes have disappeared, there will still be contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and the productive forces. And there will still be two-line struggles between the advanced and the backward and between the correct and the erroneous.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." If one's line is incorrect, one's downfall is inevitable, even with the control of the central, local and army leadership. If one's line is correct, even if one has not a single soldier at first, there will be soldiers, and

MAJOR POLITICAL REPORT CHOU EN-LAI AT 10TH CONGRESS

"Excellent situation now prevailing"

even if there is no political power, political power will be gained. This is borne out by the historical experience of our Party and by that of the international communist movement since the time of Marx.

Lin Piao wanted to "have everything under his command and everything at his disposal," but he ended up in having nothing under his command and nothing at his disposal. The crux of the matter is line. This is an irrefutable truth.

—On the so-called "detente" and the worldwide struggle of small and medium-sized countries for independence.

The present international situation is one characterized by great disorder on the earth. "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." This aptly depicts how the basic world contradictions as analysed by Lenin show themselves today. Relaxation is a temporary and superficial phenomenon, and great disorder will continue. Such great disorder is a good thing for the people, not a bad thing. It throws the enemies into confusion and causes division among them, while it arouses and tempers the people, thus helping the international situation develop further in the direction favorable to the people and unfavorable to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

The awakening and growth of the Third World is a major event in contemporary international relations. The Third World has strengthened its unity in the struggle against hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and is playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. The great victories won by the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have strongly encouraged the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism and colonialism. A new situation has emerged in the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against aggression by Israeli Zionism, the African people's struggles against colonialism and racial discrimination and the Latin American peoples' struggles for maintaining 200-nautical-mile territorial waters or economic zones all continue to forge ahead.

The struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American

peoples to win and defend national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and national resources have further deepened and broadened. The just struggles of the Third World as well as of the people of Europe, North America and Oceania support and encourage each other. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—this has become an irresistible historical trend.

—On the rivalry and contention between the US and the USSR:

Lenin said that "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several Great Powers in the striving for hegemony." Today, it is mainly the two nuclear superpowers—the US and the USSR—that are contending for hegemony. While hawking disarmament, they are actually expanding their armaments every day. Their purpose is to contend for world hegemony. They contend as well as collude with each other. Their collusion serves the purpose of more intensified contention. Contention is absolute and protracted, whereas collusion is relative and temporary. The declaration of this year as the "year of Europe" and the convocation of the European Security Conference indicate that strategically the key point of their contention is Europe. The West always wants to urge the Soviet revisionists eastward to divert the peril towards China, and it would be fine so long as all is quiet in the West.

China is an attractive piece of meat coveted by all. But this piece of meat is very tough, and for years no one has been able to bite into it. It is even more difficult now that Lin Piao the "super spy" has fallen. At present, the Soviet revisionists are "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west," and stepping up their contention in Europe and their expansion in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and every place their hands can reach.

—On the development of the USSR as an imperialist power:

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The ambitions of the two hegemonic powers—the US and the USSR—are one thing, but whether they can achieve them is quite another. They want to devour China, but find it too tough even to bite. Europe and Japan are also hard to bite, not

SLAVES WHO MADE HISTORY

Taken from
CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

From a woodcut series
created jointly by artists
from the Liangshan
Mountains and Chungking.



This was life for us Yi slaves in the past.



The People's Liberation Army helped us overthrow our oppressors.



Today we are masters of our country.



We learned from Chairman Mao's writings that the laboring people are the makers of history.

REPORT GIVEN BY PARTY CONGRESS

ills at home and abroad."

to speak of the vast Third World. US imperialism started to go downhill after its defeat in the war of aggression against Korea. It has openly admitted that it is increasingly on the decline; it could not but pull out of Vietnam. Over the last two decades, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, from Khrushchev to Brezhnev, has made a socialist country degenerate into a social-imperialist country. Internally, it has restored capitalism, enforced a fascist dictatorship and enslaved the people of all nationalities. Externally, it has invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia, massed its troops along the Chinese border, sent troops into the People's Republic of Mongolia, supported the traitorous Lon Nol clique, suppressed the Polish workers' rebellion, intervened in Egypt, causing the expulsion of Soviet experts, dismembered Pakistan and carried out subversive activities in many Asian and African countries.

This series of facts has profoundly exposed its ugly features as the new Czar and its reactionary nature, namely, "socialism in words, imperialism in deeds." The more evil and foul things it does, the sooner the time when Soviet revisionism will be relegated to the historical museum by the people of the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

—On the tasks facing the Chinese Party, Army and People:

In the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run China's affairs well. Therefore, on the international front, our Party must uphold proletarian internationalism, uphold the Party's consistent policies, strengthen our unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world and with all countries subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying and form the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers—the US and the USSR. We must unite with all genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations the world over, and carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end. On the domestic front, we must pursue our Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, unite with

all the forces that can be united and work hard to build our country into a powerful socialist state, so as to make a greater contribution to mankind.

We should continue to do a good job of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying style of work. We should make full use of that teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to educate the whole Party, Army and the people of all nationalities of our country in class struggle and two-line struggle, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook so that the masses will be able to draw on the historical experience of the ten struggles between the two lines in our Party, acquire a deeper understanding of the characteristics and laws of class struggle and two-line struggle in the period of socialist revolution in our country and raise their ability to distinguish from sham Marxism.

All Party members should conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, combat idealism and metaphysics and remould their world outlook.

We hope that through sustained efforts "the vast numbers of our cadres and the people will be able to arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism."

We should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, transform all parts of the superstructure which do not conform to the economic base. We should handle correctly the two types of contradictions of different nature. We should continue to carry out in earnest all of Chairman Mao's proletarian policies. We should continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art, the revolution in education and the revolution in public health, and the work



Chou En-lai delivered report to the 10th Congress of the CPC. In it he pointed out that the struggle between two lines within the Party must continue.

with regard to the educated youth who go to mountainous and other rural areas, run the May 7 cadres schools well and support all the newly emerging things of socialism.

Free copies of the entire text of Chou En-lai's address are available by writing to THE CALL/EL CLARIN, P.O. Box 2278, Bell Gardens, Calif. 90201.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS OF UNITY

Following months of preparation and widespread discussion among the Chinese people, the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held in Peking from August 24 to 28.

The Congress took place in a great spirit of unity and marked the victory of the important struggle against the anti-Party group of ultra-"leftists" led by Lin Piao. Lin Piao and his right-hand man, Chen Po-Ta, were formally expelled from the Party by the delegates.

Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, chaired the Congress and received a thunderous ovation as he took his place on the podium. Delegates from all parts of China, numbering 1,249 attended, representing more than 28 million Party members. Included for the first time were delegates from Taiwan Province, which is a part of the People's Republic of China which has not yet been liberated.

DELEGATES REPRESENTED THE PEOPLE

Delegates from among the worker, peasant and soldier Party members made up 67 per cent of the total members. More than 20 per cent of the delegates were women Party members. The delegates were unanimous in adopting the political report given by Chou En-lai, who was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee along with Wang Hung-wen, Kang Sheng, Yeh Chien-ying and Li Teh-sheng. Mao Tsetung was unanimously elected Chairman.

The Congress elected a new Central Committee made up of 195 members and 124 alternate members. The new Central Committee embodies a combination of the old, middle-aged and young members of the Party, many of whom went through the first and second revolutionary civil wars in the early years of the Party, which was founded in 1921. Others fought in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression; the struggle for liberation which ended 24 years ago this month, and in Korea against the United States aggression. Still other Central Committee members were elected out of the ranks of new-comers who joined the Party during China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The Congress report described the present world situation as being characterized by "great disorder." However, it pointed out that all the upheaval and disorder in the world is a good thing, not a bad thing. "It is fur-

ther developing in a direction favorable to the people of all countries and unfavorable to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction."

The report called on the people to "strengthen our unity with the proletariat; the oppressed people and nations of the whole world, strengthen our unity with all the countries subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in particular against the hegemonism of the two superpowers—the U.S. and the U.S.S.R."

UNITE THE WORLD OVER

It called on the Party to "unite with all genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations the world over and carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end."

On the possibility of war, the Congress report called on the people of China to "strengthen without fail their preparations against wars of aggression, be on guard against the outbreak of imperialist world war and particularly against surprise attacks by social-imperialism."

Lin Piao, was killed in 1971 after his plane crashed in the People's Republic of Mongolia, while he was fleeing to the Soviet Union. His attempt to assassinate Chairman Mao and seize control of the Party failed completely. Lin's ultra-"left" line which attacked the united front strategy against imperialism, was defeated after the Ninth Party Congress. The Tenth Congress placed the task of criticizing this ultra-"left" line and rectifying the Party's style of work above all else.

The Congress was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the peoples of all nationalities throughout China. Parades were held in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other cities to celebrate. Soldiers and commanders from the People's Liberation Army throughout China condemned the anti-Party activity of Lin Piao and regarded the smashing of his clique as a great victory.

Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party flew to Peking, and on behalf of the V.N.W.P., extended warm congratulations, when received by Chou En-lai. Messages of congratulations and support were received from revolutionary parties and organizations around the world.

The 10th Congress of the Communist Party of China marks a great step forward for the people of China and the people of the whole world fighting for independence, liberation and revolution.



smashed our chains.



of the Liangshan Mountains are marching down the socialist road.

GRINNELL WORKERS FIGHT FOR JOBS

Atlanta—In the upcoming months, several hundred workers at the Grinnell Division of International Telephone and Telegraph face layoffs and unemployment. This steel company is closing its Atlanta plant and is moving to Statesboro, Georgia. The company refuses to move its employees, with the exception of a few select foremen. This action particularly affects the many workers who after working at Grinnell for over twenty years will find future employment difficult due to age or poor health. The company's answer to the workers' plight is a small pension for some and a few weeks' severance pay for others.

Grinnell has operated in Atlanta since pre-World War I times. The conditions are hot and dusty, and the work is hard.

Traditionally, Grinnell has relied on Black workers for its labor. As one worker stated, "Up to fifteen years ago, you couldn't get a white man to work here." Today the plant is still primarily Black. However, there are no Black office workers, very few Blacks running skilled machines, and only one Black foreman. The racism of the company is heavy as the sweat on the workers' backs.

As late as three years ago, "Jim Crow" laws were still in effect inside the plant. A concrete wall divided the white lockers from those of the Blacks. This wall has recently been torn down. Before the government intervened, separate facilities—bathrooms, water fountains, etc.—were prevalent throughout. A shower room was closed down as a result of the government intervention.

The plant was unionized in 1943 by the United Steel Workers of America. Today, the union bureaucrats do not take a fighting stand or encourage the workers to challenge the company in any way. The officials' usual response, concerning the company's move is, "You heard what the Man said." Workers feel these bureaucrats have been bought off by the company. People file grievances and nothing happens. One union official even resigned from the union in order to become a foreman. The sentiment of the workers is, "When you say union, you might as well say 'company.'" However, the USWA has stated that it intends to wage a successful organizing drive at the Statesboro plant, "when the time is right."

TAKEN OVER BY ITT

Last year Grinnell became part of the multi-billion dollar corporation of International Telephone and Telegraph. This is a clear example of the large monopoly capitalists buying the smaller companies in order to cut down competition and increase profits.

What this means to workers is this—increased exploitation and suffering. In the case of Grinnell, workers are losing their jobs so IT&T can move to a place where cheaper labor can be found and where very few unionized plants exist. In its search for cheap labor and few unions, IT&T "runs away" from an urban work force to a rural area where the standard of living is lower and the labor movement less advanced. There, the oppression of the people is more extreme. This is particularly true for the Black people who must struggle against the remnants of the plantation system and slavery in the rural South. In the heart of the Black Belt, where struggle has been waged for over 300 years against the landlords and the oppressive sharecropping system, new struggles involving factory conditions and unionization are rapidly appearing (i.e. the Onieta strike).

Workers became aware of IT&T's decision to move long before it became official. Gradually, certain products were phased out and machines moved. Then, last December a sign appeared stating that IT&T was "looking for a place and IF they could find a suitable place," they would move. Well, Statesboro, Georgia a rural area where Blacks and whites have sharecropped for generations and where \$2.00 an hour looks good, suits IT&T just fine.

Atlanta Grinnell workers were asked how the move affects them. One worker commented, "It leaves those who have been here for 35 or 40 years with a few weeks severance pay. For those who have earned it, there is a monthly pension of \$75, the pension's not real good. You can't make a living on it, you can just barely make out."

And what about those men, 45 or 50 years old, who haven't earned a pension yet and who will have a hard time finding another job? As another worker commented, "What the devil they got to look forward to—starvation?!"

In fact, IT&T even promised its white workers they could move with the company. It led them to believe they could keep their seniority and their jobs. Yet, in the final analysis, IT&T cared for them as much as they did for the Black workers. White and Black both will be out on the streets looking for work.

ON THE LINE

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS' STRUGGLES AROUND THE COUNTRY

DETROIT WILDCAT LEADER FIRED

DETROIT--Isaac Shorter, one of the two Black auto workers who last month shut down a Chrysler assembly plant in Detroit, was fired from his job after he demanded decent ventilation on the line where he was working.

In the previous shut-down, a racist foreman was fired as a result of the action taken by Shorter and Larry Carter. Chrysler was forced to negotiate the firing when hundreds of workers rallied in support of the action. The company also promised that no actions would be taken against the two men.

However, in the past month, with complete sanction by the UAW leadership, Chrysler has begun a campaign aimed at firing all the "trouble-makers" and "outside agitators." Shorter was fired for supposedly "trying to foment a walk-out." Shorter denied the charge.

STRUGGLE AT BETHLEHEM SHIP YARD

BALTIMORE--Workers at Bethlehem Steel's shipyard here have organized a Workers' Defense Committee in order to get three welders re-hired after they were discharged for resisting dangerous working conditions.

The spark which ignited the struggle took place August 19 when two welders were denied medical treatment for eye injuries and were referred to as "niggers" by their lead man. A fight broke out and the lead man was hospitalized with a broken nose. The two welders were discharged and ordered to leave the country, since they were from the country of Trinidad.

Other welders, who were also subject to injury as a result of flashes and flying slag because the company forced them to work only three feet apart, circulated a petition demanding the re-hiring of the welders. A third welder was then fired when he opposed the department head, who stole the petition from the workers.

A press conference was called by about 40 workers to protest the unsafe conditions and to demand that the fired workers be re-hired. The press conference was also attended by a representative from Congressman Parren Mitchell, who expressed his support for the fired workers.

The Bethlehem workers are asking that letters of support be sent to Local 24 of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, 201 N. Luzerne Ave., Baltimore, Md.

SAFETY FIRINGS SPARK WALK-OUT AT FORD

SHARONVILLE, OHIO--The first strike in the history of the Ford plant here took place when 400 workers walked off their jobs on August 7.

The walk-out was sparked when a foreman in the assembly department deliberately shoved a union committeeman. The men in the department demanded the removal of the foreman who was put right back in the area following his attack on the union man.

Following the walkout, the company agreed to remove the foreman in question until a hearing two days later when the case would be reviewed. They also promised to take no action against the striking workers. However, Ford then proceeded to suspend the bargaining Chairman of Local 863 for 30 days for "inciting a work stoppage."

At the next union meeting, an unprecedented

1,800 workers showed up. Tensions in the plant are now running high. When asked why he thought this particular incident led to the plant's first walkout, one worker answered: "It wasn't the incident itself--the men are hot. It's getting close to the end of the contract. People are hot about compulsory overtime; they're hot about working 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. The company's cracking down and we have a lot of local grievances. We're ready to fight. As soon as Chrysler settles, we're going out!"

--Submitted to THE CALL by the Cincinnati Workers Unity League



RIGHT TO STRIKE COMMITTEE FORMED

Rank-and-file workers in the Chicago-Gary area have organized a Defend the Right to Strike Committee in opposition to I.W. Abel's no-strike sell-out to the big steel companies. The Committee includes representatives from rank-and-file organizations in 6 big mills, with over 60,000 workers.

This move represents an important part of the growing national sentiment among steelworkers against the bureaucratic leadership of the United Steel Workers of America (USWA). Locals 65 (U.S. Steel, South Chicago) and 6787 (Bethlehem Steel) have already passed resolutions condemning the no-strike contract. By coordinating activities in each local, with the help of the newly formed Committee, rank-and-filers hope to get other locals to take this step. The tactics planned by the Committee to Defend the Right to Strike include:

1) A mass petition drive aimed at getting union members to voice their opposition to the no-strike contract. Thousands of signatures have already been collected.

2) Rank-and-file demonstrations against Abel and the steel companies are planned as well as actions at union conventions which are attended by Abel. Several resolutions have already been passed at International conventions of the USWA providing that the right to strike could not be taken away without a membership vote. This shows that Abel's right-to-strike give-away violated the democratic processes of the union itself.

3) In an effort to make the campaign national, unity is being built with rank-and-file groups in different parts of the country, such as the Youngstown, Ohio, Rank-and-File Team (RAFT) which won local elections there in June against the Abel machine; and the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Steelworkers, a Black workers organization formed to fight discrimination in the USWA.

A defeat for the Abel leadership on this question would be a sharp set-back for Nixon's fascist labor offensive which relies entirely on the sell-out union leaders like Abel. The Committee to Defend the Right to Strike is relying on what the bureaucrats and steel monopolies fear most—the thousands of angry steelworkers who are sick and tired of being overworked, underpaid and unprotected by their union.

For more information on the Right to Strike Committee, write: District 31 Defend the Right to Strike Committee, Box 801, Hammond, Ind. 46325

THE MOTHER

Brecht's Play Performed by the Mime Troupe

The San Francisco Mime Troupe's production of *The Mother* is revolutionary art in the true sense: an openly class-conscious play that portrays working people as heroes and teaches lessons about the class struggle.

Bertold Brecht, a German communist, wrote the play in 1930. He believed that "all art is political." The same principle has guided the work of the San Francisco Mime Troupe since they first began to put on plays in the San Francisco parks, over a dozen years ago.

The Mother represents a new level in the kind of political art that the Mime Troupe performs. Even though it is very funny in parts, and also very moving, it is not meant to be pure entertainment. According to Brecht, "Its concern is to teach the spectator a most definitely practical conduct that is intended to change the world."

The play is about a woman activist in the Russian revolution and it is rich in lessons from the great revolutionary teachers like Marx and Lenin. One of the main things it teaches is the importance of drawing women into the struggle. At first, the mother distributes illegal leaflets only in order to protect her son, who would be jailed for doing it himself. But her son and his comrades gradually convince her that what they are fighting for—better wages, against the war, and ultimately for state power—is in her interest too.

ALL THIS MUST BE CHANGED

The mother comes to see through her own experiences that "all this must be changed!" The Mime Troupe emphasizes this lesson by means of a banner in the audience: "Without the women there can be no genuine mass movement. (Lenin)"

The play also helps us to better understand how it is humble, ordinary people like the mother who shape the course of history. The working people in the play are heroes and heroines because they refuse to accept the way things are. Their fight against the misery and oppression of the Russian working class and peasantry is the fight to liberate all mankind. In one scene, the mother pleads with striking workers to come over to the side of the Bolsheviks, to take on the task that history has given them: "All the world is living in terrible darkness. It's waited till now for you alone. . . just think if you refuse!"

The Mime Troupe decided to do *The Mother* this year because of the growing economic crisis. Climbing prices and inadequate wages are forcing more and more Amer-



Mime Troupe performing scene from Brecht's play, "The Mother," in which an important lesson is taught: "Without the women, there can be no genuine mass movement" (Call Photo)

ican people to realize that "all of this must change."

It teaches that revolution is necessary, but even more important than this, the play teaches us that it is possible to make revolution. The majority of plays and movies today are filled with nothing but cynicism and defeatism. In striking contrast to these, Brecht's play presents the optimistic world outlook of the working class. The revolutionary spirit of *The Mother* is an affirmation that our fight will be victorious:

*"If you still live, never say- Never!
What looks certain is not certain
The way things are will not last.
When the ruling class has spoken,
The ruled shall raise their voices.
The victims of today will be victors of tomorrow
And Never is changed into Today."*

Fascist cultural offensive

BADGE 373

The Puerto Rican independence movement in New York has initiated a boycott campaign against the Paramount film, "Badge 373." The film, a follow-up to the "French Connection," is part of the fascist cultural campaign being waged by the giant corporations, aimed at the forces for progress, national independence and non-white people in general.

The story of the film centers around a New York City police detective named Eddie Ryan who is suspended from the police force after he causes the death of a Puerto Rican youth. Ryan redeems himself, however, and gets his badge 373 back when he breaks up a plot by Puerto Rican "revolutionaries" to buy \$3 million worth of guns from a Puerto Rican gangster.

This is how Newsweek magazine described the film: "You're Eddie Ryan. You're a top New York City policeman who hates Puerto Ricans for no apparent reason except that you're a tough New York City policeman who hates Puerto Ricans. You tell a Puerto Rican punk how much you hate him and he falls off a roof. You're suspended.

"Then your partner, Gigi, is found in Brooklyn with his throat cut and because you live by the code, you dedicate yourself to finding his murderers who turn out to be Puerto Ricans, which is convenient, since you hate them anyway. You swear all that time and so does everyone around you. Profanity is part of being tough, like hating Puerto Ricans is part of being tough—and movies that are very tough make lots of money."

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT SLANDERED

In the course of the film, the only Puerto Rican woman portrayed is a drug-addict prostitute who is later brutally murdered by one of the "revolutionaries" after she reveals the gun plot to the detective. The Puerto Rican independence movement is slandered a thousand times, the Puerto Rican people are all "spics" in the eyes of the film's hero and in one scene, the flag of the Puerto Rican Socialist party is plainly visible.

"The point is obvious," wrote a reviewer in Claridad, the newspaper of the Puerto Rican Socialist party. "Anyone viewers of the film here and in Puerto Rico see the flag with the white star they will make an immediate connection between the party that is pushing for the dissolution of the case of Puerto Rico in the United Nations and the drug addicts and gangsters in the film." Perhaps not so coincidentally, the producers of the film, Paramount, is a subsidiary of the Gulf & Western Corp. which is the leading corporate force behind the "superport" project in Puerto Rico now being fought by the Puerto Rican independence movement.

A coalition of 30 Puerto Rican organizations here are urging on people to boycott the film which is being shown at neighborhood theaters. The Puerto Rican Action Coalition, which includes the PSP, United Bronx Citizens, El Grito and the Third World Women's Alliance, has organized picket line demonstrations outside movie theaters and recently held a sit-in in the lobby of Gulf & Western's headquarters.

The coalition has vowed to force Paramount to withdraw this racist film from the theaters.

RALLY COMMEMORATES CHICANO MORATORIUM

One hundred and fifty people attended an East Los Angeles forum to celebrate the third anniversary of the August 29, 1970, Chicano Moratorium. The Chicano Moratorium was a demonstration by 25,000 people against the Vietnam War and the oppression of the Chicano community. The biggest anti-war demonstration held in the Los Angeles Area in which three persons were killed by police, it was also the biggest political mobilization of Chicano people in recent years.

The September 1st forum, sponsored by the October League, featured the movie, "Requiem 29" a live documentary of the police attack on the demonstrators, the police killing of Chicano journalist Rubén Salazar, and the public inquest held afterwards on the killing. Salazar, a well-known progressive columnist with the L. A. Times, and a commentator on a Spanish language Radio, KALI, was killed while trying to phone in a story on the violence. Rau Ruiz, a La Raza Unida Party activist, former candidate for California State Legislature, and one of the organizers of the Moratorium Movement, spoke at the forum, as did Carlos Calderón, editor of *The Call/El Clarin*.

CHICANO UNITY

Ruiz, a photo-journalist who is also editor of La Raza Magazine, was in the streets on August 29, 1970, recording on film the mass resistance of the demonstrators to the police attack. He was outside the cafe when Salazar was killed, and later testified about this at the public inquest.

Ruiz's speech was a call for renewed unity of the Chicano people against imperialist wars like the Vietnam war, and against the oppression of the Chicano people. He urged the gathering, not to become demoralized but to continue to organize, build up the movement and fight against petty divisions in the movement. His speech was enthusiastically applauded.

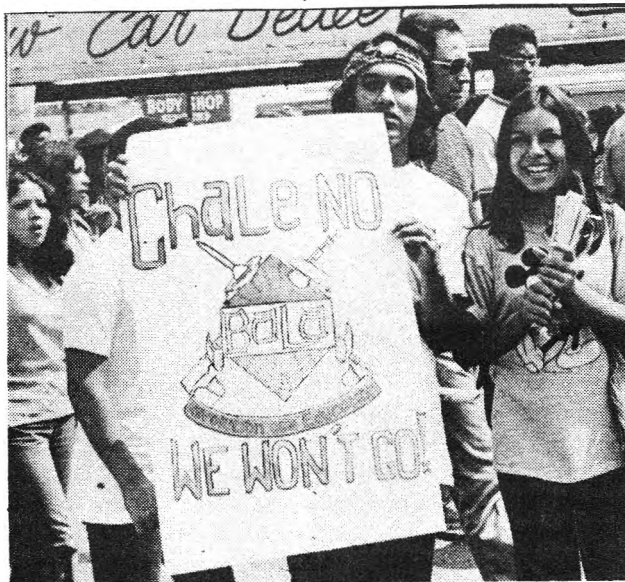
Calderon pointed out that the Vietnamese people had inspired the Chicano people and all oppressed people. "It is fitting that we meet tonight, just two weeks after the U. S. imperialists have been forced to stop the bombing of Cambodia. The continued resistance of the Vietnamese and Cambodian people, along with the support of people all around the world, including the Chicano people, has made this victory possible."

Winnie Arballo, Los Angeles spokesman for the United Farmworkers Union (UFWU), gave a rousing talk about the fight of the farmworkers. "We will not be intimidated by the shootings, terrorism and violence of the growers and goons," said Arballo.

"Today the Chicano people are continuing to make history," said Sherman Miller, an October League spokesman from Atlanta, Georgia. "In Delano, their courage has won the respect of workers all over the country. The oppressors will one day pay dearly for their crimes against the Chicano and Mexicano and Black people. The day is not far off when Black and Chicano people will be in the streets together, united against the common oppressor."

The speeches were followed by the performance of folklorico or traditional songs of the Mexican people by Violetta Quintero, a local artist.

This was the first public commemoration of the Chicano Moratorium to be held in L. A. In the spirit of unity generated by the meeting, it is hoped that next year the date of August 29 will be marked by even bigger rallies. The Chicano Moratorium will never be forgotten!



Young Chicanos refuse to fight imperialist war. (La Raza)

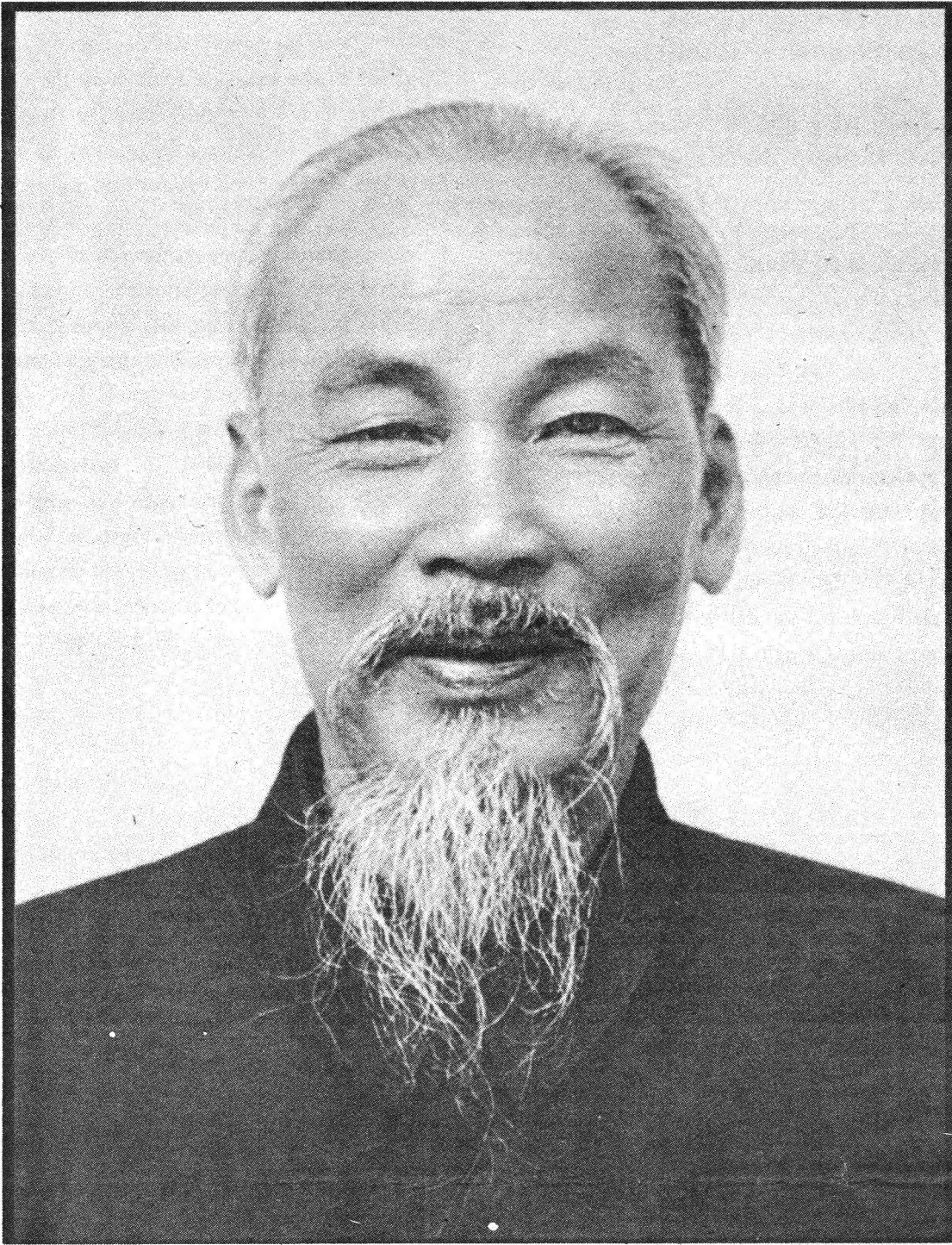
HOW I BECAME A LENINIST

By Ho Chi Minh

In early July 1969, President Ho Chi Minh received Charles Fourniau, correspondent of "L'Humanite," central organ of the French Communist Party, and granted him an interview on Leninism and the Vietnamese revolution. On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's death, we publish an English translation of this interview which has appeared in French in the 1970 Almanac of "L'Humanite."

Question: Very respected Comrade President, how did you discover Lenin's thought?

Answer: You know that I came to Europe even before World War One. I was in Paris for many years, rubbing along on petty jobs, as assistant photographer then painter of "Chinese antiquities," faked, of course. Our country was then under the yoke of French colonialism, terribly exploited and terribly miserable. I knew very little of political problems, but I wanted the liberation of my homeland and the liberation of the "colonial peoples." So I began to write and distribute leaflets denouncing the crimes committed by the French colonialists. I did not yet know what a party or a trade union was and still less what could distinguish socialism from communism. But the "ladies and gentlemen"—that was how I first called my comrades of the Socialist Party—showed sympathy with me. Thus I joined the Socialist Party. Of the October Revolution and Lenin, I had only scanty knowledge. I felt by instinct attached to the Russian revolution and with its leader, but I had read nothing about Lenin. So I found myself quite puzzled amidst the heated discussions during 1919-1920 within the Socialist party: was I to remain in the Second International or join the Third International. Some even proposed to create a two-and-half International. More specially as in all this I found little about the solidarity with the colonial peoples. Well, that was precisely what interested me in the first place, and also what helped me to find out the right path. When I put the question "Which clearly affirms its solidarity with the peoples oppressed by colonialism?" the answer was: "It is the Third International." Then a comrade gave me to read Lenin's "Thesis on the Colonial and National Questions" which had just been published by "L'Humanite." It was difficult to understand because I came up against a terminology of which I knew little. But I read and read the text over again, and little by little I deeply grasped its meaning. What emotion, what enthusiasm, what lucidity and what assurance it imparted to me! I was moved to tears. All alone in my room, I proclaimed aloud as if I were standing before a large crowd: "Dear martyred fellow-countrymen, this is what we need, this is the path to our liberation." Ever since, my choice was made: I was for the Third International, and I had total confidence in Lenin.



Last month marked 4th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's death

PAGE FROM HISTORY...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

ived on the scene. State Highway patrolmen were rushed to the area and fired tear gas into the crowd "to quiet the melee."

Meanwhile, the Filipino workers were organizing. In 1938, they formed the Filipino Agricultural Association (FALA) which presented their demands to the state's asparagus growers. The growers were caught off guard and they couldn't recruit any skilled white, Black or Mexican workers to save the crop. All 258 growers were forced to sign with the FALA after a one day work stoppage. Other successes followed in the brussel sprouts, celery and garlic fields. With the outbreak of World War 2, however, many Filipinos left the fields to fight in the war against fascism and the FALA went into decline.

FARMWORKERS STRIKE AT ARVIN

With the end of World War 2, farm workers again started mobilizing. In 1947, the National Farm Labor Union struck at Arvin against DiGiorgio, demanding union recognition, seniority rights, a grievance procedure and a pay raise. Mexican, Filipino and white workers, who had been forced to bid against each other previously, now banded together. As the strike continued workers were evicted from their shanties, union meetings were shot up by night riders, picketers were attacked with chains and tools by DiGiorgio's goons, and red-baiting ran rampant. But the strike received wide support from organized labor, the clergy, students and liberals throughout the country. Car caravans organized by Los Angeles and San Francisco Central Labor councils regularly brought food, clothing and money to the striking farm workers. In addition, a national boycott of DiGiorgio products was called.

But by the mid-1948, the union's funds were depleted and the scene of the struggle had moved from the fields
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to the courts. Toward the end of the strike, the US House of Representatives appointed a small committee to look into the DiGiorgio affair and the question of whether collective bargaining laws should be extended to agribusiness. On the subcommittee was young congressman Richard Nixon. He concluded that "it would be harmful to the public interest and to all responsible labor unions" to include the farm workers in all labor laws.

The DiGiorgio strike failed for two main reasons. First, the Taft-Hartley Act had been passed just one week before the NFLU began to organize in Arvin. Although the farm workers were excluded from any of the benefits and protections of the act, the NLRB ruled that the farm workers could be disciplined under its provisions. This prohibited them from secondary boycotts and mass pickets. This interpretation was later overturned, but it hurt them during the strike.

The second factor that led to the loss of the strike was the continued use of braceros. The outbreak of World War 2 caused a labor shortage as many farmers enlisted in the Armed Forces. In response to this shortage, the growers pushed the Bracero Program through Congress. It called for Mexican nationals to be sent up as seasonal workers in the fields of the Southwest United States. Their wage rate was fixed, always lower than the wage rate of other national minority groups, which kept wages down for everybody. The braceros were further exploited and used against their brothers and sisters by being forced to either scab or be deported.

According to the Bracero Program, Mexican nationals were not supposed to be used during labor disputes, but over and over again they were used as scabs. This would allow the growers to stall through the season in the courts cushioning the effect of any strike. As long as the growers

had access to this cheap and near powerless source of labor, successful unionization and united mass action remained virtually impossible.

Throughout the '50's and into the '60's, the organizing of farm workers was stifled by the continually expanding use of braceros. Growers preferred them over local workers in virtually all agricultural countries in California, even using them to replace workers in packing houses who had previously been unionized. During this period, the NFLU led a few other strikes but most ended in failure, and funds depleted, the union dissolved in 1959.

In 1962, César Chávez organized the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), later to become the UFWU. It concerned itself not only with trade union issues, but it also developed an insurance plan, a cooperative food store, a farm worker newspaper and a credit union. In short, the union sought to serve the needs of the people.

Gaining strength from the lessons of the civil rights struggle in the South and the growing identity and solidarity of the Chicano struggle, the union won wide support. The Bracero Program was repealed in 1964 and Mexican nationals could no longer be used as a divisive force and exploited as they were before (this was true on paper at least). Growers were forced to hire local workers as well as Mexicans, so the NFWA was strengthened and the workers were united again. By the fall of 1965, NFWA membership stood at 2,200 families. On September 8, 1965, 1,000 grape workers walked out of the fields in Delano. The next day, Chávez pledged them the unconditional support of the UFWA.

The strikers learned from the lessons of the 1947 strike and called on a broad coalition of labor clergy and concerned citizens groups to support the striking farm workers. They started a boycott of Schenley products, one of the largest producers of wine grapes. In April, 1966, Schenley signed the union's first contract. Later in the year, DiGiorgio (who had tried to hold a phony election to bring in the Teamsters) was forced to hold a genuine election, which the UFWU won by a large majority. Nineteen years after the '47 strike, union representation was finally won!

CHILE ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

and who is also a leading member of Patria Y Libertad.

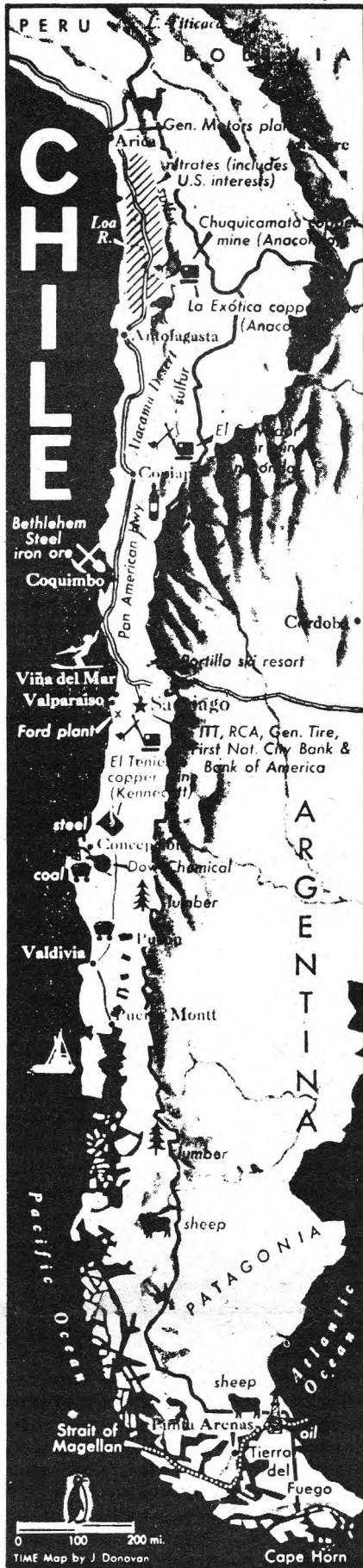
Also, seven members of the economic and political section of the American consulate in Santiago are listed in the book, "Who's Who in the CIA" which was published in 1968. They have been long-time CIA members who have worked in other Latin American countries, undermining government attempts at independence. When Davis came from Guatemala, he brought about three others with him who were specialists from Brazil in this sort of thing.

The U.S. government had cut off all aid to Chile and cut off all credit in order to weaken Allende economically and set the stage for his overthrow. McNamara, an American, is also head of the World Bank and had all their international credit cut off as well. However, the U.S. still gave money to Chile through something called the "Special Projects" which is an AID source. This money went to the "American Institute for Free Labor," which is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, and the person in charge is George Meany. This was set up in 1962 to combat "Castroism" in Latin America, to do away with militant workers and to keep the unions under U.S. control. The Chairman of the Board of the Institute is, W. R. Grace, who owns Grace Lines and the sponsors include the owners of IT&T, Anaconda and Kennecott. So we can see concretely how the U.S. government has been intervening all along in Chile, and in fact directed the coup. People from this Institute led the strikes which resulted in Allende's overthrow, for example, and were trained right here in the U.S. with CIA funding.

What Is The Main Lesson Which Can Be Learned From The Chilean Situation?

Some people thought it was possible to create the foundations for a new society through elections; to change the whole structure of society, to take the power from the factory owners, and put it in the hands of the working people. Most of the workers realized, however, that the owners were not going to give up without resisting. The government got pushed further and further into a compromise to protect itself—a compromise with the owners, with the rightists, and with the military—and did not depend sufficiently on the working people themselves who were the firmest base of support for the government. The workers voted for Allende, but they also realized that the system set up the way it was with the courts and laws, was not going to change by itself. The system was set up to serve the U.S. companies and the rightists, and just electing a new government leadership could not change that fact. The government started out on a wrong foot by assuming that you could take laws written for one group of people and use them to change the system.

This is something we can learn from.



They Receive Instructions against Chile

A POEM BY CHILEAN POET PABLO NERUDA WHO DIED FOLLOWING THE FASCIST COUP.

But we have to see behind all these, there is something behind the traitors and gnawing rats, an empire which sets the table, and serve up the nourishment and the bullets. They want to repeat their great success in Greece. Greek playboys at the banquet, and bullets for the people in the mountains: we'll have to destroy kill, lose men, sink the murderous knife held to us from New York, we'll have to use fire to break the spirit of the man who was emerging in all countries as if born from the earth that had been splashed with blood. We have to arm Chiang and the vicious Vedela, give them money for prisons, wings so they can bomb their own populations, give them a hand-out, a few dollars, and they do the rest, they lie, bribe, dance on the dead bodies and their first ladies wear the most expensive minks. The suffering of the people does not matter: copper executives need this sacrifice: facts are facts: the generals retire from the army and serve as vice-presidents of the Chuquibambilla Copper Firm, and in the nitrate works the "chilean" general decides with his trailing sword how much the natives many mention when they apply for a raise in wages. In this way they decide from above, from the roll of dollars, in this way the dwarf traitor receives his instructions, and the generals act as the police force, and the trunk of the tree of the country rots.

translated by robert bly and james wright

ARAB OIL ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Presently the competition between the Soviet Union and the U. S. for expansion of their spheres of influence has developed the conditions for struggle on the part of the Arab and Middle-Eastern countries. The result has been that these countries are standing up to the superpowers and beginning to play a more independent role. At last month's conference of non-aligned nations in Algeria, both superpowers received the condemnation of the third-world countries for their role in the Middle-East.

The response on the part of the superpowers has been more threats of aggression and subversion. This is what Nixon means by the Middle East "being of the highest priority." The August 27 issue of U. S. News and World Report, included an article about special desert warfare training for Marines, now taking place in the Mojave Desert in California.

According to the article, "Leathernecks are looking hard at problems they might face should the U. S. become involved against a desert force, presumably in North Africa or the Eastern Mediterranean.

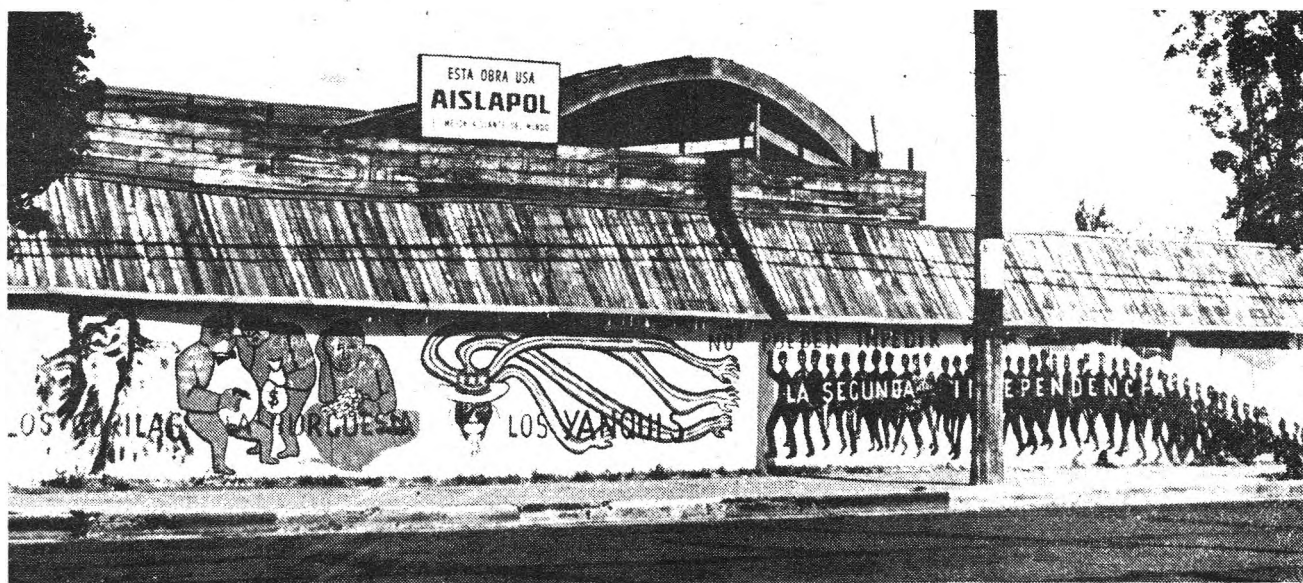
"This is where U. S. oil interests are great and becoming more vital as the nation's appetite for fuels outruns its supplies."

In another comment made in the September 5 news conference, Nixon warned the Middle-East countries and referred specifically to the overthrow of the former Iranian Premier, Mohammed Mossadegh, who the CIA murdered after he took measures to safeguard Iranian oil from the imperialists.

Nixon's warning was directed at the "radical elements" among the oil producing countries. "Oil without a market" said Nixon, "as Mr. Mossadegh learned many many years ago, does not do a country much good." While Nixon talked overtly about threatening loss of U. S. markets, the real meaning of the reference to Mossadegh could not be mistaken.

The threat of loss of the U. S. market does not carry as much weight now as it did 20 years ago. With the critical danger of U. S. fuel shortages and increasing needs that could double in the next 15 years, the U. S. monopolies are getting frantic. Furthermore, the Soviet Union and other imperialist countries are in a similar situation. This gives much greater significance to the strivings of the Arab and Middle-Eastern governments and peoples.

The struggle for independence on the part of the small countries of the Middle East is rapidly becoming a trend of history. It is part of the growing anti-imperialist united front and is placing the superpowers on the defensive.



Wall mural in Chile reads, "The military, the bourgeoisie, the yanquis cannot prevent our second independence." (New Chile)

Letters

TO THE CALL:

Congratulations to the O.L. for the excellent Black Liberation Supplement in the "Call."

After thinking about the oppression of the Afro-American people from a superficial point of view, many genuine revolutionaries may accept the "Nation of a New Type" as an accurate description for Black people. But if they examine the facts closely using Marxism-Leninism, they will discover for themselves that they have been "sold a bill of goods." And then they will discover, too, that a real oppressed black nation exists in the Black Belt of the South.

Finally, the O.L. should be congratulated for putting the slogan—"the right to self-determination"—in its proper perspective. The "right" to self-determination is not

an abstract demand for separation at all times, under any circumstances. To make it into an abstract demand is to replace scientific Marxism with crystal ball gazing. We do not know yet whether the Afro-American people will demand separation for the Negro Nation, or whether that course would further strengthen the unity of the mass struggle against American Imperialism.

It has often been said that the re-emerging communist movement is hampered by a lack of experience in mass struggle. But in fact, that is a relatively unimportant problem because the ruthless oppression of the masses by the monopolists will give communist fighters many, many, many opportunities to gain experience. In the meantime, as the conflict sharpens, we must sharpen our understanding of the various class forces in society so that when an opportunity to lead a mass fight arises, it will not be wasted.

Yours in struggle and unity,
John Belskus
Terre Haute, Ind.

UAW ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

telling the membership that this is the greatest contract they have ever won.

Holding up the fact that the union won its demand for "30 and out" (the plan under which an auto worker may retire after 30 years service, regardless of age) Woodcock is claiming that the UAW scored a victory over Chrysler. While 30 and out is a much needed reform in an industry where 20 years on the assembly line can destroy a healthy person's body, it affects only a relatively small number of older workers. Other questions which affect the great majority of workers in the industry were entirely shelved in the settlement. These include the question of speed-up, and discrimination against minority workers and women.

The so-called "gains" that were made could very well have a negative effect. Twenty-five cents an hour can't possibly keep up with inflation, but in the second and third years of the contract, workers will average only fifteen cent raises! Chrysler, meanwhile, is using the puny wage increase as an excuse to raise their prices 100 dollars per car.

Putting the ceiling on mandatory overtime at nine hours, but allowing mandatory Saturday work, has paved the way for plants which traditionally operated ten hours a day or more, but not on weekends, to push the added work onto Saturdays.

Chrysler workers around the country are bitter over this give-away contract. Some locals have already voiced their plans to resist the union's recommendation and strike anyway, but it will be an uphill fight. Even before the "mini-strike" was announced, workers at plants in Detroit and other areas began walking off the job. Wildcat strikes have taken place at several Detroit Chrysler plants as Woodcock made it clear throughout the negotiations that he would abide by government wage guidelines.

In press interviews, Woodcock has consistently taken

the position that a strike was "unnecessary" but in the wake of wildcats and rank-and-file outbursts, he hoped the three-day mini-strike would take the steam out of the workers.

Finally, in the week of the settlement, the UAW leadership unleashed a vicious red-baiting attack, calling the Detroit wildcatters, and rank-and-file militants, "outside agitators" and mobilizing goon squads for use in the event of strikes. Scores of dissident workers were fired.

Whether the 25-cent raise and the 54-hour week will go down easy with locals around the country, remains to be seen. Already there is talk of widespread rejections of the contract. In areas where the rank-and-file is organized and caucuses are being built, the possibility of strikes ahead is very real.

LRUP ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

200,000 votes in the predominantly conservative state in 1972. But in most areas, Chicano voters don't make up such a concentrated force as they do in Crystal City and attempts to universalize the Crystal City experience have angered many LRUP members.

Raul Ruiz, one of the leaders of LRUP in Calif., and editor of La Raza Magazine, stated the problem clearly when he wrote in the Feb. issue of his magazine, "The

Partido needs to establish a stronger base in the community; campaigns are good but campaigns in and of themselves are not enough to politicize the community. Campaigns will publicize the partido but publicity alone does not politicize.

"Our partido is not supposed to be like the Democratic Party and yet it has followed in its footsteps. Many of us have come into the community during the campaigns and disappeared after we have lost... Our partido is not as our name states but rather, it is a goal that all of us should strive to attain."

500 at Chicago Farmworker Rally

Chicago, Ill.—A cheering crowd of 500 people gathered to meet a contingent of strikers. They greeted them with a thundering chorus of "Huelga! Huelga!" and "Chavez, si! Teamsters, no!"

600 Striking Farm Workers from the fields of Delano, California, dispersed throughout the country in early September to renew the grape and lettuce boycotts that have helped win contracts in the past. Their plans called for them to send delegations to major cities throughout the U.S. to spearhead the nationwide effort.

Addressing the crowd, UFW representatives said that the will of the strikers remains unbroken despite the violence brought against them that has seen thousands jailed, many beaten, and two Farm Workers killed. "We know we will win," one said. "The boycott of 1967-69 was very successful. And we're not going back to California this time until we have contracts with the growers."

The spirited rally, attended by trade unionists, housewives, students, rank and file workers, teachers and others, showed that the cause of the Farm Workers enjoys very broad support. The group assembled to kick off a city wide boycott against Chicago's Jewel Food Stores to pressure the big farm owners to sign contracts with the United Farm Workers union. Said one speaker, "One phone call from Jewel to the growers saying 'We don't want any more lettuce until you sign contracts with the Farm Workers' could turn this whole thing around."

Here in Chicago, the message was clear: DON'T SHOP AT JEWEL'S—BOYCOTT GRAPES AND LETTUCE!



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