

WAR AND REVOLUTION BOTH ON THE RISE

As we step into 1976, the forces leading toward revolution and the forces of imperialism, world war and reaction are struggling for dominance, creating intense turbulence in the world scene.

The over-all situation is highly favorable to the world's people, including the people of the United States. The past year was a year of important victories, laying the basis for further advances in 1976. The new year promises to be bright with revolutionary triumphs.

On the world scene 1975 was a turning point. The brilliant victories of the national liberation struggles of the people of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos proved that the people of small countries, by uniting, relying mainly on their own efforts, and waging protracted people's war can defeat and seriously weaken an imperialist superpower. This struggle left a profound mark on history. Their victory began a new turn on the road of worldwide anti-imperialist struggle.

Socialist China likewise experienced a year of revolutionary victories. The Fourth National People's Congress, the mass campaign to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the nationwide conference to learn from Tachai strengthened the working people's hold on state

power, struck blows at the revisionists' dreams for a restoration of capitalism, and speeded the Chinese people's preparedness for the future. In foreign policy, too, socialist China's policy of upholding the international united front against the two superpowers, never seeking hegemony, and promoting peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems where possible, weathered many a test and scored new successes.

Other Third World countries and nations also made important advances. More colonies, notably Mozambique and Angola, achieved independence. The armed liberation struggles in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania moved ahead despite difficulties. The Palestine liberation cause won significant military and

OUTLOOK FOR '76



diplomatic victories. The OPEC countries maintained their unity and inspired the formation of more groupings of Third World countries in defense of their just interests. The Third World made its weight felt more strongly in world affairs, raised insistently the demand for a new economic order, and made things hot for the two superpowers. In the countries of the Second World, too, there were significant moves against superpower bullying and meddling.

The two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR, are the principal enemies of the world's people.

Their interests and their forces confront each other on every part of the globe. Europe is the main prize they aim at. Their talk of "detente" is a mask over the preparations for war which

both are accelerating. The USSR is arming even faster than the U.S. It is high time for us to get prepared against the war danger coming from the contention between the two superpowers.

During the past year U.S. imperialism on the whole has declined further. It has floundered this way and that without finding a way out of its predicament. Soviet social-imperialism—a state-monopoly capitalist country with a fascist political system behind a "socialist" facade—is on the rise by comparison. As a latecomer to the imperialist feast it has to elbow aside those who are already gorging themselves, so as to get "its" share of the exploitation of the world's people. Soviet social-imperialism is the more aggressive of the two superpowers, and has the greater interest in starting up world war at the appropriate moment.

The more Soviet social-imperialism advances, the more it exposes itself. Its chauvinist actions in Latin America, its support for the fascist policy of its client regime in India, its meddling in Portugal and its blatant interference and neocolonialist power grab in Angola, among other things, revealed its reactionary features more and more clearly.

Both superpowers are essentially weak and will be defeated sooner or later by the revolutionary people. It is impossible at the present time to foretell when, how or in what order the revolutionary situation will unfold.

U.S. imperialism is locked in contention with the other superpower. While under attack by countries wanting independence and nations seeking liberation, the U.S. is also stuck in a serious economic crisis. The situation is sharpening the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, which is the principal contradiction in the U.S., and creating excellent conditions for revolutionary struggle.

The U.S. imperialist ruling class is torn by internal contradictions. All tendencies within it are reactionary and antagonistic to the interests of the workers and oppressed minorities. A definite fascist tendency within the big bourgeoisie exists and is the chief financial and political prop of the revived segregationist agitation, Klan and Nazi activity and related trends. Revolutionaries should continue to make use of the internal contradictions between imperialist factions, strengthen their independence and initiative, take the lead in combating segregationist and other fascist moves. They must uphold in theory and practice the right of all oppressed people, especially the minority nationalities, to

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SUPERPOWERS OUT OF ANGOLA!

The contention between the two superpowers over Angola has reached greater proportions than ever before. Recent news reports have detailed the deluge of arms and troops dispatched in the interests of one or the other superpower to the newly-independent southwest African country.

In Washington it was revealed that the CIA, with President Ford's approval, was funneling \$50 million worth of arms into Angola. In addition, magazine advertisements for mercenaries were reported in publications from California to Colorado. All the while, Daniel Moynihan, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations was denouncing "Soviet attempts to colonize Africa" as if the colonization of Africa was a new phenomenon, unknown to U.S. imperialism.

On the other hand, new reports have come out of Angola indicating the greatest Soviet arms build-up yet. Weapons which the Soviet revisionists refused the Angolans when they were fighting Portuguese colonialism, are now flowing freely into the capital city of Luanda. This arms build-up is a graphic demonstration of Soviet attempts to promote one side and stir up civil war among the Angolan people.

Soviet weapons being shipped to the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) include MIG aircraft, 122 mm rockets with 12-mile range, and vast quantities of T-54 tanks, SAM-7 missiles and armored cars. The New York Times commented December 7 that these massive arms shipments were the decisive factor in the tide of battle in Angola.

In addition, Western news accounts have reported the presence of 40 Soviet military "advisers" with MPLA and an estimated 4,000 Cuban troops manning the Soviet weaponry and participating in combat.

It is only a few short weeks since Angola gained its independence from Portugal

after centuries of struggle. How is it that it has become such a theater for the contention of the superpowers?

Since the 1960's, three Angolan organizations fought heroically for the liberation of their country. In addition to the MPLA these included the FNLA (Front for the National Liberation of Angola) and UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola). While differences between the groups existed, all three met as recently as last June to cement a program for coalition government and common anti-colonial struggle.

Both superpowers feared this unity and a genuinely independent Angola. They stepped up their intrigues and arms shipments. The U.S., however, was fresh from its defeat in Indochina. As a result, it did not intervene with its traditional massive military operations. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, anxious to get a strong footing in southern Africa (traditionally a bastion of U.S. strength), went all-out in its efforts to gain domination in Angola.

Its main tactic was throwing exclusive support behind the MPLA, urging war on the other forces, and providing the arms with which to do it. It ran roughshod over the efforts of the liberation organizations themselves and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bring about unity and peaceful settlement of differences. In this way it tried not only to undermine the independence of Angola, but the whole OAU, which in the last few years has played an

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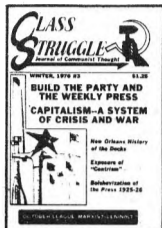
SECCION
EN ESPAÑOL

SPECIAL: FIGHT-BACK SUPPLEMENT

THE PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE



NEW ISSUE OF CLASS STRUGGLE PUBLISHED



The third issue of Class Struggle, a journal of communist thought, has just been published by the October League.

In an introduction to the current issue, the editors state:

"While the party building plan (proposed in the article 'Marxist-Leninists Unite', in the November issue of *The Call*) represents a minimum basis for Marxist-Leninists to organizationally unite, the struggle to raise the theoretical level of the movement and the masses must continue, and in fact intensify."

Articles in the current issue include Mike Klonsky's speech to the Call Conference on the question of the party and the press; an analysis of the present economic crisis and its lessons for the fight-back; an exposure of centrism in the form of the Guardian newspaper and its position on the Havana Conference; an historical sketch of the struggles of Black and white longshoremen in the history of the port of New Orleans, and a reprint of a Comintern article from the 1920s on the Bolshevization campaign and its effects on the press.

Cost: \$1.25 each, \$4.00/4 issues. Write: Class Struggle, Box 5539, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

includes an able-bodied person between 18 and 65 years of age who is on strike or is enrolled in college as "a substitute for full time employment." Food stamp recipients would also be forced to carry photo identification cards which would include their name, address, social security number and right and left thumb prints.

The Tampa Food Stamp Committee has taken the struggle into the community with petitions. "The petition tells the people what the bill is and what the government is trying to do," explained Marshall, "and demands no cut-backs."

"The people should unite," she went on, "and stand up together. We live in the richest country in the world; we shouldn't need a food stamp system at all."

CHURCH HIT FOR RENT HIKE

Austin, Tex.—Angry tenants at Fairway Village Apts. are organizing with demonstration and petitions to stop a proposed rent increase.

Fairway is a low income federal housing project which is owned by Fairway Trust and sponsored by the Catholic Church. Most of the occupants are single mothers, forced to live in badly deteriorated conditions.

When tenants demanded better maintenance of the projects, management instead slapped a rent increase on them. The excuse the tenants got was that Fairway was broke because of past mismanagement; therefore there was no money for repairs unless rent was raised.

But the tenants refused to pay for the theft of the mis-managers. In mid-November, they began to organize a fight-back campaign to stop the rent increase and to demand better maintenance. Mem-

bers of the newly formed Austin Fightback Organization lent their support.

A petition campaign was spread throughout the project. The tenants turned the petitions over to the Catholic Church, HUD, and Bryan Properties, who manages the project.

The Austin Fightback Organization held a small demonstration in front of the Catholic Diocese Office exposing the role of the church in the oppression of Fairway tenants. Several of the tenants went inside to confront church officials, who tried to sneak out of their responsibility by saying they had no control over Fairway.

DEPORTATION OF FILIPINAS

Seattle, Wa.—Two Filipina maids who ran away from slave-like conditions at the home of Philippine Consul-General Julia Palarca face deportation back to the Philippines.

From April 1974 to September 1975 Francisca Abuel and Estelita Almirante worked 7 days a week, 10-14 hours a day for \$40 a month. Their duties ranged from regular maid work to carpentry, day care center attendance and care of a semi-invalid. They were forced to do laundry by hand—even though the family had a washer and dryer—to save electricity.

Almirante's affidavit to the Dept. of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization states, "I believe that the public disclosure of our treatment and working conditions has caused great embarrassment to the government of the Philippines. I fear that if I return to the Philippines, the government will persecute me because I have exposed its treatment of its own citizens."

The International Drop-In Center (IDIC), a social service agency, came to the aid of the women and provided a bail bond. The IDIC al-

WORKERS HIT BY N.Y. BUDGET

New York—Health workers in New York are paying double for the city's "budget-balancing act." Over 7,000 workers, mostly minorities and women, have lost their jobs and their healthcare. For those still working, conditions on the job have deteriorated.

Hospitals such as Greenpoint (which services an area with 750,000 working and poor people) are slated to be closed. Nursing levels at many other hospitals have been reduced to as low as one registered nurse per ward. Building service, dietary and nursing assistance have been hard hit with layoffs, work load increases and administrative harassment, including firings. At the same time, many of the workers' hard-won benefits guaranteed in contracts, such as the cost-of-living increase, have been cast to the wind.

These cutbacks and layoffs are attacks not only on health workers, but on the health care of the masses of people as well. As one angry community resident said, "The haves will receive services and the have nots will sit and die."

Hard times are fighting times and the health workers have fought hard. All over the city, workers have organized to defend themselves and their jobs. In just about every city hospital there have been demonstration against austerity measures.

At Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx, workers fought the cops who were called in to break up

their protest. At Greenpoint Hospital in Brooklyn over 200 workers rallied to condemn the imminent closure. Sit-ins have taken place in at least 4 mental health clinics that have been hit with staff reductions. 250 employees at Maimonides Mental Health Clinic staged a 2½ week sit-in to save the jobs of 72 fellow workers. At the infamous Bellevue Hospital nurses held a 2 day "sick-out" to protest deteriorating conditions. This was followed by sick-outs in other hospitals.

PROTEST HITS STAMP CUTS

Tampa, Fla.—On December 1, more than 60 people demonstrated in front of the welfare office here, to protest the government's attempts to cut back on food stamps. Organized by the Tampa Food Stamp Committee, the demonstration denounced a bill presently before Congress, which among other things would cut millions of people off from receiving food stamps.

In describing some of the reactionary aspects of the bill, Eddy Ruth Marshall, head of the Tampa Food Stamp Committee told *The Call*, "By tightening up on the work registration requirements, unemployed people will have a harder time getting food stamps. Also illegal and temporary aliens will not be able to get them. People will have to pay more than 30% of their income for food."

In addition, the new law would bar stamps to any household if it

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so arranged for a lawyer and safe refuge.

In October, the Filipino Community Council (FCC) passed a resolution condemning IDIC's efforts to assist the women. It pledged loyalty to the Consul-General and declared the case to be the sole concern of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This created immediate controversy within the Filipino community and 120 people attended the FCC's November meeting to demand withdrawal of the resolution. The people made it clear that they intended to prevent the deportation of these women.

BENTS' DECIDE TO FIGHT BACK

Boston, Mass.—Wed, Nov. 26, Fawn and Richie Bent, together with members of Boston Workers United to Fight Back, (BWUFB), held a demonstration at the Chelsea Welfare Office to demand heat for their family, emergency funds for all people in Massachusetts without heat, food or housing, and a restoration of the state budget cuts.

The Bent family has been living on AFDC while Richie fought to get his job back from American Biltrite, where he was unjustly fired. Meanwhile Fawn was six months pregnant, and their house was without heat.

Welfare refused to provide heating oil. Everyone passed the buck—welfare, the oil company and Biltrite. Meanwhile they all expected the Bents to freeze to death.

But the Bents decided to fight back. With the help of BWUFB, they brought their fight straight to the welfare office. After a spirited picket line, demonstrators sat in at the office and refused to leave until the Bents got some heat. Welfare's response was to call the police, who viciously arrested 11 people, including Fawn.

Welfare, however, was forced to find Richie a job, hoping to get him off their backs. They told him, this showed that "demonstrations don't get you anywhere." But Bent retorted, "It got me a job, didn't it?" The Bents, now members of BWUFB, refuse to stop fighting. They know it's not just their problem and not just their fight.

RESTORATION of CAPITALISM in the USSR

LIBERATOR PRESS

This is the first publication in book form of Martin Nicolaus' recently completed study of the restoration of capitalism in the once socialist Soviet Union.

The book is available from Liberator Press for \$1.50, and bulk rates are available on request. Please enclose 25¢ handling charge for each order.

LIBERATOR PRESS, BOX 7128, CHICAGO, ILL. 60680

Subscribe to The Call!

The Call is the political newspaper of the October League (Marxist-Leninist), and is published monthly with a section in Spanish, *El Clarin*. Subscriptions are: () \$5 for one year; () \$3 for six months; and () \$1 for G.I.s or prisoners.

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Write to *The Call*, Box 5597, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

Racist Bombs Shatter Illusions

Racist night-riders invaded Boston's Black community Dec. 9, and in the early morning dawn bombed the headquarters of the Boston NAACP. The bomb destroyed the files of the organization, caused fires and shattered windows. It also shattered the illusions of many community people that the democratic rights of Black people could be achieved through the courts as the NAACP itself preaches.

The terror bombing as well as the fire bombing of the home of Black minister James Coleman followed on the heels of a decision of U.S. District Court Judge W. Arthur Garrity to place South Boston High School in receivership. The Boston School Committee, charged Garrity, has refused to carry through on court-ordered desegregation. Garrity's order removed the school's headmaster and some of his aides, putting all authority over the school into the hands of the court.

But Garrity refused to shut down South Boston High School until protection could be given the Black students who are being bused there. This was the demand of the Black students who have organized boycotts and have refused to step off buses to face racist gangs unprotected. His decision was rendered even more ineffective because the agent he placed in charge of South Boston's receivership is the brother of the president of the School Committee, and a supporter of the school committee's segregationist policies.

While the Garrity decision drew the violent response of the racists and the delirious praise of the liberals and the revisionist Communist Party, the decision actually failed to deal with the real problem by not taking action to protect the students or even temporarily shut down South Boston High. In this sense Garrity took one more step down the long road of sell-out liberalism on the question of Black liberation.

"They want to keep us down. They want to push back history. But we refuse to stay down," said Denise Nicholson, expressing the sentiments of many of

South Boston High's minority students. "We're going to fight for our right to a good education," she added. In the last few weeks, these students have carried out militant and organized actions against the continued racist attacks they have faced at the school.

As the buses carrying the minority students collected at Bayside Mall for the convoy to South Boston, the students passed the word that no one should get off the buses at the school. Unanimously, the protest boycott was carried off until their demands were heard. Out of this protest and similar efforts some concessions were met and the NAACP filed a suit to close down the school. Some Black aides as well as Black nurses and cops are being brought into the school. Most importantly, a caucus of minority students has grown out of the struggle.

A JUST DEMAND

The demand to close down the school until adequate protection is given is a just demand which clearly points the finger at the government for failing to take the well-being of these students seriously. Neither the openly anti-busing forces like President Ford nor the Kennedy liberals have shown the least interest in the protection of the rights of the minority students. State troopers have come into the school but seem to disappear whenever a group of Black students is outnumbered by racists. When the minority students fight back, the fights are quickly broken up with minority students being hauled off to jail or suspended.

Only minority students are forced to



When Black students fight back in Boston, they are hauled off to jail.

show I.D. cards upon entering school. In recent school elections for student council there were three separate ballots, with each containing only the names of Black, white or Latin candidates. Each student could only vote for students of their own nationality. Through the use of both the police and the ballot, the students are kept at each other's throat by the authorities. The thing that the racists and the liberals both fear most is any breakthrough in building some kind of unity among the students.

ROAR (Restore our Alienated Rights), a white supremacist organization led by Louise Day Hicks, a Democratic city council member, is the most organized force pushing school segregation in the city. Many of the temporary aides in South Boston High are actually ROAR thugs, planted there to help in the physical attacks on minority students.

It was out of conditions such as these that the demand to shut down the school was raised. The Garrity action was a wishy-washy attempt to appease the growing struggle in the Black community while at the same time leaving the dangerous conditions in the school untouched. But the growing racist violence shows more than ever the need for mobilization of the people for militant action. The court suits of

the NAACP by themselves can only help to channel the growing resistance to national oppression into ineffective legalism.

The revisionist Communist Party fell right in line behind the efforts of the liberals to use the minority students as cannon fodder. Rather than supporting the demand for shutting down the school, the CP heaped uncritical praise on the Garrity decision. In their paper, the Daily World, a CP editorial (Dec. 12) says: "Garrity's order in placing the schools under court jurisdiction and enforcing integration, rather than closing the school, is an act of moral courage, and constitutional legality, which meets the political and human needs and desires of the mass of people of Boston."

The CP's deep-going belief in the ruling class courts as the main tool in the Black liberation struggle was shown in their "call to action." Even while Black people in Boston were on guard at the burned-out NAACP office with guns in hand for defense against the racists, the CP only asked that "people everywhere should send messages of support to Garrity... Especially important are messages to our own U.S. Congresspersons." This is the line that the liberals, NAACP leaders, and the phony CP are putting forth in the face of racist bombs.

REVISIONISTS' FAITH

The revisionists believe so much in the Constitution that they close their editorial by saying: "It's time for the government to get tough with those who incite violence against the Constitution."

Through their own experiences, the people of Boston are learning that Klan-type terror must be met with self-defense. They are seeing through the big lie that segregation and racist attacks can be opposed simply through legalism or a change of this or that administrator.

The fight against school segregation in Boston is a part of the long history of the struggle of Black and other minority people for self-determination and democratic rights. The attacks on these rights are not some aberration from the Constitution or a break from the mainstream of U.S. society. These attacks are in fact a component part of the long history of this oppressive system.

While supporting the rights of minority students to go to integrated schools, a clear stand is also needed on the question of protecting the lives of those students until segregation can be defeated.

PUERTO RICAN YOUTH KILLED IN JAIL CELL

Bridgeport, Conn.—Another Puerto Rican youth has been murdered by the police. Domingo Berrios Vasquez, arrested for a traffic violation by Bridgeport police on November 18, was "discovered" hanging dead in his cell two hours later. But only a week later, 700 people marched on the Federal Building to protest the murder and demand a full investigation.

How many times have we heard the same story?—"minority youth, jailed on a misdemeanor, commits suicide shortly after arrest." In virtually every case, the body has been bruised and beaten, and witnesses have detailed unprovoked police brutality.

A year ago, Tito Perez, a Puerto Rican from New York, was dragged from a subway by police, kicked and beaten for "singing," for disturbing the peace. Just hours later, police reported he had "hung himself" in his cell. Tito was an "independentista," a supporter of Puerto Rican independence.

In 1970, Julio Roldan, a member of the Young Lords' Party, a revolutionary Puerto Rican organization, was charged with "burning garbage" and was jailed on Rikers Island. Shortly afterwards, prison officials revealed that Roldan had "hung himself."

What were the circumstances of Domingo Berrios' death? Domingo, 18 years old, dented another car on the street; nothing serious according to the other driver. Police



ANGRY RESPONSE to police murder of Domingo Berrios in Bridgeport. (Call photo).

appeared almost instantly and pulled Domingo from his car. Witnesses said the police "flew into a rage" and began beating and kicking the youth. According to bystanders, Domingo didn't want to be shoved into the police car and arrested for a small traffic accident. But another cop shouted: "That's no way of dealing with their kind." To demonstrate what he meant, he started smashing Domingo's head against the side of the car.

At 4:30 p.m. Domingo was driven off, and two hours later he was found "hanging" in his cell. Domingo's father was not notified until after 9:00 at night, and nothing appeared in the press for two days. Señor Berrios immediately sought legal help for an investigation, convinced that

his son was clearly murdered and did not commit suicide.

When news reached the community, 300 people organized to march through the center of Bridgeport to the Federal Building on November 26. En route they were joined by another 400 supporters. A Concerned Citizens Committee has been formed demanding a complete public investigation of the case.

Bridgeport has been the scene of innumerable crimes against Puerto Rican people and innumerable protests. Seventeen percent of Bridgeport's population is Puerto Rican. Most moved there in the early sixties during a boom in the defense industry. Many came from Connecticut's tobacco fields where they had been brought as migrant farm laborers, contract-

ed directly through Puerto Rico's colonial puppet government.

In the last few years, Bridgeport's industries have been in a chronic slump. As early as 1972, city-wide unemployment topped 15 percent. But among Puerto Ricans, it was 50 percent, and among Puerto Rican youth it was over 65 percent.

Unrest and increasing protests have led to further repression in the Puerto Rican communities. The Welfare Department, for example, in order to cut its rolls, started issuing one-way tickets to Puerto Rico to any Puerto Rican who applied for benefits. Bridgeport's mayor then forcibly broke up the two main Puerto Rican barrios with a special "urban renewal project." At the time, the mayor insisted that "the State St. renewal just happened to take place in the area where they lived." Now Puerto Ricans are scattered in six to eight different areas.

As in barrios and ghettos throughout the country, the crisis in Bridgeport has meant an intensification of national oppression. Police repression—Domingo's murder—is one example. But the 700 people mobilized against this outrageous murder is also an example of how strength and unity can be built among working people and minorities of all nationalities to oppose police brutality and national oppression. Letters of support can be sent to: Concerned Citizens Committee, P.O. Box 3013, Barnum Station, Bridgeport, Conn. 06605.

Portugal Forum Sparks Sharp Debate

As the two superpowers move closer to war with each other, the contradiction between the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the world and the revisionist view is growing sharper. And as Soviet social-imperialism grows more isolated and exposed, its true friends are popping out to defend it. These friends include not only the revisionist CPUSA in this country, but also numerous Trotskyist groups and "centrists" such as the Guardian newspaper.

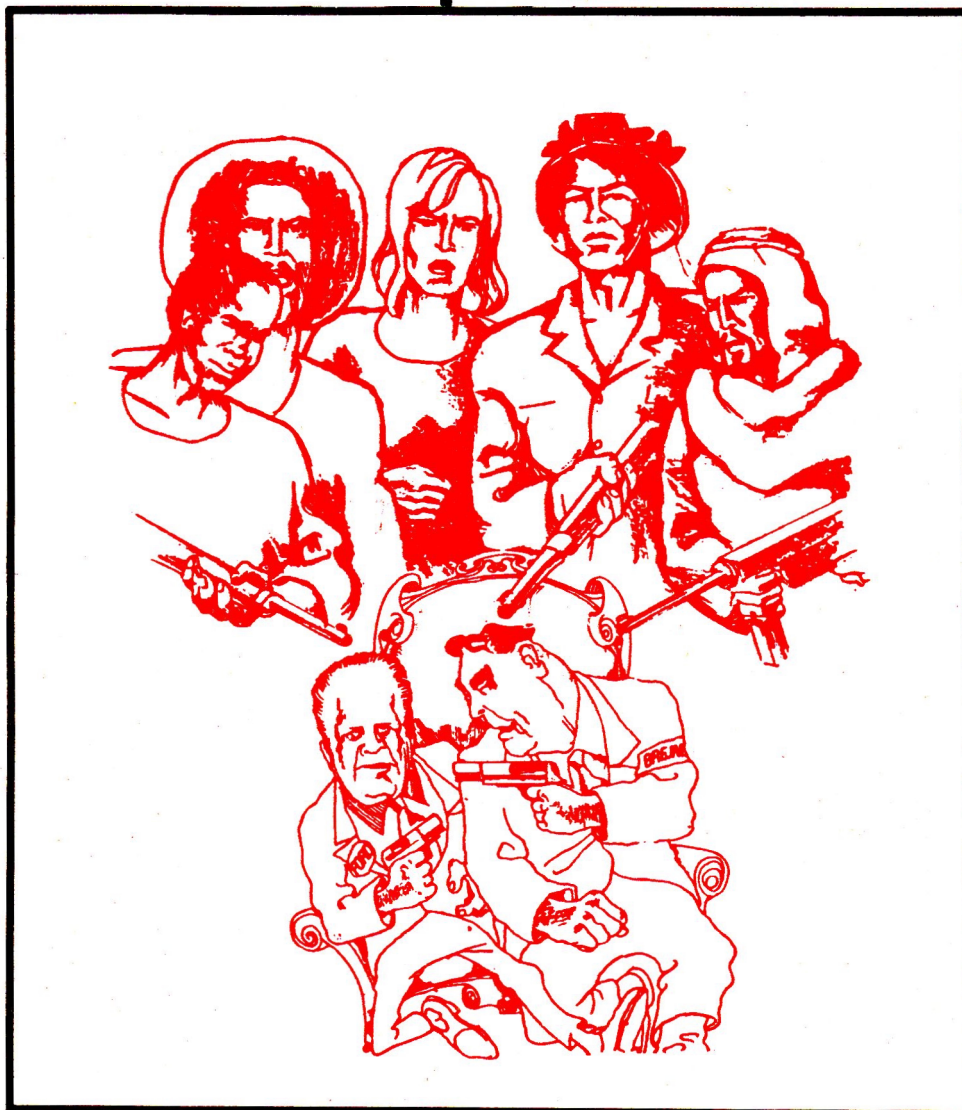
This was the lesson of a forum held December 14 at Boston University on the topic of Portugal.

Speaking for the October League, Dan Burstein pointed out the world setting in which developments in Portugal are taking place. He said, "Strategically the two superpowers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., are focused on Europe in their contention. Portugal is a case in point. Where two years ago it was firmly tied to U.S. imperialism through the fascist Caetano dictatorship, today both superpowers are furiously contending for control there."

Commenting on the appeals of some of the other speakers to take an "anti-imperialist stand," Burstein said: "It has been said here today that imperialist intervention in Portugal must be opposed. And this is quite true. But this opposition is empty and dangerous if it doesn't hit both U.S. and Soviet imperialisms."

The speech went on to detail the facts of superpower contention. After pointing to well-known examples concerning Kissinger's threats against Portugal and a number of CIA plots, he cited somewhat less-known facts of Soviet intervention there. For example, the Soviet Union has over 600 KGB agents operating in its Lisbon embassy. It has demanded docking rights in Portuguese waters for its "fishing" fleet (which contains a number of espionage vessels) and its navy. It has negotiated unequal trade agreements, in order to buy Portuguese wine, cork, and shoes cheap while selling Soviet oil dear.

But the O.L. representative noted that the main instrument of Soviet penetration into Portugal is the revisionist Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), which he characterized as "socialist in word but fascist in deeds." In defining this party as "social-



fascist"-led, Burstein pointed out its role in attacking genuine Marxist-Leninists, beating them up, fingering them for arrest, and passing laws against their activities. These fascist acts, he said, are extended to attacks on the masses in general, such as opposing the right to strike.

Concluding his remarks, Burstein emphasized the need to oppose both superpowers and not be drawn into the web of either one. He supported the just slogans of

the Portuguese people such as "Neither Kissinger nor Brezhnev," "Neither Prague nor Chile," and the demand for genuine national independence in solidarity with other countries struggling against the superpowers, especially Third World countries.

A revisionist spokesman for the CPUSA did little to defend the role of the PCP or the Soviet Union. He referred to the left movement in Portugal as a "fragment-

ed movement" and claimed that all the revolutionary groups should unite behind the PCP in order to oppose "the right."

The Trotskyists on the stage put forward a very similar view. While saying a few words in opposition to revisionism, they leapt to its defense every time Burstein mentioned the word "social-imperialism" or the "two superpowers."

The Socialist Workers Party called for a "united front of the workers," which their spokesman said had to be led by the revisionists, since the PCP has the biggest base. The International Socialists for their part claimed that insurrection was the order of the day in Portugal and that the "PCP should play more of a role than it has up till now in the insurrectionary process."

REVISIONISTS' BEST PROP

But perhaps the best support the revisionists received came from Patrick Smith, speaking for the Guardian newspaper. Smith stated first of all that he was opposed to revisionism and social-imperialism. But he then went on to liquidate any real opposition to these enemies by saying, "Social-imperialism has nothing to do with the principal contradiction in Portugal. Revisionism has nothing to do with the principal contradiction."

Smith also accused the O.L. of "analyzing Portugal and the PCP in a vacuum." But in fact it was he who made this error, trying to ignore the contention of the superpowers in Europe, the Soviet interference in Portugal, and the history of revisionism internationally.

The unity between the Trotskyists, CPUSA and Guardian was also reflected on the question of Angola. These forces all supported Soviet efforts to promote a civil war there on the ground that "U.S. imperialism is the main enemy."

In the time allotted for summation, the O.L. speaker again called for unity against both superpowers, pointing out that this is the cornerstone of proletarian internationalism in this period. He warned against the danger of conciliation with social-imperialism, saying, "Those who cover over the danger of social-imperialism and revisionism in its most blatant and brutal forms internationally, are finding ever-greater unity with it here in the form of the rotten, revisionist CPUSA."

'Look at its past and tell its present...'

(HSINHUA NEWS SERVICE)

The Soviet social-imperialists' outrageous intervention in Angola by provoking and expanding the civil war in the country is known to all and is undeniable.

Some differences among the three Angolan liberation organizations were something normal and could have been fully settled through consultations without outside interference. As early as last January, the three organizations jointly reached the Alvor agreement with the Portuguese government and then jointly formed the transitional government in preparation for the country's independence. In mid-June they signed the Nakuru agreement to cease armed conflicts and jointly greet national independence. National unity among the three organizations was in sight. But the insidious new tsars, supporting one and attacking the other two, have single-handedly provoked a civil war in Angola and added fuel to the war flames.

MISLEAD PEOPLE

While provoking the civil war in Angola, the new tsars cranked up all their propaganda machines to mislead people to the conclusion that they "support the liberation struggle of Angola" and "perform their internationalist obligation."

Are the new tsars "performing their internationalist obligation"

or carrying out imperialist expansion?

In analysing the reactionary nature of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "Look at its past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future."

ULTERIOR MOTIVES

Look at the history of the Khrushchev-Brezhnev clique and their approach to just national liberation wars, and you can tell their ulterior motives in regard to Angola today.

The Khrushchev-Brezhnev clique advanced the theory that "any small 'local war' might spark off the conflagration of a world war" which might even "destroy Noah's ark—the globe." To safeguard their "world peace" and protect "Noah's ark—the globe," they have all along opposed just national liberation wars.

Late in the 50's and early in the 60's, the Algerian national liberation war won sympathy and support from the people throughout the world. But Khrushchev and his like, basing themselves on the theory that any small war might spark off a big one, described the Algerian people's national liberation war as "an internal affair of France" and never gave it any support.

Early in the 70's, the U.S. im-

perialists instigated the traitorous Lon Nol clique to launch a coup d'etat and then invaded Cambodia. The Cambodian people waged a vigorous patriotic national liberation war against imperialism. Calling it "fratricidal" fighting, the new tsars aided and abetted the Lon Nol clique to sabotage the Cambodian people's liberation war.

The new tsars are guided by the same absurd theory with respect to the just struggle of the Arab countries and Palestinian people against Israeli aggressors. They opposed any attacks launched by the Arab countries on the aggressors. If Arab countries refused to obey their order, the new tsars would rush to put out the fire.

MIDEAST WAR

The Middle East war in October 1973, was a case in point. The Soviet ambassador to Egypt even lied to President Sadat, saying that Syria demanded a "cease-fire." After President Sadat checked the fact, the lie was uncovered. Then Soviet representative in the UN, Malik, usurped the name of the UN Security Council to force Egypt and Syria to enter into ceasefire with Israel.

All these hard facts of history explicitly show that both Khrushchev and Brezhnev are opposed to just wars for national liberation. Whenever there was one, they

would demand ceasefire.

But by single-handedly provoking the civil war in Angola, the Brezhnev clique suddenly changed from a saboteur to a "supporter" of just wars.

One will not be deceived if he traces the history of the new tsars.

In August 1968, the new tsars perfidiously made a surprise assault on Czechoslovakia and occupied it as Hitler did 30 years ago.

In the spring of 1969 the new tsars made an armed invasion of China's Chenpao Island. But the new tsars received head-on blows and suffered a due punishment.

In the winter of 1971, the new tsars instigated and fully supported a "sub-superpower" to launch an aggressive war against Pakistan. In sharp contrast to their attitude toward the Middle East war, the new tsars resolutely opposed a ceasefire in the sub-continent. The U.N. Security Council put to vote a draft resolution on ceasefire three times in December that year. But the resolution was vetoed three times by the Soviet representative.

This is the history of launching armed invasions directly or indirectly by the new tsars from 1968 to 1971.

One can see that the new tsars' clamour that "any small 'local war' might spark off the conflagration of a world war" is to justify the theory of opposing all

national liberation wars. But it would not hesitate to unleash a war to achieve its ambition of world domination.

Look at their past, and you can tell their present. After the signing of the Alvor agreement the new tsars sent large quantities of missiles and armoured cars, which had never been sent to Angolan liberation organizations, to support one faction to attack the other two. Soviet war vessels entered an Angolan port and launched rockets, thus adding fuel to the war flames in the country. This was by no means support to just wars or performance of "international obligations," but an attempt to replace the old colonialists and control Angola.

NEW TSARS IMPATIENT

Angola is off the east coast of the south Atlantic. If the new tsars can control it, they will be in a more favourable position in contending with the other superpower for world hegemony, posing a direct threat to the NATO's transportation line in the south Atlantic. The new tsars have long been looking for the treasured land of Angola with impatient expectancy.

But the new tsars have miscalculated. The awakening African people will never allow the tsars to play the tyrant on the continent and will never let the tiger in through the back door while repulsing the wolf at the front gate.

AUTO WORKERS HIT HARD BY CRISIS

"They used to call it Detroit. Now they call it Destroyed." These words of Rap Brown's sum up what's happening to the living standards and democratic rights of auto workers in Motor City.

The newspaper headlines talk about "recovery," but in Detroit the reality is unemployment, speed-up and discrimination. As far as the increases in production go, they're to build up stockpiles in anticipation of a strike. The contract doesn't come up till September, but already the rank and file fight-back feelings and actions are mounting all over the industry.

This past year has been a disaster for auto workers' employment. Working a full year is a thing of the past for most. Half the industry's workers put in only six to eight months in 1975. Of the more than 100,000 who were laid off, 50,000 will never be called back, government economists estimated recently. This is even without Chrysler going bankrupt, which is again being talked about in the financial press.

The layoffs have hit hardest at Black and other minority workers, and at women. Still the "last hired, first fired," minorities and women

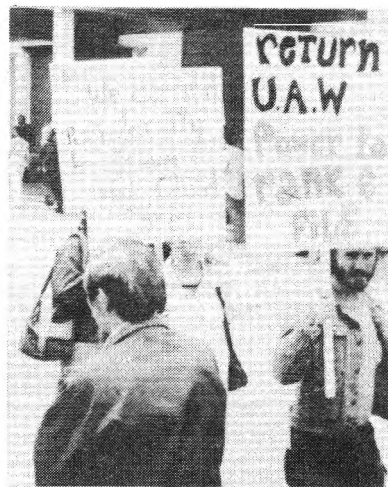
forced workers to hold the line for 12 and sometimes more hours a day. Protests have spread against speed-up and forced overtime.

With GM leading the way, the companies are pushing chauvinist agitation to lash the workers on to faster output and to divide the ranks of the workers. GM is showing a one-hour film on company time, at an expense of \$10,000 per three minutes, about the need for high productivity to beat the "import threat." Red-white-and-blue billboards proclaiming "Chevette Departs the Imports" are going up in major cities. They're waving the U.S. flag to make higher profits at the workers' expense.

The past year's productivity increases, all the same, didn't stop the companies from raising car prices again, which helps the imports. Nor does their anti-"foreign" rhetoric stop them from starting up plants in countries like Chile, Poland and South Africa where the workers live under fascist-type repression, and where the companies can get higher profits.

GM has also moved a number of parts warehouses out of the unionized Midwest into unorgan-

"fighting" strategy is to have the workers get on their knees and beg the Democrats in Congress for help. This was the idea behind the UAW-called rally against unemployment in Washington last February 5. The UAW tried to lead the 10,000 workers who participated into the blind alley of the '76 elections. Moreover, they are putting the union's COPE funds 100% behind the Democratic Party.



The International officials also don't want to raise wages and fringe benefits, saying "the companies can't afford it." They are opposed to raising demands to strengthen the seniority system and fight discrimination. They opposed, for example, the struggle for compensative seniority filed against GM Fremont, where most minorities and all women workers were laid off.

Throughout the industry, rank and file caucuses are arising to fight back. Several of them, including the Workers' Unity Caucus from the GM Assembly Division plant in Norwood, Ohio, the "Time to Unite" caucus at Ford Rouge, and the Stand Up Caucus at GM Fremont, Calif., among others, will be represented at the Fight-Back Conference. A conference workshop on the auto industry will take up discussion of common problems and a national program. The fight against layoffs, discrimination, speed-up, runaway shops and war is at the core of the auto workers' fight-back program.

DETROIT MARINE UNION DRIVE

The workers at Detroit Marine Engineering would like to inform the public about a struggle that is happening within the two shops there.

About 80% of the employees at non-unionized Detroit Marine walked out about a month ago after a woman union organizer was fired, supposedly because of her absence and lateness. The day before she was fired, she was heard discussing unionizing our shop by one of the foremen. We, the employees, walked out of the shop in an effort to show the management at Detroit Marine that we would not be scared out of exercising our right to unionize.

Detroit Marine's owner, Alexander Wrigley, is a millionaire who has been exploiting his workers for years and reaping the benefits. Tremendous sex discrimination is practiced at Detroit Marine and equal pay for equal work does not exist.

One of the reasons Wrigley can get away with such worker exploitation is because he hires only women and young people. We are less unionized and supposedly more helpless. Still, the women with families, unemployed husbands and their jobs at stake are being very strong and doing much of the organizing. One woman was bribed with a raise by one of the foremen if she sold out, and told of the union organizing. She remained silent and continues to struggle with the workers.

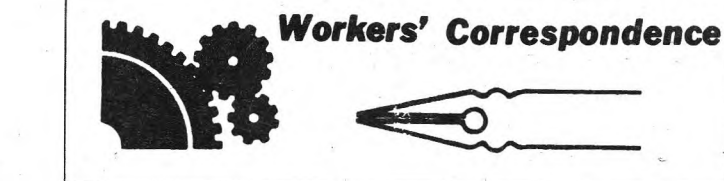
We at Detroit Marine are very united and confident that our union will go through. We have begun to realize our strength and put it to use.

In struggle,
M.K.

MORE FROM ROBT. HALL

The recent article that you have written in your paper about the conditions in Robert Hall are very true. They are still laying off the old help and are hiring beginners for the simple reason that the old help are making \$2.55 an hour. Even that is too much for the company. This is being done with the blessing of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Two weeks ago the company called a meeting in the shop—not



in the union—and demanded a reduction in wages of 25%. The company's excuse was that they could get work from the outside so they could keep the factory open. We the people know different.

A few days after the meeting, the Union representatives came up to the factory and told us that we must accept a 25% reduction in wages.

I think it is high time that a representative from your newspaper should get in touch with the president and secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and enlighten them about the conditions that exist at the Robert Hall Factory.

P.S. You will receive additional information from time to time about the conditions at the Robert Hall Factory, and please put this letter in your newspaper for the workers to read.

Robert Hall worker, N.Y.C.

UNITE TO STOP DRUGS

I am a 27 year old white woman worker. I lived and grew up in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, which is a white working class community.

As I was growing up I didn't realize at first that we were poor. I didn't understand, though, why we didn't have the things that magazines and TV showed or why my parents worked two jobs. My father worked from 5:00 A.M. 'til 3:00 P.M. and his second job from 4:00 P.M. 'til 11:00 P.M. My mother worked nights in a factory.

As young teenagers we roamed in gangs, fought, stole, drank and stayed out of school. What we didn't realize was that our lives were being destroyed because of the system. All I wanted to do was leave school, get a job and have some money. I did that when I was 16 years old.

Most of us teenagers were going through the same thing. We were realizing the system was wrong and unfair, but we had no direction so we became aimless and frustrated.

The school was happy to see me go. I was a problem to them. I was hardly ever there. They told

my mother and father some people are not made for school.

I had many jobs, each worse than the last, but kept telling myself each job will get better. I realized they weren't going to get better. I felt dumb because I had little schooling. I felt degraded by the bosses. I started hanging around the streets.

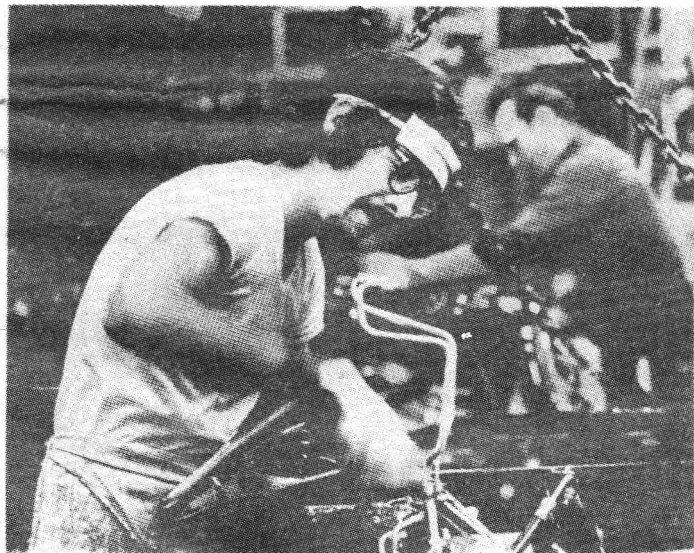
Around this time something in large quantities started coming into our neighborhood—drugs, more than we had seen before. We started trying them and they took away the anger and pain temporarily. I got deeper into drugs. I hurt my family very much and nearly destroyed my whole life. None of us realized what was happening to us, and we went a long way on our knees. Following were years of arrests and people dying. I've lost count of the people who have died that I knew from drugs.

Somewhere along the way I decided to stop. I understood that the government puts drugs into our hands to destroy us. I fought back because I was determined I was going to win. It's been five years since I have used drugs. When people started to complain about the large quantity of drugs, they put methadone in its place, another drug which kills and destroys people.

Now with their crisis they want to keep us apart and against each other and in a way where we can't fight back. They are returning their drugs again. So far these past four months I have heard of 3 deaths of people I know from drugs. I see people standing on the corners high.

We must unite to stop drugs from coming into poor and working class communities. They have declared war on us and killed us with their weapons like drugs. Now we must give back to them what they have given us. We must not respect their lives as they have not respected ours. We must turn justice around and unite. If we are going to die, let's do it with a fight!

R.M.
Greenpoint, N.Y.



have seen the gains won in the struggles of the past years wiped out. The UAW leadership hasn't lifted a finger to fight the auto giants' discriminatory hiring and promotion policies. In many plants today all women are laid off, and minority men are kicked down into the dirtiest, most dangerous jobs.

While tens of thousands are out of work, inside the plants the companies have laid on speed-up, overload, job elimination and re-timing. They've not only forced one worker to do the work of two or three, they've eliminated whole departments (such as at Chrysler's Warren Truck and Stamping plant). Many older workers are being put on jobs that are too much even for younger workers. A man died of a heart attack on the line last month, and he won't be the last at the present pace.

The fight against the speed-up is an everyday battle. It's been particularly sharp at Mahwah, the big New Jersey assembly plant where Ford produces its main small car competition models, Granada and Monarch. During the worst layoff waves, Mahwah

ized areas of the Black Belt South. At their new headlights plant in Monroe, La., GM has refused to hire laid-off UAW members.

What's heating up fast, given the situation in the industry, is the war between the auto companies and the auto workers. In this conflict the high International officials—Woodcock and his crew—have been working overtime on the company side. Together with their chauvinist line toward minorities and women, the union misleaders have been attacking workers who show any signs of resistance and militancy to the company.

This also shows up on the local level, when low-level officials dance to Woodcock's tune. One local official told a worker who wanted to file a grievance "I don't work for you, I work for the International." Another attacked a rank and file workers' caucus, calling the caucus newsletter a "stink sheet." The newsletter answered back: "When the truth hits the fan, it always raises a stink."

The International's so-called

FREE ROBERT WILLIAMS

Monroe, N.C. — Over 400 people, mostly from the Black community here, joined in the motorcade and courthouse rally for Robert F. Williams when he returned to this Southern city to face 15-year-old frame-up charges resulting from his leadership in the civil rights struggle of the 50's and 60's.

Williams was charged in 1961 with "kidnapping" after he gave refuge in his home to a white couple caught in the midst of armed attacks by Ku Klux Klan night-riders in Monroe's Black community. He was the first Black leader of that period to advocate and or-

ganize armed self-defense against the Klan, and during the Monroe struggle, the Black community did arm itself to drive off the KKK lynchings. Williams left the country shortly after the FBI issued what amounted to "shoot to kill" orders against him.

In 1969, Robert Williams returned to the U.S. and fought a six-year battle in the courts to keep from being extradited to North Carolina. Living in Michigan since his return, Williams petitioned the State Supreme Court to block his extradition, but the court recently decided not to act.

At this point, Williams decided to return and expose the racist nature of the charges against him. "The truth about this frame-up has got to be gotten out," he said.

Upon his arrival at the Charlotte, N.C., airport, a press conference was co-sponsored by the North Carolina Political Prisoners Committee (NCPPC); the Congress of Afrikan People; the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF); the North Carolina Commission on Racial Justice; the October League; and the United Churches of Christ.

Williams spoke at the press

conference, calling on people to support his case as an example of the fight against the oppression of Black people in the U.S. He said, "I never would have left if I hadn't been forced to."

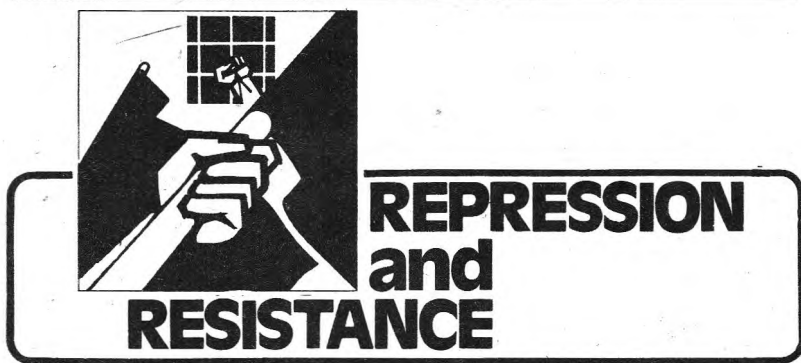
Betty Bryant, representing the October League, urged support for Williams' case. She said, "The extradition of Robert F. Williams is an act of persecution for the heroic stand he took against segregation and for armed self-defense from the Klan attacks." She went on to say that, "We are confident that Black, white, and Native American people in North Caroli-

na as well as justice-minded people throughout the country will rally to Williams' defense."

Each of the organizations present at the press conference also spoke about the significance of the Williams case, and called for broad support in his defense.

After the press conference and motorcade and rally, Williams went inside the Monroe Courthouse. The judge first ordered a \$20,000 bond but Williams refused to pay it. Seeing the size and militancy of the crowd outside, the judge finally cut the bail in half. Williams was released until trial after the Black community put up the money for bail.

FREE ROBERT WILLIAMS!



OCTOBER LEAGUE BUILDS SUPPORT FOR GARY TYLER

New Orleans, La. — One hundred people gathered here on Dec. 14 at a meeting called by the October League to support the case of Gary Tyler, a 17 year old Black student at Destrehan High School.

Gary Tyler stands sentenced to death for allegedly killing a white fellow student last year. He was convicted in November in less than 3 hours by an all white jury. How did this happen?

In October, 1974, there was a "riot" between Black and white high school students in Destrehan, a small town outside New Orleans. Black students were put on a bus to take them off the school campus. They were attacked by a rock and bottle throwing crowd of white students and parents trying to overturn the bus. A shot rang out and one of the white students fell dead — shot in the head.

NO GUN FOUND

After the shooting the Black students were taken off the bus and made to kneel while police searched the bus repeatedly. No gun was found at the time. Finally the bus was impounded by the police and Gary Tyler was arrested for interrogation and later charged with murder.

It took a year for the state to pull together the flimsy bits of "evidence" it used against Gary. At the trial it became clear that the prosecution would use any railroading tactics to push through their racist frameup. Gary's family was barred from the courtroom and his lawyer refused to give them any information as the trial proceeded.

In court, the prosecution admitted that no gun had been found until the bus had been in the police garage for several hours. The large .45 had supposedly been concealed in a thin foam cushion during the earlier searches. There were no witnesses to its "discovery" except policemen. The gun did not belong to Gary. It had

"disappeared" earlier from a firing range used often by local police - but somehow the disappearance was never noticed until after the shooting.

The gun had no fingerprints on it. The prosecutor claimed Gary wore gloves, but when Gary's work gloves were tested for gunpowder traces, the results were negative. Later, in a "police only" test, positive results were found — but the prosecutor said the gloves could not be retested by the defense because "now the results would be negative again."

The police even claimed, in court, that they had not searched Gary when he was first picked up and brought to school. This was a transparent lie — everyone knows that police do not risk putting anyone in custody in a police car without searching them for weapons. The state's key witness, a girl with a long history of psychiatric problems and trouble with the law, was kept in a motel out of town for four days before she was to testify. Despite her record, including a drug arrest, she is now working at the courthouse.

EXPOSES LIES

To expose these lies, the school bus driver testified in court that the shot had not been fired from the bus. A 20-year veteran of the U.S. Army, he was familiar with firearms and would have known the roar of a .45. Since testifying, he has had his permit to drive the bus and make a living revoked by local authorities. Other students also testified Gary had not had a gun.

The fight to free Gary Tyler is more than the defense of one individual. It is a response to the racist segregation campaign and lynch fever in the South. It means fighting in defense of the right of Afro-American people to self-determination and political power.

FREE GARY TYLER!



ANTI-REPRESSION DAY was held in nearly twenty cities last month, including Detroit (pictured above). The various demonstrations and programs around the country focused on such issues as police repression, busing and the fight against the oppression of minorities, and the fight-back against the political and economic effects of the crisis. Initiated by the October League for the first time last year, Anti-Repression Day commemorates the murder of Afro-American revolutionary Fred Hampton by Chicago police 6 years ago.

KKK LEADER BOOED OFF STAGE IN NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, La.—David Duke, head of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, spoke Dec. 4 on the campus of Dillard University, a Black school here. Facing a predominantly Black audience of students and faculty and Black and white members of the New Orleans Workers Fight-Back Committee, he was booed, jeered and driven to full retreat from the auditorium.

The occasion for this confrontation between "The Grand Dragon" and the people was a panel discussion which was the idea of one white professor at the University. The title was "Whites Take A Critical Look at Blacks" and the panel consisted entirely of whites from such places as predominantly white Tulane University and the Welfare Dept. It was the organizing professor's contention that Duke should be heard because he had a "respected" point of view.

Upon rising to speak, Duke was continually questioned and challenged from the audience as he attempted to expound his terrorist and racist doctrines in their supposedly "new" form.

But the people were not fooled. As the reaction from the crowd increased, Duke said, "I know a lot of you would like to see me dead." This was greeted by thunderous applause. Although a moderator tried to quiet the people because he feared a "riot," Duke was only allowed to speak for 10 or 15 minutes before he had to be escorted from the stage and rushed away in a car as the angry

people stormed out of the auditorium in large numbers.

The very fact that Duke was even considered as a speaker is further evidence of the growing resurgence of the Klan throughout the country. Operating out of a plush, brand new headquarters outside of Baton Rouge, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has sponsored a series of high-powered radio and newspaper ads in an effort to win recruits to its racist organization of terrorists. One such ad, played 50 times in 10 days, urges people to attend a Klan rally. The ad says: "Hear David Duke, the dynamic and articulate young leader of the Ku Klux Klan. . . See the beautiful cross lighting ceremony . . ."

All of this "new" advertised image is part of a coordinated effort on the part of the Klan to cover up its historic role as lynchers and gun thugs for the ruling class. The "new Klan" is hoping to deceive the masses of white workers with talk about "new leadership, new membership." However, Duke refuses to say where the Klan gets the money for all this.

The Ku Klux Klan has always been a tool of the imperialists, using open vigilante terror against the masses of Black people struggling for freedom and against any whites who join with them. Duke himself admits the Klan hasn't changed at all when he says, "There's many times I've felt like picking up a gun and going shooting a nigger."

THE HANGING OF 'GYPSY' ADAMS

Marion, Ill.—The Call has now received confirmation of the mysterious "death by hanging" of Willie "Gypsy" Adams, marking the third so-called "suicide" since 1973 in the infamous Behavior Modification Control Unit here.

We received word from inmate Anthony Saia, who wrote us the facts of the case at great risk to his life. Saia states that he and other prisoners were on the range (cell-block) when they heard a commotion in Adams' cell. Saia pushed open his outer door which enabled him to see what was happening. Then Saia states:

"Gypsy attempted to create a condition whereby the act of attempted suicide would bring notice to our plight. Several guards ran to Gypsy's cell and one guard said to another, 'Take it off, take it off his neck.' Then another guard said, 'Stick your hands out here, stick them out Adams.' Then the sound of cuffs was heard and a moment later Gypsy came walking out of his cell . . . I called to him and he said in response, 'I'm okay, I'm alright.'"

A few hours later, Saia found out that "Gypsy" was dead. Saia writes in his letter that he questioned the guard.

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Saia then wrote affidavits and letters to several newspapers, including the St. Louis Post Dispatch which ran the story, and to various lawyers demanding an investigation. Seeking to silence him, Marion officials transferred him the next day to the hated "Box-Cars," a steel sensory-deprivation unit where prisoners are kept isolated from all sounds, light, and contact with other people.

While in the Box-Car, Saia wrote another letter:

"They tried to do me in about 3 p.m. this afternoon . . . Several witnesses to this. They want to keep me from exposing how they killed Gypsy. If they do take me out (kill me), I won't be able to do nothing about it. I believe they're going to set me up for the kill and if I'm found 'hung' or dead just remember I told you about it."

These are the facts as we now have them. The Call condemns Marion officials for the supposed "suicide" of Willie "Gypsy" Adams, the latest in a series of incidents for which the federal prison system and the ruling class standing behind it must bear full responsibility.

NEW YORK BANKS STILL HUNGRY AFTER 'BAILOUT'

The fiscal crisis that shook New York City has moved upstairs to Albany, the New York state capital.

"TOP BANKERS SAY STATE MUST RAISE ITS TAXES AT ONCE," said The New York Times' headline Dec. 11, hardly two weeks after the city's crisis was officially declared over.

It's now the turn of the Empire State's government to be told by the five or six big New York banks that its credit is gone, and that "if necessary actions are not taken now, ... the whole house of cards collapses, wreaking irreparable damage to the entire state." (The chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Bank, quoted by The Times.)

In other words, the banks are still hungry. Thus the stage is set for a rerun, on a higher level, of the scenario that gripped New York City during most of the past year, and that was supposed to have been "solved" when President Ford stepped in with the "bailout" plan on Thanksgiving Day. The election-year pressures as well as the deepening of the financial crisis threatening to sink more banks around the country forced Ford to reverse his initial stand of opposition to any federal involvement in the N.Y. situation.

But the round of celebrations about the "bailout" was limited to a small circle of New Yorkers.

The crisis has left the greater part of 8 million people taxed more steeply, served worse, and angrier. What bankers and politicians celebrate as the "end" of the crisis is really just the beginning of a new period of worse economic and political conditions for the great majority of the people.

"The pain is just beginning," admitted Felix Rohatyn, chairman of the "Big MAC" agency set up to raise money for the city, in an unusually frank statement. In the coming years, he said, the city will "undergo the most brutal kind of financial and fiscal exercise."

He wasn't kidding. The "bailout" plan restores none of the cutbacks in social services that caused so much outcry during the months when the crisis was in the headlines. Just the opposite, it calls for even sharper attacks on the living conditions of the people.

Besides the more than about 35,000 city employees already cut from the payrolls without hope of reinstatement, another 40,000 are slated to be laid off in the next three years.

Scores of city health facilities, child care centers, nursing homes and other community support services, including fire protection in poor neighborhoods, have been shut down with no expectation of being re-opened.

The city's college system has lost \$32 million, and will shut its doors to more than 23,000 minority students who entered under the "open administrations" program. Deep slashes in the school budget,

already made, will not be restored.

More than \$100 million is supposed to be cut from the welfare budget. The subway fare went up from 35 to 50 cents, and may go higher.

On top of that, the "bailout" package laid on \$205 million in new city taxes, making N.Y. city residents the highest-taxed urban dwellers in the United States.

In sum, the "bailout" didn't bail out the great majority of the people of the city. Practically every group of people below the financial oligarchy of the very rich is worse off, and the poorer they were to begin with, the harder are they hit by the "bailout" package. The savage cuts in education and social services, in particular, are a knife to the throat of the national minorities, especially Black and Puerto Rican.

The whole operation was for the sake of avoiding or postponing "default", which means the day when the banks don't get

paid. The new city budget is trimmed of all except the "essentials" - and the most untouchable of these is the repayment of the city government's \$13 billion debt to the banks. Debt repayment actually makes up a bigger proportion of the post-"bailout" city budget than before.

This makes it clear that those who were bailed out were the banks in the first place, and the city politicians and sell-out union leaders in the second place. The latter's public credit has sunk lower than a snake's belly during the crisis.

Its share of the "bailout" package didn't and won't cost the federal government anything. It only makes a \$2.3 billion loan to the city government, repayable in three years at 8 percent interest.

PILLAGES PENSION FUNDS

A considerably bigger amount of ready cash to quench the bankers' thirst (for the time being) was got together by pillaging the city workers' pension funds, and by fleecing the smaller city note holders.

A total of \$2.5 billion came from the workers' pension funds. The comparatively safe blue-chip corporate stocks that the pension money was invested in were dumped on the market and the proceeds sunk into city bonds that are so smelly the banks wouldn't touch them with a ten foot pole. One such operation, reported by The Times, Dec. 11, went as follows:

"Controller Harrison J. Goldin [yesterday afternoon - ed.] sold \$181.2 million in corporate securities in the city's five pension fund portfolios to two syndicates headed by two brokerage houses, Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, and Goldman Sachs, and realized \$145 million. This will be used to buy long-term city bonds..."

In other words, the financial syndicates got \$181.2 million in stocks for \$145 million, for an afternoon's profit of \$35.2 million! The city employees, in exchange, got a pile of engraved long-term garbage.

The pension funds' investment in city bonds will now be used to pressure the city workers into "restraining" themselves lest they "bankrupt" the city and forfeit their pensions anyway.

About another half-billion to a billion dollars in the "bailout" package was made by flimflaming the smaller investors in city notes. This was done by imposing a moratorium on repayment of the city notes, but allowing two weeks for note holders to trade them in for Big MAC bonds. The trade-in procedure, with its lack of publicity and its complicated red tape, couldn't have been better designed to confuse and lose the thousands of small investors, who will never recover their initial investment.

The whole "bailout" package gets the city budget through the spring of '76 at most. What then, nobody knows.

Karl Marx on the 'Bailout'

"The ruling fraction of the bourgeoisie had a direct interest in the growing indebtedness of the state. The state's deficit was the chief object of their speculations and the main source of their riches. A new deficit every year. Every four or five years, a new big loan. And every new loan gave the financial aristocracy a new opportunity to blackmail the state, which was being artificially suspended above the chasm of bankruptcy.

"The state had to do business with the bankers under the most disadvantageous conditions. Every new loan offered a second opportunity to fleece the public who had invested their capital in state notes, by means of financial operations into whose secrets the government and the majority party were initiated. And in general, the shaky condition of the state's credit and their possession of state secrets allowed the bankers and their allies in the political assemblies and on the throne to provoke sudden, extraordinary fluctuations in the money markets, whose constant outcome was the ruination of a mass of smaller capitalists and the fabulously rapid enrichment of the big rollers..."

"The financial aristocracy, in its manner of making money as well as in its tastes, is nothing more than the reincarnation of the lumpenproletariat on the heights of bourgeois society."

Karl Marx, The Class Struggles in France 1848-1850; written in January 1850.

CHINA TO FORD: 'DETENTE A FRAUD'

President Ford's visit to the People's Republic of China last month shed further light on the growing turbulence of the world situation and the increasing danger of a new world war.

Chinese Premier Teng Hsiao-ping used the opportunity of Ford's trip to criticize the illusions of "detente" being spread by the superpowers. While speaking out in opposition to the contention for world domination between both superpowers, Teng pointed to the Soviet Union as the most dangerous source of war.

The trip also furthered the cause of normal relations between the countries which are based upon two completely opposite social systems as well as friendship between the U.S. and Chinese peoples. This is in line with the Shanghai Communiqué signed during the Nixon visit in 1972 which laid out the basic differences between the two countries as well as points of unity.

DEEP IMPACT

"Its issuance," Teng stated, "accords not only with the common desire of our two peoples but also with the interests of the people of the world. And it has made a deep impact internationally." He underlined the progress that has been made toward normalization of relations between the two countries and strengthening of the ties between the two peoples.

"At present, a more important question confronts the Chinese and American peoples—that of the international situation. Our basic view is: there is great disorder under heaven and the situation is excellent. The basic contradictions in the world are sharpening daily. The factors for both revolution and war are clearly increasing. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution..."

Teng went on to point out the true nature

of "detente"—increased superpower contention. "On the other hand, the contention for world hegemony is intensifying and, strategically, Europe is the focus of this contention. Such continued contention is bound to lead to a new world war. This is independent of man's will." Referring to the Soviet Union, he added, "Today it is the country which most zealously preaches peace that is the most dangerous source of war."

Teng continued, warning the U.S. and the world's peoples that the policy of "detente" is based on nothing but "illusions." "Rhetoric about 'detente' cannot cover up the stark reality of the growing danger of war." In the face of this threat, Teng said the Chinese "consider that it is in the interest of the people of the world to point out the source and danger of war, dispel illusions of peace, fully arouse the people, make all preparations, unite with all the forces that can be united with and wage a tit-for-tat struggle."

"Hegemonism is not to be afraid of," he continued. "It is weak by nature. It bullies the soft and fears the tough. Its expansion in all parts of the world bears the seed of defeat."

FORD EVASIVE

Ford's reply, in contrast to the Chinese, was evasive. While promising to "oppose" hegemonism, in reality he reaffirmed U.S. commitment to its current policy of contention and collusion with the Soviet Union for control of the world.

Speaking of both China and the U.S., he stated that: "In pursuing our objectives, each of us will, of course, determine our policies and methods according to our differing positions in the world and our perceptions of our respective national interests..."

Reaction in the U.S. press was mixed. The U.S. News and World Report tried to paint a picture of China as a country relying on the U.S. to save them from the threat of Soviet aggression. However, the Chinese made clear, as they have always done, the importance of countries relying on their own efforts and unity of the oppressed countries in opposing the superpowers.

Other newspapers called the trip a "political campaign tactic" on the part of Ford as a way of boosting his dwindling popularity in Republican ranks. The New York Times noted that: "Trade could expand more rapidly, but is impeded more by China's emphasis on self-reliance and limited ability to pay with exports than by political factors." The Times obviously does not view economic self-reliance of a country as a "political factor."



CHAIRMAN MAO met President Ford, warned against illusion of "detente."

(Hsinhua photo)

ON THE LINE!

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS STRUGGLES FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY



GRAND JURY ATTACKS TAMPA MAID STRIKERS

Tampa, Fla.—A federal Grand Jury has been convened here to "investigate" the four month-old Tampa Maid strike. The incident which the government has used to precipitate the investigation is an "unsolved" bombing of the plant. Strikers and supporters believe that the company is responsible for the bombing, an old strike-breaking tactic.

The date set for the Grand Jury hearing is January 9. Several strikers and supporters have been subpoenaed to testify. The federal Grand Jury is a continuation of the House Un-American Activities (HUAC) hearings of the past. It has been used most recently against the anti-war movement and the American Indian movement as well as the labor movement.

The Tampa Maid plant is only one of many unorganized shrimp processing plants. The workers are mainly Latins. Breaking the strike is a key part of local ruling class strategy aimed at building Tampa into a new industrial city, where labor is cheap and workers' organizations non-existent.

Nationwide support for the workers and their fight against the Grand Jury is growing although the International Amalgamated Meat Cutters has not yet taken a stand against the investigation. There are beginning plans for a Southwide mobilization the week of the Grand Jury.

L.A. firing sparks walkout

East Los Angeles—Advanced Engine Company, a small manufacturer of chain saws has been hit by a strike. It was set off when the company fired Manuel Garcia for trying to organize a union. Forty-five out of the 60 workers walked-out on Oct. 6th.

The workers had called in United Steelworkers Local 1981, but since the strike started, the Local's leadership has sought to undermine the struggle. Business Rep. Mike Freedhof told strikers that they should rely wholly on the Labor Relations Board. He "forbid" them from seeking outside support.

Despite threats, workers are breaking with Freedhof's bureaucratic approach. One striker told *The Call*: "our low consciousness at the beginning of the strike didn't allow us to see through Freedhof's scab politics." Strikers have denounced I.W. Abel's "no-strike" policy. "The strike is the main weapon of the workers," another striker added. "Removing it leaves us defenseless."

The workers at Advanced Engine plan to spend their holiday season on the line.

Chicago caucus hits 'red-circling'

Chicago, Ill.—Stewart Warner will deny some 500 workers wage increases negotiated in a new contract approved Dec. 2. The company calls it "red-circling" and has already fingered 53 workers for immediate downgrading.

In a plant-wide meeting to discuss the contract, rank-and-file workers blew up against "red-circling" and against union bureaucrats of IBEW Local 1031 who sold out every major demand, including a cost-of-living clause and the removal of discriminatory labor grades for women. Bureaucrats also covered up for the company's wage cuts by claiming that many workers were getting "overpaid."

A campaign has already been launched against "red-circling" and women-only labor grades by the Fight for Unity caucus. In line with this support is being built to rehire Tom Farr, militant union representative and caucus member. Tom was fired in a move to get rank-and-file fighters off the negotiating committee and clear the way for this sell-out contract.

J.P. Stevens won't negotiate

Roanoke Rapids, N.C. — 15 months after winning a union election in the J.P. Stevens textile plant, the company has still refused to negotiate a contract with the 3,500 workers.

The Textile Workers of America (TWUA) waged an 11 year campaign to organize the Stevens plants, the second-largest textile monopoly in the country. After difficult struggle, which included the building of white and Black unity in the face of the company's racist anti-union campaign, the workers won the right to be represented by the TWUA at seven local Stevens plants. But the company has, for all intents and purposes, simply ignored the election. They realize a contract at Stevens will spark a tremendous upsurge in unionization throughout the southern textile industry.

Few workers, however, have any illusions about the courts forcing Stevens to negotiate.

Workers, supporters demand:

Stop Discrimination at Koppers!

Baltimore, MD. -- "Take the 'Kop' out of Koppers," "Stop unjust firings," shouted workers in front of Koppers' South Baltimore plant, Dec. 3.

The picket line, set up during the shift change, included fired and laid-off Koppers' workers, the Baltimore Fight Back Committee and Baltimore CLUW, the Coalition of Labor Union Women. The protest zeroed in on the company's unjust firings and exposed the role of union officials who refused to support either the demonstration or the demands. A special delegation of workers had gone earlier to union headquarters, IAM, Local 1784, but officials turned them away.

To discourage protest against worsening conditions, Koppers has fired some of the more outspoken workers. 20 out of a work force of 1,400 have gotten the axe over the past few months. Over three-quarters of them were young Black workers.

One of the clearest cases was the firing of Betty Robinson while she was on maternity leave. President of the Balti-

more chapter of CLUW, Betty has been a leading rank and file fighter, openly challenging Koppers' discriminatory practices. This fall Betty filed a grievance on maternity disability on behalf of herself and all female workers at Koppers. She pointed out that it was discriminatory not to pay women disability pay for the entire time they were disabled by child birth. A Caesarian birth disabled Betty for 10 weeks, but the Company pays only six weeks regardless of circumstances.

The company used a technicality to fire Betty, claiming she did not work the five days following the date she was physically able to work. The contract provides a 9-

month maternity leave. "I've fought for Black and white unity", Betty explained to co-workers, "since this is the key to a strong union. The company doesn't want us to unite -- they thrive on divisions. If I didn't tell it like it is and try to get people together, I wouldn't have been fired." Hundreds of Koppers workers signed petitions backing Betty.

Throughout these firings, the union has just stood by or stood with Koppers. A group of workers are running a slate in upcoming union elections with a program to make the union a democratic and fighting organization.



KOPPERS' STRIKERS on the picket line with Baltimore supporters.

AUSTIN PAPER MAILERS WIN UNIONIZATION DRIVE

Austin, Texas -- Workers at the Austin American Statesman have won their fight for union representation. This is a victory for workers at the Statesman and for all workers in the largely non-unionized Southwest. It is also a victory against a reactionary paper which has played a leading role in trying to keep central Texas workers out of trade unions.

Last month, Loaders and Inserters, fed up with low wages and rising prices, cuts in working hours and split shifts, began an

organizing drive which recently resulted in their affiliation with the International Mailers Union. The organizing drive, according to one organizer, "was an uphill battle all the way. We had to overcome a lot of anti-union sentiment and point out that this union would remain in the hands of the rank and file. A lot of people thought it would just be a dues collecting operation, but we told them that we were the ones who started the drive and we were going to run it after we won."

The Statesman responded to

the organizing drive with a barrage of anti-union propaganda and a false attempt to alter labor-management relations. One driver referred to the labor-management campaign as "a joke". He went on to say "you can't undo years of lousy conditions with a week-long smiling contest".

In a further effort to squash the organizing drive the Statesman resorted to threats, rumors, and bribery. "The company's real battle with the union," explained another organizer, "was going on behind closed doors. They would selectively call people into the office and tell them they were due a raise but couldn't get one until the union was defeated.

Despite illegal union busting tactics the workers persisted and voted the union in. As they prepare for their upcoming negotiations, Statesman workers are faced with two pressing tasks. They must continue to fight union busting attempts by strengthening rank and file control. They must also stand firm on their right to strike.

One driver told *The Call*: "the right to strike is a basic right because when it all comes down to it, our only weapon is our labor, and without our labor there is no newspaper and without that newspaper there's no profit for the owners. By hitting them in the pocket they'll take us seriously, that's the only language they know. The right to strike is the issue and if they think we won't put up a fight, they're making a big mistake. That goes for the International as well as the management here".

Another driver seemed to sum up the situation, "We organized because we had to, we saw we can't depend on the managers. If we signed a no strike clause, we would be right back to depending on the managers. We didn't go through all that organizing drive just to crawl together."

PROFITS SINK SHIP KILL 29 SAILORS

I sold a *Call* to a woman sailor named Doreen in East Chicago, Indiana. The city, known as "Steel City," is an unloading port for the huge ore ships that sail the Great Lakes. Doreen told me the story about the Edmund Fitzgerald, the ore ship that sank November 10, 1975, drowning all 29 men aboard.

Doreen explained that, "The ship was trying to save time by cutting across the lake in the storm rather than going around it. The captains get a big bonus based on tonnage per season. It's understood by the companies," she went on, "that they will take these short-cuts. There is no semi-alert status like in the navy where the men work with their life jackets on. When the Fitzgerald started to go over, the men were far from their jackets. She was cracked and taking on water when a 25-foot wave hit her."

As a recent inquiry has revealed, the Fitzgerald was loaded 3 feet deeper into the water than was considered safe in 1969—an extra 7,200 tons of iron. Plus no Coast Guard cutter even appeared on the scene until the day after the storm.

Sailors work until mid-December for only a 10% bonus. If they work until January they get an extra \$300. They are forced to work the dangerous winter months in order to support their families. Great Lakes sailors are on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for 9 months a year and make only \$10-12,000 a year.

I asked Doreen if the union fought these problems. "Are you kidding?" she replied. "I.W. Abel called us a bunch of 'dumb sailors.'" She told me about several rank and file leaders of Local 5000 of USWA who are strong fighters and trying to organize workers spread out on many ships. She agreed that the lack of militant communist leadership had held back the struggle for many years.

In many homes there are bereaved families this Christmas, but U.S. Steel keeps making thousands on every ship that makes it through the ice. As seamen of the Great Lakes say, "You know how it goes, first they take your money, then they take your clothes." Another line is needed: "Unless we organize they'll take our very lives."

FARMWORKERS STEP UP CALIFORNIA OFFENSIVE

With the passage of the California Agriculture Labor Relations Act (ALRA) in September, thousands of farmworkers stepped up their offensive to fight for representation by the United Farmworkers Union (UFW). The ALRA established the right of farmworkers to hold union elections.

The right to hold elections in the fields was in itself won only after years of struggle by UFW members and their supporters. Now the struggle has turned to a fight against open terror in the fields and injustice in the courts in order to make sure that the elections represent the aspirations of the workers.

In the wake of the first wave of ALRA elections, reporters from *The Call* went to the fields to see first-hand how the farmworkers and the UFW are carrying out this fight. The experiences of the workers with whom we spoke shows clearly that the growers are using the Teamsters Union, Immigration officials, the courts, police and the new Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) to try to crush the UFW and the farmworkers' movement once and for all.

NO ACCESS FOR UFW

For example, while UFW organizers have had no access to the fields to sign up workers on authorization cards, the Teamsters have had the run of the ranches. *The Call* talked with UFW supporters on the Sam Andrews ranch near Arvin-Lamont. They explained, "Those guards you see go everywhere on this ranch. You need a Teamster card to get in the barracks, to go to the dining hall, and to get on the bus to go to work in the morning."

CAPITOL STRIKERS FIGHT BACK AGAINST INJUNCTION

Hit with a government effort to break their strike through an injunction, workers at Capitol Packaging fought back Dec. 15 with a militant march through Melrose Park.

The injunction is the latest in a long series of government attacks in the more than five months since the strike began. Like the other attacks, it has failed to break the strikers' spirit. A series of marches and other mass events are planned to build up support to challenge the injunction.

The target of the Dec. 15 march was the nearby Alberto Culver plant. Alberto Culver is the corporation that owns Capitol Packaging. More than 100 people marched on a rainy, cold Monday afternoon, then held a protest rally facing the Alberto Culver plant offices.

On a related front, the strikers won a clear victory in the case of Angelo Claudio. Claudio is a Mexican worker who had been arrested on the picket line and threatened with deportation. The outcries and support of his fellow strikers and strike supporters won his release and stay of deportation. He will be permitted to file for citizenship papers.

There was bad news in another court action. At the coroner's inquest into the murder of the union local's vice-president, Dave Watson, the testimony of strikers who witnessed the deed was brushed aside. The scab trucker who ran Watson over with his truck, crossing the picket line, was let off completely free. Even the \$25 traffic ticket the scab had gotten earlier was dropped. It seems that murder on behalf of the company isn't a crime.

Another outrageous attack by the government on the strikers is the injunction. Only four workers are allowed to picket at each of the two gates. Supporters of the strike—called "outsiders" by the company—are barred from picketing or being within 100 feet of the pickets. This is aimed at isolating the strikers and weakening them. Alone, the strikers are an easier target for the company. United with supporters all over the area, the strikers are strong.

It would be easier for the strikers to fight back against the company's and

Farmworkers in Santa Maria, Porterville, and Lamont told of being beaten, or seeing others beaten by Teamster goons or sheriffs. The main organizer in Santa Maria, Paulino Pacheco, has been jumped twice by Teamster goons since the start of the latest drive. The second attack was met by Pacheco's fellow-workers, armed with machetes. One of them told us about organizing for the UFW, "We must do everything secretly in the fields; the growers don't even know about it."

Besides the Teamsters, the farmworkers have had to face the threat of immigration raids which were carried out both before and after elections at the request of the growers. At a ranch in Santa Maria, the Immigration Service carried out a raid a half-hour before the election. The workers told us, "The Teamsters were right there with the 'migra' pointing out people to be deported." (The recent change in official UFW policy at the September Convention to oppose deportations and organize undocumented workers lays a basis for opposing these INS attacks.)

Of the more than 140 election victories by the UFW, only a handful have been made "official" by ALRB certification. Following elections at two ranches, the farmworkers themselves went to the state capital and sat in at the ALRB offices. "The growers and the board were together," a worker told us, "so the workers went up there themselves

government's attacks if the union officials would support the strikers instead of helping the company. The part of the injunction that prohibits strike supporters from picketing, for example, was requested at the court hearing not by the company, but by the union local's secretary-treasurer!

At a recent union meeting, the local president turned a deaf ear to the proposal that the union organize a strike support committee in each plant where the local has members. Six months into the strike, the local's bureaucrats have hardly lifted a finger to build support for it anywhere.

The union dues-eaters also worked hand in hand with the police and the city government in blocking the first march to Alberto Culver, set for Dec. 8. When the strikers wouldn't quit but set the march again for the following week, the union bureaucrats tricked and manipulated the marchers into leaving the scene before the workers at Alberto Culver finished their shift and could come out to join the rally.

Much as the union officials grumble about "outsiders" and "communists" the fact is these "outsiders" and communists have supported the strike, while the union bureaucrats have mainly tried to wreck it. Groups like the Workers Solidarity Committee, as well as the October League, have not only picketed for the past four months but also leafleted other plants, and unemployment and welfare offices, spreading the word of the strike and building support for it.

The Capitol strikers are organizing a delegation to participate in the nationwide Fight-Back Conference Dec. 27-28 in Chicago. They plan to deliver a message of solidarity and to exchange experiences with everyone there.

One of the advantages of forming a nationwide fight-back organization has shown up in the course of the strike. There is another Capitol Packaging plant in Atlanta, Georgia. There, the Atlanta Workers Committee To Fight Back passed out a letter from the Capitol workers in Chicago to the Capitol workers in Atlanta, asking for their support.

It's a small step, but it shows the way to get united and strong.



LIVELY CHICAGO MARCH mobilized 500 people in support of farmworkers' organizing efforts. (Call photo).

and made them certify it."

In three of the most important elections—Gallo Wineries, Western Growers Assoc., and Egg City—close to 3,000 workers have been waiting out hearings for over two months. Their votes were impounded at the request of the growers.

Despite intimidation, fascist attacks, and elections rigged with the help of the ALRB, the UFW has won a majority of the elections. Now, however, in order to prevent the UFW from actually signing contracts, the growers are firing thousands of farmworkers from the ranches where UFW victories have been won. Growers are replacing them with anti-union crews.

The UFW leadership's first response was not to mobilize the ranks of farmworkers to fight these attacks but rather to concentrate on a campaign to "dismiss Walter Kintz (chairman of the ALRB) and replace him with a general counsel and staff which will enforce the law fairly and courageously."

Thousands of farmworkers, out of work because they voted for the UFW or were cheated out of election victories, are demanding that the union take militant action. Farmworkers told *The Call*, "We're in court every day and we don't know what's going on." When asked what they would do if the growers didn't sign contracts and

rehire the fired workers, they replied, "Strike everywhere!"

Responding to the rank-and-file demands for action, the UFW called for a march during the week of December 14-20 under the slogan "Huelga hasta los contratos!" (Strike until the contract!)

The farmworkers themselves have seen that throughout the history of organizing in the fields, no "good laws," "fair judges," or "making the law work" can bring "peace" between the growers and the workers. All over California, farmworkers have fought off Teamsters, mobilized for mass demonstrations, and held strike lines to gain victories. Victories have been won by constantly fighting back against the attacks of the Teamsters, police and private fascist gangs hired by the growers.

Now, more than ever, the capitalists are making every effort to try to prevent greater unity and organization of the working class, to weaken and smash the fight-back against the crisis. The farmworkers' movement is in the front lines of the national fight-back movement, in head-on struggle against the most reactionary agents of the ruling class. They are fighting to organize the unorganized in one of the most oppressed sectors of the working class, and are fighting for the rights of oppressed national minority workers.

AT CALIFORNIA ORIGINALS 'WE WILL FIGHT AS ONE'

Gardena, Cal.—On the 9th of October, 290 workers at California Originals went out on strike and have been out ever since. California Originals is a manufacturer of ceramic pottery, lamp bases, ash trays, etc. and employs approximately 500 workers. Close to 90% of the strikers are women, the majority Mexican, while some are Puerto Rican, Cuban and white workers.

Members of Local 376 of the International Brotherhood of Pottery and Allied Workers Union struck over the oppressive working conditions and the miserable wages they receive. Some women work at ovens which reach temperatures higher than 350 degrees, while others handle toxic chemicals and materials, without adequate safety equipment. There is no medical insurance and most workers get the minimum \$2.10 an hour wage. No seniority system exists at California Originals.

Contract demands include: a \$3.00/hr. minimum wage, a seniority system and a plantwide safety committee.

William D. Bailey, owner of California Originals, has told the press that he will do anything to win this battle. He has brought Vietnamese "refugees" across the picket-lines to scab.

The L.A. County Sheriff's Department has brutalized strikers to try to break their

militant resistance. On the 22nd of November, 11 striking women were arrested when they tried to defend co-worker Aida Lemus, who was being brutally 'hamhandled' by Sheriff's Deputies. In another incident, a woman picketer was toppled over when a company man crashed his van through the picket line.

At the crucial early stages of the strike, the union representative, Jorge Mendivil, tried to discourage the strikers by only pointing to the difficulties. One of the workers' first moves to strengthen their ranks was to remove Mendivil. Right afterwards, the company told the new president it would reach a settlement only on the condition that the more militant leaders be fired. The strikers made it clear to the local leadership that they would "fight as one, and win as one, with or without his help."

Ruben Arzate, secretary of Local 376, summed it up for *The Call* in this manner: "The courts, government commissions and the police are all at the service of the company. We are fighting for our rights."

Support for Local 376 has been growing. Several groups, including C.A.S.A. and more recently L.A. Labor Unity Organization have lent support, and Mario Bobadilla of Longshoreman's Local 13 has pledged whatever help his local can give.

COMMUNIST YOUTH GET ORGANIZED



A new organization of revolutionary youth has been born. The Communist Youth Organization (CYO) held its founding convention in Chicago last month bringing more than 200 young people together around a revolutionary line and program of struggle.

Those attending the convention were mainly working class youth from across the country. Minority youth made up over 50% of the conferees.

Through discussion and debate they were able to unite around a statement of unity, a general program and the election of a leading body. A number of resolutions were adopted on questions ranging from busing for school integration, to the international situation.

The Unity Statement, which was adopted with near unanimity describes the new organization as a "national organization of communist youth dedicated to revolution." It states: "We stand for socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat as a transition to a communist, or classless, society."

The Statement singled out imperialism, led by the two superpowers (the U.S. and the Soviet Union) as the main enemy of the world's people. It took a stand against the threat of new imperialist war and for the right of self-determination of all oppressed nations.

The multi-national makeup of the CYO could be seen in the election of the 12 members of the steering committee of which 7 are national minorities. Included here are chairman Roy Smith of Boston and vice-chairman Marja Wessels of Los Angeles.

Smith, a member of the October League and an activist in the struggle against school segregation in Boston gave the keynote speech at the conference in which he stressed the need for the CYO to be an organization which integrates itself closely with the struggles of the working class. The CYO chairman pointed to the difficult work that the members faced in the future and that careful and thoughtful study of Marxism-Leninism was vitally necessary.

Solidarity messages were also delivered by October League Chairman Michael Klonsky and a representative of the newly formed Canadian Communist League (ML). The OL initiated the CYO and played the leading role in setting the political direction at the conference.

In an interview with *The Call*, Smith said that while the CYO had close fraternal relations with the October League and would unite to support the new Marxist-Leninist party when it is built, that the organization would have to develop its own independence and initiative as well. "It is of key importance," said Smith, "to have a broader and more independent character,

in order to deal with the special problems of the youth. But it must have the closest possible unity with the new communist party, the leader of the whole working class."

Smith pointed to the consolidation of the new organization around the unity principles as the main job the leadership faces. He said that the struggle for "jobs for youth" would be the main campaign taken up by the CYO.

The Jobs for Youth Campaign was adopted by a resolution which grew out of the workshop on jobs. The resolution calls for the mobilization of unemployed and working class youth in militant actions which hit at the extremely high rate of youth unemployment. It says: "We demand jobs for every young person in America with no layoffs for older people..." The resolution says, "The Jobs for Youth work must be linked to the fight against imperialist wars, started by and for the capitalists to make more profit and kill us off."

The resolution also called for the campaign to link itself to the struggles against racial discrimination, cutbacks in education, police repression and deportations which are all related to rising unemployment and the nature of the system that causes it.

One of the most controversial issues

taken up at the conference was the question of busing for school integration. The resolution which passed calls for support for school busing for integration and links this struggle to the historic fight against all forms of national oppression. It calls on CYO members to "build unity between nationalities of young working people by showing how this fight for minority rights is in the interest of white youth and link this to the larger struggle we are all waging to end this system."

The resolution also sharply criticized those forces who called themselves communists, but who took a chauvinist stand towards the minority struggles against school segregation. The resolution met opposition from representatives of Worker's Viewpoint, Puerto Rican Revolutionary Worker's Organization (PPRWO) and a member of the February First Movement (FFM) who formed a small opposition bloc at the conference. Representatives of this bloc spoke against nearly every resolution passed by the body and even came



TASKS OF CYO were explained by the m

THE POLITICS OF WAR

A Communist View

We are living in an era where both war and revolution are the order of the day. The world is in a state of great turbulence and unrest and no matter how badly the people may want peace, unless the causes of war are eliminated, war will continue to be a reality. As the Chinese expression goes: "The trees want peace, but the wind will not subside."

Communists have always been the most outspoken opponents of war. But our opposition to war is different from that of the pacifists and of the ruling classes, who commonly can be heard speaking about a "generation of peace" and an "era of detente."

Unlike the pacifists, communists don't oppose all wars. They deal with each war separately. Clausewitz, one of the most famous writers on the philosophy and history of war, said: "War is the continuation of politics by other means." Clausewitz drew this dictum after careful study of the history of wars following the period of the Napoleonic wars, which were wars of national conquest.

Marxism bases its view of war on this dictum, that war is the continuation of politics by other (i.e., violent) means. History shows that wars are divided into two different types—just and unjust. Just wars are those that are waged to liberate classes, nations or countries from oppression and exploitation. Unjust wars are those waged

to conquer and enslave others.

Examples of just wars were the revolutionary wars waged by the workers and people of Russia and later China and other countries to overthrow feudalism and tsarism as well as capitalism in order to build socialism. They were wars fought to end the long history of domination and exploitation of the working people. Another example is the just war waged by the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples against U.S. imperialism and aggression towards their countries by foreign powers.

The Second World War also became a just war waged by the people of the world against the forces of fascism and aggression even though it began as an inter-imperialist rivalry. The victory over fascism in WWII was a severe blow to international imperialism. It was a struggle that was led by the working class and socialist forces and was fought in defense of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, which was also the focal point of the fascist assault.

An example of an unjust war was World War I where both sides fought a war for the redivision of the world among the different groups of imperialists, using the working people of all countries to carry out their dirty work.

LIVING IN ERA OF IMPERIALISM

We are living in the era of imperialism. It is an era which is marked by the constant struggle among the "great powers" for colonies and markets. Imperialism, which is capitalism developed to its most advanced stage, has developed its productive forces to such a level that its drive for profits and markets can no longer be contained within its own national borders. The people of the world are faced with the choice of either going over to socialism or of suffering endlessly from the destruction and death caused by the armed struggle of the big powers for the artificial preservation of capitalism through imperialist war.

As long as imperialism exists we will have wars of the World War I type as well as just, revolutionary wars. The situation can be compared to the period of slavery when slaves waged heroic rebellions and wars of emancipation. At the same time, the different group of slave-owners

also fought each other to conquer each other and redivide their holdings.

The question of who "started" the war is of no significance in determining the just or unjust character of it. If the slaves were the first to lash out against the slave-owners, their struggle was still a just and heroic one. On the other hand, no matter which slave owner attacked first, the war between them was an unjust war of plunder.

The imperialist powers generally use the rhetoric of "liberation" to describe their wars of conquest. "Liberation" was Hitler's cry when he marched into Poland. This was also the slogan under which the Japanese invaded China in the 1930's. When the U.S. invaded Indochina they claimed they were "keeping the world safe for democracy." The present military occupation of Eastern Europe by the Soviet social-imperialists is being carried out under the banner of "defense of socialism."

That is why we cannot be misled by demagogy and rhetoric but must examine the question of war concretely, basing ourselves on scientific investigation. As they have historically done, the biggest of the imperialist "great" powers are again preparing for another imperialist war, an unjust war for a new redivision of the world. They are stockpiling massive amounts of weapons of the nuclear and conventional types. They are increasing their military budgets and the size of their armies. Again they are carrying out these preparations under the rhetoric of "detente."

This new war threat is a continuation of imperialist and social-imperialist politics "by other means." Everywhere in the world today the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, are contending and trying to forge new alignments so that they can go into the war stronger than the other.

The imperialists are also waging a propaganda campaign among the people of their own countries based on national chauvinism and phony "patriotism" in order to gain enough support from among the people to fight another war of plunder for them. In this country the campaign is taking the form of the "Bicentennial" campaign.

Everywhere in the world where there is conflict, the

out in open opposition to the founding of the CYO itself.

The reason for this opposition could be seen in a leaflet handed out by Worker's Viewpoint and Revolutionary Worker's League (RWL) outside the meeting which termed the present period in the U.S. as a society "pregnant with revisionism."

Calling themselves the "revolutionary wing" these organizations told the CYO members that they were "too backwards" theoretically to form such an organization. They also claimed that the CYO could not be built until the party was formed.

DEFEATISM DEFEATED

Time after time the views of this little grouping were overwhelmingly defeated by the body, who while affirming the need to raise their political level, opposed the defeatist view of the "revolutionary wing."

Over the objection of this wing, the CYO adopted a resolution on the international situation which pointed to the two superpowers as the main enemy and

cause of war. The opposition wing argued that the governments of the Third World countries, such as Iran, should be singled out for equal attack in the resolution.

All in all, the position of this opposition group was seen by the majority of delegates as "pessimistic and defeatist." Through the course of the conference, they became increasingly isolated in the debate and were defeated. The young organization got its first taste of ideological struggle and was able to stand united and defend the basic principles of the CYO.

A statement on equality for women was adopted at the conference vowing support for the struggle of democratic rights for women, which the statement said, "must be linked with the struggle of the working class..." The resolution supported the Equal Rights Amendment and called for an end to welfare and social service cut-backs. The conference also demanded the release of Cheryl Todd and Dessie X Woods, two young Black women in Georgia who are on trial for murder after defending themselves from a racist rape attack. The resolution also opposed forced sterilization and placed the main focus of its women's work on organizing working women in the workplace.

FOR FIGHT-BACK

The CYO called for support for the upcoming National Fight-Back Conference and participation in it from youth throughout the country. A workshop on the role of youth in the fight-back will be held at the national conference under the leadership of the CYO.

Another resolution passed by the CYO which is of great importance was "Basing the CYO in the Shops." It called for increased work in the factories and a basing of the CYO among the workers. The resolution called for the setting up of CYO factory committees and linking the CYO campaigns closely to the movement of the workers, "including progressive caucuses, and organizations like CLUW, Fight-Back Committees, and the October League."

The conference ended on a strong note of unity with the singing of the "Internationale," the anthem of the international communist movement. The hundreds of young communists returned to their cities to get down to the work of building the CYO among the masses.

For more information about the CYO, write: CYO, Box 5698, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

Building *Call/EI Clarin* networks in the factories across the nation is a key task in the campaign initiated by the October League to build a weekly Marxist-Leninist newspaper. Discussions at the November *Call* Conference in Chicago brought out the importance of the plant distribution networks which will serve as a basic part of the scaffolding for the new party.

The conference workshop on factory networks centered on questions of why we concentrate on organizing in the factories, what a *Call* network should accomplish, and

"In the past few months we've made tremendous advances. Besides factory-gate sales, we distribute over 40 *Calls* in the first few days of the month inside the plant. We have a regular *Call* discussion group where we study Marxism-Leninism and apply it to the conditions in the shop. Workers in the group now take *Calls* in numbers and have become 'agents' in building distribution networks in the different departments, collecting information and writing for *The Call*. From building the network, we have consolidated the leadership of a caucus and

Report from the Call Conference

BUILDING THE CALL IN THE FACTORIES

how to go about initiating and strengthening secret distribution networks.

Participants spoke from their experience in beginning to use *The Call/EI Clarin* inside the plant. They pointed to lessons they had learned about the need to rely on a communist newspaper as a "collective organizer" in all aspects of factory work, in unionizing, in building caucuses, and in winning workers to Marxism-Leninism and the October League.

GATE SALES INSUFFICIENT

"We used to sell *The Call* only at the gates," explained one participant, whose practice in many ways summed up the advances being made in factory work throughout the country. "The paper was popular," he explained, "over 10% of the workers at the plant bought it every month, but we never discussed articles or systematically took up the need to study Marxism-Leninism. We tended to see our work in the union as separate from the distribution of the newspaper."

"While we initiated struggle to build a caucus and had developed close ties with a number of workers, we had not yet consolidated this work. We had not yet brought workers into the ranks of the communist movement or developed an organizational form to unite the more advanced workers within the shop. In analyzing our work, studying Lenin's *What is to be Done?*, we began to get a firmer grasp of the role of a Marxist-Leninist newspaper, to see the link between the tasks of party-building and those of caucus-building.

have trained workers in Marxism, bringing them actively into the communist movement. Should the people who initiated the network get fired or laid off, the network will not disappear."

Other examples reflected similar advances. Sales in one East Chicago steel mill went up to 100 after 2 months of struggle to distribute *The Call* to fellow workers. One woman worker in the phone company started reading *The Call* with other workers and within a few months had a study circle and a network of 7 workers who distributed over 50 papers monthly in their departments. In some union caucuses, *The Call* is openly distributed and discussed, and a caucus newsletter in Denver recently reprinted *Call* articles.

BROADEN MARXISM'S INFLUENCE

By correctly using the paper in plant work, we broaden the influence of Marxism-Leninism among the masses and strengthen the leadership of the workers movement. In this way, we will be able to train and recruit large numbers of workers to the ranks of the communist party.

Distribution networks are key links between a communist party and the masses of working people.

These networks must necessarily be secret, because the bosses in the factories and the imperialists as a class stop at nothing to destroy the workers' organization, aiming their attacks particularly at the advanced workers and the communists. While secret to the capitalists, however, the networks

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 14)



Chairman, Roy Smith. (Call photo)

two superpowers fan the flames and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in order to expand their spheres of influence. The latest example is in Angola, where the U.S. and especially the USSR are both arming different liberation groups to make civil war against each other. Behind these superpower adventures can be seen the drive to "redivide the world" which takes place through imperialist war.

Again communists stand opposed to these war preparations. But unlike the pacifists and liberal war opponents, we know full well that a revolutionary war is needed if the threat of imperialist war is to be ended. If the two imperialist superpowers launch a new world war, they will also be forced to wage war against their own people in order to bring them into line. The threat of war represents an attack on the democratic rights of the people of the U.S. and the Soviet Union and on their living standards.

On the question of a third world war our attitude must be two-sided. First, we stand against it; secondly, we are not afraid of it. The First World War, which caused tremendous suffering and destruction, was also followed by the birth of socialism in the Soviet Union. Although this revolution was later reversed, it marked a great and historic advance for the people of the world. The Second World War was followed by the victory of socialism in a host of countries. The aggression against Indochina led to the victory of the national democratic revolutions in those countries.

If the superpowers launch a new world war, it will only further their own collapse. If we prepare ourselves and have a correct stand towards the new imperialist war threat and are not taken in by the "detente" rhetoric of the superpowers, we will be in a strong position to oppose the war on a revolutionary basis.

If we seize the time and get prepared; if we build our organizations, from the working class party to the mass organizations of the people under revolutionary leadership, we will be able to turn the imperialist war into a just war of the working class and the people against imperialism. The final victory of this just revolutionary war will put an end to war once and for all.

Letters

From Germany

Dear Friends,

A few weeks ago I found in a political bookshop here in Germany an issue of *The Call*. You must know that information about the class struggle in the U.S. is very rare, although sometimes we can read about it in *Roter Morgen*, central organ of the KPD (M-L). But all the bourgeois newspapers are very silent, doing their lackey job to tell the German people that the U.S. is the freest country in the world.

To improve my knowledge about what's happening in the U.S., please send me *The Call*.

Kurt,
Klausdorf, W. Germany

A wedding gift

Dear Comrades,

We want to donate this \$40 that was raised at our wedding reception for *The Call/EI Clarin*.

Building a proletarian family is linked to the tasks of building a weekly Bolshevik newspaper, building a new Marxist-Leninist party and building a nationwide fight-back. In our movement as in our marriage, we must struggle for greater unity—and surely we shall achieve victory!

In Solidarity,
Friends from California



Harassing The Call

Ever since we started selling *The Call* at Withrow High School we have had nothing but harassment by the police and administration of the school. We started out with a leaflet which contained a reprint of the article "Youth Demand Jobs" and returned the next day to sell the paper. We hadn't been there more than a few minutes before I was arrested by officer Warren Rogers.

In the principal's office I was treated to hours of sermons about how I shouldn't sell *The Call* at Withrow because "These children can't understand it." But they were really afraid that they would understand it. Even during lunch hour, my selling partners sold over twenty copies of the paper. We have been back almost every week since, and sales have constantly increased. In fact, as I was being arrested, a group of Black and white students came running up and bought a copy of the paper right under the cop's nose. Some of them worked on the local Anti-Repression Day program in December.

The police and the school administration have good reason to be afraid of the youth at Withrow being exposed to revolutionary ideas. There has been a real history of struggle at that school. During the rebellions in 1968, Black students demonstrated at the school and conducted a successful boycott in demanding a Black studies program and more lenient school regulations. Today as these gains are being stripped away and the youth graduating from Withrow find no jobs, their resistance is growing again.

There have been many "minor" disturbances at Withrow in the past two years, including protests over the school board's racist quota program which put a ceiling on minority hiring and removed many Black teachers from the schools where they had developed the respect of the students.

On Dec. 8 I was busted again. They accused me of criminal trespassing even though I was standing on the sidewalk. We are fighting this in court but most important we are keeping up our efforts to get the paper to the students at Withrow. Every act of harassment has helped our sales and several students are now selling the newspapers inside the school. The "children who can't understand your paper" are going to be teaching the principal and his watchdogs some lessons.

In Solidarity,
John Gemmill, Cincinnati, Ohio

TAKING UP THE CALL



"COUNTRIES WANT INDEPENDENCE, NATIONS WANT LIBERATION, PEOPLE WANT REVOLUTION."

PEACE COUNCIL AWARDS MASTER

It was a case of the dog decorating its master when the World Peace Council awarded its "Gold Medal of Peace" November 27 to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet revisionist, social-imperialist chief.

The award of the Council's highest prize came at a time when the USSR's role in provoking and instigating civil war in Angola was prominent in the news. By having the Council award a "peace" prize to Brezhnev at this time, the Soviet leadership seem to have hoped to cover up their own warlike, aggressive nature.

In so doing, they further uncovered the nature of the World Peace Council. Since it was taken over by the USSR in 1965, the Council has turned from a genuine, independent force for peace into a propaganda instrument for Soviet social-imperialist aggression.

The Council was recently in the news as host for the Havana Conference on Puerto Rican Independence, held in September. The event was an effort to divert the Puerto Rican independence movement onto the track of dependence on Soviet social-imperialism.

SAVAGE ZIONIST RAIDS IN LEBANON

Thirty Israeli Zionist planes savagely attacked villages and Palestinian refugee camps throughout Lebanon on Dec. 3, killing 57 and injuring 110 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

In Nabatigah refugee camp, a primary school was hit. In Kharbat Toul village, every single home was destroyed.

Commenting on the attacks, Zoheir Mohsin, Chief of the military department of the PLO said that the barbaric aggression indicated Israel's frustration at the mass support for the Palestinians internationally, and the U.N.'s decision to debate the Mideast question in January.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa stated that "The enemy's barbarous acts will not shake the determination of the Palestinian revolution, nor will it destroy the unity between the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

In other developments of the Palestinian struggle Ezzedine Kalak, representative of the PLO in Paris, formally denied in a radio broadcast, the theory being advanced in certain American quarters that the PLO intends to recognize the state of Israel.

He recalled that the attitude of the PLO was settled by the political program adopted during the 12th session of the Organization, held in Cairo in 1974. He also denied the existence of contacts between the PLO and Israel, reminding the audience that "for Israel and the Zionist movement there are no Palestinian people, we are just ghosts to the state of Israel."

LATIN AMERICANS DEFEND SEA RIGHTS

The Mexican navy seized four U.S. fishing boats which intruded in its waters in December. The action was part of a campaign to keep the fleets of the world's big fishing countries from destroying the shrimp crop off the Mexican coast.

Mexico, along with numerous Latin American countries, has been active in demanding the 200-mile territorial limit off its shores.

El Salvador, a Central American country, has also fought for this demand, and recently accused Soviet and Polish ships of invading its waters. A Salvadorean Naval commander denounced the presence of these ships, calling them "floating factories for fish and shrimp" in El Salvador's territorial waters.



ENVER HOXHA, LEADER of the Albanian people in the anti-fascist war thirty-one years ago, and in the construction of socialism today.

31st Anniversary of Albanian Liberation

"Socialism cannot be safeguarded without the steady consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat," said Qirjako Mihali on behalf of the Albanian Party of Labor Central Committee at a meeting to mark two great historical events in that country's history.

The meeting, held in Tirana November 28, commemorated the 63rd anniversary of Albanian national independence and the 31st anniversary of liberation from fascist occupation.

Mihali noted: "The history of our 31-year struggle for the construction of socialism shows that a people, even of a small country, when led by a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, are capable of building soc-

ialism even under the conditions of savage encirclement by the imperialists and revisionists and of defending the proletarian dictatorship through uninterrupted class struggles."

Albania is about to embark on its sixth five-year plan. These economic plans, made on the basis of the needs of the masses of people, have led to tremendous advances in industry, agriculture, transportation, science and culture.

As the Albanian newspaper People's Daily stated in greeting the anniversary, "Poverty-stricken and backward Albania has become a flourishing socialist state with modern industry and collectivized agriculture."

ITALIAN WORKERS FIGHT BACK

Rome, Dec. 13, 1975 (Hsinhua)—About ten million working people in Italy staged strikes, demonstrations and rallies yesterday to back their demands for jobs and a new policy for the development of the southern part of the country.

Among the strikers were workers of various industries of the country including machine, construction, chemical, textile, food and electricity, as well as farm laborers and tenant-farmers from the south. The industrial workers struck for eight hours, while the farm laborers and tenant-farmers for 24 hours. A general strike was held on the same day in Naples of Napoli Province, bringing all the factories, shops, schools and administration offices of the city to a closedown and the communications to a halt partially.

There was also a massive demonstration in Naples yesterday which was attended by some 300,000 people coming from all parts of the country.

With red flags, placards and streamers in hand, the demonstrators, comprised of workers, farmers, students, citizens and the unemployed, marched through downtown areas and then held a mass rally in Plebiscito Square.

Italy is still in a serious economic crisis, with the unemployment rate increasing daily. The situation in the south is even worse. 65% of the 1.25 million jobless people are from the south.

CHINESE FILMS SHOWN AT FESTIVAL

This year's Florence Film Festival in Italy included a number of revolutionary films from China, as well as the usual assortment of European films.

The feature film "Sparkling Red Star," depicting an episode in China's revolutionary war, won a great deal of critical acclaim, while a documentary on educated youth going out to work in the countryside was very popular among the Italian students.

HISTORIC MOMENT IN LAOTIAN REVOLUTION

The beginning of December marked a historic turn in the revolutionary struggle of the people of Laos. The All-Laos Congress of People's Representatives met December 1 and 2 to abolish the monarchy and establish the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

These developments signified that the national-democratic revolution in Laos have won nation-wide victory under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The birth of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos testifies to the strength of the revolutionary trend in the world.

Following the Congress, it was announced that Souphanouvong would act as President of the Republic and Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly. Kaysone Phomvihane will be the new Prime Minister.

The Laotian people have sacrificed much to win this victory. For many years, U.S. imperialism carpet-bombed the country, trying to use it as a lever in its war of aggression across Indochina. But the people of Laos united in the face of this barbaric enemy, and finally defeated the U.S. Although Laos is a country of only 3 million and is comprised of several nationalities, the unity of the whole Laotian people made their armed struggle against the U.S. invincible.

Now the Soviet superpower is trying to penetrate Indochina on the heels of the U.S. defeat. But the determination for liberation shown by the Laotian people is proof that any superpower which tries to dominate Laos will be doomed to defeat.

U.S. TROOPS MUST LEAVE KOREA

"U.S. troops must withdraw from south Korea; this is an irrepressible demand of the time, says an article in the Korean newspaper Rodong Sinmun.

The statement is a reflection of the growing mass struggle of the Korean people against U.S. domination, against the fascist Pak regime, and for the reunification of north and south Korea. The article further points to the resolution of the U.N.'s recent 30th General Assembly which calls for the dismantling of the "U.N. Command" and the removal of all foreign troops.

Even though this resolution has been passed at the United Nations, the U.S. has yet to take a single step in the direction of withdrawing its 60,000 troops.

At the same time, the fascist dictator, Pak Jung Hi, has been trying to shore up his crisis-ridden regime by unleashing new fascist attacks and "emergency decrees" against the people. Recently 150 people were arrested for their opposition to the fascist laws and their support for peaceful reunification of the country. Of these, 25 people stood up in the courtroom and continued to denounce the fascist regime, face-to-face with its officials. Even though Pak has threatened long prison sentences for these 25, a new wave of mass protests is breaking out across south Korea.


FASCIST TERROR CONTINUES IN SPAIN

The struggle against "Francoism without Franco" is mounting in Spain.

Despite the attempt of King Juan Carlos to portray his regime as a "liberalization" of the old fascist state, the actions of the police prove otherwise.

On December 3, students protesting the attacks of the government at the University of Madrid were met by riot-equipped police and their reinforcements. Several students were wounded in the battle, and a large number arrested against the backdrop of anti-fascist slogans all over the university's walls.

The same day, Luis Lopez de Guerenio, an 18 year-old Basque activist in the ETA organization, was gunned down by police in San Sebastian.



Clarite

From the World Press

Soviet social-imperialism "is responsible for the civil war" in Angola, notes a commentary published in the latest issue of the weekly "Clarite et L'Exploite," organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium.

For many years the Angolan people have fought for their national independence. All the three Angolan liberation movements took part in the people's war against the Portuguese colonialists.

Angola "is a stake in the rivalry of the two superpowers." From the time of colonialism, U.S. imperialism "had its say through the Portuguese government." And now it is Soviet social-imperialism which "is intriguing in Angola and is doing this in a criminal manner."

Otherwise, the commentary asks, how can the following questions be explained: "Why is the Soviet Union providing one Angolan liberation movement with more arms today than in the period of resistance against the Portuguese colonialists?" Why do Soviet ships "transport these arms to be used against the other two resistance movements?" Why do Russian diplomatic officials and other personnel "go to Zaire and Uganda to plot intrigues and conspiracies?"

The commentary stresses, "It is in the interests of the Angolan patriots to live together in harmony." The three Angolan liberation movements "obviously have more reasons for living together in harmony than for contesting with each other." It is Soviet social-imperialism that "provoked the civil war and killing" in Angola. Whenever an agreement was reached with the support of the Organization of African Unity, the superpower sabotaged it unscrupulously.

Indonesia Grabs Timor U.S. Gov't Is Behind It

The expansionist and reactionary Suharto regime in Indonesia was further exposed last month when it mounted an open invasion of East Timor, and took control there. The invasion came only two weeks after the tiny Democratic Republic of East Timor had declared its independence from Portugal.

While Indonesia has been initiating aggressive assaults on the border garrisons in East Timor since mid-November, the Dec. 7 invasion represents Suharto's most open act yet of colonial aggression. It is an effort by Indonesia to step into the shoes of Timor's former colonial oppressor, Portugal.

As usual, one of the two superpowers is lurking behind the scenes. In this case, it is U.S. imperialism, whose leading representative, President Ford, visited Indonesia to confer with Suharto only 12 hours prior to the invasion. His press secretary, Ron Nessen, claimed that the president discussed East Timor "in very general terms" with Suharto, but that the Indonesian ruler had not informed him of plans for "any

specific action."

Western military sources said that the warships used in the invasion were U.S.-supplied. The area is a major strategic hotspot in the contention between the two superpowers. East Timor lies in the Indian Ocean where the giant war fleets of the U.S. and the Soviet Union roam at will. The nearby region of Malaysia has long been a storm center of revolutionary struggle. Added to this, the recent defeats of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina and the weakening position of Portuguese colonialism have given new sparks to the revolutionary flames.

The people of East Timor have waged a protracted struggle for national independence. They have been a Portuguese colony for 400 years. Last June, thousands of peasants took part in seizures and occupation of the giant coffee plantations, and under the leadership of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRETILIN), opposed efforts to integrate their country into Indonesia. FRETILIN was set up in 1974 as the only political party which called for national independence.



dence.

Through revolutionary struggle, independence from Portugal was finally won, and the Democratic Republic was declared, following the defeat of an attempted coup by the pro-Indonesian Democratic Union of Timor in August. The FRETILIN-led Timor government adopted an anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist stand as well as a foreign policy based on non-alignment and opposition to any foreign military bases on East Timor soil.

The invasion of East Timor also had its repercussions in other countries. Portugal immediately

severed relations with Indonesia in protest with President Francisco da Costa Gomes charging that invasion "brutally altered the process of decolonization." Portugal declared that it could not accept the integration of Timor with Indonesia.

Australia, which lies 300 miles to the south, was also accused of being involved in the invasion. Labor Party leader Gough Whitlam charged that certain forces in Australia encouraged the Indonesian military action by publicly branding FRETILIN as "a communist movement."

The invasion also took place

at the time when independence forces from South Molucca were taking actions against Dutch and Indonesian colonialism of that island in the Indonesian archipelago.

The leadership of FRETILIN appealed for world support and opposition to Indonesian aggression. They also charged the invading troops with mass indiscriminate killings.

Dislodged from the capital of Dili by the invaders, FRETILIN independence forces vowed to continue a guerrilla struggle from the hills.

CANADA MARXIST-LENINIST ORGANIZATION FORMED

The Forge, a bilingual French and English newspaper published in Canada, announced in its first issue in November the formation of the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist).

The new organization, explains the article, "was formed in Montreal at the end of October, 1975, by the dissolution of three former groups—la Cellule Ouvrière Révolutionnaire (COR) (The Revolutionary Workers Cell—ed.), la Cellule Militante Ouvrière (CMO) (The Militant Workers Cell—ed.), and le Mouvement Révolutionnaire des Etudiants du Québec (MREQ) (Movement of Revolutionary Students of Quebec—ed.)—and their fusion into a sin-

gle communist organization. The creation of the League constitutes a great step forward towards the unity of Marxist-Leninists in Canada—work that the League will vigorously pursue in order to build a truly national organization and to lay the foundations for one communist party in Canada."

In October 1974, MREQ, a revolutionary student organization based in the universities, put forward a call entitled "Towards the Marxist-Leninist Organization." In it, MREQ set forth what it believed to be the essential charac-

teristics of a communist party, and the main features of a party program for Canada. This included a basic view of the right of self-determination for the oppressed Quebec nation including the right of secession.

Over the following year, debate and discussion was carried out among many organizations based upon this document, out of which three organizations in particular—CMO, COR, and MREQ—began to lay the basis for organizational unity.

Over a period of several

months, intense ideological work was carried on by the three organizations, during which time they established special joint commissions to take up study in certain areas of political differences. After removing the major obstacles to political unity, the three organizations formed a temporary central committee, dissolving the previous organizations, and reforming into a single organization basing itself upon a new statement of political unity.

The new organization immediately began publication of a

monthly newspaper, published in French and English, The Forge. Its first issue was distributed at workers demonstrations against Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's new wage freeze.

One of the major strategic tasks in building towards a Canadian revolution, stated the CCLML announcement, will be to "rally the Canadian people in the struggle against the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, particularly against American imperialism. We must struggle against their preparations for a new world war and defend Canada's independence threatened by their designs for hegemony."

AFRICAN STUDENTS' UNION PROTESTS USSR RACISM

While Soviet social-imperialism tries to pose as a friend of the African people, black African students in Moscow are stepping up their protests against the racist and chauvinist treatment they receive from authorities there.

Two open protests by Africans occurred recently, reported Robert C. Toth in the Nov. 25 New York Post:

"In Lvov early this month, the African Student Union alleged that blacks there 'have been beaten up on the streets, in the hostels and in our own rooms, and told we have no right to complain', according to a statement to their embassies.

"Among eight violent incidents cited, it charged that three Nigerians were recently expelled for repelling a chisel-wielding Soviet drunk who attacked one of them while he slept in his room.

"In Kiev late last month about 500 Africans went on strike at the university and marched on the Czechoslovak consulate there because a Czech girl, just married to an African, had her scholarship rescinded by the Prague government and her residence permit lifted by the Soviet Union."

The discrimination and chauvinist treatment which the African students are protesting is linked up with the chauvinist line toward national minorities in the USSR which the Russian leadership has implemented since Khrushchev.

Soviet revisionist authorities have been claiming, just as did the old tsars, that the different minority nationalities in the USSR have no independent basis of existence and should be merged into the Russian people and Russian culture. Soviet statistical yearbooks have actually bragged that the number of distinct minority nationalities is steadily decreasing, and the minority languages disappearing. This actually testifies to a policy of intense national oppression against minorities.

Resistance of the minorities, too, has become an important feature of Soviet political life. Both the European and non-European nationalities in the USSR have in recent years conducted large-scale protest movements against the Great-Russian chauvinist regime in Moscow. (See *The Call*, Feb. 1975)

Thus the African students protesting discrimination are not alone in their feelings. Just as many Third World foreign students who come to the U.S. learn to see the true face of national oppression behind the mask of U.S. "democracy", so are many of the African students in Moscow getting a look behind the false face of "socialism" worn by the revisionist regime.

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OUTLOOK FOR '76...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

defend themselves against reactionary attacks by whatever means necessary.

The economic crisis remains deep. No meaningful "recovery"—which would in any case be temporary—has taken place during 1975. There is, moreover, a high probability of still sharper attacks on the living standards of the people. The present depression, the most severe since the 1930's, shows that the basic nature of capitalism has not changed.

The political and economic situation enhances the objective conditions for a further merger and unification of the movements of the Afro-American nation and national minority, of the Puerto Rican and Chicano national minorities and other minority nationalities, with the working class. The objective reasons to forge multi-national unity are stronger than ever. To strengthen this unity ideologically and organizationally, it is more urgent than ever for the working class and its leadership to uphold in theory and practice the right of self-determination of the Afro-American nation and the democratic rights of all oppressed minority nationalities, to take up the special demands of the minorities and fight for unity. Both white chauvinism and narrow nationalism must be opposed, but white chauvinism is the principal danger.

RICH FIGHTING TRADITION

The U.S. working class, rich in fighting tradition in the class struggle, is reawakening and stirring politically. Out of spontaneous struggles across the country more and more workers of all nationalities are emerging as leaders and teachers of the people in struggle. These workers have a deep thirst for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and are becoming or will become backbone members and leaders of Marxist-Leninist organizations and of the new Communist Party to be formed. Among the broad masses of workers, too, openness toward and interest in the proposals and ideas of Marxist-Leninists are growing, often more rapidly than the existing organizations can satisfy. By far the larger part of the workers' potential enthusiasm for socialism, especially of the youth, remains

untapped. The successful formation in 1975 of the Communist Youth Organization was further proof that a bold approach in taking up the just demands of the masses and pointing toward the final aim will find a good response.

The chief weakness of the workers' movement at the present time is its spontaneous character, its lack of coordination and of class-conscious leadership. This lack prevented the bright spark of rank-and-file rebellion in Washington, D.C. this past spring, or the autumn wildcat strike of miners in West Virginia, among others, from igniting a general working class offensive during 1975.

REACTIONARY GRIP

The cause of these weaknesses lies in the first place in the grip which the reactionary, chauvinist, class-collaborationist and imperialist labor aristocracy and bureaucracy still have over the working class ideologically and organizationally. The deeper cause, however, lies in the betrayal and degeneration of the old Communist Party and its conversion into a revisionist bureaucrat clique that is an agent of Soviet social-imperialism.

The year-end formation of the National Fight-Back Organization—coming after the successful Southern Fight-Back conference in Eastabuchie, Miss. last September—responds to the most immediate needs of the working class movement.

Still to come is the keystone in the arch, without which none of the other organizations can long stand up: the new Marxist-Leninist party. During 1975 party-building ceased to be a general idea and became an immediate task. In accordance with the decisions of our highly successful Third Congress, and after discussions with other Marxist-Leninists, the October League has drafted and published a practical blueprint and plan of action. (See *The Call*, Nov. 1975) In 1976, after further discussions with other Marxist-Leninists, now ongoing, and including possible amendments, the plan will become a concrete reality.

This is the shining goal toward which Marxist-Leninists have been marching for many years. The road has had its twists and turns and will have some more before the destination is reached.

For most of the past two years, the main danger on the road toward the new party was the ultra-"left" tendency. "Leftist" phrasemongering, sectarianism, dogmatism and demagoguery served as a "revolutionary" disguise for chauvinist, economist, neo-Trotskyite and sometimes social-fascist lines. The ideological struggles which Marxist-Leninists have waged during the past year scored a big victory when the main embodiment of this chauvinist trend, the Revolutionary Union, became so exposed and isolated that it resorted to the desperate gimmick of giving itself a new name in an effort to make people forget what it is. The re-labeling of the Revolutionary Union as the "Revolutionary Communist Party" was a quick flight to avoid responsibility and further criticism rather than a forward step toward Marxist-Leninist unity.

The ultra-"left" danger today has not disappeared. It takes various forms. Its petty wrecking, splitting, phrasemongering opportunist influence sometimes enters into gatherings of honest people and creates a nuisance.

CENTRIST OBSTACLE

The greater obstacle on the road of party-building today is put up by right-opportunist forces, especially "centrism." Seeing with inner panic that the construction of a new Marxist-Leninist party was becoming a reality and that it was putting an end to the political disorganization and primitiveness they thrive on, the "centrist" forces have launched a campaign to drag the movement backward. "Centrists," notably the editors of the Guardian, say a few phrases against revisionism and Soviet social-imperialism when this doesn't cost them anything. At every decisive moment in battle, however, they join up with revisionism and Soviet social-imperialism in action and theory and cover for these reactionary forces. They are better defenders of social-imperialism than the revisionists themselves.

The struggle against the "centrist" and other right-opportunist trends is all the more urgent because the formation of the

party cannot be put off indefinitely. To form the party prematurely would have been an error. The October League has taken a patient approach, moving deliberately so as to move more surely. But it would be a gross neglect of our revolutionary responsibilities to the working class and national movements here and abroad were we to slow down the pace.

The formation of the new party will not be the end of ideological struggle. Just the contrary, it will mean raising ideological struggle to a higher, more scientific level, avoiding localist narrowness and bookishness. It will be ideological struggle that leads not to fragmentation and abandonment of mass work, but to stronger unity and livelier activity.

The formation of the party will not take place in isolation from mass struggle. The party will be forged in the heat of mass struggle. The Fight-Back in all its forms is a practical school for party-building.

The formation of the party will mean a qualitative transformation of the character of Marxist-Leninist work from its present relatively primitive state. One guarantee of this transformation is the upcoming weekly publication of a Marxist-Leninist newspaper, due to begin early this spring.

The factors making for war and the factors making for revolution are both gaining strength in the United States as well as in the world generally. Communists cannot and will not look passively at this contest, as if indifferent to the outcome. With all our might we will oppose the chauvinism of U.S. imperialism, hiding behind the "Bicentennial" of the American anti-colonial revolution. With all our strength, we will oppose the chauvinism of Russian imperialism, hiding behind the beautiful red flag of the October Revolution and of socialism. Opposing these rival twin forces of imperialist war, we throw our power to the side of revolution. In the words of Chairman Mao Tsetung, "Whether war gives rise to revolution, or revolution prevents war, the future of the world is bright!"

**Long Live Marxism-Leninism,
Mao Tsetung Thought!
Long Live 1976, the year of the Fight-Back!
the Year of Communist Youth
the Year of the Weekly Newspaper
and
the Year of the New Communist Party!
Unite to Win Still Greater Victories!**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

important role in mobilizing opposition to all big powers in Africa.

In addition to its arms and divide-and-rule strategy, the Soviet social-imperialists launched a propaganda campaign throughout the world, making use of its fraternal revisionist parties such as the CPUSA here. In order to cover its own tracks of intervention and imperialistic acts, it slandered the FNLA and UNITA, calling them "counter-revolutionary" or "non-revolutionary."

Soviet intentions in its massive Angola intervention are two-fold: In the first place, Angola is a juicy plum which both superpowers would like to pick, with its oil, diamonds, minerals, and coffee. At the same time it is a window on the Atlantic Ocean, where naval control is crucial to the Soviet Union in its rivalry with U.S. imperialism. NATO officials recently concluded that the strategic position overseeing Atlantic oil shipments and naval routes is the main objective of the Soviet campaign in Angola.

Secondly, the Soviet Union is testing the waters for war. How far can it go in its contention with the U.S. under the banner of "detente?" Will the U.S. respond militarily?

They also hope to make Angola a testing ground for how well the Soviet Union can draw Third World countries into their web so they are experimenting with making countries like Cuba shoulder the burden of military aggression. This is part of social-imperialism's desperate gamble to gain allies and split the unity of the Third World.

But the social imperialists are meeting a tide of resistance. Idi Amin, Chairman of the OAU, for example, has maintained a policy of opposition to foreign interference and support for Angolan unity.

SUPERPOWERS OUT OF ANGOLA...

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian head of state, recently visited Uganda, and declared his full support for the OAU policy. At a December 5 press conference, Sihanouk said that national conciliation and peace could be restored in Angola if foreign intervention were stopped. He condemned those countries like the Soviet Union which interfere in the internal affairs of Angola.

During the course of debate at the United Nations, China reaffirmed its support for the OAU position. In a speech on the attitude of China towards Angola, Lai Ya-li declared:

"We have always treated the three Angolan liberation organizations on the same basis and in a friendly way, and we provided them with various kinds of assistance including military assistance, in their struggle against Portuguese colonialism. In our opinion, the three Angolan liberation organizations are fraternal organizations, who were comrades-in-arms in the days of arduous anti-colonialist armed struggle. They have every reason to restore their unity and no reason whatsoever for confrontation, division and war."

The Chinese representative continued, "After they reached agreement with the Portuguese government on achieving independence at a scheduled date, we stopped giving new military aid to the three organizations. The Soviet slander about Chinese interference in the internal affairs of Angola is the despicable trick of a thief crying 'catch the thief.' Nothing can cover up the countless crimes committed by social-

imperialism in Angola."

In addition to the superpowers, other reactionary forces are at work in Angola, including the racist South African regime. Making use of the civil war situation, South Africa has intruded into Angola militarily. While the presence of all foreign powers must be opposed, only a united Angolan people will be able to repulse the South African racists. Such unity can only come

about when the superpowers stop their meddling.

The Soviet revisionists, desperate to justify their acts, claim that unity is "impossible" among the liberation forces. In the first place this lie flies in the face of the history of the Angolan struggle, even up to such events as the Alvor agreement. Moreover, unity is not only "possible"—it is the only way to keep both superpowers from sharpening the swords of war at the expense of the Angolan people.

FACTORY NETWORKS...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

must be open to the workers.

The networks must have communist leadership but they should involve as many workers as possible who support the line of the paper and use it in their work. A network cannot survive unless it has a broad circle of sympathizers. Members of the network are agents for the paper, who in turn distribute it, collect information, write articles and initiate new circles.

In *A Letter to a Comrade on Our Organizational Tasks*, Lenin emphasizes how the strength of the whole worker's movement lies in the organization built in the large factories and that a key test of this organization is its ability to carry out "regular work in the distribution of literature and the collection of information and correspondence."

Brought out consistently in the discussions was the fact that these *Call* distribution networks grow through struggle and hard

consistent work. Network building is a protracted task. It requires not only the continual work of communists in factories around the country but in particular the leadership of a communist party. The conference pointed out that while the OL has made important advances in initiating networks, it will be under the leadership of the new party that we will be able to strengthen and expand the factory networks, coordinated by industries and areas.

Repeatedly in discussions at the *Call* Conference, participants pointed to the breakthroughs which had been made when they used *The Call* as the main tool in doing political agitation and when they aimed their work towards building networks. The campaign to build a weekly communist newspaper is a call to root ourselves in the working class and build factory networks. Make every factory a fortress!



A Review

ALL GOD'S DANGERS

All God's Dangers, The Life of Nate Shaw, edited by Theodore Rosengarten (Avon/ \$2.25)

All God's Dangers is more than an autobiography — it is the chronicle of a Black sharecropper's life in the deep South. Unlike the literary apologies and romantic garbage of the traditional Southern writers (like Faulkner and Styron), *All God's Dangers* presents a true picture of the South. It is not fiction about mythical Southern "ladies and gentlemen" or abstract "causes," but rather a naked exposure of the racial oppression and economic exploitation upon which the South was built.

Nate Shaw was not a writer — in fact, he couldn't even read. He was a man who lived and supported his family by his own labor. He worked the land, hauled logs and lumber, fished, and tended his livestock. The book was transcribed from recordings that were made while Shaw told his own

story and the story of the South.

He tells the story as only a working man can: "I never tried to beat nobody out of nothin' since I been in this world, never has, but I understands that there's a whole class of people tries to beat the other class of people out of what they has. I've had it put on me; I've seen it put on others, with these eyes. O, it's plain: if every man thoroughly got his rights, there wouldn't be so many rich people in the world — I spied that a long time ago. And I've looked deep in that angle. How can one man get out there and labor for his own way of life and get to be a rich man... It comes out of the poor farmers and other laborin' men. O, it's desperately wrong. And who is the backbone of the world? It's the laborin' man, it's the laborin' man. My God, the big man been on him with both foots all these years and now don't want to get off him. I found out all of that because they tried to take I don't know what all away from me."

Shaw saw just as clearly the economic basis of racism. He knew at an early age why the Black man is the underdog: "...the colored man's labor — that was worth more to the white man than the labor of his own color because it cost him less and he got

just as much for his money."

He also saw how racism and exploitation were interrelated: They're yet callin' this white man's country. It stinks in my nostrils every time I think about it. But these big dudes of the white race, they've never showed no care and respect for the poor white man... One thing's certain, and one thing's for sure: color can't boot with the big white cats; they only looking for money... The poor white man and the poor Black man is sittin' in the same saddle today — the big dudes done branched 'em off that way."

Nate Shaw didn't just lament about the system — he stood up and fought it. In the early years of the Great Depression, when the Communist Party was still revolutionary, it organized the Sharecropper's Union in the South and Nate Shaw joined. He tells why:

"I heard this spoke by the officials advertising this union: they was tired of the rich man gettin' richer and the poor man gettin' poorer. They seed it was a freeze-out. Tired, tired of that way of life. That's the way I looked into it, and the rest of 'em, some of 'em looked at it that way, too."

Nate Shaw knew that change was the

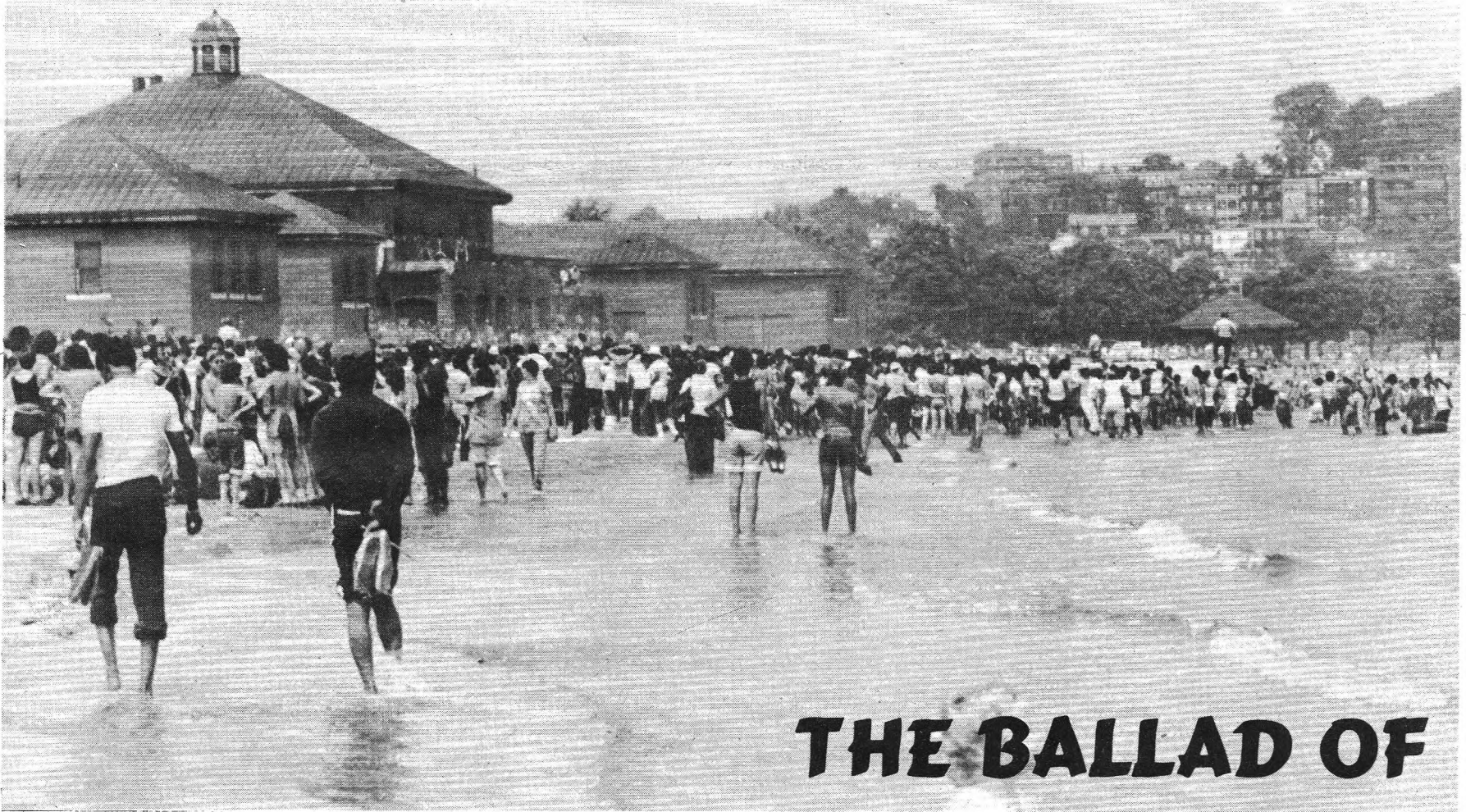
task of the people so he joined and recruited as many others as he could. But the heavy fist of repression that smashed the people's movement in the South also landed on Nate Shaw. He was involved in a confrontation that led to a shoot-out and, despite legal aid from the International Labor Defense (the CP organization that defended the Scottsboro boys and others), he was railroaded into prison for twelve years.

But the spirit of Nate Shaw couldn't be broken. He never regretted the consequences of his actions and even refused parole because the board of whites insisted that he renounce the union. At the end of his life he said: "I ain't stepped back nary a foot since I joined that union... I stand now where I stood then, with the same thoughts and just as willin' as I started off. I ain't huntin' no trouble, but I'm flesh and blood human. Do any man think that I wouldn't take some steps to help myself?"

The story of Nate Shaw's life is a tale of both success and failure. It is the testimony of a man who resisted oppression to the end as well as the history of the unfinished revolution in the South. Nate Shaw is dead but the movement is not. The contradictions in the South, as in the nation at large, the struggle between the exploiters and exploited, are sharpening again.

All God's Dangers, The Life of Nate Shaw explains, in human terms, why the revolution is necessary and must succeed. The life and thoughts of this man are the voice of the living revolution.

(This book review was submitted by Prairie Fire Books, 2912 Wentworth, Houston, Texas. "All God's Dangers" is available through Prairie Fire for \$2.25.)



This ballad was first sung by Kendall Hale at the demonstration September 13 in Boston against the segregationist movement. Hale is a member of The New Harmony Sisterhood band that plays regularly for benefits and political events.

THE BALLAD OF CARSON BEACH

by Kendall Hale

One Sunday in a motorcade
Black and white we were not afraid
To face Palladino and Kerrigan
ROAR members, the Ku Klux Klan
That keep working people down. (repeat)

You break the rules
We say you break the rules
You take our beaches and neighborhoods
Now you want, you want our schools.

There is a beach in South Boston
Where people play in the shinin' sun
There's something wrong with such a place
Where if you're of a different race
You could be clubbed or killed. (repeat)

Black people in this violent town
Were tired of what was comin' down
We're going out into the light
Won't let them violate our rights
Or talk to us this way. (repeat)

Louise Day Hicks and the class that rules
The banks, business and the Boston schools
Are rich because of me and you
We are many they are few
But the wealth is owned by them. (repeat)

Carson beach, what could we expect?
The cops were not there to protect
The right of Blacks to integrate
An angry crowd could hardly wait
To run the niggers out. (repeat)

So if you're white don't throw a rock
Or force your neighbors off the block
Gotta take each other by the hand
Join together, take a stand
Against the racist tide
Against the racist tide
Against the racist tide.