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IMPERIALISM

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STOP RACIST POLICE TERROR IN ATLANTA!

People Respond to Murder of Black Youth

Atlanta, Ga.— This southern city is presently the scene of the country's sharpest struggle against fascist police terror and racial discrimination.

The death of Brandon Gibson, a 17-year-old Black youth, at the hands of Atlanta police has sparked a new militant wave among the people of Atlanta. The response to the killing, the 23rd police murder in the last 18 months, has been raised in its level from simply being a reaction to another racist police action, to a general political struggle against fascism and the forces who stand behind it.

The mass marches and protests have merged with the struggle against Police Chief Inman who for the past few months has been holding office, at times at gun point, even though he has been fired by Atlanta's Black mayor, Maynard Jackson. Inman has the backing of the most racist, reactionary sections of Atlanta's business community.

But it was Brandon Gibson's death, death by police shooting while the youth was being held down on the ground by other officers, that has aroused the greatest fury. This has been the straw that broke the camel's back. It has caused the most militant resistance to repression and racism in the South since the early 60's.

MARCH ON POLICE HEADQUARTERS

On June 23rd, hundreds of people, mostly from the community where Brandon had lived, marched from the funeral home to demonstrate at police headquarters. Thirty-five people were arrested. The following day, Monday the 24th, a rally was held at Bowen Homes. On Wednesday, the 26th, a memorial march for Brandon, organized by the People's Coalition to Get Rid of Inman, was viciously attacked by club swinging members of Atlanta's SWAT squad and horse-mounted patrolmen, directly on Inman's order. Police indiscriminately beat marchers and bystanders, men and women. Many people were hurt and Hosea Williams, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was threatened at gunpoint. The police used the pretext that the march "did not have a parade permit," a technicality regularly ignored in other cases. The police themselves had earlier refused to grant the permit. The brutality of the police attack was so extreme that it was considered "news" by the three national television networks, and was broadcast across the country.

The violent police attack only served to strengthen the people's resistance. The next day, hundreds of marchers gathered in a heavy rain to march the same route, again without a permit. The police tactic had backfired. Atlanta's well cultivated "liberal" image was fast going down the drain, and the people's determination to protest was grow-



(Call photo)

A Black demonstrator is attacked by rioting police in Atlanta.

ing. Maynard Jackson, Atlanta's first Black Mayor, who has all along opposed the marches even more strongly than he has opposed Inman, issued an "executive order" less than an hour before the march was to start, "allowing" it to be legal. The police, although not bound by Jackson's order, backed down. This was regarded as a victory by the People's Coalition, a direct result of mass protest in the face of violent repression.

With numerous persons in jail, including Williams and Ron Carter, former head of the Atlanta Black Panther Party, and now a member of the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition (AARC), the demonstrations continued, including a rally at police headquarters on June 28th. A mass march was planned for Wednesday, July 3rd, the day after Williams and others were scheduled to stand trial.

But on Sunday, June 30th, the weekend mass leafleting for the march had begun, a Black gunman walked into the Ebenezer Baptist Church during morning services and opened fire on Mrs. Martin Luther King Sr., the mother of Dr. King. Mrs. King's murderer, Marcus Chenault, said his mission was from God, to kill Black preachers as enemies of Black people. Many in Atlanta suspect, however, that

his mission may have been backed by well-financed racist reactionary forces in this area. Mrs. King's murder shocked the Black community without provoking the militant response that the murder of a movement leader would have. Mrs. King's funeral was set for the 3rd and the march was canceled. The momentum of the movement was temporarily interrupted.

Chenault's background is highly questionable and connections with the police are suspected by many leaders of the Black community. But, predictably, the Justice Department has called off its investigation. Chenault was just "crazy" say the police.

During this time, the Georgia Supreme Court ruled on the legal controversy between Mayor Jackson and Police Chief Inman. The court upheld Atlanta's new charter, which Inman had tried to void, but also said Jackson could not fire Inman, because he was "hired under the old charter." Therefore, the city council would have to impeach Inman.

The fact that the court left the door open at all for legal removing Inman was a result of their fear of the people's

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 17

FASCIST COUP IN CYPRUS

Another major superpower confrontation took place following the July 15 coup d'etat which overthrew the government of President Makarios in Cyprus.

The coup was led by a group of 650 right-wing Greek officers commanding a 6,000-man national guard force. Its purpose was to smash the government of the independent-minded Makarios and bring this small, but strategically important island under Greek control.

However, due to the militant resistance of the patriotic Cypriots and the strength of world opinion, the plan seems to have failed. While as of this writing, Archbishop Makarios is still not back in power, it appears that his chances of returning are good. Furthermore, the fascist Greek junta which organized the coup and which took power itself by a U.S.-backed coup d'etat in Athens last November, has fallen.

World wide, sentiment against the fascist coup was expressed by governments and organizations who expressed concern that the incident would be used by the big powers for their own ends. The main sentiment was that the situation in Cyprus is a problem for the Cypriots to handle free from foreign interference.

The landing of 25,000 Turkish troops on the island following the coup showed the sharpening contradictions within NATO. Both Greece and Turkey are NATO members.

These events also showed the bankruptcy of the so-called "detente" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The threat of all-out war between the two superpowers appeared great, immediately following the July 15 events when the Soviet Union mobilized eight full divisions of paratroopers in preparation for a possible invasion. The offshore waters of Cyprus are rich in petroleum as well as being of strategic importance militarily. The Mediterranean is the key body of water between Europe and the Middle East. It presently serves as the home of the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Soviet flotilla based in Syria.

After the initial confrontation, the second one between the two powers since October of last year, they both backed down in apparent willingness to maintain the status quo. But the immediate threat to world peace and the cause of world wide concern will not end until Makarios is reinstated to his rightful position as head of state in Cyprus. The Call will carry a full analysis of the Cyprus events in its next issue.



People in Struggle

MASSES PROTEST REPRESSION IN SOUTH

Raleigh, North Carolina—Nearly 8,000 people massed here July 4th for a "March Against Racism and Repression," showing that the great upsurge of the people's struggle that was witnessed during the civil rights movement of the 1960s is being reborn again in the South, the historic homeland of Black people.

Although the march was originally called together by Angela Davis and the revisionist CPUSA, many honest and sincere forces joined with the CPUSA in the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression to build for this event.

Speakers at the rally included Clyde Bellecourt, of the American Indian Movement; Imari Obadele, of the Republic of New Africa; Rev. Ralph Abernathy of SCLC; Raleigh's Black mayor, Clarence Leichter; and Jose Velasquez, of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; among others.

Velasquez in his speech pointed to the anti-imperialist nature of the struggle against national oppression and repression when he said, "No country can talk about independence (for its own people—ed.) when it subjugates, when it dominates another."

While other speakers attacked the imperialist system as the root cause of racism and national oppression, Angela Davis, speaking for the revisionist CPUSA, never once mentioned this. Instead, she had nothing but praise for the superpower scheme of "detente," by which the U.S. and the Soviet Union hope to force their kind of "peace" upon the peoples of the world. She stated, "My brothers and sisters here in the U.S. and Africa view the struggle for detente as a powerful contribution to the struggle for liberation." However, many people saw through this lie and realize that liberation can only be achieved through the defeat of imperialism—whether of the U.S. or the Soviet

Following the speeches, demonstrators marched past the state's central prison, where 45 prisoners (including 2 women) await execution. This dramatized the march's main demand of an immediate end to the state's newly reinstated death penalty.

"CONFUCIUS STATUE'S GOT TO GO!"

San Jose, California—Chants of "China Yes, Chiang No—Confucius Statue's Got to Go!" challenged the erection of a 30 foot bronze statue of Confucius in San Jose. That same weekend, thousands of enthusiastic spectators in nearby San Francisco greeted the Wushu martial arts troupe from the People's Republic of China with standing ovations and flower bouquets. Both the Confucius statue and the Wushu performance supposedly represent Chinese culture. But the people made it clear which they thought represents the true culture of the Chinese people.

The Chiang Kai-shek U.S. puppet regime in Taiwan is sponsoring a \$2 million Chinese Cultural Park in the middle of the Chicano community of East San Jose. The Confucius statue is being donated by the Confucius and Mencius Society whose president was head of Taiwan's secret police and responsible for the deaths of thousands of people.

The park, with its "proper passive setting," was designed for "propagating Confucianism and spreading Chinese culture." But many Chinese-Americans feel it is an insult to equate Chinese culture with the ideas of Confucius who upheld the slave system, male supremacy, racism, and repression. Living at a time when feudalism was replacing slavery, Confucius supported the old system, and his talk of "harmony" was another way of saying, "Accept the way things are and don't fight to change them."

A rally was called by the Committee for the True Representation of China to voice opposition to the statue. Marie Oshi from the Committee stated, "This statue is a reminder of oppression. It is degrading to the Chinese people and arrogant towards the Chicano community."

In contrast, the reception of the Wushu troupe from China was overwhelmingly enthusiastic. In the four San Francisco performances, well over 10,000 people witnessed this traditional Chinese sport which has been developed and refined for generations by the Chinese people. Wushu combines martial arts, acrobatics, and dance in a variety of forms.

The great difference in the way people responded to these events represents a defeat for the reactionaries and a victory for the people's forces. Those who rallied to protest the statue were rejecting the corrupt, decadent culture of the ruling classes, with its ideology of oppression. On the other hand, the awe and appreciation that thousands of spectators expressed at the strength, grace, and vigor of the Wushu troupe shows that the masses support and enjoy the true people's culture.

SOVIET REVISIONISTS SCAB AT SLOANE

SunValley, California—There has been a lot of talk in Washington and Moscow these days about "learning from and understanding each other." While Nixon and his man across the table, Brezhnev, will always try to beat each other out for position, it's certainly true that they've been learning a lot from each other.

On Wednesday, July 17, the Sloane strikers, members of United Rubber Workers Local 621, learned just how much the Soviet social-imperialists are trying to study American techniques.

Picket captain Gabriel Quesada reported that in the late afternoon, a chartered bus full of well-dressed men crossed the picket lines that have surrounded the R.G. Sloane plant for over 17 months. Once the scab bus had gotten inside the gates, the founder of the union-busting company himself, Richard Sloane, came back to the lines to "congratulate" the strikers for acting like gentlemen." Still puzzled as to who had crossed the lines, the workers asked Sloane who was in the bus. Jaws dropped as the strikers found out that a delegation of Soviet trade officials had come for a tour of the plant.

When told about the incident as he reported for duty, evening picket captain Jess Reynoso looked at the bus, still inside the plant gates, and said, "I thought they were supposed to be different."

Even though crossing a picket line is only a small incident compared to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, coming all the way to California shows just how far the Soviet social-imperialists will go to study strike-breaking techniques.

THOUSANDS TO DEMAND A FREE PUERTO RICO

Over 20,000 people will gather October 27th in New York City to demand, "Independence for Puerto Rico!" and a "Bicentennial Without Colonies!"

This past May, a broad coalition of anti-imperialist organizations and individuals reminiscent of the anti-war united front in the U.S. was formed under the leadership of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party. Calling itself the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee, the coalition is planning a national demonstration at Madison Square Garden in support of Independence for Puerto Rico. The preliminary work of building for the October mobilization has been taken up by support groups in major cities across the country who will be doing education about the colonial status of Puerto Rico, as well as raising funds for the Madison Square Garden event.

A brochure published by the Committee states, "In 1976, the United States will celebrate its 200th anniversary as a nation. It is a farce to speak of celebrating the 1776 revolution against colonialism while denying freedom to another people. The millions of Americans who rejected U.S. domination in Vietnam must join in demanding an end to U.S. domination of the courageous Puerto Rican people."

Hundreds of individuals and groups, including the October League, are helping to sponsor this massive national mobilization.

For more information contact:

The Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee / P.O. Box 319, Cooper Station / New York, N.Y. 10003 / (212) 260-1290.

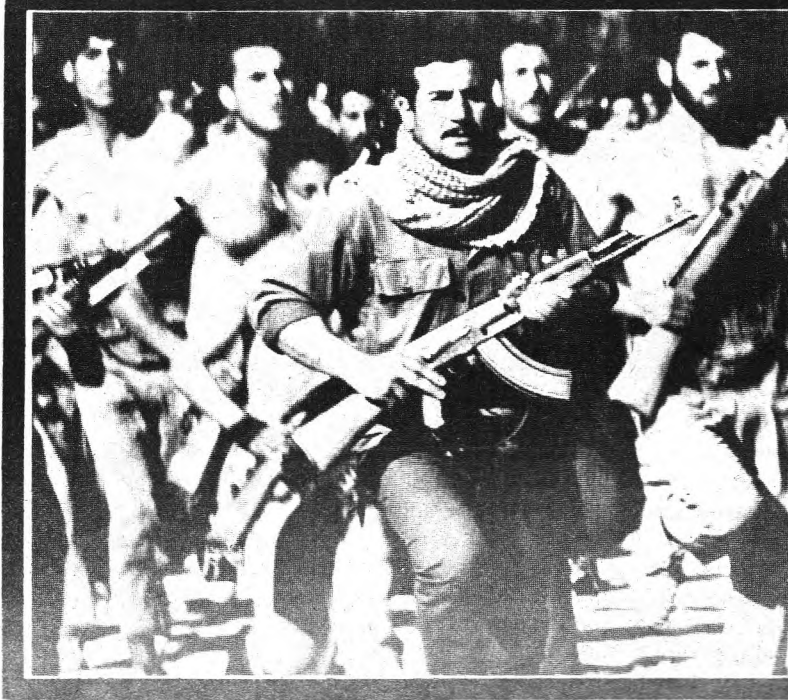


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DAYCARE IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

Boulder, Colorado—18 people, including 5 children, occupied an office in the University of Colorado's Alumni Center on April 29 to protest the serious lack of daycare facilities on the Boulder campus. The demonstrators remained in the office for 32 hours before police finally succeeded in removing them.

This action produced the desired effect, for on May 23, the Board of Regents reversed an earlier decision and committed the University to develop a program to provide daycare for all children on campus who need it.

Childcare has been an important issue at the campus, not only for students with children, but for women workers at the university as well. For example, the average salary for a full time secretary at the university is about \$400 per month. But the cost per child at the university's day care facility (before the occupation) was \$96 per month. This means that a secretary with two children must pay half of her total salary in daycare expenses alone! This is a special hardship for working women who are the sole support of their families.

Following the occupation, other campus and community groups took up the fight. It was this broad support that forced the Board of Regents to support a daycare program.

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In Harlan County

Militant Miners Set Stage for Major Class Battle

The giant Duke Power Co. has run into massive, militant resistance from thousands of miners in its stepped up attempts to crush the United Mine Workers Union in Harlan County Kentucky.

As the first anniversary of the strike approached on July 26, the efforts of Duke and its subsidiary Eastover Mining have become ever more vicious. The new attacks by the mine owners have set the stage for increased resistance and the upcoming nation-wide UMW strike in November.

On June 20, Duke fired 19 miners who had been convicted of breaking the fascist injunction of Judge Byrd Hogg (a coal operator himself). The families of eight of the 19 fired miners have also been evicted from their company-owned houses at the Brookside coal camp.

As of July 26 the UMW's certification as bargaining agent at the mine ends unless the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has by that time upheld the unfair labor practices charges filed against the company.

Duke has refused to bargain with the union since last Nov. They have also hatched a plot in alliance with the Southern Labor Union (a scab company union) to bribe union miners to go to work and lead other men across the picket line.

Store owners dealing with the union men have been intimidated and gun thugs roam the country. The response of the Brookside workers has been to intensify their struggle.

On July 7, picket lines were set up at several mines supplying coal to Duke Power in order to gain support from union miners. At the Highsplint mine which is owned by Duke and represented by their union, the SLU, a decision to keep the mine shut until Duke settled with Brookside was made.

To enforce this decision a mass picket and rally was called on Monday July 8 and 300 people were on the line to shut down Highsplint. Nearly 150 of them were UMW members from US Steel's Lynch Mine nearby who came in support of their brothers at Brookside.

MET BY STATE POLICE

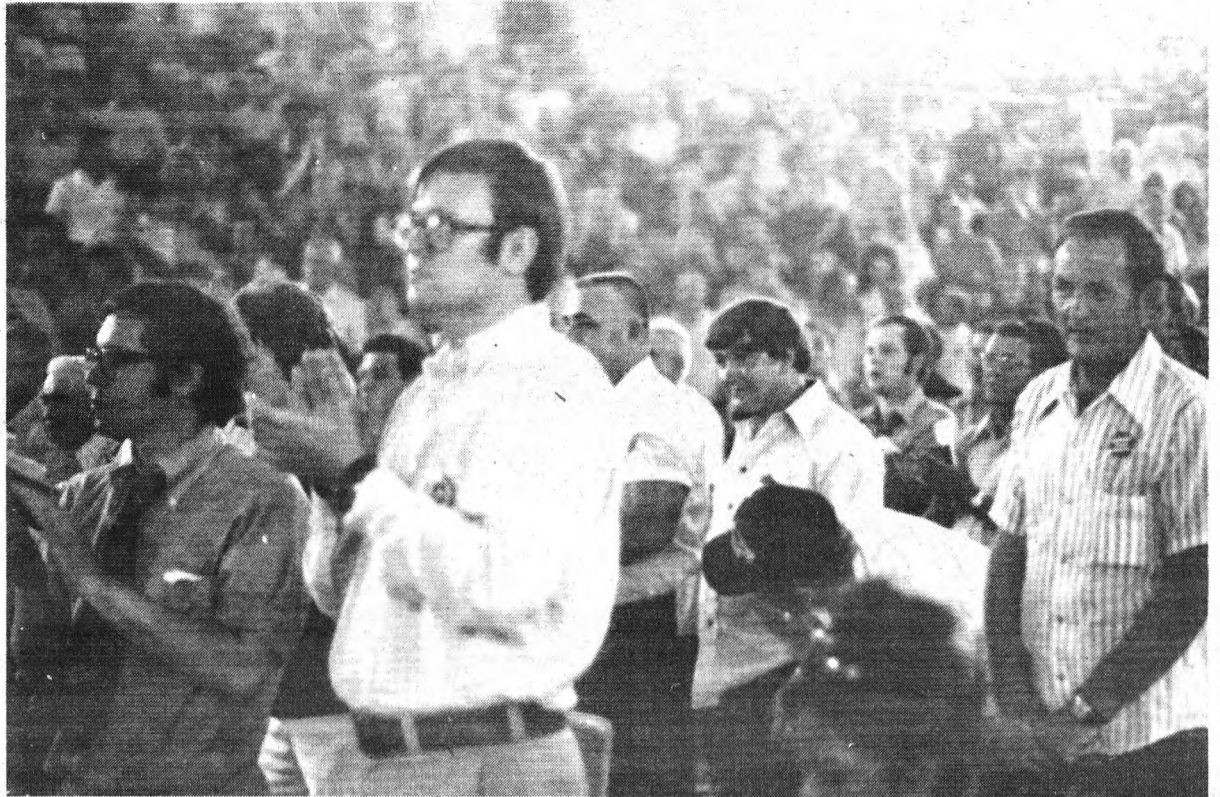
They were met by large numbers of state police backed up by armed company thugs hiding in the company buildings. As the line formed the thugs began firing over the heads of the pickets with a machine gun mounted in a second story window. Refusing to break, the line held strong and kept Highsplint closed. Seeing that the thugs could not break the picket, the State Police took an active hand. Claiming that the gunfire came not from the thugs, but from the union men, the police moved in to disperse them. In the process a 66-year-old retired miner was shot and seriously wounded by a State Trooper. The police later claimed that the man had cut a trooper, a claim that was called a lie by the strikers.

Despite the gangsterism of the company and government forces, the picket line was not broken. As of this writing, Highsplint remains closed even with attempts by the troopers to escort scabs through on July 15. The UMW has threatened a nation wide strike if police strike-breaking continues.

On July 22 a mass rally was held of 7,000 miners from Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, W. Virginia, Alabama, Colorado, Kansas and Kentucky. Locals brought money and clothing for the Harlan County strikers.

The sentiment among the thousands of miners was for a national mine shut-down. It was felt that UMW President Arnold Miller should call for the shut-down based on the contract's allowed 10-day mourning period for miners killed in the mines. While the rank and file is pushing for this national mourning period to be used now, Miller has been hesitant and wavering.

The year-long struggle at Brookside and the current strike



(Call Photo)

HUNDREDS OF MINERS attend rally called by United Mine Workers in support of striking Duke power workers.

of the Highsplint miners both have special significance to the entire labor movement. The current, often violent battles now going on in Harlan County, Ky. are setting the stage for what may well be the most important labor struggle in recent years, when the Nov. 12 strike date comes up for the 125,000 UMW miners.

The UMW, which last year overthrew the corrupt Boyle machine and voted in the reform leadership of Arnold Miller, has voiced its willingness to take on the giant power monopolies. The miners and their families are digging in and building up their meager financial reserves for an expected "long haul."

Lining up against them are not only Duke Power and their like, but the entire state apparatus from the Kentucky troopers to the Federal courts and military. The companies have been given the go-ahead for their latest assault by the government who last month relieved the companies from all price controls and have steadily applied pressure on the Miller leadership to settle without a strike. As Miller recently said, the government's behavior has "jeopardized any claim to a neutral role" in the upcoming talks.

Miller's own commitment is now being called into question by the rank and file following his weak stand in the recent strike over fuel shortages for the cars of miners, and the most recent hesitation to utilize the mourning period work shut down.

The miners' struggle is building as the sharpest battle against the drive of the monopoly corporations and the government to shift the burden of the present economic crisis onto the backs of the working people. The miners are demanding cost-of-living adjustments in the new contract along with a large pension increase. As things stand now, a miner who has spent his entire life in the coal pits can expect a monthly pension of only \$150 if he can live to collect it. There is also a strong demand for improved safety conditions and the right to strike over unsafe conditions when they arise. In response to this, the coal companies are pushing to prevent any strikes in between contracts.

As for the government's Energy Administrator John Sawhill put it forth clearly when he said recently, "It's tremendously important to our economy and our energy picture that we avoid a coal strike." Duke and the other power companies are also being backed in their union smashing drive by the giant steel and auto companies who stand to be hit in the pocketbook by an extended miners' strike.

Against these reactionary allies stands the united struggle of the miners who are already being steeled in the current battles raging in Harlan County. We must begin to prepare now and organize support throughout the country through committees of working people and family and friends in every city. If we stick together, we can win.

Strike shuts down Kennecott

"SALT OF THE EARTH" REVISITED

Bayard, New Mexico— The gaping hole in the dry, rolling hills of the Kennecott Santa Rita Mine in Bayard is quiet. No 100-ton trucks rumble up the sides of this massive open pit exposing the copper ore. The drills and the blasting have stopped. The "world's most beautiful copper mine," as the company calls it, is quiet.

A few miles away in Hurley, the smelter is all but shut down. Its massive stacks, which usually spew out large clouds of noxious sulfur smoke are now only a wisp. The reduction plant is closed down tight. Local 890, formerly of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and now of the United Steel Workers of America (AFL-CIO) (USWA) are on strike. But the union hall is noisy, buzzing with excitement and work.

This is the local that was shown in the famous film "Salt of the Earth" which was about the struggle of Local 890 against the Empire Zinc Mining Company in the early 50's. In the film, the miners and their families played themselves, showing how the unity and strength of the working class can defeat even the strongest companies. Then as now, the courts were used in an attempt to bust the union and force the miners back to work. But then as now, the corporations and their courts were unsuccessful.

In this mining area, Grant County, the characters have changed little from the days of the Empire Zinc struggle. The lawyer for the company still files his lawsuits for injunctions against the striking workers. The companies are still spreading their lies about the strike being illegal, the judge still enters the "temporary" restraining order against the

union. But one familiar aspect of the union was not counted on by the company and their courts . . . the union is still strong and militant. . . and fighting back.

After the massive raiding by the Steel Workers International leadership, which followed the red-baiting of the McCarthy years of the Mine, Mill Union, the local was forced to join the the USWA at the time the Mine and Mill workers union "merged" with USWA. After the merger, the leadership of the local fell into the hands of rank opportunists and sell-outs, in the mold of the present international leadership of I.W. Abel. The once proud and democratic Local 890 no longer responded to the needs of the rank and file as the leadership became the lap-dogs of the companies and hacks for the International leadership.

CHACON ELECTED PRESIDENT

But the rank and file were to accept this for only a short time. About a year ago they had enough and by a 80 per cent vote elected the person who was president of the local during the Empire Zinc strike and a leader from the mines, Juan Chacon. Numerous new officers were also elected, many of them young workers.

Presently, this local, as in the days of "Salt of the Earth," is about 95 per cent Chicano. Meetings are run in both Spanish and English so all understand what is coming down. The Executive Board and officers represent the interests of the rank and file.

Needless to say, with this new upsurge in the local, the large corporations in the Silver City area are less than hap-

py. They have refused to bargain in good faith over local issues when the contract was about to end. Then on June 30, the contract between the local and Kennecott expired. On July 1, the workers went out on strike . . . "No contract no work." Consistently the company has refused to discuss in a meaningful way the issues with the local—health, safety, working conditions, seniority and job classifications. Kennecott is this country's 105th largest corporation with holdings and operations all over the world, including massive operations in Chile. Despite its enormous profits, the only subject the company was willing to discuss was the workers' productivity.

Kennecott has refused to listen to some of the complaints of the workers, saying that they are matters for contract negotiations. They are the safety conditions in the extremely hot and dangerous work in the smelter. Kennecott workers quickly recall the accidents and deaths that have accompanied work in the smelter. But the mine at Santa Rita also is dangerous, especially in rain and around the large trucks used to haul the ore to the storage area.

So when the company refused to bargain on the local issues after June 20, the workers at Kennecott were in no mood to be put off. However, I.W. Abel, the lackey and side-kick of the multi-national corporations, says strikes are not necessary and advocates a "partnership" of big business and labor. Abel has stated that there would be no strike in non-ferrous metals this year. To attempt to

Milk Dumped While People Go Hungry!

Los Angeles—Citizens of this city got a good lesson in capitalist economics on July 15th and 16th when they witnessed the dumping of more than 38,000 gallons of perfectly good milk down the drain. (Shades of the Great Depression (1929), when California was dumping oranges in the ocean and Brazil was burning coffee.)

The fresh skim milk was dumped by the California Milk Producers of Artesia at the L.A. County Sanitation District water pollution control plant in Harbor City. It poured from big tanker trucks despite the pleading from many that it be used to feed the hungry through various charitable organizations.

Ross Davis, an operator at the plant, said drivers of tanker trucks told him that more milk was going to be dumped in the future and said that upon tasting a sample of the milk, he found it sweet and drinkable.

A representative of the dairymen's group, Clair Wright, said that the reason for the dumping was that "no market could be found for it." Wright also said that this wasn't the first time that dumping of perfectly good milk down the sewer has taken place. "This is not a frequent happen-

ing," Wright said, "but it does occasionally occur during a good productive season. We have had good weather this year and the cows have been doing their best."

Wright's own words exposes a basic contradiction in capitalist society, where the goods needed by the people are produced by the people, but never for the benefit of the people. The very nature of such a system makes planning impossible. Profit is the essential core of this system and leads to economic chaos. One of the main features of this chaotic system is overproduction. This takes place when more goods are produced than people are able to afford due to the worsening economic conditions. This in turn causes production cut-backs, lay-offs and severe unemployment. In order to keep profits up, the corporations dump goods on foreign markets or destroy them in the fashion of this milk dumping.

The victims, of course, are the working and oppressed people who in Los Angeles are now paying around 80 cents for a half-gallon of regular milk. There are reports from various government agencies of thousands of cases, especially in the Chicano community of East Los Angeles, of severe malnutrition.

Yet the very character of the profit system forces such dumping of perfectly good milk. In the fields of central California carrots are being plowed under and grapes rot in the hot sun in order to manufacture food shortages. This is a policy carried out explicitly with government support and even multi-million dollar subsidy programs.

At the very same time that news of the milk dumping reached the people of this city, there were reports from a Senate investigation showing how the giant dairymen's associations were paying off Nixon through former Treasury Secretary John Connally in exchange for government-ordered price increases on dairy products.

So the lesson for the people is completed. People are suffering from malnutrition because there is TOO MUCH MILK. The dairymen pay off the president to get a raise in prices so that people can't afford to buy milk. Then the dairymen turn right around and pour the milk down the sewer. Why? Because "there is no market."

The solution to the problem requires that this corrupt system of capitalism be done away with and a planned system, run by and for the working people themselves be built.

A strike wave of proportions unknown since World War II is sweeping the U.S. with a third of a million workers striking approximately 600 companies. (This figure only includes those strikes tabulated by the Federal Mediation Service and doesn't include strikes by non-union workers.) The demand emerging most loudly from these strikes is for pay increases that can make up for the losses suffered in real incomes of working people over the last three years when wage controls limited raises to a maximum of 5.5 per cent, and inflation climbed steadily to the current rate of nearly 12 per cent.

For the last three years it was "patriotic" not to fight for wage increases above 5.5 per cent. This is what the leadership of the country's big unions told their members at contract time. In fact, these union misleaders were so "patriotic" that in most cases, they didn't even fight for the 5.5 per cent maximum. (The UAW for example, settled its contract last year for a 3.5 percent raise.)

With the lifting of the wage controls earlier this year, union leaders have had no excuse not to raise the demands of the rank and file for pay packages of 10 to 15 per cent. Even some of the best settlements reached yet will do no more than return workers to the economic level of three to four years ago.

STRIKES SWEEP COUNTRY

In July, strikes swept the copper industry, glass companies, National Airlines, three General Motors assembly plants, and public employees from the bus drivers in San Francisco to the prison guards in Rhode Island. Sanitation workers and police in Baltimore, Ohio teachers, water and power workers in Los Angeles, construction workers from various trades; all persisted in strikes demanding at least a 10 per cent wage increase.

As the strike wave has mushroomed, government "experts" have been quick to point out that the increase in wage demands is the real "cause" of inflation. How can this be when no settlement to date has topped the rate of inflation? Working people are merely trying to catch up with the rapidly accelerating prices; it is not our demands which are accelerating it. These "experts," while quick to attack the 8-9 per cent pay hikes that were negotiated in June, never point out that even when wages were held to 5.5 per cent, inflation went wild, doubling its rate in the last two years of the controls. They never mention that since the different controls have been lifted, major companies have raised prices by an average 15 per cent, the export of the U.S. dollar has increased 33 per cent, and profits have continued at record heights—all patterns which have sharpened the "inflation" trend.

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS LIE

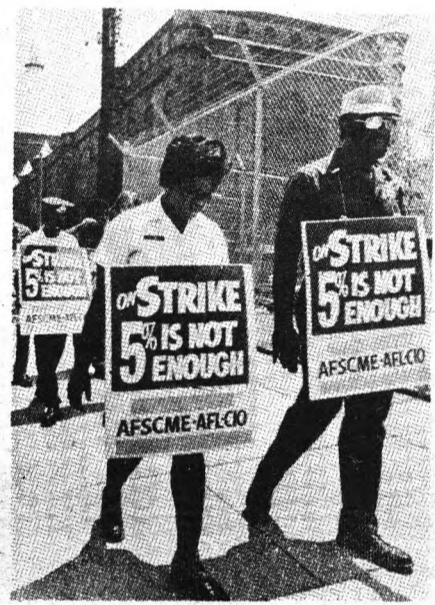
These government experts are not putting forward their theories on the causes of inflation without purpose. At the time that the first wage controls were instituted in 1971, they were balanced by certain minimum price controls, as well as other checks on the economy. Today the big capitalists are laying the groundwork for controls on wages free from any other restrictions. Kenneth Rush, chief economic counselor to Nixon stated in July, "In the case of labor, we have no... weapon particularly to compel labor to restrain its demand for increases—except, of course, that excessive increases may create irresistible public pressure for reimposition of mandatory controls." Rush then went on to describe the process he and Nixon refer to as "Jawboning"—or the government putting pressure on unions not to demand increases "in the best interests of the country."

Within the strike fever spreading across the country currently, the government has its own "jawboners" in the labor movement. The construction strike, for example, while having stepped up its pressure on the contractors by extending to over a hundred local strikes, has been faced with saboteurs from inside. In Southern California, after the big contractors announced that they were tired of negotiating and planned to go to non-union labor, several Teamsters and Operating Engineers locals stated their intention to work

STRIKE WAVE HITS INFLATION MISLEADERS EXPOSED



STRIKING OHIO STATE EMPLOYEES picket the statehouse in Columbus (left) while Baltimore jail guards and striking cops man picket lines (right) with sanitation workers.



alongside non-union workers, because, in the words of one Teamster official, "We have our own contracts." Construction industry spokesmen have made no bones about their desire to break the carpenters' union and other construction locals. To scab on the carpenters at a time like this, is only going to cut the throats of the rank-and-file Teamsters who are already paying the price for a scab leadership in the eastern strikes.

The chief strikebreaker of the labor movement at this time is I.W. Abel of the United Steel Workers' Union. Having already signed a special agreement with the biggest manufacturers of steel not to strike until 1976, Abel is trying to get all the other metalworkers under this type of agreement. As the biggest power within the Non-Ferrous Industry Conference (representing all the unions in the metal trades aside from steel production), Abel forced extensions of contracts in the recent copper contract struggle that were completely in the interests of the companies, and that were openly opposed by numerous union locals. (See page 3 on Silver City strike.) When strikes did occur in copper, Abel took the stand that a national pact should be worked out quickly, and that local issues, and even local ratification of the contract should be ignored.

RANK AND FILE RISING

At the same time as misleaders of the labor movement like Abel are forcing workers under their thumbs and thus strengthening the power of the capitalists, rank and file militancy is also on the rise, symbolized best by the current strike wave, which even bureaucrat leaders of the labor movement cannot fully control.

In Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power workers went on strike July 17, in open defiance of a court order prohibiting picketing or striking. The workers showed up in large numbers on the picket lines, and even convinced several thousand non-union members to honor the strike. It is actions like these that push forward the fighting spirit of the labor movement and the determination to win the basic demands which workers are currently striking over.

The current strike wave is a sign of working people taking the offensive tactically after several years on the defensive. Overall, however, it is characterized basically by the defense of the minimal level of existence which they now face. This

tactical offensive is based more than anything else upon simply the need to withstand the vicious assault by the giant monopolies on basic living standards.

Such an offensive is bound to bring on the government's attempts to re-freeze wages, and the attempts of Abel and his gang of bureaucrats to stop the movement of the rank and file. But Abel himself is the target of increasing workers' anger, exemplified by the Memorial Day Steelworkers' conference in Chicago, where delegates from over a dozen rank-and-file movements came together to denounce the USWA leadership and the no-strike agreement.

BOTH SIDES PREPARE TO FIGHT

The labor movement is on a collision course with the big capitalists and the government. As this develops, workers' unity must grow stronger, and the betrayers and misleaders must be exposed and isolated. The current strike wave will reach an important peak with the probable mine workers strike next fall. In this battle, the United Mine Workers Union is preparing to take on one of the most monopolized and powerful industries in the world—the coal barons and the "energy monopolies." The strike will deal not only with wages—in an industry where profits have doubled and tripled—but safety, health and the right to organize unions, as well as the rights of existing unions to strike. To prepare for this strike, the big coal companies have attempted to import South African coal, but Black and white miners, denouncing the racist system of apartheid in South Africa, have fought this, while Black longshoremen have discussed refusing to unload such coal.

In all, it appears that the miners' strike will have tremendous implications for the labor movement. The capitalists have already started their plans for smashing it—figuring out new sources of supply, mobilizing the national guard, and lobbying for the government to step in and break the strike.

It is time that the working class get prepared to stand behind the miners in unity, to show that working people can take the offensive and win! The strike wave taking place in the U.S. today is but a small shadow of the workers' movement which must be built in the near future—an organized movement, with revolutionary leadership, which can unite the masses of working people and overthrow the misery and exploitation of the capitalist system.

"Mexico Protests Treatment of Braceros—Washington Defends Its Detention Centers" "Thousands of Illegals Arrested Last Month" "Illegals Reported by Social Security Administrators" "Border Patrol Official Suspended for Beating Immigrants"

These headlines, quoted from recent issues of a Spanish language newspaper in Los Angeles, tell the story of the recently renewed wave of deportations and oppression of immigrants by the U.S. government and their immigration police, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

In California cars are being stopped at highway checkpoints to search for "illegals" and factories are being raided by "la Migra" officials with the full cooperation of company personnel offices. Along the Mexican border, U.S. government detention centers for immigrants awaiting deportation are the scene of overcrowded conditions, bad food, and other brutalities against "illegals."

In Miami, Florida, Haitian citizens, refugees from the fascist dictatorship in their country, face deportations which will most likely result in their torture and death by the Haitian government. Articles in major U.S. newspapers and magazines are whipping up sentiment in support of these attacks on Mexican and other immigrant people with stories like those in recent issues of U.S. News and World Report titled, "The Newest Americans: a Second Spanish Invasion" and "How Millions of Illegal Aliens Sneak into U.S."

ORGANIZATIONS FORM

This current attempt to spread racism and repression by means of an attack on immigrants has sparked the formation of organizations across the country to defend the rights of "legal and 'illegal' aliens and protest the fascist immigration policies of the Nixon administration. One such organization—the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices—was formed in February, 1973, and has organized legal services centers, education campaigns, demonstrations and conferences in cities across the country. Their most recent call is for a nation-wide Moratorium Against Immigration Repression, including the demand for the removal of Nixon. Thousands of people are expected to march in Greeley, Colorado; San Antonio, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and other cities in moratorium activities during the month of August. A Los Angeles march on August 31 will be the culmination of the various activities in other cities and states.

A look at the history of immigration laws as well as the current bills before Congress relating to immigration and the step up in the number of deportations under the Nixon administration reveals the importance of organizing against "la Migra." History shows that deportations are an isolated phenomenon, but rather one more weapon in the arsenal of capitalism which is used to divide and intimidate the people and keep them from fighting back.

Deportations — Another Weapon in War on Workers



LOS ANGELES DEMONSTRATORS call for an end to forced deportations and unity between U.S. and foreign-born workers. Nearly a million foreign workers will be deported to Mexico this year. (Call Photo)

Ever since the middle of the last century when imperialist expansion across North America led to the annexation of Northern Mexico into the U.S., the imperialists have used Mexican and other immigrant workers for their own advantage. In times of economic prosperity when work was plentiful, workers have been imported, lured from their homelands of Europe, China, Japan and Mexico by the promise of jobs. During times of crisis, when they were no longer needed or when the imperialists needed a scapegoat, these workers and their descendants were attacked as "enemies of the U.S. worker," deported, and even, in the case of the Japanese-Americans during World War II, sent to concentration camps. Deportations served to conceal the extremely high level of unemployment produced by these crises.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, when workers' militancy was high in response to their impoverishment by the capitalists, more than one million Chicanos were scapegoated and deported by the U.S. government under the notorious Deportation Act of 1929.

Again in 1954, the INS announced "the biggest offensive against Mexican illegals in history—Operation Wet-

back." Part of the anti-communist campaign of the cold-war period, this wave of deportations was announced as necessary in order to prevent "the illegal entry of political agitators." The round-up, termed by a Los Angeles attorney as "tantamount to martial law," resulted in the deportation of 1,101,228 Mexican-Americans in that year.

From these and many other examples, it is clear that the government's purpose in initiating deportation campaigns against "illegal" U.S. residents has never been "the protection of U.S. workers," as they claim. Their real purposes were: 1) to lay the blame for economic problems, especially high unemployment, on immigrant workers, instead of where it really belongs—on the capitalist system itself, and 2) to defeat the growing liberation movement of Chicano and other minority people by threatening deportation.

The current campaign is no different from previous ones. In May of last year, the INS began its latest attack under the revealingly racist name "Operation Cleanup." Within one month 11,500 workers had been arrested. Almost all of them were deported, many on the same day of their arrest, having been forced to sign papers agreeing to "voluntary repatriation." *THE CALL* (July 1973), reported dragnet raids in Los Angeles including illegal searches for "illegals" at bus stops, restaurants, factories, homes, and even churches. Exposed by the anti-deportation movement of Chicano and Mexicano people and their supporters, these openly fascist dragnet raids were later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Faced with an eco-

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 17

WOMEN NEED BOTH EQUALITY AND PROTECTION

Fighting on many levels—in the courts, in the trade unions, in the factories and in the streets—women across the country are demanding and winning equal rights.

In the last few years, the women's movement has increasingly won battles for equal pay for equal work, equal opportunity to work at well paying jobs, the right to abortion and to childcare, and other democratic rights. Far from seeing these gains as the final solution to women's equality, the steady growth of the women's movement shows that women know they must continue to build the struggle if the legal victories such as the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment are to really benefit women.

At the same time that women are building the movement to make these gains into a concrete reality, the capitalists are facing a severe economic crisis. Forced by the women's movement to maintain its democratic facade by "granting" women's rights with one hand, the government is trying to take away the rights of all workers with the other.

Recently in California, the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC), doing the dirty work of big business, has seized on the struggle for equal rights for women as one way to increase the exploitation of all workers.

The IWC is a state agency which was created in 1913 as a response to workers' demands for more protection from dangerous and unhealthy conditions in industry. Its stated purpose was to pass laws that would protect women and minors on the job, through regulating a minimum wage and overtime as well as laws relating to the maintenance of safe working conditions, such as requiring bathrooms, rest areas, and drinking fountains.

Although these laws formally applied only to women and minors, they were by custom often extended to men in shops where men and women worked together. They also influenced the incorporation of similar protections in union contracts.

The IWC is currently made up of Reagan appointees, four representatives of industry and one official from the reactionary Teamsters Union. Recently charged by the California legislature with the task of revising the laws to meet the standards of equality for men and women under the

law, the IWC, instead of extending coverage of the protective laws to include men, has approved new orders which would virtually eliminate these hard won protective laws altogether.

The new orders are complex and contradict themselves. A few changes are clear. Overtime pay, only after 10 hours a day or after 40 hours in a week. The 8 hour day would be eliminated except where protected by a union contract. The revised orders put almost no stop-gap on the limit of overtime hours companies can demand.

Although the 10-minute break was extended to all workers, the requirement has been watered down by ruling that any time off to go to the bathroom, get a drink of water, etc. can be counted as "break time." Previous regulations requiring bathrooms, first aid, drinking fountains, and rest areas have been completely eliminated from the orders.

SET BACK FOR ALL WORKERS

These regulations would be a real set-back for all workers and especially for women and minority workers who are least likely to be protected by a union contract. The requirement of mandatory overtime is especially hard on women who often have childcare responsibilities in addition to their job in industry. Even unionized workers will be affected; when the general standards of working conditions go down, companies will try to lower the standards in union shops by insisting that contract provisions guaranteeing breaks, lunch hours, etc. be renegotiated.

The proposed "protective laws" in California are only one example of the attempt by the corporations to keep their high profits during this period of economic recession by getting working people to work more, for less money. Overtime pay after 10 hours instead of 8, back-to-back shifts, and taking away break time are a few of the ways that companies can make workers pay for the economic crisis.

But women are not sitting back and letting their fight for democratic rights be thrown in their faces and used against them. Workers in California have organized in their plants and demonstrated at IWC hearings to defeat this attempt

to take away their rights behind their backs and against their will.

The combined actions of the women's movement and the labor movement have won a victory in the form of a court order postponing the implementation of the new orders which had been due to go into effect on June 1.

Just as the corporations have tried to use every victory in the struggle for equality as an excuse to attack protective legislation, others have tried to play on the need for protective legislation to attack the battle for equal rights. The Communist Party for example, in their recent publication "Women On the Job," call the ERA "a fraud." They then launch into a veiled attack on all the progressive organizations which support women's rights and back the amendment. Instead of pointing to the unity between the equal rights struggle and the worker's movement, they use one to attack the other.

Is it really these women's organizations who are a threat to women at the point of production? Of course not. Nor would the defeat of the ERA prevent the corporations from increasing the exploitation of women (and men) on the job. Even the CPUSA pamphlet inadvertently points this out when they cite examples of the removal of protective legislation on the basis of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act passed in 1964.

The passage of the Equal Rights Amendment has provided the legal basis to force many companies to begin hiring women into industries where they have the opportunity to earn higher wages and to participate in building the unity of women and men in their common struggle as workers. Women need and have a right to these jobs and it is in the interest of all working people to fight to implement this right. The recent actions of the California IWC are just one example of why this offensive struggle to extend democratic rights to women, such as the fight for the Equal Rights Amendment, must always be combined with the defensive fight of all workers to protect their living standards against attacks by the capitalists, in this case the fight to save and extend to men protection from specially oppressive conditions on the job.

RANK & FILERS PLAN SECOND STEEL CONFERENCE

Rank and file steelworkers from coast to coast are enthusiastically making plans for a two-day conference to finalize a strategy for the USWA International Convention in Atlantic City the week of September 22. As word of the great success of the May 27th conference has spread (See the July *CALL*), more and more steelworkers have actively taken up the theme of this historic conference; namely, "Scrap the ENA and the Racist 'Consent Decree'," and "Build a Fighting, Democratic Union!"

This theme rings loud and true to the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have been victimized by the sell-out policies of company men union officials like I.W. Abel. The participants in the May conference realized "In Unity There Is Strength." Several months ago the task of bringing together hundreds of steelworkers from around the country seemed impossible. But now it has been accomplished and will serve as a spark for the rapidly growing consciousness on the part of steelworkers and other working people that we must rely on ourselves if we are to resist the increasing attacks of the government and the huge monopolies like the steel companies.

GREAT IMPORTANCE

Everyone who attended the May conference clearly saw the great importance of the steelworkers struggle and unanimously agreed that steelworkers would not be willing guinea pigs for fascist measures like the ENA (No strike pact) and the "Consent Decree" (a racist plan that wipes out the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for minority and women steelworkers).

It was agreed that the next focus for the movement should be the International Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Since this is supposedly a time for the USWA to lay out its plans for the next couple of years, what better place for the rank and file to publicize its plan to fight tooth and nail for better working conditions and for an end to the USWA's becoming the largest company union in the world. I.W. Abel wines and dines off the membership's hard-earned dues, rank-and-file steelworkers will loudly proclaim their determination to return the union to the workers.

At this time steelworkers are popularizing throughout their locals the resolutions that came out of the May 27th conference (copies of the resolutions can be obtained by writing District 31 "Defend the Right to Strike Committee" Box 801, Hammond, Indiana). In this way, it is hoped to get as many comments and suggestions as possible so that a truly representative program can be finalized at the upcoming conference.

SUMMING UP

On the first day of the conference, August 17, steelworkers will meet to sum up their experiences in their home locals with the resolutions. There will also be reports on the status of delegate elections. The steelworkers' meeting will also decide the nature and tone of the demonstration outside the convention hall. At the May 27 conference, spirit was high for building this demonstration in a way that would really get the word out to the people, as well as to I.W. Abel and the steel bosses that steelworkers were building a movement that would not be derailed.

On August 18, the steelworkers will be joined by all other workers who see the struggle as their own. Also scheduled to participate are various minority and women's groups like the NAACP and NOW who have already filed suit to scrap the "Consent Decree." Other organizations like the National Lawyer's Guild and the Chicago Women's Liberation Union who participated in the first conference will also be present. In short, anyone who sees the struggle of steelworkers as important and wants to help build a strong, militant movement is welcome on August 18.

Through long hard struggle against the ENA, against racial and sexual discrimination, and against the Abel regime, rank-and-file groups and individuals are starting to join together in a common front. The unity developing is so significant that one steelworker remarked, "I haven't seen anything like this in twenty years," and, "This is only the beginning." It is this growing unity of the workers that Abel and his bosses fear most, for as long as we are unorganized and divided we are an easy mark, but when we join together in common struggle it becomes obvious that the Abels and steel bosses of this world are falling fast while the workers' movement is on the rise.

Anyone interested in participating in the upcoming conference should write the District 31 Committee, Box 801, Hammond, Indiana for details of the conference. Next month *THE CALL* will have an article summing up the conference and describing the plans that are made for the national demonstration in Atlantic City.

ON THE LINE!

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS
STRUGGLES FROM
AROUND THE COUNTRY



JAIL 21 IN FOOTBALL STRIKE

Canton, Ohio—On the 25th day of a strike by professional football players, 21 of the picketing athletes were hauled off to jail by police for violating a court injunction.

The injunction forbid the players, members of the National Football League Players Assn. (NFLPA), from picketing a game between the Green Bay Packers and Chicago Bears. Among those jailed were Green Bay stars Scott Hunter, MacArthur Lane, Rich McGeorge, Aaron Brown, Gale Gillingham and Bill Hayhoe. Chicago players included Joe Moore, Rich Coady and Glenn Holloway.

Ed Garvey of the Players Assn. called the injunction a "blatantly unfair labor practice" on the part of the owners. He said the episode will "merely stiffen the players' determination to continue the strike."

One of the main issues in the strike is the players' opposition to restrictions on their rights and arbitrary rules imposed on them by the club owners. Players can be traded from city to city like cattle and have no avenue through which to challenge the power of the millionaire owners.

The players' strike received support last month from the United Auto Workers Union who joined with them in picketing the Pro Football Hall of Fame game last month in Canton. In return, striking players joined auto workers in their strike of an Ohio General Motors plant.

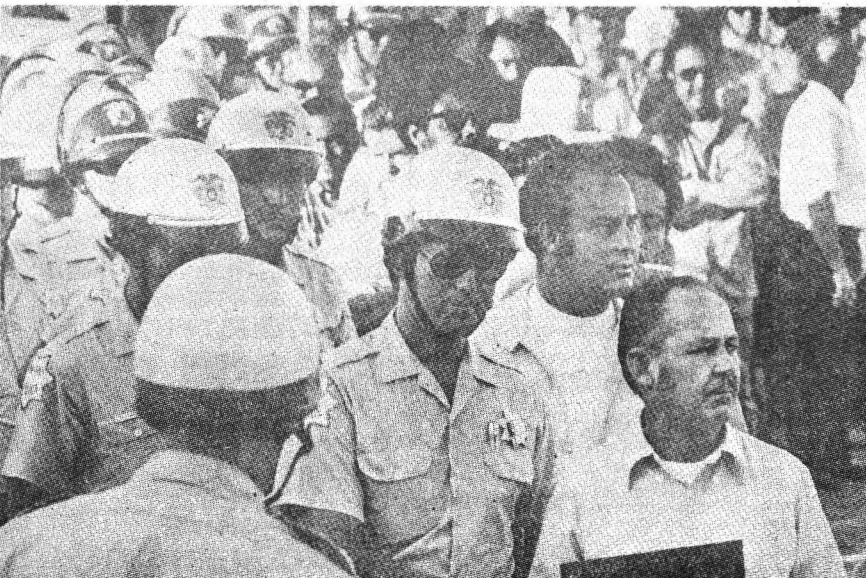
RUCKER STRIKERS SPARK ELECTRONICS STRUGGLE

Concord, Calif.—Over 400 workers, mainly women, struck Rucker Electronics April 29 for recognition of their union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 2131. Faced with the minimal wages and benefits common in the electronics industry, workers had voted their union in over a year and a half ago. But the company so far has refused to negotiate, even after unsuccessful appeals to state and federal authorities to reverse union representation. As one striker said, "We had to go on strike, there was no alternative."

These attacks have only made the strikers more determined to win and clarified the importance of this strike. One striker compared this strike to the Farah union recognition strike. "We may have to hold out a long time, but the rank and file are determined to do so. Initially, we were relying on the union leadership to win this strike, but one of the lessons we've learned is that you rely on the rank and file."

In mid-July the union leadership started urging the strikers to return to work and take the case to arbitration. However, with support from several other unions in the area and from the rank and file in the local, the strikers forced the international to back down.

In the past decade over half the electronics industry in the U.S. has been concentrated in the San Francisco Bay Area. This involves around 150,000 workers, most of whom are women and are unorganized. The strike has stimulated support and union consciousness in many of these plants. Union drives are on the rise. One striker summed it up, "Rucker is only the starting place for the whole electronics industry that is mostly unorganized. More strength is gained for all workers if we hold out."



Fresno, Calif.—Maintenance and garbage disposal workers were arrested in a bitter week-long strike here that ended July 8. The city workers charged that the city had been underpaying them by over \$500,000 a year, compared to wages in other cities.

The settlement represented a significant victory for the Fresno city workers, who are mainly Chicano and Black. "We will no longer be second-class citizens, from now on the city administration is going to have to listen to us."

JAMS CAN'T COOL SUPPORT FOR DRIVERS

Oakland—There have been no busses rolling in Oakland since July 1, when a strike by 1,700 bus drivers, clerical and maintenance employees hit the Alameda-Contra Transit bus company. At issue are the demands of Amalgamated Transit Union Local 192 for a good cost-of-living clause and an end to certain disciplinary measures against drivers.

In addition to picketing the bus and maintenance yards, hundreds of strikers also turned out to picket the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) which runs in the same area as A.C. Transit. BART and A.C. management quickly got an injunction against the picketers, however, so the strikers took their picket lines to the homes of the A.C. directors.

Through door-to-door leafletting, the drivers are getting the message out to the people of Oakland that it is A.C. management, and not the striking drivers who are responsible for the huge traffic jams on Oakland streets during rush hour. The union is eager to negotiate, but the A.C. management refuses to attend most bargaining sessions and when they come, bring no offers except the old contract with no cost-of-living provisions. Most of the operating expenses of A.C. come from taxes and as the directors drag out the strike, they continue to take in the taxpayers' money.

Despite the inconvenience for people who normally ride the busses, there is wide public support for the strike. An interviewer on a local radio station couldn't find a single "man on the street" who didn't think public employees, like city workers and bus drivers should have the right to strike.

GARBAGE WORKERS TRASH CITY HALL

Baltimore—A fifteen day strike by about 3,000 city employees ended successfully on July 15. The strike began as a wildcat by sanitation workers who were demanding a higher wage increase, an end to an unfair and discriminatory absentee policy, and respect as human beings. When the union, Local 44 of AFSCME, saw that the men meant business, they were forced to support and represent them. Encouraged by the sanitation workers walkout, other city employees including park and zoo workers, jail guards, and sewage workers also walked out.

Many community leaders came out in support of the strike, and walked on the picket lines. Also, a group of about 100 people participated in a "Trash In" at City Hall to show their support for the sanitation workers and their refusal to scab on the strike by using the land fill areas. This demonstration ended in a show of police brutality, with arrests and beatings of strikers and their supporters.

Because of the unity and strength of the strike, the workers were able to win a sizable wage increase, and back Mayor Schaeffer down from his strong "no more money" position. The workers also got a commitment that the absentee policy will be changed, and there will be no reprisals against the union. The sanitation workers have learned that the strike is the most valuable weapon they have to protect their standard of living, as many other workers are learning in the strike wave sweeping the country.

PUERTO RICAN FARM WORKERS

Victims of Colonialism

Special to THE CALL

"Farm workers in this country are treated like slaves, but because these growers bring us here from Puerto Rico, they think they can work us like mules and run our lives from sun-up to sun-down."

Every year between the spring and fall about 100,000 Puerto Rican workers are brought into the United States to harvest the crops along the Eastern seaboard. A third of the workers flown up from Puerto Rico are contracted by the Commonwealth government itself for U.S. growers. The contracts bind the migrant farm laborer to the grower like an indentured servant, putting a legal stamp on the neo-colonial exploitation of Puerto Rico's working people.

Cornered by the 30 per cent (and rising) unemployment which plagues Puerto Rico, and the particularly dismal work situation in the provinces, the island's workers fall prey to roving bands of labor contractors from the Rural Manpower Services, part of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor. These contractors fan out across the island to do the recruiting job for U.S. agribusiness.

"I used to work in a small factory in Arecibo," explained one migrant from a Shade Tobacco Growers' labor camp, "but it went bankrupt. Most small factories are closing down because they can't make it with all the big U.S. companies moving in and taking over."

Thousands of Puerto Rican migrants tell the same story. "I was desperate to find work and there wasn't any. I didn't want to leave the island nor my family, but then one day this man came along with a loud speaker, sounding off about free passage to the U.S., good work, good pay, room and board. He made it sound like a vacation, like we'd be crazy not to jump in and sign up. But once you get here, you see what a bunch of lies you've swallowed. But you're trapped, so you shut up and work. They wake us up at 5:30 a.m., feed us breakfast, and send us out hungry to break our backs in the fields. Last year they shoved a bowl of hot water in front of us with a few beans floating in it and called it soup. Now they have to give us more than hot liquids, because we protested. Still they watch over us as if we were criminals, busing us to the fields and then sealing us off at night inside these labor camps."

LIKE PRISONS

Run by the Growers' Association, the labor camps could be mistaken for minimum security prisons, tucked away in the corners of Connecticut's tobacco fields. They're far from the highway and far from each other. The seclusion facilitates the growers' maneuvers to keep the workers isolated and divided to prevent them from organizing, and to make it as hard as possible for outside organizers to lend a hand. Until last year, there was a law on the books in New Jersey that enabled the growers to arrest for trespassing anybody who tried to enter a labor camp. The farm workers put up a battle to get that law removed. Now the growers have police monitoring the entrances. Fences encircle the camps which are lined with army-barrack structures, an occasional tree and not much more. Each camp houses a couple hundred workers, all men, almost all Puerto Ricans brought in from the island's small towns and outlying provinces. Everyone who lives around the camp speaks only English; the farm workers speak only Spanish. They work 8 hours and up, six days a week and get paid about \$2.15 per hour, almost 50 cents below the accepted national farmwork minimum. A sizeable chunk comes out of their paltry wages just to pay for board—\$21 weekly. Over 70 per cent of the workers reported that illness interfered with their work. The average life expectancy for a Puerto Rican or Black farm worker is 55 years, a good 15 years below the average life span of a U.S. citizen.

WHY NOT LEAVE?

Why doesn't the migrant worker pack up and walk out? He does; six out of seven workers end up breaking their contracts. But most of the time it's the grower who instigates it in order to pocket some extra cash. Money is deducted weekly from the migrant's salary to cover travel expenses. It works like a security deposit, because if the worker leaves before the 6-month contract expires, he forfeits the money. Most workers don't know this; they rarely see the contract, and its ins and outs remain a matter for speculation.

"I don't know what will happen if I break the contract," explained a tobacco worker, "but I've been told that I wouldn't ever be able to go back to Puerto Rico and work. The Labor Department keeps track of us and blacklists workers who break contracts."

The uncertainty about what could happen complicates life for the migrant laborers and has proven to be a powerful weapon in the growers' hands.

The dirty work is handled by the Department of Labor and the Commonwealth government. Administering day-by-day U.S. imperialist policies, this government has been quick to sell out Puerto Rican workers in exchange for the political-military-economic backing that keeps it afloat. The colonial government of Puerto Rico began working as a labor contractor back in 1948 and continues to do so because it must.

When U.S. companies tightened their stranglehold on Puerto Rico's economy after World War II, the number and

militancy of the unemployed started rising. U.S. imperialist penetration has caused a major dislocation of Puerto Rico's economy, disrupting every aspect of life on the island. 13 per cent of the land has been eaten up by U.S. military installations and U.S. multinational corporations have divided up the nation's resources. Besides employing less and less Puerto Rican workers, the new technologically-advanced industry has produced in its wake the break-up of the rural agricultural economy, the bankruptcy of small and medium industry, and a dramatic drop in the standard of living for the vast majority of Puerto Rican people. U.S. colonial exploitation of Puerto Rico has forced over 40 per cent of the island's population to migrate to the U.S., providing a constant stream of cheap labor for the dirtiest, lowest paid, and marginal sectors of the economy. The unemployment rate for Puerto Ricans here in the U.S. hovers at about 20 per cent.

According to established procedures, the Commonwealth represents the farm worker in negotiating, signing and enforcing the labor contract with the U.S. growers. As one migrant worker pointed out, "How can someone who wants to employ me as cheaply as possible sell my labor for me as expensively as I want to sell it." In fact, the Commonwealth's record in negotiating contracts has been a grim one from the point of view of the migrant laborer. Year after year, the colonial government has agreed to a contract that does not provide for overtime pay, nutritional meals nor a grievance procedure. It doesn't protect the worker from arbitrary firing, poor housing, inadequate health care, usury, violence or loss of property. A total of 15 field representatives are employed to "assure" compliance in 14 states taking in thousands of scattered farms. During the 25 years that the Commonwealth has "repre-

sented" the workers, not once has it taken a grower to court for non-compliance of contract.

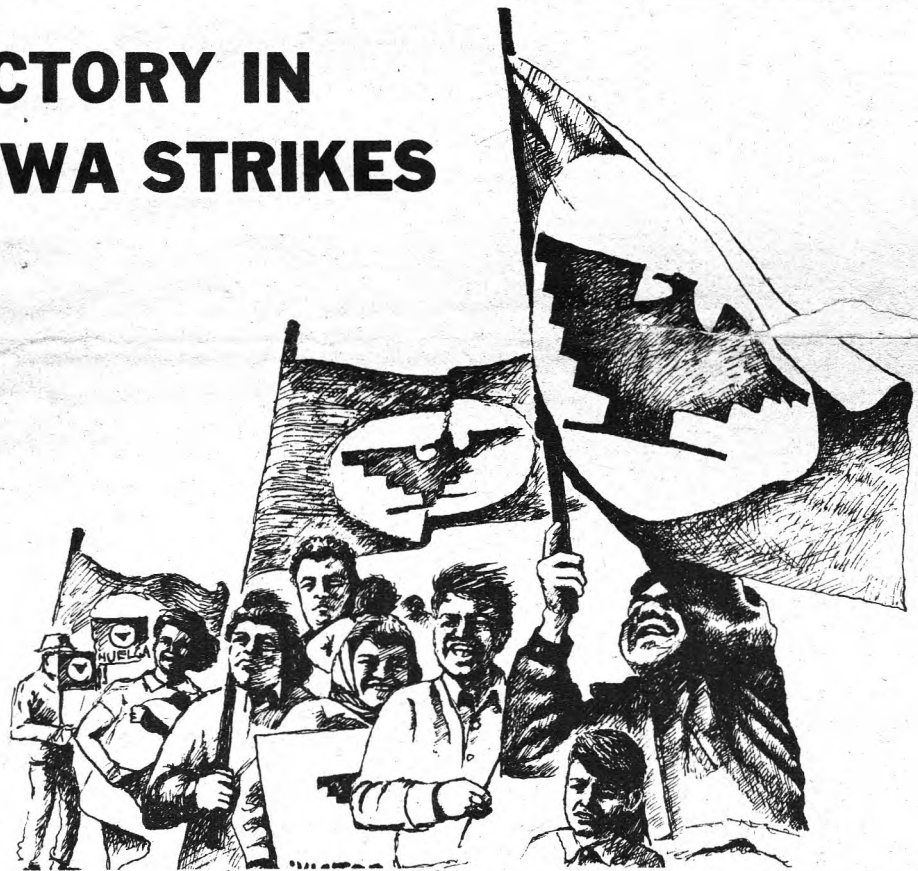
"The problem," a tobacco worker insisted, "is independence. We talk about it all the time around the camp, because we know how our government is selling us out across the board. The government runs Puerto Rico so that U.S. businesses can get rich off of us there; then like a real puppet regime, it ships us up here to work the fields so that the Americans can get rich off us again. You just can't separate what happens in the tobacco fields in Connecticut from the struggle for Puerto Rican independence. It's all part of the same thing."

The struggle in the Connecticut tobacco fields came to a head last summer when 70 migrant workers went on strike. In addition to winning some immediate demands from the Shade Tobacco Growers Association, the workers formed ATA—the Puerto Rican Migrant Farm Workers Association. Registered in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey, ATA is challenging the whole arrangement of contract collusion between large growers and the Puerto Rican Labor Department. From 70 workers last fall, ATA had mushroomed to 1,500 by the spring of 1974.

With the tobacco harvest moving into full gear, ATA is stepping up its organizing campaign, focusing on demands for a \$2.50 minimum wage, for the right of the union instead of the Department of Labor to represent the workers in collective bargaining, and for the contracts to provide adequate medical and health benefits. Aware that the farm workers struggle means taking on the colonial government as well as the U.S. growers, ATA has also presented the Commonwealth government with four basic demands: 1) that the Commonwealth government support, in writing, all migrant legal actions; 2) immediate agrarian reform legislation for the Island; 3) the elimination of the Labor Department's promotion of migration to the United States; and 4) no discrimination due to race, religion or political beliefs.

ATA's main office is in Hartford, Connecticut. For information write: Puerto Rican Farmworkers Association, P.O. Box 2544, Hartford, Connecticut.

VICTORY IN UFWA STRIKES



Field workers across California have left grape and strawberry crops rotting in the first wave of United Farm Worker actions against the growers' and Teamsters raiding of labor contracts this summer. Battle lines were drawn in Coachella, Oxnard, Salinas, Selma and Watsonville between thousands of UFWA strikers and the growers, Teamsters union officials and hundreds of riot-equipped police.

All strike actions were termed victories by the UFWA, and in the case of the Watsonville strike, the victory was decisive. Watsonville strawberry growers were forced to sign United Farm Workers contracts within two days.

In Coachella, scene of last year's first major violent confrontations between the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters union, the strike officially ended on July 5, with a victory celebration held in the city park. While Coachella grape growers with Teamster contracts tried to explain away their massive economic losses due to the "poor weather," the UFWA organizers pointed out that the Freedman Farms' grape crop was one of the best on record. The David Freedman Farm is the only contract still held by the UFWA in Coachella.

In Oxnard, over 1500 farm workers walked out of fields for the first time. Sparked by the Salinas strike against Dave Walch Farms, strawberry workers walked away from their jobs at the Oxnard Dave Walch farm at the urging of Salinas strikers who had come to town. The strike soon spread throughout the farm community lying about 70 miles north of Los Angeles. By May 28, four days after the initial walkout, over 1500 farm workers had left the fields.

The UFWA has never held contracts with Oxnard growers, and the wave of field unrest was met by hundreds of

riot-equipped Ventura County Sheriffs called out by the growers to keep the fields unorganized. Roberto Garcia, head of the UFWA in Salinas and one of the strike organizers in Oxnard, was arrested by 14 police for "stealing the keys" to a labor contractor bus. Hundreds of arrests of picket captains and strike leaders were made in an effort to break the strike, but resulted only in strengthening the determination and support for the strike. Donations of food and clothing came in from surrounding communities and on June 1, almost 4,000 strikers and supporters marched through the Colonia section of Oxnard to demonstrate their support of the strike and against police brutality.

The strike officially ended on July 13 with the end of the crop, and in the opinion of local strike organizers, was successful due to the economic damage done, and because the growers were forced to increase piece-work pay from \$1.00 a box of strawberries to \$1.10. The effects of the Oxnard strawberry strike extended even beyond the fields struck. Rumors of a walkout in the lemon groves prompted growers to increase hourly wages by 10 cents also.

With crops in the San Joaquin Valley nearing harvest time, the second round of field strikes is drawing near. But one thing is clear from the events of May, June and July: the farm workers and their union are still in the forefront in the battle to defeat the nationwide offensive against the working class now taking place.

Facing some of the heaviest opposition ever directed at them, field workers have made the choice as to who really represents them. Even in the fields of Oxnard, where no contracts were ever held, the black eagle of the United Farm Workers still is the flag that rallies the people.

The paid agents of the corporations who lead the Teamsters have been dealt another blow.

The racism and brutality of life as a sailor in the imperialist navy has sparked off a rebellion among sailors of the Midway, in Yokosuka, Japan. Over 60 G.I.'s, Black, White, Puerto Rican and other minority sailors jumped ship June 14th.

The walk-out had been discussed for months, but finally broke out in a spontaneous action as the ship prepared to leave port. Widespread sympathy exists among almost all the enlisted men, as the demands put forward affect them all. These demands are: end racism; decent living and working conditions; stop brig brutality; send the Midway home, stop homeporting in Japan; relieve Commander Schulte; constitutional and human rights for all enlisted men.

The racist character of U.S. society has burst forth in a concentrated way on the Midway and every other Navy ship, and Black sailors have risen up in resistance on several occasions. The core of the protesting Midway sailors were Black, but the walk-out displayed a deep amount of cooperation and unity between rank and file whites and Blacks. As one Black sailor stated: "That ship is not a place for Blacks, its not a place for Chicanos, its not a place for Puerto Ricans, its not a place for down and out whites. I've seen a lot of my partners go down on the Midway. . . discharged for little penny-ante stuff."

"We started asking questions and they told us to report it

MIDWAY SAILORS REBEL

**Strike organized against racist treatment
Imperialism hit.**

to the Master at Arms (MAA). When you go to do that they tell you you have to have this, that or the other thing.

"They have an office about eight feet by 12 feet and there are four of them (petty officers) in there. So 12 of us go in there and as soon as they see us they say 'trouble!' Call the MAA. The MAA comes and says 'Get out of here!'"

In response to charges by the rebelling sailors of discrimination in jobs and in enforcement of regulations, the Pentagon issued a statement blaming the Black sailors for not "going through channels." But the Pentagon exposed itself in its own statement which said:

"In the past six months there was one requested mast to complain of alleged racial discrimination. An investigation was conducted and the allegation was determined to be unsubstantiated."

These racist whitewashes are old hat and the sailors have

discovered that to change things, it is necessary to fight back openly and militantly. Furthermore, it is well known that once a Black sailor makes a complaint about discrimination, he is often the victim of revenge attacks by the officers. The only solution is to stick together and bring the fight out into the open.

One of the most significant points in the protest of the Midway sailors was their open opposition to imperialist aggression. They have demanded that their ship be returned to the U.S. and not remain in Yokosuka. The Midway is now being permanently stationed in Japan, so as to be closer to Korea and be able to lend support to the shaky Pak Dictatorship. But G.I.'s are refusing to be pawns for superpower maneuverings. As a sailor stated: "The Midway is over here for one thing, America is an aggressive nation, it always wants to be ahead of other countries."

Thousands of Japanese have demonstrated against the presence of U.S. carriers and for destruction of U.S. bases in Japan.

DEMONSTRATED DESPITE THREATS

During one demonstration against the presence of the Midway, G.I.'s joined the demonstration in spite of the threats and warnings of their superiors and of the shore patrol.

One enlisted man commented: "We're off the coast of Vietnam in December, and we were constantly building bombs. We built something like 600 bombs in 20 days. The war's over man! They're still flying fully armed planes off. So one day I decided to quit."

"You can't really say its just one problem," said one Black sailor, who participated in the walkout, "To me its the Midway itself-it's not wanted here, the people don't want to be here. I think if the ship wasn't here we wouldn't have this many problems."

"I can see how the Japanese people feel. If this was in my country and they pulled in here with all this on board to fight me in case I mess up somewhere...I can dig how they feel."

Sailors also face working conditions which would rival the worst sweat shops in the country. When out to sea,

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 16



BLACK MIDWAY and without were part of group of 60 crewmen who jumped ship in Japan in protest of racist treatment.

2,000 VETS MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Press Demands for Rights, Amnesty, Against Agression

In the sweltering Washington, D.C. heat on the Fourth of July, 2,000 veterans and supporters rallied in front of the White House following three days of demonstrations.

The vets were pressing their demands for: 1) universal and unconditional amnesty; 2) full implementation of the Paris Peace Accords; 3) an end of all aid to the Thieu and Lon Nol puppet regimes in Saigon and Phnom Penh; 4) a single type discharge and decent benefits for all veterans; and 5) "Kick Nixon Out!"

The demonstration which was led and organized by Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) marched first from the vets' encampment mall near the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial and then down Constitution Avenue to the Ellipse behind the White House in full view of tens of thousands of people who were attending a folk festival.

The march and rally followed three days of harassment and violence brought on by D.C. police who periodically attacked smaller groups of vets who were camping out on the Mall in preparation for the march. The excuse given was that the vets didn't have the proper permit and could stay as long as they "didn't sleep." The vets attempted to stay awake for most of the three days but this didn't stop police from making random attacks and running down people with cars and motorcycles. Several vets showed up at the main rally on July 4 with bandaged heads, from police beatings. The beatings, however, failed in their purpose of destroying the march before it got started. The preliminary confrontation therefore ended in a victory for the vets.

At the rally the crowd heard ex-POW John Young say that although some POWs, mostly lifers and officers, had thanked Nixon for bringing them home, the ordinary GI looked at things differently. Said Young, "... the only thing that brought us home was the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the American people in the streets."

The crowd rose to its feet and cheered as Young added, "I think it's Nixon's turn to do some time in a detention camp."

The most moving contribution was made by Alfonse Riate, an ex-POW from a working class background and half-Filipino and half-American Indian ancestry. Riate ex-

plained how his political consciousness had grown while in Vietnam and then sang a Vietnamese patriotic song of liberation called, "Continue On." This display of internationalism was inspiring to all that attended the rally. Riate has been threatened with prosecution by the government since his return because of his anti-war views which he openly expressed even as a POW.

Sokhom Hing, representing Cambodians residing in the U.S., gave a speech in support of the vets' demands and explained that the present crisis of the imperialist system was inherent in the irrational character of that system. This speech showed that the Cambodian and American people are waging the same struggle against the same enemy.

National VVAW/WSO Coordinator, Sam Schorr, pointed out that the fight for reforms in the treatment of veterans is not enough. Said Schorr, "No, they don't fear reform.

What they fear is our willingness to unite with other people. What they fear is our understanding that it is the system, imperialism, that lies at the root of our common problems. They fear our anti-imperialism."

The real strength of the march and rally was that it combined the immediate demands for much-needed veterans' benefits with the political struggle against imperialism and its leading spokesmen.

Other speakers included Virginia Collins of the National Council for Unconditional Universal Amnesty; Gary Lawton, who is facing a third trial on phony frame-up charges of killing a cop in Riverside, California; Maria Watson, a co-ordinator of VVAW/WSO and Brian McCarthy of New Jersey Committee to Throw the Bum Out.

Singer Barbara Dane along with a group from the Asian Information Office led the crowd in singing several peoples' songs.

The veterans' demonstration exposes the contradiction between the need of imperialism to fight its wars with working and oppressed people as its soldiers. The soldiers are returning to this country only to face the general crisis which the system has brought on itself. The veterans' movement is attracting hundreds of vets and their friends and families and is an integral part of the anti-imperialist united front movement that is rocking the very foundations of this system.

FOR WORKING CLASS UNITY AND BLACK LIBERATION

**Resolution of the Second Congress of the October League
on the Afro-American People's Struggle**



In this pamphlet the October League presents its position on the significance of the Afro-American people's struggle in the overall fight to defeat U.S. imperialism. Some of the problems discussed include: the question of self-determination; the role of Black labor; the necessity for a Black united front; and forms of organization.

The pamphlet is 50¢. Bulk rates are available upon request. Please make checks or money orders payable to THE CALL.

THE CALL
P.O. Box 2278
Bell Gardens, California 90201

OCTOBER LEAGUE HOLDS AFRO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS MEANING OF "RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION" AS APPLIED TO BLACK PEOPLE IN THE U.S.

A Conference on The Black Liberation Afro-American struggle called by the Afro-American Commission of the October League, was held in Detroit last month.

Bringing together OL and non-OL cadre involved in work in the Afro-American people's struggle from cities throughout the country, the conference examined the political line and experiences of the organization.

The first day of the weekend conference began with discussion of the newly-published resolution on the Afro-American question, "For Working Class Unity and Black Liberation" which was adopted by the Second Congress of the OL.

Subjects under discussion included: the Black United Front, the meaning of the right of self-determination, and the struggle for democratic rights. It was shown by participants in the conference that the Black United Front was a strategic weapon directed against imperialism in unity with the general movement of the working class. Led by the working class, the Black liberation movement can unite broad strata of Afro-American people in a common front.

STRUGGLE WITHIN UNITED FRONT

The practice of the representatives at the conference pointed up the need for struggle within the united front—struggle against the wavering and vacillating character of the bourgeois sections of the Black population. The Black bourgeoisie was seen as being split into two sections. One that was tied in every way to imperialism and another that was progressive and that could be united with to one degree or another. However, any degree of unity must be accompanied by the struggle for independence and initiative of the working class forces within that united front.

It was pointed out that since the Afro-American people have developed historically as an oppressed nation, concentrated in the slave areas of the country for more than 300 years and then driven from the land and dispersed throughout the industrial areas of the country, they are entitled to full democratic rights, including the right of self-determination up to and including the right to secession.

"The right of self-determination" one representative said, "does not mean that we support Black people splitting or forming their own nation-state in the South. On the contrary, the conditions of today point to the increasing possibilities and necessity for a common struggle of Black people with the rest of the working class for the overthrow of the capitalist system throughout the country."

FIGHT FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS MAIN FOCUS

Another representative at the conference pointed out that the main focus of the struggle for self-determination today is the fight for "full equality and democratic rights with the workers in the forefront."

The rest of the day and most of the following day was devoted to examining practical work. Community work is being carried out in a number of industrial centers. Struggles of particular importance coming under examination included the fight against police repression and the African liberation support movement.

One example drawn of the anti-repression struggle facing Black people was the Atlanta struggle against the fascist, racist policies of the police and their leader Chief Inman. The struggle against Inman and continuing police murder is a part of a nationwide attack on the rights of Black and other minority people. The Conference saw videotaped highlights of the demonstrations and other activity that have been carried out in recent weeks.

The role of communists was examined as well as the line and policies being put forth by other segments of the population and their spokesmen, such as Hosea Williams of SCLC who is a representative of the progressive wing of the Black bourgeoisie.



LAWTON - GARDNER AND LEAVENWORTH BROS. FIGHT GOVT. FRAME-UPS

Political prisoners Gary Lawton and Zerebu Gardner in California and the Leavenworth Brothers in Kansas have all run into government roadblocks set up to block their defense efforts in their frame-up trials. The purpose of these roadblocks—to keep them imprisoned for the rest of their lives.

These trials are two of the most significant struggles now taking place against the fascist attacks being made on the democratic and political rights of the people of this country.

On Friday, July 12, Judge Frances Estudillo denied a defense motion for dismissal of charges in the Lawton-Gardner trial and postponed the beginning of the trial until Aug. 26. The two Black activists from Riverside, Calif. are now awaiting their THIRD TRIAL after two previous trials ended in hung juries with the majority of jurors favoring acquittal.

The defendants are accused of killing two white policemen in an ambush in 1971. Lawton has long been active in the Black liberation struggle in Riverside and from the very beginning all the evidence in the case has pointed to a frame-up and has been seen as such by most of the jurors. Franklin Glenn, attorney for Lawton, described recent prosecution conduct as a "deliberate attempt to frustrate the preparation of the defense." Glenn cited 15 separate incidents of violations of court orders by the prosecution. The orders required that specific material held by the prosecution be turned over to the defense. Glenn cited delays from two weeks to two months in the turning over of this material in moving that all charges against Lawton and Gardner be dropped. Estudillo refused.

"THESE MEN ARE INNOCENT!"

Marc Kitchel, speaking for the Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee stated: "What has happened is that the judicial system has been able to hold these men under threat of their lives for an additional month. The prosecution has deliberately and illegally withheld material from the defense.

"These men are innocent. The majority of jurors have voted 'not guilty!' These innocent men and their families are being prosecuted while men found guilty in the Watergate matter are either getting short sentences at 'resort' institutions or no sentences at all."

Meanwhile the Leavenworth Brothers were refused continuations in their trials by Frank Theis, the presiding judge. Four Black inmates, Odell Bennet, Jessie Lee Evans, Alf Hill Jr. and Alfred Jasper are scheduled for trial beginning July 29 while two Chicano inmates, Jesse Lopez and Armando Miramon have a trial date of Aug. 12.

The Leavenworth Brothers face a variety of charges in connection with the July 31, 1973 uprising of prisoners at Leavenworth Penitentiary. Defense attorneys for the Brothers stated that a two-month continuance was necessary to prepare an adequate legal defense.

Demonstrations outside the courthouse have brought pressure to bear on the trial and have educated many community people about the racist nature of the case and the denial of prisoners' rights. While the defendants were refused a continuance, they did win a victory in getting out of Leavenworth after 11 months in solitary confinement. Their transfer to Sedgwick and Harvey County jails will enable attorneys for the first time to have unhampered visits in preparation for the case. However, the prison authorities have so far transferred 1,100 inmates, including nearly 100 potential defense witnesses out of Leavenworth since the rebellion.

For more information on how you can support these two important struggles for freedom write or call:

Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee
3859 Main St. Room 22, Riverside Calif. 92502
Phone: (714) 686-2363

Leavenworth Brothers Offense/Defense Committee
106 E. Lincoln Wichita, Kansas
Phone: (316) 263-0181

Other work discussed ranged from community struggles against police in Oakland and Berkeley to struggles in Chicago factories for the right to celebrate the birthdays of Black leaders such as Martin Luther King and Malcolm X, and the African liberation support movement.

BUILD A MULTI-NATIONAL PARTY

Finally, the conference focused in on the problems of building a multi-national communist party and a pre-party organization such as the OL, where communists of all nationalities fight together as one. The discussion was frank and criticisms were made of certain aspects of chauvinism in our organizational work. The need was stressed to form a core of Afro-American leadership within our ranks, and to carry out special educational work and

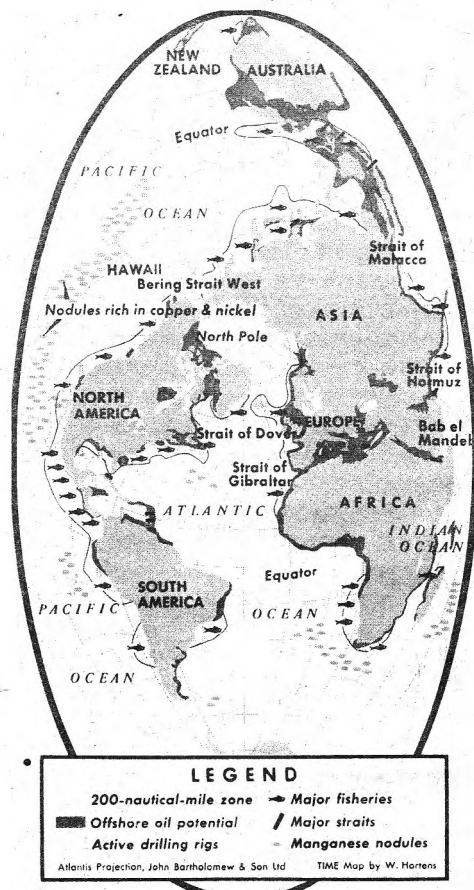
training programs towards that end. The conference was only a beginning in this effort. The line and practice of the revisionist Communist Party and other organizations were examined and it was shown how opportunist lines on the Black struggle manifested themselves in disunity among the members of these organizations. This has led to splits and a lack of democratic-centralism in these groups.

It was shown how the fight against white chauvinism has to be waged consistently within our ranks just as it must be waged among the masses. This must be carried out militantly and in the spirit of unity.

It was felt by all who attended that this Conference on Afro-American struggle was an important step in furthering our understanding and practice and in raising the level of unity of all comrades.

SUPERPOWERS CHALLENGED AT U.N. MEET

Third World Fights Sea Monsters



At the 3rd Conference of the Law of the Sea, the countries of the Third World are waging a battle against the U.S. and the USSR to break their domination over the world's seas. The conference opened on June 20, and will last until August 29, attended by 3,000 representatives from 150 countries, areas and organizations.

The two biggest superpowers have blatantly tried to gain veto power and use whatever other means they can devise to try and limit the sovereignty and rightful control of the Third World countries of their own territorial waters.

The superpowers, however, are being exposed and blocked in their bid for hegemony, and are being pushed into an increasingly isolated position.

Exposing the real meaning of "freedom of the seas," S. Plada of the Albanian delegation to the conference stated, "U.S. imperialism and Soviet-social-imperialism in particular, under the various fallacious juridical pretexts, seek to impose 'their order' on the seas and oceans. In the final analysis, what they want is to subordinate the maritime norms to the balance of international maritime forces where they have supremacy, to weaken the defense capacity of the peoples and sovereign states and render them defenseless to their pressure, blackmail and military threats. Therefore, they seek to impose the 'laws of the stronger' and legitimize their freedom to dominate and pillage the seas and oceans."

The first victory for the small and medium-sized countries

at the conference was the adoption of rules of procedure that denied the superpowers veto power. The superpowers were pushing for a voting procedure that would give them a de facto veto. It would require a 9/10 or a 2/3 majority of all participants in the conference, *whether in attendance or not*, before rules could be passed. After a week of hot debate and struggle, a voting procedure that requires only a 2/3 majority of those present passed by consensus. The conspiracy of the superpowers to gain veto power failed in the face of the developing unity of the Third World countries.

Now the superpowers face the rest of the conference in an absolute minority. They are in an isolated position on such important issues as the economic zone of 200 nautical miles, as opposed to their pushing for a 12-mile limit to the territorial and economic zone, and on the regulations on the straits in countries' territorial waters.

Since the early 1950s, coastal countries in Latin America have been demanding the 200-nautical mile limit in fishing rights. This is to keep the big powers from plundering their waters and emptying them of fish. Since that time, many other countries of the world have taken up that demand, or supported it.

FIRST SEA CONFERENCE

At the first Conference of the Law of the Sea in 1958, only 80 nations attended, half of them being Third World countries. Although the imperialists were in a stronger position at that first conference, even then they weren't able to push through the 12-mile limit in economic or territorial control. Now the superpowers are being forced to recognize the coastal countries' rights to a 200-mile economic zone. They are trying to compromise and pay lip-service to the limit, saying that the countries have the first right to all fish that they can catch with ships that are flying their flag. Then others, namely the superpowers, would be free to catch all the rest. The Third World countries and some developed countries are opposing this, and are demanding exclusive control over their own territorial waters.

The superpowers say that they should have the "freedom of the seas," in other words, freedom to maintain the inequality between countries. They are desperately trying to save the old system of colonialism and exploitation, relying on their advanced technology to monopolize and exploit the natural resources of the world.

SUPERPOWER POSITION ATTACKED

Sharply attacking this position of the superpowers, the leader of the Tanzanian delegation, J. S. Warioba, stated, "Freedom of the seas has however ceased to serve the interests of international justice. It has become a catchword, a license and an excuse for plunder and exploitation of the riches of the sea by a few. It has become an excuse for a few to roam and terrorize the world. It has become an excuse for a few to destroy the marine environment without restraint. It has in fact become a tool for oppression, plunder, unjust enrichment and domination."

The seas are important links in world communication and are rich in minerals, oil, fish and sea life. Deposits of oil in the sea make up more than one third of the deposits of the

whole world. There are large quantities of gold, uranium, manganese and other minerals in the sea beds. The U.S. and the USSR maintain that whoever has the technology to exploit the resources and maintain dominance of the seas should have free rein.

Wherever fish can be found, so can the superpowers' fishing fleets. They say that since fish know no territorial boundaries, they should be able to follow them wherever they go.

The amount of fishing carried on by the Soviet Union outside of its own waters made up 88 per cent of its total catch in 1972. According to data released by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the Soviet Union caught 1.57 million tons of fish off the western coast of Africa—26 per cent of the total catch in that area. Mexican fishermen and fishermen in the rest of Latin America have suffered great losses because of the huge amounts of fish and shrimp caught by the superpowers.

DESTROY SEA RESOURCES

All over the world from the Alaskan Gulf to South America, from Norway to Southeast Asia, the superpowers go where they will. They make excessive catches, seriously depleting fishing resources in areas of the world, ruining fishing vessels and nets of the coastal countries, polluting the coastal waters by dumping their wastes, and generally destroying the environment and the fish resources for years to come.

Condemning the superpowers' blatant disregard for the world's resources, Jack Davis, representative of Canada stressed, "We are very concerned about the biological consequences of pollution and about overfishing. Freedom of fishing as it has been traditionally understood and practiced, is an approach that does not meet the needs of our time. It can no longer be tolerated, if we are to avoid total collapse of this most urgently needed resource."

The seas and territorial waters of other countries have also been turned into a battle ground for the contention between the two superpowers. Maintaining their navies in the oceans around the world, the U.S. and the Soviet Union deceive no one with their lies and claims that their intentions are peaceful. In the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean, they are building up their fleets in opposition to each other to control and intimidate all the countries in the area.

CONDEMN SUPERPOWER DOMINANCE

The general tone of the conference has been mostly condemnation of the two superpowers and their attempts to maintain the old order of colonialism. The Third World and other countries are calling for a new order of the sea, one guaranteeing the rights of all nations, coastal and land-locked, to the resources of the sea.

The general question in debate was put forward by Henri Rajarifaona, representative from the Republic of Malagasy, when he asked the conference as a whole, "Do people think that the coastal countries should remain untouched, silent or powerless in the face of the contention between the maritime powers, the plunder of their resources in their near waters and the more and more frequent visits by various ships whose real intentions are unknown?"

The Third World is awakening and growing in strength, working with the developed countries to change the traditional concepts of "Freedom of the Sea." The new rules must contribute to guaranteeing the security of all states. No matter how hard or loud the superpowers raise their arrogant claims to total domination of the sea, their day of doom in maritime hegemony is coming soon.

"Africa Belongs To The African People"

Amid banners of "Africa belongs to the African people!" "The O.A.U. firmly supports the national liberation movements in Africa and throughout the world!" and the flag of the newly independent nation, Guinea-Bissau, the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) held its 11th annual assembly in the Somali capital of Mogadishu.

From June 12 to 16, heads of states and representatives of the governments of 42 member countries enthusiastically gathered to celebrate the victories of the African Liberation Struggle and stepped forward with greater determination in the movement to fight all types of imperialism and colonialism in Africa and the rest of the world. The goal of safeguarding the right to self-determination and the actions to realize a totally liberated Africa constitute a major success for all the countries of the Third World.

Solidarity was clearly demonstrated by President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia, when he said, "for us in Zambia, we are determined never to compromise our principles. Our commitments to the liberation of Africa and overall objectives of the Organization of African Unity is beyond question. Our people have made sacrifices and will continue to shoulder their responsibilities in the interests of the cause of liberation."

The importance of decolonization achieved through the fight against imperialism, racism and apartheid were the major issues at the summit. The representatives unanimously supported the statement of Nzo Ekangaki, outgoing O.A.U. Administrative Secretary-General, that the collapse of the fascist regime in Portugal was the result of the valiant actions of Africa's freedom fighters and an un-

disputed victory for the liberation movements.

Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the new Republic of Guinea-Bissau, received warm applause when he made his first appearance at the summit and was later voted by the general body to be its first vice-chairman.

Members stressed that now more than ever it is necessary to fight the subversion and schemes of the colonialists until victory is won. "Africa's policy," declared Nigerian Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, "remains the total and unconditional independence at an early date of all territories still held by the Portuguese and others in Africa." President Samora Machel, of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) affirmed that "the struggle for liberation has not ended. Africa must unite to make Portugal more and more isolated and must continue to struggle to force the allies of Portugal to stop supporting Portuguese colonialism."

The O.A.U. member countries have been active in contributing material aid for those countries waging the battle for national liberation. They not only provide base areas for the peoples' armies, but give them weapons, blood, and medical supplies. For those nations which have already won independence, the O.A.U. serves a different purpose. These countries are waging a battle against the hegemony of the two superpowers over their economic, political, and social systems. Wherever the imperialists have a foothold, they seek to take complete control and smash the emerging social systems while pillaging the country's wealth and natural resources. The banding together of African countries in the O.A.U. and organizations of this type constitute an important step in building unity and concretely dealing

with their problems. This unity leads to the cooperation of nations in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, and the interference of the superpowers.

While the imperialists spread rumors that the O.A.U. is falling apart, President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania pointed out in his speech that the O.A.U. has never been as united as it is today. He also spoke of the solidarity and cooperation that exists between the African and Arab countries.

Resolutions were adopted on inter-African cooperation in economic affairs, technology, communications, transport, culture, and other fields. The O.A.U. also approved a resolution that calls on member nations to help certain African countries survive the serious drought which has afflicted several sub-Sahara countries. In addition, the resolution on the Middle East called for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied since the June 1967 war.

The resolution in support of the Arab peoples was a question of principle. Chairman Siad praised the use of oil as a political weapon which struck both at Israel and international imperialism. He spoke highly of Arab mutual support and common struggle.

The O.A.U. is a vehicle conscientiously directing and developing the economic, social, political and cultural aspirations and goals of a united African continent. At the same time, it seeks to build ties with the other peoples of the Third World. As such, it serves as an example to Third World countries around the world who are fighting for control of their own destiny.

THE SUMMIT IS OVER, BUT THE WORLD IS NO SAFER

The recent Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting did not make the world a safer place to live.

Both Nixon and Brezhnev said they are working to avoid atomic war only because they know that is what the people of both countries want to hear.

Nixon and Brezhnev have held these summit meetings three years in a row now, and said after each one of them that peace was coming closer and closer.

But what is the reality behind this?

*Since their first meeting, both sides have tested more than a hundred underground atom bombs.

*Both sides are building or perfecting new kinds of missiles (MIRVs) that can wipe out larger areas and penetrate anti-missile missile defenses.

*Both sides are building newer and bigger nuclear-powered submarines capable of launching missiles with atomic warheads.

*Both sides have built up their conventional military forces in Europe.

*Both have built more navy ships, and stepped up patrolling in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

These steps are only part of the worldwide arms race and other kinds of rivalry that have been documented. Summing this up, the Institute for Strategic Studies in London reported recently that despite the talk of "détente" (relaxation), tension between the U.S. and the USSR had definitely increased over the past year.

In fact, anyone who looks at what is really happening might easily come to the conclusion that the two superpowers are preparing for military hostilities against each other.

CPUSA Tries To Glorify Imperialism

The Communist Party USA (CP) has become one of the most active forces in this country campaigning to glorify the so-called "superpower detente," and the bloody policies of imperialism and social-imperialism which lie behind it. At its recent Central Committee meeting in New York, general secretary Gus Hall urged the party to build a "united front in support of U.S.-Soviet detente."

The CP's views on detente reflect the essence of revisionism—asserting that the basic problems of capitalism such as war and unemployment can be solved through inter-imperialist cooperation and reform, rather than through class struggle and revolution.

Outdoing Nixon and Brezhnev in describing the benefits of detente, the CP says in the July 3 issue of their newspaper, Daily World, "Hundreds of thousands of new jobs in the U.S. are expected as a result of the . . . third summit." This prediction is typical of the way the CP prettifies imperialism through its stand on detente. Can superpower negotiations solve unemployment? The CP, claiming to be descended ideologically from Marx and Lenin should know that unemployment is a basic characteristic of capitalism, and that only socialism can put an end to it. For proof of the fallacy in the CP's logic, one need look no further than the fact that over the last two years since "detente" began at the first Moscow Summit, unemployment has risen in the U.S. by a full million.

DETENTE SOLVES NOTHING

Just as the CP says that detente will ease unemployment, they further assert that it will bring the world lasting peace. "Moscow Pact greeted for Peace Assurance," headlined the July 5 Daily World. The view of the CPUSA, as well as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is that world peace can be achieved only by negotiations among the superpowers. In this analysis they not only ignore the demands and interests of the people in the areas of conflict, but they also ignore the most basic aspect of imperialism—constant contention among the imperialists for spheres of influence and a redivision of the world.

Immediately following the Russian revolution, V.I. Lenin stated, "If socialism is not victorious, peace between the capitalist states will only be a truce, an interlude, a time of fresh preparation for a fresh slaughter of the people." (For Peace and Bread, 1917). This statement applies directly to the situation in the world today: While the two giant imperialist countries talk peace, and sign a few treaties of cooperation, their plans are really for renewed war and aggression.

The CPUSA's praise of detente is not just the dream of some people who are overly enthusiastic about the chances for world peace. The new campaign they have launched to win the American people to support of detente is aimed at poisoning the growing and healthy movement among the world's countries and peoples who are denouncing the backroom deals of the two superpowers, as well as their aggres-

"There is hardly a spot on the globe today where the two superpowers do not run into each other . . . and start up a fight to divide up the spoils."

It's clear that the recent Moscow summit was merely a public relations gimmick designed to fool the people.



The latest set of arms control agreements signed by Nixon and Brezhnev do nothing to change the picture. In one pact, they agreed not to test underground bombs bigger than 150 kilotons (about 10 times the size of the bomb that wiped out Hiroshima). This means they can go right on testing bombs of the size that fit on the new generation of missiles (MIRVs). In fact, on July 10, just a week after the summit ended, both the U.S. and the USSR set off new underground bombs. In another pact, both sides agreed not to build more than the one anti-missile-missile site they each already have. But they never had any intention of building more of these sites anyway!

What kinds of "agreements to stop the arms race" are these? They are not steps toward peace. They are public relations gimmicks. Both Nixon and Brezhnev want to pose as peacemakers while preparing war. They hatched out these meaningless pieces of paper between the two of them to lull everybody to sleep about what they are up to.

LEADERS DON'T REPRESENT US

The trouble is that neither Nixon nor Brezhnev are true representatives of their people. Like every other U.S. President, Nixon was put in office by the money of the big corporations and banks, and what they want he does. With more than \$100 billion in foreign investments, these powerful financial interests want a big arms budget to put weapons, soldiers and bases around the world to keep things safe for profit-making. Nixon will not and cannot make peace because he is the current top representative of U.S. imperialism.

Brezhnev is in the same position in the USSR. The peace-oriented socialist economic and social system that existed in the Soviet Union 25 years ago is no more. Khrushchev and his followers broke it up and took over. Brezhnev follows in Khrushchev's footsteps. The top Soviet leaders today no longer speak for the workers and farmers. They take their orders from the top-level directors and managers of the big state corporations and banks, where profit is back in command, and where a higher profit means bigger income for the individual bosses. The USSR today, no matter how "socialist" and "peace-loving" it talks, is also an imperialist country. Like the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet rulers have foreign investments, foreign military bases, a big navy, and all the other machinery of aggression and expansion for profit-making around the world.

sion and preparations for war. The CPUSA does this in order to whitewash the social-imperialism of the Soviet Union (socialist in name, imperialist in actions), which has come under sharp attack as the countries of the Third World and Europe have experienced Soviet invasion and subversion. By saying that the Soviet leaders are pursuing a policy of peace, the CP covers over the bloody history all too familiar to the people of Czechoslovakia, Bangladesh and Afghanistan—countries where the USSR has played the leading role in toppling governments and propping up fascist puppets with arms and armies of occupation.

The dilemma of the CPUSA is that in tailing behind the USSR's supposed policies of peace and detente, they are forced to prop up Nixon as well, since within the U.S. ruling class, he represents the section that is most in favor of the approach currently taken towards the USSR. To the CP, the "main enemy" is now Henry Jackson, and a few others, who oppose the "detente" approach to the USSR. In Gus Hall's speech to the CP's Central Committee, he announced that there is now a split in the U.S. ruling class over whether the "U.S. should continue along the cold-war path of frontal aggression . . . (and) continue to gear the economy to a war orientation." Hall asserts that Jackson stands on one side of this split, favoring "repression," "aggression" and a "war-economy" while Nixon stands on the other. By the CP's account then, Nixon must oppose "repression," "aggression" and a "war economy."

While there are certainly divisions within the ruling class—over whether or not to dump Nixon; over which sections of international capital to ally with; over how best to contend with the USSR—there is no such thing as a split within the imperialist camp between some who want peace and

Some people have put forward the notion that as the U.S. and the USSR got to be more alike, they would get along better. It is true that they are becoming more alike, but the conclusion is wrong. In fact, the more alike they become, the more conflict there is between them.

The U.S. imperialists want control over the riches of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The socialist-talking imperialists of the USSR want the same riches for themselves. That is why it is impossible for them to reach any permanent, fundamental agreement.

In some situations it's in their common interest to collude (meaning, to cooperate) against a mutual foe. For example, both the U.S. and the USSR want no more than a 3-mile limit at sea, while most of the countries of the world want a 12-mile limit. Why do the superpowers want a 3-mile limit? So that their navies can pass through straits (such as the Malacca Straits between Malaysia and Indonesia) that are narrower than 24 miles. But this collusion just sets the stage for sharper rivalry. For example, both navies want to go through the Malacca Straits to get to the Indian Ocean where they are having a naval arms race, both trying to control the sea lanes and the countries on the rim.

Both governments speak for giant fishing industries which profit more by robbing the waters of foreign countries of their fish while these countries suffer and grow poorer as a result.

SUPERPOWERS FIGHT EVERYWHERE

There is hardly a spot on the globe today where the two imperialist superpowers do not run into each other in one way or another, and start up a fight to divide up the spoils. This is a main reason why there is so much trouble and instability in the world.

Every summit meeting turns people's thoughts to peace. This is a just desire. No sane person wants an atomic war between the U.S. and the USSR. But how do we get peace? We will not get it from Nixon and Brezhnev. We will not get it so long as there are giant imperialist powers like the U.S. and USSR. In order to build the much-talked-about "era of peace" or "generation of peace" we must first carry out a revolutionary struggle that eliminates imperialism from the world—that eliminates the very cause of wars.

Until then, so long as these two big superpowers remain, the world will be less and less safe to live in.

some who want war. Imperialism is a system which inevitably leads to war and in fact, Richard Nixon represents the most reactionary, fascist and aggressive section of the ruling class—not one which is fighting for "peace."

It is under the Nixon administration that defense and military spending has increased by \$30 billion, carpet bombings of Indochina have been carried out, and U.S. forces around the globe have been placed on military alert to invade the Middle East.

To take the heat off Nixon in any way during this time when the masses of people in this country are struggling to dump him, is certainly a betrayal of the interests of the working class.

But to imply that he has now become the leader of a part of the ruling class that wants "peace," is such a high plateau of revisionism that it merges completely with Nixon's defense of himself. "There may have been errors and excesses made in our election campaign, but this administration has proved itself in its contributions to world peace," said Nixon in a speech last year.

The CP is, in essence, putting forward the same outlook. In the March issue of Political Affairs, Gus Hall pondered the question of how to oppose Nixon, and still support Nixon's stand on detente.

To us, there is no contradiction. Opposing superpower detente goes hand in hand with opposing all the oppressive policies of the Nixon administration. Detente is not the guarantee of world peace, but instead the liquidation of the just struggles of all the world's people fighting for independence and liberation. At the same time, it is a mask for the policies of aggression which characterize all the imperialists and social-imperialists alike.

Seventy-nine years ago, on August 5, 1895, Frederick Engels, the closest comrade in arms of Karl Marx and one of the great leaders of the working class, died.

Together with Marx, Engels will always be remembered as a founder of the principles of scientific socialism and the leading organizer of the world Communist movement. Engels, a brilliant theoretician and revolutionary leader helped to lay the scientific foundations of Marxism which are still true and relevant many years after his death.

Although born the son of a wealthy industrialist, Nov. 28 1820, Engels devoted his life to the cause of the working class. As a youth, he rebelled against what he called the "penny-pinching" ways of early capitalism and usually referred to it as a "dog's life."

His youthful years found him in a state of rebellion against the narrow-mindedness of the community and against the Christian yoke of his home life. As he grew to be a man, this rebellious spirit was transformed into a scientific, revolutionary struggle. Engels became a communist.

Influenced early by the dialectical philosophers such as Hegel, Engels' later philosophical works were dedicated to smashing the shackles which idealism and metaphysics had on the people. His writings along with Marx's such as the Communist Manifesto, The German Ideology, Anti-Duhring, and The Origin of the Family represent the pioneer works in defense of a dialectical and materialist view of history.

Today at a time when the young communist movement in the U.S. is struggling for clarity against the distortions of Marxism-Leninism by the modern revisionists, it is important to go back to the basics of the science of revolution as developed and taught by Marx and Engels in order to apply these teachings to the concrete conditions of the working class movement of today.

SOURCE OF REVISIONISM

The betrayal of the Communist Party USA and the Soviet revisionists to the side of imperialism can be traced to their abandonment of the basic teachings of Marx and Engels, and their vulgarization of every socialist principle, especially on the question of the state, and of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In his own time, Engels carried on a relentless struggle against such opportunism and against all pseudo-socialist and pseudo-revolutionary theories put forth by the Lassallean revisionists as well as by the anarchists, Bakunin, Proudhon and others.

Engels took the economic relations of capitalist society as his starting point and proved the inevitability of the violent overthrow of the capitalist ruling class and the world-historic role of the proletariat as the "grave-digger" of capitalism and the creator of a new socialist system. Along with Marx, Engels proved that the class struggle inevitably leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat as the form of state, and that victory by the working class is impossible without the leadership of its own independent political party.

It was these brilliant teachings that the "theoreticians" from the ranks of the social-democrats and the anarchists tried to undermine. They vainly tried to pit the teachings of Marx against those of Engels and prove that the "early Marx" opposed the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. However, history has proven that Engels was the closest collaborator of Marx and defender of Marx's teachings.

In his struggle against these opportunists, Engels advanced

to the forefront the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, in particular, the question of the fundamental difference between the State of the exploiters and the proletarian State. The teachings of Marx and Engels regarding the question of the State and revolution were later taken up and further developed by Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung.

How true they ring today as we witness the great advances of the dictatorship of the proletariat in socialist countries like China and Albania, and elsewhere. And how relevant Engels teachings are in this period as we see today's revisionists attack the Marxist theory of the state, leading to terrible set-backs in Chile and every other country where revisionism is in the lead.

Not long before his death, on the 20th anniversary of the Paris Commune (the first attempt to build the dictatorship of the proletariat in 1872) Engels wrote:

"Of late the Social-Democratic philistine has once more been filled with wholesome terror at the words: Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Well and good, gentlemen, do you want to know what this dictatorship looks like? Look at the Paris Commune. That was the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

(Introduction to 'The Civil War in France')

As far back as 1846, the 26-year-old Engels formulated the tasks of Communists with remarkable clarity in the following way:

"(1) to achieve the interests of the proletariat in opposition to those of the bourgeoisie; (2) to do this through the abolition of private property and its replacement by community of goods; (3) to recognize no means of carrying out these objects other than a democratic revolution by force."

(Correspondence of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels).

Many years after this, Engels gave a speech at the London Conference of the First International and said:

"We want the destruction of classes. What are the means of securing this? The political domination of the proletariat. . . The policy which should be followed is a workers' policy. A party must be formed not as an appendage to some bourgeois parties, but as an independent party with its own aim, its own policy."

ENGELS OUTDATED?

We must wonder how the modern revisionists have the nerve to call themselves communists and at the same time preach that Engels' words are "outdated" and "no longer apply." Today, these renegades tell the people that there is a "peaceful road" to socialism and that the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer useful. They have replaced Engels' teachings with the theory of the "State of the whole people" and the "Party of the whole people."

In the program of the CPUSA, we are told:

"Of course, we advocate social change by peaceful means, through political institutions and people's organizations within the American Constitutional framework."

(New Program of the Communist Party USA).

They have turned the theory of Marx and Engels on its head and have turned the once-heroic Communist Party into an appendage of the Democratic Party, and the working-class movement into a "loyal opposition" to the capitalists. If their leadership is followed, the U.S. working class will suffer the same fate as the working class of Chile—massacre and fascism.

It is for this reason that the most decisive split must be made with revisionism and a new Communist Party built in the U.S., upon the principles of Marxism.

PIONEER OF



FREDERICK

What should the policies of the Party be? A close study of Engels' teachings should point the general direction. Engels was a master of proletarian tactics as well as strategy. There were those in England as there are some today, who thought about proletarian revolution not in a dialectical but in a mechanical way.

Those people, like today's so-called "Communist League" and others, attack the revolutionary line of the United Front Against

LETTERS TO THE CALL

To THE CALL—

On Friday, June 7, Tom Harmon was beheaded at his job. Harmon had worked at Great Lakes Steel in Detroit for over 25 years and knew his job on the slitter well; but due to faulty machinery, his life was quickly put to an end when metal scrap wrapped around his head and sliced it off.

This is just one example of the many "accidents" that happen in the steel mills and in all industries around the country. Every day, working people are forced to take risks of being maimed or killed by the capitalist's machinery. This will continue to be so as long as the wealth and power in this country is in the hands of a few people. For the capitalists, profits will always come before safety. Workers like Harmon are cheaper to replace than having to repair the dangerous machines or work areas.

It is the working people who daily slave at their jobs in order to meagerly support their families, while the capitalists grow fat from our work. It is working people who die from black lung and overwork and whose hands, legs and sometimes heads are cut off. These conditions are innate in the capitalist system—increasing wealth for the rich and misery for the working class.

Working people around the country are fighting against these intolerable conditions and we must step up this fight for justice. However, the main lesson we should learn from this fight is that as long as the bourgeois (or capitalist) class exercises an out-right dictatorship over us, owning all industries, banks and controlling the government, we can expect only the smallest of reforms. For working people to really

be free and receive real justice, we must overthrow the bourgeois dictatorship that oppresses us. We must establish a new system that is run by the working class, the system of socialism that abolishes private ownership by a small handful of people. Only then can we be free from these abuses and murders which are the direct result of their greedy drive for huge profits.

A.S., Detroit

Dear Comrades,

After reading some of your latest criticisms of other groups I think you could improve The Call by explaining to your readers who aren't politically active what the various terms mean that you use. In the June issue, for example, terms like "ultra-leftists", "sectarianism", and "opportunism", are used but these terms may leave the reader only with the impression that they are negative concepts. It might seem a little formal or like talking down to some of the more politically aware readers, but I think it would be valuable for both new and old readers to give concrete definitions with current application as a theoretical starting point.

I might add that I think The Call is probably the most readable paper on the left as it bridges that gap between movement and mass readership that the Guardian is really not able to fill at this time.

Solidarity, Al T.
Hamtramck, Michigan

DETROIT COLLECTIVE STATEMENT

"PARTY MUST BE BUILT THROUGH STRUGGLE"

The following article was written by the Detroit Collective, a group of Marxist-Leninists who were previously expelled from the so-called "Continuations Committee" headed by the Communist League (see June Call). In recent weeks the "Continuations Committee" has split into pieces with many other groups being expelled by the CL leadership for opposing their reactionary line. We are printing this article because we think it will give some insight into the reasons behind the break-up of this sham party-building attempt.

The Detroit Collective is an anti-revisionist Marxist-Leninist organization based in Detroit, Michigan. The following article represents their developing position of the importance of political agitation during the pre-party period and its relationship to party building.

Since its expulsion from the Communist League-sponsored Detroit Local Continuations Committee, the Detroit Collective has been particularly concerned with the apparent trend among communists that separates theory from practice, and neglects the task of conscious elements to participate in and lead the objective struggles of the working class under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method.

PIONEER OF COMMUNISM



FREDERICK ENGELS

the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of the function of the State of the exploiters. The teachings of Marx and Engels on the State and revolution were further developed by Lenin, and today as we witness the great advance of the proletariat in social-ism in China and Albania, and elsewhere. And the teachings are in this period as we see the Marxist theory of the State and every set-backs in Chile and every revisionism is in the lead. On the death, on the 20th anniversary of the first attempt to build the dictatorship in 1872) Engels wrote: *Democratic philistine has once more become terror at the words: Dictatorship. Well and good, gentlemen, do you know what this dictatorship looks like? Look at France! That was the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (The Civil War in France)*

the 26-year-old Engels formulated the program of the Communist Party with remarkable clarity in the interests of the proletariat in opposition to the bourgeoisie; (2) to do this through the revolution and its replacement by communism recognize no means of carrying out a democratic revolution by force." (Karl Marx and Frederick Engels). In 1848, Engels gave a speech at the London Conference of the Communist International and said: *the dictatorship of the proletariat should be followed is a workers' party to be formed not as an appendage to the bourgeoisie, but as an independent party with its own policy.*

IS OUTDATED? The modern revisionists have the same old story: the communists and at the same time they are "outdated" and "no longer useful." They have replaced the theory of the "State of the Party of the whole people." In the CPUSA, we are told: *to achieve social change by peaceful means through the use of legal institutions and people's organizations within the American Constitutional framework." (The Communist Party USA).* The theory of Marx and Engels on its own, the once-heroic Communist Party, the Democratic Party, and the work to a "loyal opposition" to the capitalism is followed, the U.S. working class fate as the working class of fascism. That the most decisive split must be made and a new Communist Party built on the principles of Marxism.

What should the policies of the Party be? A close study of Engels' teachings should point the general direction. Engels was a master of proletarian tactics as well as strategy. There were those in Engels' day as there are some today, who thought about proletarian revolution not in a dialectical but in a mechanical way. Those people, like today's so-called "Communist League" and others, attack the revolutionary line of the United Front Against

Imperialism, arguing that it doesn't apply in the United States. They propose that the working class take on the giant monopolies and their state apparatus alone, or in opposition to all those who are not workers. In this way they negate the role of the middle forces—those who stand in between the working class and the giant monopolists. But especially in the present era of imperialist decline, millions of people both workers and others have

been thrown into the U.S. and around the world. Rather than proletarian struggle has made the people being together against the bourgeoisie and overthrowing the bourgeoisie with the final aim of a miserable bad war. (Correspondence) Today we can see the two superpowers of various forms of imperialism and reaction. The working class is joined by the imperialists' policies. It is possible and necessary for the party of the proletariat to be united front within the independent and le-

IGNORANCE It is incorrect to see the forces and making the vacillating forces even a situation that communism class" situation. It is to prepare for revolution use of the contradictions of partial temporary coalitions, and political groups, and political While laying down his own time, Engels' working class and its party. Said Engels: "...other parties supported which are proletariat, or which of economic development." "But" Engels add advantage accruing is worthwhile striving is that the proletariat thereby be brought to a limit." (Letter to Danish) These are the basic policy of today's era. Today we find the principles in the form which in fact is not revisionists hope to capture than maintaining the working class, they votes through which making certain "an coalition is just what things about the class into question."



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Within the anti-revisionist movement, a two-line struggle has emerged on the question of party building. This ideological struggle is focusing on the relationship of political agitation (mass work) to the building of a genuine communist party. The differences over this issue have developed into two dominant trends. One trend maintains that the study of Marxism-Leninism is the exclusive preparatory task of party building, while the opposing view rejects this notion and proposes that theoretical work combined with political agitation are the inseparable components of pre-party work. Honest and sincere revolutionaries throughout the country are closely examining the two sides of this debate, seeking clarity as to the correct political line and method for founding a Marxist-Leninist party.

The Detroit Collective, as an active participant in the struggle for the party, unites with the position that the combination of theoretical training and political agitation is the only correct Marxist-Leninist approach to party building. Given the historical experiences of party building, particularly in Russia and China, it has been scientifically proven that the party of a new type can only be built when proper theoretical and practical training are unified. Lenin summed up this task during the pre-party period of Russian Social-Democracy:

"In thus emphasizing the necessity, importance and immensity of the theoretical work of the Social Democrats, I by no means want to say that this work should take precedence over practical work, (footnote: On the contrary, the practical work of propaganda and agitation must always take precedence, because, firstly, theoretical work only supplies answers to the problems raised by practical work, and, secondly, the Social-Democrats, for reasons over which they have no control,

are so often compelled to do theoretical work that they have no time for practical work is possible (practical work) should be postponed until the theoretical work is completed. On the other hand, the method in sociology, or in the study of the masses, could arrive at such a conclusion." Lenin, "What the 'Front' Means," Vol. 1, p. 297. The history of the international communist movement has consistently documented that those who attempt to build a party through pure study (i.e. the "theoretical work" during the pre-party period) are prey to Trotskyism, ultra-revolutionary tendency have always been those who separate theory and practice as the means to get into the concrete conditions. Today, genuine communist party building is the foundation of the party, uniting both the political and the immediate struggles of the working class against the forces of capital. In this period of imperialist decline, brought on increased a working people, it is in the hands of the forces to become isolated circles. As the class continues to divide, we must fuse the movement with the struggles by explaining the theory of party building and working in the defense of the interests of the working class. The agitation activities of the party must pass both of these responsibilities.

justice, we must overthrow the bourgeoisie. We must establish a system of private ownership by a small handful can we be free from these abuses the direct result of their greedy... Detroit... if your latest criticisms of other groups... The Call by explaining to your... itically active what the various terms... the June issue, for example, terms... "sectarianism", and "opportunism", are... may leave the reader only with the im-... negative concepts. It might seem a lit-... g down to some of the more politically... ink it would be valuable for both new... concrete definitions with current app-... starting point. ink The Call is probably the most read-... is it bridges that gap between move-... hip that the Guardian is really not... I T. Michigan

COMMUNISM



KARL MARX

been thrown into opposition to the imperialists here in the U.S. and around the world.

Rather than proceeding in a straight line, the revolutionary struggle has many twists and turns, with many strata of the people being drawn into the revolutionary process. Here is what Engels said on this question in his day:

"All the official parties united in one lump here, all the Socialists in one column there—great decisive battle. Victory all along the line at one blow. In real life things do not happen so simply. In real life. . . the revolution begins the other way round, by the great majority of the people and also of the official parties massing themselves together against the government which is thereby isolated, and overthrowing it. If. . . we wanted to start straight off with the final act of the revolution, we should be in a miserable bad way."

(Correspondence of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels).

Today we can see examples of what Engels meant. The countries of the Third World are rising up in unison against the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. All types of various forces are in one way or another opposing imperialism and reaction. Here in the U.S., the working class is joined by other classes and strata in opposing the imperialists' policies of war, aggression and fascism.

It is possible and necessary for a truly revolutionary party of the proletariat to weld these forces into a mighty united front within which the working class can play an independent and leading role.

IGNORING OTHER CLASSES

It is incorrect to think that, by ignoring other class forces and making no attempt to draw the wavering and vacillating forces even temporarily to the side of revolution that communists thereby create a pure "class against class" situation. It is also wrong to think that it is possible to prepare for revolution or bring it about without making use of the contradictions in the enemy's camp, without partial temporary compromises with other classes and groups, and political organizations.

While laying down the principle of the united front in his own time, Engels never forgot the need for the working class and its party to exercise independence and initiative. Said Engels:

"... other parties and measures should be temporarily supported which are either of direct advantage to the proletariat, or which represent a step forward in the direction of economic development or of political liberty. . ."

"But" Engels added, "I am in favor of this only if the advantage accruing directly for us. . . is unquestionable and is worthwhile striving after. Another obligatory condition is that the proletarian class character of the Party shall not thereby be brought into question. That for me is the absolute limit."

(Letter to Danish Socialist, Trier, 1889).

These are the basis and conditions for our united front policy of today explained in the time of Engels.

Today we find the CPUSA revisionists vulgarizing these principles in the form of their "anti-monopoly coalition" which in fact is nothing but a vehicle by which these revisionists hope to capture some seats in the congress. Rather than maintaining the independence and leadership of the working class, they view the working people simply as votes through which the ruling class can be pressured into making certain "anti-monopoly reforms." This electoral coalition is just what Engels was referring to in his warnings about the class character of the Party "being brought into question."

At the heart of the anti-imperialist United Front stands the solid unity between the workers and the oppressed nations under imperialism. Engels stood as a champion of the rights of the oppressed nations and along with Marx, spoke out clearly against the national oppression and slavery of the Afro-American people.

It was Engels who wrote, "No nation can be free if it oppresses other nations." On the question of the right of self-determination and the equality of nations, Engels said:

"Neither the international unity of the proletariat nor peaceful and conscious cooperation of nations for the attainment of common goals are conceivable without the establishment of the independence and unity of every nation."

(Foreword to the Italian Edition of the Communist Manifesto).

In his careful study of rising British imperialism, Engels pointed out that the capitalists were capable of splitting the ranks of the English and Irish workers on the national question by bribing the upper strata of the workers in the capitalist countries with the crumbs of colonial plunder. On October 7, 1858, Engels wrote to Marx:

"The English proletariat is actually becoming more and more bourgeois, so that this most bourgeois of all nations is apparently aiming ultimately at the possession of a bourgeois aristocracy and bourgeois proletariat alongside the bourgeoisie. For a nation which exploits the whole world this is of course to a certain extent justifiable."

BASIS OF NATIONAL CHAUVINISM

This evaluation was used by Lenin in his work "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" to show the basis of national chauvinism of the workers in the oppressor nations. Engels showed how the leadership of the trade unions actually consisted of the paid agents of the capitalists who spread this division within the ranks of the working class.

Today, the fight against chauvinism has become linked to the fight to isolate and overthrow these labor aristocrats like Meany, Fitzsimmons and Abel who now sit at the head of the largest trade unions. Engels stood without question on the side of the oppressed nations against colonialism and foreign domination. His support for the Irish struggle and the Black slaves are just two examples.

So, as we commemorate the anniversary of Engels' death, we can raise his life up as an example to young communists here in the U.S. today. Engels was a fighter for the people, a theoretician and an organizer. He was relentless in the fight against right and "left" opportunism and a defender of the principles of scientific socialism.

His teachings have been taken up and defended by the great Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung as well as by millions of communists throughout the world. Of course, we cannot mechanically apply everything Marx and Engels wrote to the conditions of today. The world has gone through a great many changes and today we live in an era characterized by imperialism and socialist revolution, whereas Engels lived when capitalism was still on the rise.

However, the basic principles of the State and of the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolution; the united struggle of the masses; the proletarian vanguard party and the principle of proletarian internationalism, the unity of the working class and the oppressed nations, will live forever.

Today as always, Engels is a great teacher.

Imperialism, arguing that it doesn't apply in the United States. They propose that the working class take on the giant monopolies and their state apparatus alone, or in opposition to all those who are not workers. In this way they negate the role of the middle forces—those who stand in between the working class and the giant monopolists. But especially in the present era of imperialist decline, millions of people both workers and others have

Within the anti-revisionist movement, a two-line struggle has emerged on the question of party building. This ideological struggle is focusing on the relationship of political agitation (mass work) to the building of a genuine communist party. The differences over this issue have developed into two dominant trends. One trend maintains that the study of Marxism-Leninism is the exclusive preparatory task of party building, while the opposing view rejects this notion and proposes that theoretical work combined with political agitation are the inseparable components of pre-party work. Honest and sincere revolutionaries throughout the country are closely examining the two sides of this debate, seeking clarity as to the correct political line and method for founding a Marxist-Leninist party.

The Detroit Collective, as an active participant in the struggle for the party, unites with the position that the combination of theoretical training and political agitation is the only correct Marxist-Leninist approach to party building. Given the historical experiences of party building, particularly in Russia and China, it has been scientifically proven that the party of a new type can only be built when proper theoretical and practical training are unified. Lenin summed up this task during the pre-party period of Russian Social-Democracy:

"In thus emphasizing the necessity, importance and immensity of the theoretical work of the Social Democrats, I by no means want to say that this work should take precedence over practical work, (footnote: On the contrary, the practical work of propaganda and agitation must always take precedence, because, firstly, theoretical work only supplies answers to the problems raised by practical work, and, secondly, the Social Democrats, for reasons over which they have no control,

are so often compelled to confine themselves to theoretical work that they value highly every moment when practical work is possible.)—still less the latter (practical work) should be postponed until the former (theoretical work) is completed. Only the admirers of the subjective method in sociology, or the followers of utopian socialism, could arrive at such a conclusion.

Lenin, "What the 'Friends of the People' Are", LCW Vol. 1, p. 297.

The history of the international communist movement has consistently documented the fact that those forces who attempt to build a party by separating theory from practice and engaging in the self-cultivating deviation of pure study (i.e. the "theory of cadres" which was defeated during the pre-party period in Albania), eventually fall prey to Trotskyism, ultra-leftism, or some other counter-revolutionary tendency. The rightful builders of the party have always been those communists who utilized theory and practice as the means to integrate Marxism-Leninism into the concrete conditions of their country.

Today, genuine communists must recognize that the foundation of the party must be built through leading and uniting both the political struggle for socialism and the immediate struggles of the masses against the onslaught of capital. In this period when the crisis of capitalism has brought on increased attacks on the living standards of working people, it is incorrect for the anti-revisionist forces to become isolated in small study or propaganda circles. As the class conscious leaders of the proletariat, we must fuse the movement for socialism and the mass struggles by explaining the ultimate solution and by building and working inside organizational forms that defend the interests of the working class. The political agitational activities of anti-revisionist forces must encompass both of these responsibilities, building a viable pre-



COMMUNISTS MUST combine theoretical work with agitation among the masses as Lenin did in his time.

sence and base among the masses. Unlike the "mystical" builders of the party, the Detroit Collective rejects the notion that political relations with the masses must be postponed until after the founding of the party. Instead we must actively seek the fusion of these two movements both in the pre-party period and at a higher stage during the struggles of the party for hegemony over the mass movement. The absurd notion of separating the two movements was clearly rejected by Lenin in his article, "The Urgent Tasks of our Movement."

"From this condition emerges the tasks which the Russian Social-Democracy is called upon to fulfill—to imbue the masses of the proletariat with the ideas of

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

TAKING UP THE CALL

SOVIET WARSHIP'S ARRIVAL SHAKES SWEDISH DOCKS

Hsinhua News Service--

Stockholm, Sweden—Over 250 people demonstrated on July 15 to protest a Soviet warship's "visit" here.

Carrying streamers and placards, the demonstrators converged on the wharf where the Soviet warship was tied up and shouted: "Down with Soviet social-imperialism!" "Down with the new tsars!" and other slogans.

The Communist Party of Sweden in the Stockholm area issued a statement yesterday on the Soviet warship's "visit", condemning Soviet social-imperialist maritime expansion.

The statement says that the new tsars, seeking hegemony in the world, are engaged in military, political and economic expansion abroad. The strength of the Soviet Baltic fleet has far surpassed its own legitimate defense needs. Soviet fleets conducted landing exercises in the Baltic and repeatedly encroached upon Swedish territorial waters. This shows that the Soviet social-imperialists have aggressive designs.

The statement points out that to carry on the struggle against social imperialism at the present time has great significance for all Swedish progressive forces and anti-imperialist movements. In conclusion the statement calls for the establishment of a united front against the superpowers.

CANADIAN FORESTRY WORKERS STRIKE - SHAKE ECONOMY

Ottawa—According to Canadian press reports, 28,000 workers of British Columbia's forest industry have been on strike against the industry's refusal to raise wages. The Canadian workers are faced with skyrocketing inflation and dissatisfaction is reportedly spreading among the 8,000 forestry workers in the southern British Columbia's interior region.

Reports say that 11,000 out of the 12,000 pulp and paper workers were off their jobs, halting operations at all five newsprint mills and all but two of the 21 pulp mills in the province. 17,000 coastal woodworkers of the province have been off the job since early July.

The forest industry, including wood cutting and pulp and paper making, is the mainstay of British Columbia's economy.

INDIAN REACTIONARIES MOVE TO ANNEX SIKKIM

The Indian government, continuing its record of expansionism on the subcontinent, is now maneuvering to annex the small mountain state of Sikkim, a country which has been resisting the occupation of Indian troops for over a year.

Having elected a puppet assembly in a fraudulent "election" last year, the Indian government is now trying to force its version of a "constitution" on the Sikkimese people by passing it through this assembly.

When the assembly opened on June 20, thousands of people surrounded it in a protest demanding the recognition that India and Sikkim are two separate countries and that if any constitution is to be drawn up, the people of Sikkim must have some say in its provisions. The response of the reactionary Indian government was to launch a police assault with tear gas, injuring hundreds of people.

The constitution has now been passed, through pressure techniques which included the actual physical forcing of a number of assembly members to sign the bill. The Chogyal (ruling monarch of Sikkim), announced his opposition to the constitution, even though he too, was forced to sign it. The essence of this new constitution is that it gives authority to India to annex Sikkim, to run its internal affairs and to appoint a prime minister of its own choosing.

India's open attempt to take over Sikkim brought denunciations from leading political figures throughout Asia, who are all directly threatened with Indian expansionism.

The Pakistani paper, "Dawn" stated that "India's planned moves to absorb Sikkim flow from its established policy of expansionism and intervention." The paper went on to point out that the Sikkimese people would not stand for this.

Behind Indian expansionism lies the shadow of Soviet social-imperialism. Using India as a pawn, the Soviet Union has developed new spheres of interest and control in Bangladesh, Goa, parts of Kashmir and other regions where Indian troops have been sent to subjugate the people and provide bases for attacking Pakistan and China.



TANZANIA HOSTS SIXTH PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

The sixth Pan-African Congress was held in late June in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania with the main focus being on aiding the movements for African liberation and strengthening the unity among Black and other peoples of the Third World.

The meeting was presided over by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere who stressed that the goal of the meeting was to discuss means of opposing racism, colonialism, oppression and exploitation in all parts of the world. The meeting was attended by a large number of Afro-Americans from the U.S. and other people of African descent as well as 32 delegates from African and Latin American countries.

A number of resolutions were passed which reflected the high level of internationalism among the delegates in the fight against imperialism. Resolutions were passed on solidarity with the people of Palestine and Vietnam in their armed struggles for freedom as well as with the oppressed minorities of North America and the Caribbean in their just struggles for democratic rights.

The Congress also expressed its fullest solidarity with the governments, countries and peoples of the world fighting for their national rights, control of their resources and the right to choose the social system most suitable to them, free from foreign interference.

"MORE PALESTINIAN ARMED STRUGGLE" -- ARAFAT



In an interview with the magazine, Newsweek, Yasir Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), promised that the Palestinian people would continue to take their armed struggle inside of Israel's borders.

The interview, which appeared in the July 22 issue of the magazine, exposed the lie that the Palestinians were "making war against civilians." Said Arafat, "Those who have fallen were the victims of Israeli arrogance and stubbornness."

When asked if the raids would continue into Israeli territory, Arafat said, "We have no choice. For 26 years we have been treated as numbers by a U.N. relief committee. We aren't even recognized by the U.N. Until our armed resistance manifested itself, we had no identity, no national character. We were stateless and there was a concerted plan to...force us to melt into the local scenery all over the Middle East. The gun...has made our people regain a lot we had lost since 1948. Our heroic struggle has enabled us to become the most important number in the Mideast equation."

Asked about the future, Arafat said, "Commando raids are one of the political means we use...Our basic aim is the survival of our people, their right to go home and the formation of a modern democratic state. Every sensible person in the world concedes today that a racist state is an obsolete concept—whether it's South Africa, Rhodesia or Israel. How do you think we feel when we see that any Jew from any part of the world has the right to settle in Israel and we are prevented from going back to our homes?"

In the interview, Arafat repeated the PLO's program for a democratic state of Palestine where both Arab and Jew could "work together for the benefit of our area." Asked Arafat, "Isn't this a civilized solution which is worthy of our struggle?"

JAMAICANS TAX BAUXITE -- IMPERIALISTS BACK DOWN

After protests and threats, six foreign-owned bauxite companies paid \$40 million in taxes to the Jamaican government just hours before the deadline given them by prime minister Michael Manley expired. The companies, nearly all owned by U.S. aluminum producers, have bought up large sections of the island over the last few years, utilizing the cheap labor of the Jamaican people, they have mined bauxite and exported it free from any taxes or royalties.

When negotiations on new bauxite contracts failed to produce an agreement last spring, the Jamaican government announced that the six companies would have to begin paying taxes of \$40 million every three months. At first the big companies scoffed at this order, insisting that they would take it to "international courts of law" and making veiled threats of economic boycott and subversion of the Jamaican government. But the Jamaican parliament stood firm in its demands, and ultimately forced the companies to concede. According to prime minister Manley, the next step is Jamaican control of the bauxite industry itself.

ALBANIAN ARMY SERVES THE WORKING PEOPLE

At a time when the two superpowers are threatening and preparing for aggression in Europe, the Albanian people are not being lulled by any talk of "detente."

Having felt for hundreds of years the results of foreign aggression from the ancient Romans to the German fascists, the Albanian people continue to build up and develop their vigilant people's army. This is an integral part of their work in constructing socialism in their country.

Celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army, Hito Cako, chief of the political department of the People's Army, told a mass meeting in Tirana's Palace of Culture, that the Army was undergoing a process of strengthening and modernization in order to better hit back at "the threats, pressure and blackmail, of imperialism and revisionism."

Said Cako, "In defense of socialist construction, we never rely on the international political status quo, but rely on the internal factor...on the might and heroism of the people..."

Albania's army is a peoples' army in the truest sense. Carrying "a pick in one hand, and rifle in the other," this army has served the people both by helping to raise the standard of living, and by defending the Albanian revolution.

JUNE RAINS CAN'T STOP CAMBODIAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

The heavy rains which the month of June brings to Cambodia could not stop the mighty surge of the Cambodian people's National Liberation Armed Forces.

Despite the difficult monsoon conditions, the Liberation Army wiped out more than 13,000 troops from the Lon Nol puppet army, according to AKI, the Cambodian people's news service. This figure includes those puppet troops which were either killed, wounded or captured. Among them were 117 officers.

The liberation forces also seized 2,780 weapons, 10 trucks, 36 radio transmitters and a large quantity of other war material as well as destroying 61 tanks, armored cars and sinking 128 naval vessels. Fifty-four enemy encampments were captured during this month.

This recent news from the Cambodian battle front shows once again the invincibility of a People's War fought for liberation from imperialism. Faced with this reality, the Lon Nol puppet regime in Phnom Penh and their U.S. backers have resorted to a new "negotiations" scheme aimed at heading off a final defeat.

But the leadership of the Cambodian people, the National United Front, the Royal Government of National Union and the National Liberation Armed Forces have completely rejected the phony "negotiations" scheme. They have made it clear that the only way peace can come is with an end to the rule of the traitors in Phnom Penh who have sold out the interests of the people to foreign imperialism.

The AKI report summed up the situation by calling on the entire Cambodian people to closely rally around the NUFC and Liberation Armed Forces to "overthrow the traitors and their regime so that the NUFC and the RGNUC can administer Phnom Penh and the whole of Cambodia and solve all the questions of vital importance for all the nation and people of Cambodia."

Six Years of Soviet Occupation Hasn't Stopped Czech Struggle



It has now been six years since troops from the Soviet Union launched their surprise invasion of Czechoslovakia, marching in to topple the government and permanently station themselves within that country's borders.

What the Soviet government has done since that fateful day on August 20, 1968 shows the real character of Soviet social-imperialism, a country that calls itself "socialist" but is in essence, imperialist.

When the invasion took place, the Soviet leaders claimed 1) that it was done "at the invitation of Czech leaders" and 2) it was done to "protect" Czechoslovakia against "encroachments by the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). The Soviet clique claimed that the stationing of troops in that country would only be "temporary" until there was "a normalization of the situation." They claimed that rather than invading another country, they were simply "insuring the security of the members of the socialist community."

The history of the past six years has clearly exposed the lies of the Soviet revisionists and exposes the fact that the Soviet giant has turned Czechoslovakia into its colony and that the Soviet Union is practicing imperialism pure and simple.

First, as to the lie that Soviet troops were invited in, a lie which is now supported by the Czechoslovak Communist Party First Secretary Gustav Husak, we can only quote the same Husak himself, speaking on state radio the very night of the invasion. Said Husak at the time, "Troops from the five states entered our territory. There has been a tragic misunderstanding, a tragic failure to comprehend and we said so in Moscow. We believe that this intervention was unnecessary and that it should not have happened without talks and without the agreement of our leading State and Party organs."

CAN'T CHANGE HISTORY

The fact that Husak, under pressure from thousands of Soviet guns, has now capitulated to the Soviet lie, cannot change history in the minds of the Czechoslovak people, who have never stopped their resistance.

Secondly, as to the lie about the danger from the FRG, it was the Soviet government itself which announced a few years ago that, "a normal situation has been restored in social life and in the development of national economy" in Czechoslovakia. In this period, the Soviet Union signed a

treaty with the west Germans. Soviet revisionist leader Brezhnev himself visited the FRG and called for all-around co-operation between the two countries. This was done, despite the protests of the German Democratic Republic, a "close ally" of the Soviet Union who was not even consulted when these actions were carried out.

Recently in fact, Czechoslovakia and the FRG initialled a treaty on mutual relations. In other words, all the pretenses given for the supposed "temporary stationing" of troops have long since ceased to exist. Yet the people of Czechoslovakia continue to suffer under Soviet occupation—a country which heroically fought for liberation and socialism against the Hitlerites only to find themselves again occupied.

The past six years have shown that the Soviet social-imperialists, rather than "temporarily stationing," are actually permanently occupying. In recent years the number of foreign troops has actually increased as have the number of permanent Soviet military installations. Soviet troops and those of the other Warsaw Pact countries have repeatedly held large-scale military exercises on Czechoslovak territory to make a show of force and intimidate the people of Eastern Europe. The message is clear, "If you resist, you will be invaded."

NO FREEDOM

The occupying troops have taken away the right of the people to speak out in opposition and have engaged in brutal suppression of the people. Under Soviet guns the revisionists have pushed forward their plans for so-called "economic integration" to turn Czechoslovakia into a Soviet colony.

For example, under the auspices of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) the Soviet Union has used Czechoslovakia for a dumping grounds for its exported machinery, while plundering the country of its resources. Under the signboard of "socialist community" it has imposed restrictions on the independence of Czechoslovakian trade and has tightened its control in order to subordinate Czechoslovakian production for its own needs.

In recent years, because of the distortions which have been caused on its economy, Czechoslovakia has begun to develop gradual economic ties to some West European Common Market countries. According to official Czechoslovak figures, the share of trade with Common Market countries

rose a little over 4 per cent between 1965 and 1971, while trade with the Soviet Union dropped 4 per cent in the same period. This was the cause of great alarm for the Soviet clique, who wants to keep Eastern Europe totally dependent on themselves for trade.

Following the release of these figures, Consellor of the Soviet Embassy Semyonov demanded that Czechoslovakia open its home market to Soviet goods. He threatened, "We hope our partners . . . are able to understand that if their home market is not open to Soviet machines and equipment, it would not be possible for the Soviet Union to further develop economic ties, for our potentiality to supply fuel and raw materials is limited."

Here it should be noted that in order for Czechoslovakia to get Soviet raw materials and fuel, it was forced to provide the Soviet Union with credits and investments totalling some 2 billion rubles to exploit iron ore, petroleum, non-ferrous metals, and to lay an international natural gas pipe line to Western Europe. In his statement, Semyonov moreover asked Czechoslovakia to grant more credit to "help" the Soviet Union develop the fuel and raw material industries.

While bragging about their "socialist community" based upon "fraternal relations" and "equality" the Soviet bullies have reserved the right only for themselves to take independent action and open themselves up to western exploitation. In recent years it is well known that the Soviet Union has opened itself up to all kinds of imports from the West. According to official Soviet data, the volume of imports from 11 Western countries increased by more than 61 per cent over the past seven years, while any increase of this sort by Czechoslovakia is attacked by Semyonov. What kind of "fraternity" is this?

The Soviet union has also demanded that Czechoslovakia take on "specialization" in tune with Soviet needs in production and consumption. For example, in his speech, Semyonov demanded that Czechoslovakia stop producing its trunk-line electric locomotives and trolley-busses. Why? Because according to Semyonov, the Soviet Union, "already has completed its plan for the electrification of the railways."

These are just a few examples of Soviet control of the Czechoslovak economy. This is not an example of "fraternal socialist community," but rather big-power domination. In fact, Czechoslovakia has been transformed from an indep-

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FOREIGN PRESS REVIEW:

"THE PARTY EXERCISES LEADERSHIP IN EVERYTHING"



This column is a regular feature of *The Call*, reviewing news from the revolutionary press around the world. The following article was taken from the People's Republic of China's paper "People's Daily" which appeared on July 1, and commemorated the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

In an editorial entitled "The Party Exercises Leadership in Everything" the 53rd birthday of the Communist Party of China is commemorated. The article points out, "Our Party has grown in strength in the storms of class struggle and the struggle between two lines. Party committees at all levels and vast numbers of party members have undergone a new test of tempering in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Practice in the struggle provides further proof that ours is a great, glorious and correct Party. Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, now eight years old, and through its Ninth and Tenth National Congresses, our Party has become stronger, more united and more vigorous."

The article goes on to stress the role of the Communist Party as the "core of leadership of the whole Chinese people." Without this core, the article points out, "the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." It also pointed out that within the Party, the class struggle also goes on. The article said, "In the course of a movement, it is normal in party life to wage a struggle inside the party committees for the correct line against the erroneous line and for correct ideas against mistaken ideas, and to make criticism and self-criticism regarding the shortcomings and mistakes in their work in line with the principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

The editorial went on to stress the important role of the masses in party work. It stated, "It is essential to go among the masses, sum up in good time the experience they have gained in struggle, concentrate it and persevere in it." Along with standing in the front ranks of the struggle, the article called on party members to train and develop "contingents of worker-peasant-soldier theoretical workers." It pointed out the importance of studying history of the two-line struggle and the fight between the confucian and legalist schools over the past 2,000 years.

The article concludes by calling for the Party to "unite with more than 95 per cent of the masses and cadres." It says, "Let us unite under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao to win still greater victories in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and new victories in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war!"

POLISH FILM BLASTS NEW TSARS

A 19th century cultural revival is sweeping Poland in which Polish heroism in the face of Tsarist Russia is the main theme.

The best Polish film of 1973 award was given recently to the color production of "The Wedding", a play written by Stanislaw Wyspianski, near the end of the 19th century. The film takes place against the backdrop of a wedding at which all the guests are discussing the problems of the day. The main problem is how to put an end to the oppression of their country by Russia. The film praises the peasants who dare to take up resistance against the Tsar's armies.

In awarding "The Wedding" best film of the year, the juror's committee stated that it took into consideration "not only the outstanding creativeness of the film script but also the social overtones of the film."

The Soviet revisionists and their puppets within the Polish government today have attempted to keep such cultural works from the Polish people, because they know that the masses can see the historical parallels between the two time periods—between old tsars and new tsars. Fearing the public response to these cultural works, the Soviets attempted to ban the play "Forefather's Eve" from its performance in 1968. In this play, also from the 1800's, the hero declares that in Russia the Tsar behaves like a beast, but in Poland his agents act like poisonous snakes.

Although "Forefather's Eve" was banned in 1968, it has been revived by indignant demands from the masses and is now playing before large audiences. Over a million and a half people have seen the film "The Wedding." The performance of these cultural works is like a rallying cry to the Polish people to do as their great grandparents did, and overthrow the oppressors—the new tsars.

U.S. Tries to Wreck Laos Peace



LAOTIANS DANCE in celebration of the victories of the people's liberation army. Photo from "La Route no. 9."

Despite the signing of the Laos Peace Agreement in 1973 and the recent inauguration of a coalition government composed of the revolutionary Pathet Lao and the neutralists, the C.I.A. and their bosses, the U.S. government, have not given up on their attempts to sabotage peace and place their puppets in power.

Recent examples of this include the decision of the Nixon administration to send \$86.1 million in military aid, with another \$55.2 million in "economic aid" to the ultra-rightist forces within the country—the same forces that have wrecked two earlier coalition governments in Laos. In addition, the Pathet Lao recently charged that the C.I.A. was conspiring to sabotage the coalition government, a charge that should not be taken lightly, considering the history of C.I.A. activities in Laos and other countries.

The Pathet Lao, under the leadership of Prince Souphanouvong, has waged political and military struggle against imperialist domination of their country for over 30 years. After many twists and turns in their fight for independence, the Pathet Lao and their allies, the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces, finally forced the Vietiane government to sign the Laos Peace Agreement on February 14 1973 against the wishes of the ultra-rightist forces inside the government. Through the adoption of a new 18-Point Program by the National Coalition Political Council, of which Souphanouvong is President, the Pathet Lao intends to unite all Laotians and defeat the U.S.-inspired attempts to destroy the coalition government in Laos.

The 18-Point Program adopted on May 24, 1974 calls for democracy for the Laotian people, equality between the sexes, respect for the Buddhist religion, protection of the rights of national minorities, developing health services in the villages, and full employment for all. On matters of foreign relations, the Program calls for the U.S. and all other countries to respect the sovereignty and independence of Laos, demands an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of their country, calls for war reparations from the U.S., and pledges Laotian support for all national liberation movements in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the entire world.

The significance of the formation of the new coalition government and the adoption of the 18-Point Program must be measured against the history of U.S. efforts to crush the Pathet Lao-led independence struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets in Vientiane.

At the time of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina, the Pathet Lao forces under Prince Souphanouvong, which had fought both the Japanese imperialists and the French colonialists, controlled half the territory of Laos. As part of the Geneva Agreements, they agreed to demobilize many of their forces, join a coalition government, and prepare for national elections. But due to bribes, assassinations, and sabotage on the part of the U.S., it wasn't until December 28, 1956 that a coalition government was formed. This first coalition government was overthrown in 1958 by the C.I.A. when the Pathet Lao and their neutralist allies won

13 of 20 seats in the elections, with Prince Souphanouvong receiving more votes than any other candidate.

Then, during the early 1960's when the U.S. was again threatened by the Pathet Lao successes against the reactionary puppet government, President Kennedy started a secret military intervention in an attempt to defeat the independence struggle. The C.I.A. financed, trained and led a mercenary force into battle against the Pathet Lao, but without success. In 1962, after 4 years of fighting, a second coalition government was formed with Souphanouvong as Vice-Premier. Again, it was overthrown in 1964 by a C.I.A. sponsored coup of right-wing reactionaries.

The Pathet Lao again took up military struggle, and in the years that followed, scored many successes against the puppet government. In an attempt to preserve their power in Laos, the U.S. in the mid-1960's began bombing and strafing the liberated zones, making Laos the most heavily bombed country in world history. Most of the population in the Pathet Lao liberated zones were forced to live underground or in caves in order to survive the merciless U.S. bombings by B-52's.

TREACHERY FAILED

But the treachery of the U.S. government failed in its purpose. In the face of the victories of the Laotian people under the leadership of the Pathet Lao, which today controls 80 per cent of the territory and over half the population, the U.S. was forced to admit defeat, halt its vicious bombing, and allow for the formation of a new coalition government.

Although the U.S. government and their puppets inside Laos have been forced to put a stop to their open activities, peace is not yet completely consolidated, and vigilance is still required in order to prevent a comeback by reactionary elements.

In an important report to the newly formed National Coalition Political Council, President Souphanouvong spoke of building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos. But, he said, "To carry out this lofty goal, our Lao people still have to make new efforts and must carry on a protracted, arduous, and persistent struggle."

Whatever the difficulties ahead, the Laotian people have already achieved a tremendous victory. President Souphanouvong pointed to the significance of the Laotian people's victory over U.S. imperialism, a struggle lasting over 20 years, when he stated, "Our victory is of great significance, because our country, a small one with a population of only three million, dared to carry on struggle with the strongest imperialist of our time and has defeated it."

REVOLUTION ENDS DRUG PROBLEM IN CHINA

The following article was adapted from an article entitled, "How the drug problem was solved in China," by Chi Wen, and printed by *China Features*.

Today, drug abuse and addiction is a severe problem confronting the U.S. and other western societies. In particular, heroin addiction—with its deaths from overdoses, criminality, and degenerate lifestyle—reveals clearly the sickness and desperation of this capitalist society in which it flourishes.

Some "experts" are now even claiming that there will always be drug addiction—that it's impossible to stop. But the Chinese people have provided us with proof that drugs can be eliminated if only the people will mobilize themselves to change the social causes of addiction.

Drug addiction was completely eradicated in China soon after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. Whereas in old China there were 10 million opium, morphine, and heroin addicts, by 1952, the third year after Liberation drug addiction was wiped out in China. With the exception of Taiwan province (still dominated by the U.S. puppets illegally), no Chinese under the age of 25 knows what opium smoking means because they have not seen it in their lives. A new generation, sound in body and mind, has grown up to shoulder the task of building up a new socialist society.

Opium was first brought to China by the imperialists in the 70's of the 18th century. This aroused strong opposition from the Chinese people. However, the imperialist drug traffickers bribed corrupt officials to permit them to ship or smuggle in huge quantities of opium. Resorting to force to expand the opium trade, the imperialists later launched a "dirty war"—the Opium War—against China.

Following its occupation of northeast China in 1931, Japan embarked on a program to poison the Chinese people with opium, heroin, and other derivatives. Drug addiction became even more widespread.

An extensive narcotic trafficking organization, made up of Kuomintang officials, foreigners, gangsters, drug traders and get-rich-quick merchants, used aircraft and warships in old China to move opium to all parts of the country. The chief inspector of police in Kwangchow then was a notorious drug trafficker. Many Kuomintang party and

government officials and warlords were drug addicts. Colluding with landlords, Kuomintang officials forced the peasants to cultivate opium poppy, from which they levied heavy taxes which went to line their own pockets.

After the founding of the People's Republic, the government took wiping out drug addiction as an important task in the early post-liberation years. Anti-opium committees were set up in Peking and all the provinces, municipalities and counties. Opium dens, which were found everywhere in the country, were closed down by the people's government, and their attendants were given other jobs. The narcotic trade, a source of profit and revenue for the reactionary rulers, was banned for good. Opium pipes, and stocks of opium and its derivatives were burned down at rallies.

The government issued an edict banning opium smoking and regulations which put narcotics under strict control and prohibited illicit opium poppy cultivation and opium trade. Today, opium is used only for medical and scientific purposes. The types of narcotics produced and their manufacture, supply and use are supervised by health departments. No other government organization or individual can manufacture or sell narcotics, or grow the plants used in making these drugs.

STRINGENT MEASURES

These stringent administrative measures contributed to solving the drug problem. But the most important factor for success was the fact that the people were fully mobilized for a mass campaign against drug addiction, the stamping out of which was in the interests of the public. Full publicity was given to the campaign by the press; posters were put up and short plays staged at street corners to make people in both the urban and rural areas aware of the evils of opium smoking.

The government showed patience in persuading opium smokers to free themselves of the habit within a given period of time. Addicts were cured free of charge at government-run treatment clinics, equipped with beds and a general supply of medicine. Most were cured after a 12-day stay in the clinics, where doctors and nurses attended the patients with warmth and care.

When the addicts left the clinic cured, celebration meetings were held to congratulate them on having turned over

a new leaf. Many of them later became activists in the anti-drug drive. They talked to people of the harm opium had done to them and advised other addicts to shake off the habit. They helped the government locate drug traffickers.

In the countryside of old China, the feudal forces were closely linked with poppy cultivation and the opium trade. Most of the land put under poppies in a county in eastern Szechwan province before Liberation was controlled by landlords and despots, who in their greed for money, had hired people or forced their tenants to cultivate the poppy. Having won emancipation in the land reform, the peasants there welcomed the government anti-drug measures and grew grain and industrial crops instead.

The Chinese people started to build up a socialist society after shaking off the yoke of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. Social reforms plus the awakening of the masses has contributed to eradicating the two centuries old drug problem in the country.

CZECH INVASION ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

endent People's Democracy following WWII into a Soviet neo-colony and as the saying goes, economic expansion is always followed by military expansion. This is why Soviet troops occupy Czechoslovakia today.

Furthermore, Czechoslovakia has been forced to "co-ordinate" its foreign policy and activities with that of the Soviet Union, who does not tolerate the least disobedience and is stripping that country of its last vestiges of independence.

But the people of that small country have not for a minute ceased to resist occupation. The form varies from open to clandestine. On January 16, 1969, a young student named Jan Palach burnt himself to death in Venceslas Square in Prague. While this act was itself a passive act, it brought about great indignation among the people. In Prague, hundreds of thousands of people joined in the funeral procession, which was in fact a demonstration against the new tsars of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet bullies, worried about this outward expression of resistance, ordered Palach's remains dug up and taken away. This showed their fear of this ordinary patriot and their fear of the masses. But it did no good. Thousands still come to the grave today, leaving flowers and lighting candles.

These candles burn as a symbol of the flame of the resistance of the heroic Czechoslovakian people and their fight for independence which will ultimately drive the Soviet invaders back across their own borders.

ATLANTA RACIST COPS ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

determination to continue protests even in the face of police repression. The court also ruled that Jackson had the right to appoint a "super chief" over Inman under the new charter, which was the original idea that Jackson and his superiors on the Chamber of Commerce had for bringing Inman back under their control.

But Jackson continued to waver. Rather than vigorously pushing ahead with Inman's impeachment and immediately appointing a "super-chief," he said he'd be ready to do something in "about a month." With this, the people again took back to the streets. Assembling at the point where the June 26 march had been stopped by the police attack, 300 people marched through downtown to Central City Park on July 13th. The march was intended to complete the unfinished march, hold a memorial service for Brandon Gibson, and to renew the demand that "Inman Must Go!"

Addressing the rally was Hosea Williams and the wife of a police detective of 27 years' service who was busted to patrolman on the 11 to 7 shift by Inman because he had criticised corruption in the department. She addressed the majority Black audience and said she'd be marching with them until Inman was gone. The mother of Brandon Gibson spoke and was given a standing ovation. She and six other parents of victims of the APD are planning a lawsuit against the city and the police department. Although numerous plainclothesmen were evident, uniformed police did not interfere with the march.

PEOPLE'S COALITION

The People's Coalition to Get Rid of Inman is planning further activity until Inman is removed and the policies of SWAT, Decoy and Stake-Out are abolished. The Coalition, which has been the main organizing force behind the demonstrations, is made up of many groups, including the SCLC, the AARC and others. AARC, which includes the October League, the Black Workers Congress, the African Liberation Support Committee and numerous other anti-imperialist and progressive groups and individuals, has focused on community organizing, especially in areas such as Bowen Homes, to build a permanent base for the anti-repression struggle in Atlanta. AARC has always held that the struggle against police repression and in defense of the people's democratic rights is a protracted one that will not be solved simply by removing Inman. The strength of the people's movement in Atlanta, and of the Coalition itself, has been its broad-based "United Front" character, not only including Blacks and whites, but also a broad range of forces in the Black community—businessmen and ministers, students, workers and community residents.

The united front movement has also been the scene of sharp struggle within its ranks over the question of just how to defeat the vicious attacks on the people. Within the struggle are a broad range of forces, each putting forth different approaches to the struggle.

Hosea Williams, who has been the main spokesman for the movement so far has taken a stand reflecting his position as head of SCLC, a generally reformist organization representing mainly Black business and professional people. While strong in his commitment to civil rights and equality, he has so far been unwilling to rely totally and consistently on the masses of people and has generally

called for "passive resistance" and "turning the other cheek" when the people have long since run out of cheeks to turn. At one point, he and SCLC went so far as to suggest that Federal troops be brought in to police the city when Inman got out of hand and they have offered a \$500 reward for the capture of a person who recently killed a policeman during a robbery in an attempt to show his "two-sidedness."

But there cannot be a "two-sided" approach to this struggle in that police repression and murder are one-sidedly the by-products of a system based upon exploitation and national oppression of Black and other minority peoples. No federal troops, none of Williams' electoral schemes, and no use of the people's money to capture people, can resolve this problem. Only the mobilization of the people themselves can bring victories.

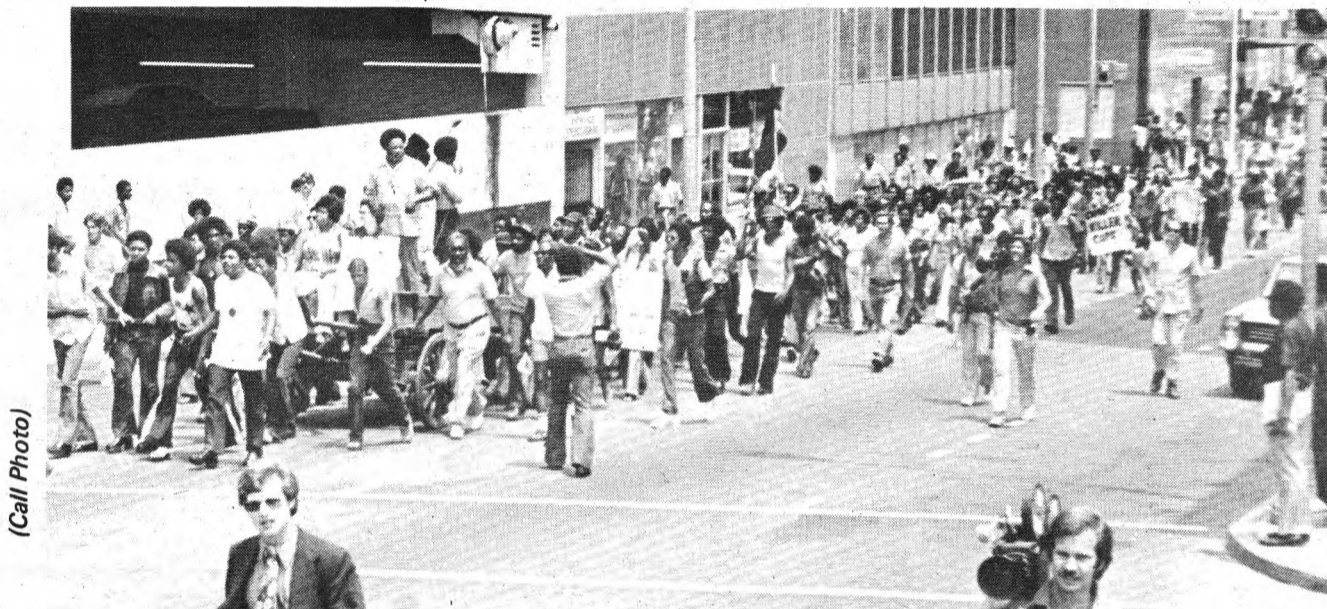
With all of his reformist preachings, however, Hosea Williams has made many important contributions to the struggle and objectively has stood up to police terror and racial discrimination accounting for his support from the masses of Atlanta's Black community. He has also drawn

a line between himself and the flunkies of the big corporations like Inman and Maynard Jackson. Under these conditions anything but a policy of "unity and struggle" towards Williams and SCLC would bring disaster, a split in the anti-fascist movement and isolation of the revolutionary forces from the people.

The policies of some ultra-"leftists" like the Revolutionary Union have been designed to do just that. It is the view of the RU and a few others, that our policy within the movement should be "all struggle and no unity." They claim that Hosea Williams is "the main enemy." They say this while at the same time being unwilling to do any work in the community to rally people to the struggle. These sectarians are lazy bones when it comes to fighting racism and repression. Only the most determined struggle has prevented them from splitting the coalition.

The people of Atlanta are learning through the process of struggle. They will be able to judge for themselves who is building unity in the battle for Black peoples' rights and who is misleading the people through reformism and sectarian schemes.

The struggle in Atlanta is winning new victories and it is bound to win more. Anyone who tries to stop this new wave of struggle, either from the outside or the inside, will meet the most determined resistance from the people.



A BROAD UNITED FRONT MOVEMENT has been built in Atlanta in opposition to Inman's racist police terror.

END DEPORTATIONS ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

economic crisis that grows deeper every day, threatened by movements of rank and file workers and national minorities that show a strength and unity greater than this country has seen in decades, the imperialists have again seized on immigration repression as a tool of division and intimidation. They are hoping that by pitting "legals" against "illegals," white workers against minority workers, citizens against aliens, the heat will be taken off of them, and the peoples' movement for justice will weaken and die.

But this has only forced "la Migra" to search for other ways to accomplish its task. Recently the director of INS, Leonard Chapman, announced his goal of increasing deportations by 50 percent this year. Although the main thrust of this campaign will continue to be against people of Mexican decent, Haitians, Iranians, Jamaicans, Chinese and other national minorities are also under attack in various parts of the country either directly as citizens of other countries, or indirectly as "looking like" they might be.

But what about the situation that exists when "illegal" aliens are brought to this country by big employers to be used as scabs in the fields and factories being struck by U.S. workers? Nixon's answer and the answer of the AFL-CIO is to increase deportations and to pass legislation such as the proposed Rodino Bill, a law that would make it illegal for employers "knowingly" to hire workers who could not prove either their citizenship or their legal right to work in this country.

Even the United Farmworkers' Union has recently attacked "illegals" in the fields as strikebreakers and are circulating a petition asking Congress to increase its vigilance in enforcing immigration laws. This divisive position can only hurt the cause of the UFW.

DECEIVING TRICK

What might seem at first glance to be in the interest of U.S. workers—the Rodino Bill which allows for penalties against employers who hire "strikebreaking illegals"—is in fact a deceiving trick which will actually result in further weakening the struggle of all workers.

In the first place, this bill would not stop the flow of "illegal" workers to this country who are estimated to number between 1 and 3-1/2 million people currently residing in the U.S. This is because the bill does nothing to change the reason that people immigrate, this is, their inability to earn a decent life for themselves and their families in their own countries, due to the under-development of their homeland by imperialist exploitation. The very same class which has become rich by keeping the Third World poor, is trying to say that the refugees from this poverty are "illegal." As a spokesman for the Moratorium

Against Immigration Repression said at a march and rally against repression in Los Angeles on June 29, "Son Los Imperialistas Que Son Los 'Ilegales.'" ("It's the imperialists who are the 'illegals'").

Secondly, the Rodino Bill will not really prevent employers from hiring "illegals." A loophole in the bill which protects the employers from prosecution is that it must be proven that the employer "knowingly" hired a worker without papers. If caught, the employer can always say, "I didn't know" that the worker did not have papers or citizenship.

In fact, the only sure effect of this bill will be to further intimidate and oppress all immigrant workers whether they have papers or not. A similar bill, the Dixon-Arnett Law, which was effective for a period of time in California before it was declared unconstitutional, resulted in wholesale discrimination against people who "looked" Mexican. This took the form of hundreds of Chicano workers being fired, or not hired because employers refused to run the risk of hiring an undocumented worker. In addition, many employers required "deposits" of \$400 or \$500 to cover any possible fine they might have to pay for hiring the worker.

In effect, the Rodino bill will encourage strike breaking because it would put Chicano and other national minority workers in an even more vulnerable position at their jobs and intimidate them from supporting the struggles of their fellow-workers. In other words, the increased threat of deportation makes strike breaking more likely.

The answer, therefore, to strike-breaking by "illegals" as well as to unemployment and other attacks on the working class is not to step up deportations and pass more laws attacking immigrant workers. The answer is for immigrants and citizens, legals and "illegals," and workers of all nationalities to unite to fight these attacks on immigrant workers because they are really attacks on us all.

The movement to defend the democratic rights of immigrant workers must be built as one more weapon in the "Dump Nixon" movement to stop the fascist tide. It is only through unity in defense of "illegals" against fascist deportations that we can stop racist attacks against the struggles of minorities, that we can unite against the real cause of our economic hardships—monopoly capitalism and imperialism—and that we can build an anti-imperialist movement of workers and oppressed people internationally united, and which cannot be broken by immigrant scabs. The upcoming demonstrations against immigration repression and other fascist policies of the Nixon administration is an important part of this task.

MIDWAY ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

work days often run 16 hours without overtime pay. Guys in the engine room (usually Black) work 12 straight hours in heat from 90 to 120 degrees. Over the rest of the ship safety conditions have been generally ignored.

The living conditions are no better. Crowded into filthy compartments, dirt covers the walls. G.I.s are so worn out from 12 and 16 hour days, many of them are too tired to clean up quarters, or take showers.

The Midway's brig is famous for its sadistic treatment of prisoners. Although a disproportionate number of Blacks are in the ship's brig, discipline for everyone under Captain Schulte has been so severe that the ship maintains a waiting list for the brig. Beatings are an everyday occurrence, many sailors suffering so badly that Marine guards are forced to turn them over to sick-bay. As one sailor reported: "Usually they'd come in and start screaming at me to get up off the ground. I was weak from not eating, and I wouldn't respond. So they'd just pick me up and put a pillow over my face and beat me through the pillow so there were no bruises. The main thing that they usually did was take a pillow case and put it around my neck and squeeze my Adam's apple to the point of unconsciousness. They had to use artificial respiration once to wake me up."

Rather than breaking G.I.s, conditions such as those that exist on the Midway have caused sailors to raise up and fight back. The U.S. military is a reflection of the imperialist system that tries not only to dominate and brutalize the peoples of the world, but also the people used to fight its wars.

The ending of the draft did not eradicate the basic contradictions within the military: namely that working and oppressed people are used to serve a system that does not serve them. As long as this contradiction exists, there will continue to be resistance and rebellions.

"SALT OF THE EARTH" ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

insure this, he has set up industry-wide bargaining through company councils (such as the Kennecott Council which recommends demands to the negotiators around the "Big Table" and through the Non-Ferrous Industry Conference, supposedly representative of all the Local with jurisdictions with the companies.

When June 30 rolled around and there was no industry-wide contract, with only Anaconda Company coming to terms with the union, Abel was in a desperate situation. The workers at Kennecott considered the settlement at Anaconda to be good for Anaconda workers. (Given their past substandard contracts, their new one was a great improvement.)

But the Anaconda contract which Abel and his henchmen were putting forth as the "model" for the industry, does not resolve local issues. It contained a "wipe-out" clause which said, all local issues on the table at the time of the signing, would be wiped out and assumed to be settled. The workers of Local 890 were especially irate at this issue, since local grievances were the heart of their fight with Kennecott.

A CLASSIC EXAMPLE

A classic example of union manipulation and selling-out to the company then occurred. Abel and his cronies illegally jammed a "14-day extension" of the contract down the throats of all the locals through an illegal vote of the Non-Ferrous Industry Conference. But there was no local ratification of this "extension" by Local 890... as they had ratified the last contract in 1971. The position of the International was that local ratification of contracts was no longer necessary. Thus, Abel is now trying to sell out the Steel Workers working in non-ferrous (non-basic steel) the same way he has in basic steel, robbing the working class of their only economic weapon to force the companies to come to terms with them... the strike.

But Local 890 would have no part of this sell-out by Abel to the companies. The companies didn't ask for the extension of the contracts and they, in fact, had been stockpiling for months prior to June 30 in anticipation of an industry-wide strike. So on July 1, Local 890 went out on strike. Picket lines were set up and no one crossed. Kennecott was shut down in Grant County.

On July 3, the company went to the District Court for **ACK MIL**ty, and without any notice to the union, got a restraining order. This order prohibited the continuation of the strike. Just prior to going to court, the company and the International Union issued a joint press release condemning the strike and calling it illegal. As one of the members of 890 said "Abel and Kennecott share the same bed... and we're going to make it a bed of nails."

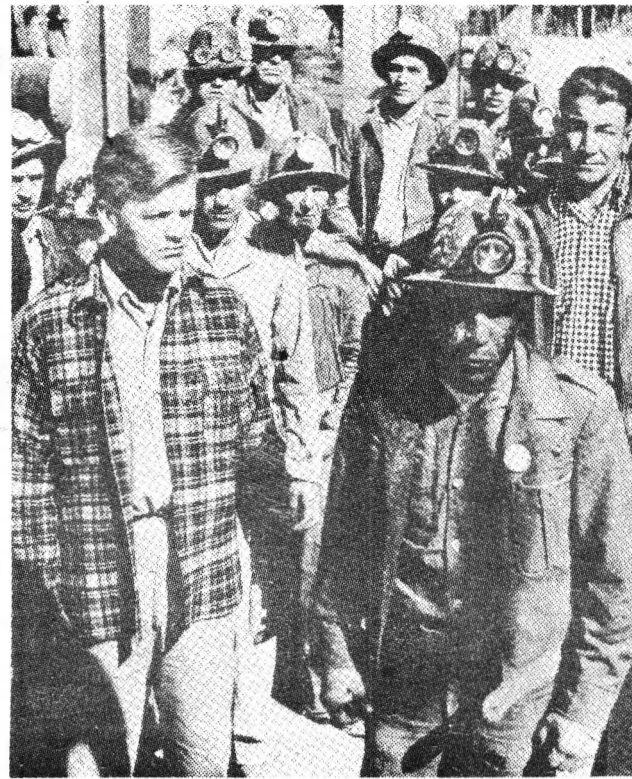
The court issued the order but the 890 members wouldn't accept it. They voted unanimously 3 different times to stay out. The fourth time, when it was brought up they refused to vote. One worker said, "The issue is already settled... no contract, no work." When the court order was read, no one voted to obey it. And no one did, the plant remained shut down and is still down, as of this writing.

During the next week following the order, no one worked. The International sent their representatives to Silver City, urging and ordering the men to return to work. But they were lucky when the Union ran them out of town... they escaped with their skins which was more than many of the workers wanted to let them leave with.

The court scheduled a hearing on the extension of the order for July 12. A car caravan of over 100 cars formed at the union hall in Bayard and travelled the 10 miles to Silver City where the courthouse is located. The courtroom was packed by 300 strikers with another 150 to 200 in the hallways and on the stairs.

The Kennecott lawyer, who also represented Empire Zinc in the early 50's, tried to prove that there had been an extension of the contract. During his presentation he referred to the "good old days of Empire Zinc" and to the local as "Mine, Mill." There was no question in his mind that the the spirit and determination of the old union was rekindled in 890. The lawyers for the union, members of the National Lawyers Guild, moved to dissolve the injunction and the judge, faced with the unity and power of the Local, granted the motion. The courtroom went wild.

The struggle of Chicano workers in the Southwest is continuing. The workers at Kennecott and of Local 890 have inherited the work and direction of the Farah strikers, the Farm Workers, and the struggle against Sloane in California. The militant history of Local 890 has again risen and will be an important moving force within the USWA to oust the corrupt labor fascist Abel. Local 890 is an example for the entire working class, which is laboring under the dual oppression of the giant corporations and their labor lieutenants. In unity there is strength!



JUAN CHACON (bottom right) shown here in a scene from the film "Salt of the Earth", was elected President of the union which represents the striking workers at Kennecott.

DETROIT COLLECTIVE STATEMENT ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

socialism and political consciousness, and to organize a revolutionary party inseparably connected with the spontaneous working class movement."

In accord with the 10th Party Congress Report of the Communist Party of China, the main trend in the world is revolution, which means that communists in this country are in an excellent position to build a party by spreading the doctrine of scientific socialism and raising the political consciousness of the masses through their concrete struggles against the state. Any organization or trend that affords the luxury of separating these two movements by abstaining from political agitation is not serious about building a party, but objectively is aiding the interests of the bourgeoisie.

The movement to build a genuinely Marxist-Leninist party in this country is still very young. Following the lead of the communist parties of China and Albania in the struggle against modern revisionism, the American communist movement has recognized the need to unite with Marxism-Leninism and fulfill our historic task of forging a fighting organization of revolutionaries. At this time, pre-party forces consist in the main of ex-members of the revisionist CPUSA, honest revolutionaries who have developed out of the Black liberation struggle and the struggles of national minorities, advanced workers spawned from militant rank and file movements, and developing communists formerly associated with the student movement. Given this historical basis, the anti-revisionist movement is confronted with a situation wherein the majority of these subjective forces lack the skills and knowledge (theoretical and practical) that are essential to an organization of professional revolutionaries. In the pre-party period, it is important that these forces receive the proper profession-

al revolutionary training.

We differ with the erroneous view that revolutionary training consists of "studying in close proximity to the working class," and we reaffirm the Marxist-Leninist position that revolutionary cadres are trained in the course of struggle, using theory as a guide to action. It is our contention that revolutionary communists will be molded through the experience of organizing comprehensive political exposures for the masses, raising the levels of advanced workers to that of class consciousness, and leading the struggles of the national minorities. The backbone of a genuine communist party must consist of professionally trained fighters who have proven their grasp of Marxism-Leninism through consistent and productive political practice and who are skillful at the art of evading the intelligence apparatus of the bourgeois state. Only the petty-bourgeois defenders of apriorism (knowledge independent of experience) will maintain that these necessary attributes of professionalism are already characteristic of the anti-revisionist movement in this country, and arrogantly issue the "call" for the immediate founding of the party.

WITHOUT A DOUBT

Party building is without a doubt the central task for communists at this time. The political struggles of the working class require communist leadership, and as we strive to build the party of a new type, we must never forsake our responsibility to deepen, expand, and intensify political agitation.

The founding of our party must signify the emergence of unified proletarian leadership intrinsically bound up with the class struggles of the working class for full emancipation and political liberty. In this period of imperialist decline, the threat of fascism coupled with the growing impoverishment of the working class has heightened the spontaneous awakening of mass consciousness and political activity. If we recognize our task to combat spontaneity and unite the working class movement with the fight for socialism, then we must recognize that a concentric attack against the onslaught of capital embracing all aspects (theoretical, practical-economic and political) of our objective struggle in harmony, in their interconnections, and in a systematic way is of primary importance at all times, and particularly in the pre-party period. History has proven and our collective practice will once again confirm that along with ideological clarity, political agitation is the cornerstone of a party that leads the masses to the ultimate victory of socialism.

All criticisms and comments concerning this article are welcome, and these responses should be sent to: Detroit Collective, c/o P.O. Box 7296, North End Station, Detroit, Michigan 48202.



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