

UNITE!



POLITICAL ORGAN OF THE
MARXIST-LENINIST
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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25¢

"HUMAN RIGHTS" FRAUD EXPOSED

RIGHTS FOR WHOM

Jimmy Carter, seemingly has become the humanitarian of the century and the moral policeman of the world. He is defending the "human rights" of the peoples in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Uganda, against the "brutal dictatorships" of their respective countries and seemingly will do so for anybody else, with the exception of a few countries like Korea and the Philippines where there is substantial investment and military presence. Carter is critical of the treatment of political prisoners in Russia. He even sends letters of support to leading dissidents to back up his stand, like Sakharov. He supports "Charter 77". He tells Amin, of Uganda, that his activities are "disgusting the whole world".

At home, Jimmy also appears to be the "nice guy". He hired an ex-con to be his nursemaid for his daughter Amy. Carter appointed a crippled veteran to a post on his staff. Jimmy is not even afraid of going among

the "common working people" for breakfast, overnight visits and phone conversations.

Have things really changed that drastically at the White House? Is there now a President who cares about the rights and problems of the worlds working and oppressed people?

CARTER'S RIGHTS PROGRAM AT HOME

The bourgeoisie made no mistake when they chose Carter to become President. The people of the U.S. are totally disgusted with the corruptness and lack of morality of the bourgeoisie.



Under capitalism the right to work is not even guaranteed.

The masses of working and oppressed people are becoming more militant due to the ever worsening conditions of their lives. So along comes Jimmy, preaching human rights, God, trust and hard work. The bourgeoisie needed someone who could be promoted as having strong moral fibre, someone the people could trust not to lie to them, be open about all matters, even foreign policy. The bourgeoisie needed to restore the people's faith in the "democratic process".

"Fascism is able to attract the masses because it demagogically appeals to their most urgent needs and demands. Fascism not only inflames prejudices that are deeply ingrained in the masses, but also plays on the better sentiments of the masses, on their sense of justice, and even sometimes on their revolutionary traditions" (Dimitrov, G., REPORT TO THE 7th CONGRESS COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL 1935, "For the Unity of the Working Class Against Fascism", p. 43).

As capitalism degenerates more,

the revolutionary movement of the working class continues to grow. In order to suppress the revolutionary tide of the working class, the bourgeoisie has used and will continue to use the "stick" on the people, like prisons, open terror, the FBI, etc. *but equally important is the use of the church and morality. The rise of fascism inevitably represents the merger of the church and state.* The bourgeoisie hopes to divert the growing militancy away from revolutionary struggle and down the road of religion and "reforms".

REALITY EXPOSES THE MYTH

Plains, Georgia is located in the Black Belt Nation, just one county away from "Terrible Tyrell County", where three churches were blown up when Martin Luther King passed through. Jimmy was Governor of Georgia, a state with a history of "right to work" laws, which as the working class knows is no favor to workers. Carter was a plan-

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ABEL'S HISTORY OF TREACHERY

On Tuesday, Feb. 8, over 700,000 steelworkers cast their ballots at union halls all over the US, Canada, and Puerto Rico to choose their next union president. Lloyd McBride, I.W. Abel's hand-picked successor, has been declared the unofficial winner over reformist challenger Ed Sadlowski. In the course of the election struggle over the last year, the McBride campaign machine, with the full backing of the established union bureaucracy, had openly declared that a vote for McBride would be a vote for "more of the same" -- more of the same of Abel's brand of trade unionism. To see just what more of the same will actually be takes only a brief look over the past 12 years of the union's history.

ABEL'S RISE TO POWER

Many steelworkers remember Abel's predecessor, David McDonald, who took over the presidency after Phillip Murray died in 1953. And they remember that McDonald's presidency was nothing more than one long flying leap

into the arms of the steel companies. After the establishment of the sell-out Human Relations Committee under the guiding light of "Mutual Friendship" between the companies and the union, and the sweetheart contract of 1962, there weren't many steelworkers who didn't think that things were ripe for a change. The rank-and-file wanted more democracy, they wanted fewer lay-offs and higher wages, and they wanted a lot more militant use of strikes to get them.

When the 1965 negotiations rolled around and McDonald flatly declared that the USWA would not even threaten a strike, nothing short of stealing the ballot box could have kept him in office after the election that same year.

These were the circumstances of Abel's original bid for the presidency. He criticized McDonald's "Tuxedo Unionism" and promised to "give the union back to the rank-and-file", and he scored his victory.

But what union politicians are willing to promise in order to get

themselves elected and what union members wind up getting are two different things. This is how Abel has honored the promises he made in 1965.



DEMOCRACY IN THE UNION

Steelworkers still have no right to ratify their own contracts and agreements. Instead, year after year they have seen an endless parade of secret negotiations by "special" committees of bureaucrats, closed-door agreements, and stacked conventions set up specifically for the purpose of stifling dissent and creating the illusion of

harmony and unity in the union.

The most recent convention last August, stacked with over 800 loyal staffers and local union presidents making up the Steel Industry Conference, side-stepped all the real issues facing steelworkers and instead focused on empty resolutions, the red-baiting of progressive elements, and beating-up of Sadlowski supporters.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

Under Abel, 450,000 steelworkers have been robbed of their right to strike. At the 1968 contract negotiations, less than three years after his election, I.W. Abel gave the rank-and-file a slap in the face when he proposed that all issues unresolved by negotiations be subject to binding arbitration -- a direct attack on the right of union members to strike in defense of their interests. In 1971 he pushed the same idea again but it was dropped for lack of support. In 1973, rallying the same

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BUILD FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF VIETNAM AND THE U.S.

After thirty years of heroic struggle, the people of Vietnam, under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers Party, forced the last foreign troops from her soil. April 30, 1975 is a date that will always recall the precious words of the father of the Vietnamese revolution, Ho Chi Minh: "Nothing is more precious than freedom and independence."

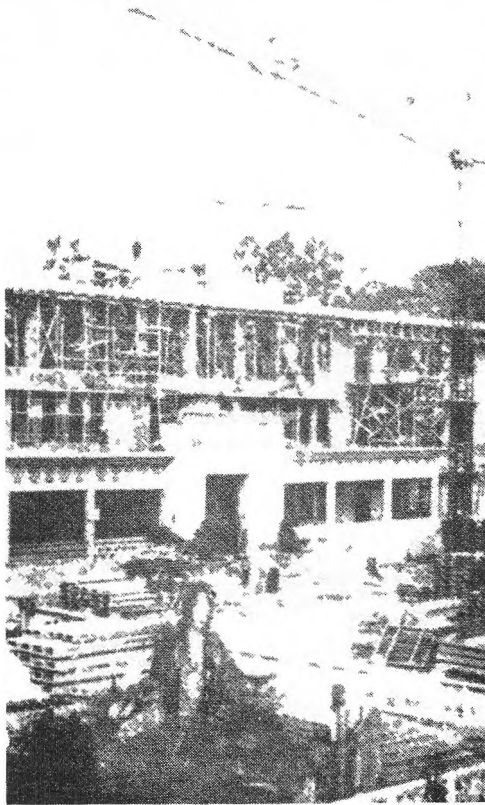
The U.S. working class joined with people throughout the entire world in supporting the just struggle of the people of Vietnam. Starting as a hand full of people in 1965, the anti-imperialist movement grew into a mighty wave that helped to sweep U.S. troops out of Vietnam and all Indochina.

Yet today, still unresolved to accept this historic defeat for U.S. imperialism, the bourgeoisie is trying to convince the American people that the anti-imperialist struggle was all in vain, because Vietnam has become another "communist dictatorship." Even some long standing "anti-war activists" now moan about the lack of "rights" in Vietnam.

What such moral opponents of war do not understand, is that Vietnam has successfully established a system in which the vast majority, the proletariat, control the yearnings of the minority, the bourgeoisie. This is exactly the opposite of the situation in the capitalist countries, where a minority con-

trols the majority - a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Today in Vietnam, exactly because those that seek to re-



The U.S. must be forced to pay war reparations, to aid in the rebuilding in Vietnam. This is the Bach Mai Hospital heavily damaged in 1972, restoration is near completion.

establish capitalism are kept in check, the life of the people is for the first time free from

foreign intervention and domination. Socialist construction is proceeding and the standard of well being of the people is constantly being raised.

Many problems exist as a result of the 30 years of national liberation wars. The scars of U.S. imperialism remain on the people and land of gallant Vietnam.

The debt of U.S. imperialism remains - complete recognition of Vietnam and fulfillment of the promised war reparations. On these two counts, our tasks remain - to step up our efforts to force the U.S. government to extend full diplomatic relations to Vietnam and fulfill its promise for war reparations.

The U.S. working class will always have a very special relationship to the people of Vietnam, forged over years of common struggle. It was through the struggle against U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, and all Indochina that many learned for the first time the real nature of U.S. imperialism. The friendship between our two peoples will long endure.

FULL DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF VIETNAM NOW!

PAY THE WAR PREPARATIONS!

LONG LIVE THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE U.S. AND VIETNAM!

FORGE MULTI-NATIONAL UNITY!

The Byrd Amendment had allowed the U.S. to import Rhodesian (Zimbabwe) chrome, despite a boycott by many countries around the world. The recent repeal of this amendment is a historic step in the struggle of the U.S. working class to support the just struggles of the people of Southern Africa, and throughout the world. This action by the U.S. Congress is an effort to profit from the mass sentiment in the U.S. and around the world against the Ian Smith regime, and the growing support of the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

The forging of such multi-national unity is a fundamental task of the workers and oppressed people of the world. In the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reaction, the greatest ally of the working class is the struggle of the oppressed nations and colonies. The advance of

each is a victory for both

Lenin, who clearly explained the basic laws of imperialism, taught us that the nature of imperialism is to divide nations and try and breed antagonism between different nationalities. This is clearly the case in the U.S., where the working class remains divided because of the efforts of the ruling class and their agents, the trade union bureaucrats, who openly preach national chauvinism.

Just as the world revolutionary movement depends upon the unity of the working class and oppressed nations, so does the struggle for socialism in the U.S. Our task is to actively forge multi-national unity in every plant, mill, farm and community. Our struggle to support the national liberation of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America - must go hand-in-hand with the struggle for self-determination, up to and includ-

ing secession for the oppressed nation in the Black Belt South, and full democratic rights for all minorities. The independence of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia must be acutely fought for.

Next month is May Day. As we prepare to celebrate this international holiday of the working class, we must actively forge the genuine multi-national unity of the proletariat, based upon our common enemy, imperialism, and our common goal, socialism.

WORKERS, OPPRESSED NATIONS AND PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

FORGE THE MULTI-NATIONAL UNITY OF THE U.S. WORKING CLASS!

COMBAT ALL NATIONAL CHAUVINISM AND PRIVILEGES FOR ANY NATIONALITY!

TO OUR READERS.....

THE
AFRICAN LIBERATION
SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Beginning with a declaration of the Organization of African Unity, African Liberation Day has become an international day of solidarity with the struggles of the African masses against colonialism, neo-colonialism, U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reaction.

In the U.S., the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) was formed by revolutionary nationalists in 1972 to mobilize the broad masses of Black people in support of African liberation. In its first few years, ALSC built an important mass, anti-imperialist organization.

However, as the struggles in southern Africa developed, as well as the consciousness of revolutionaries here, the need to build the multi-national unity of the working class, led by a vanguard communist party became more apparent.

Opportunists and careerists such as the Revolutionary Workers League, managed to gain control of ALSC and destroy its mass base, turning it into an isolated sect. This directly aided the forces of reaction in Africa, by turning the initiative for African liberation support work in this country over to the CPUSA and other reactionaries.

In the last half year there has been some effort to rebuild ALSC into a mass anti-imperialist organization, though this has been consistently opposed by the Workers Viewpoint Organization, who follows in the footsteps of the degenerate Progressive Labor Party.

The position of the MLOC has been consistent. ALSC should be rebuilt into a mass, multi-national, anti-imperialist organization against the two superpowers in Africa, and in support of the liberation struggles of the African people. It cannot continue to exist as a debating club for the revisionist lines of WVO or anyone else. A real test for the future viability of ALSC is the events now planned for African Liberation Day in Washington, D.C., May 28th. This event should focus on building support for African liberation struggles, featuring speakers from and workshops on the liberation struggles in Africa today.

The MLOC calls upon all true internationalists to take up the question of turning ALSC into a genuine, multi-national mass organization. To achieve this, we must isolate and expose the opportunists who would continue to liquidate this course for ALSC.

BUILD THE ALSC INTO A GENUINE, MULTI-NATIONAL MASS ORGANIZATION!



THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE



Marxist Leninist
Organizing Committee

CAN BE REACHED

BY WRITING

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body of bureaucrats which he has consistently used to stack conventions in his favor -- the USWA's Steel Industry Conference -- Abel unloaded his "revolutionary" Experimental Negotiating Agreement (ENA) without a vote or even a debate by the rank-and-file

According to I W Abel, the only way to guarantee a healthy competitive steel industry, and therefore steady employment, was through the elimination of the possibility of a crippling strike at contract time. Reality has since exposed this as a lie and the most blatant class collaboration with the capitalist bourgeoisie.

PRODUCTIVITY

Over 100,000 steelworkers have lost their jobs over the last 20 years. Over half of these have been lost in the four years since the introduction of Abel's ENA. The main reason for this has been the steel companies' push for higher profits through higher productivity. And the main purpose of the ENA has been to keep steelworkers defenseless against this push.

Between 1956 and 1974, steel production rose from 8.3 million tons to 110 million tons. In the same period, 116,000 steelworkers were permanently cut from the payrolls. The response of Abel and his bureaucratic yes-men to this mass sacrificing of steel workers was to introduce a productivity clause into the 1971 contract -- another item which steelworkers had no voice in accepting or rejecting -- which has set up plant committees with the direct purpose of cooperating with this drive for productivity. Supporters of Abel are proud of boasting that in the year following the introduction of these productivity committees, production in steel rose 10.8%, an increase of 100% over the year before. As a result, steel industry profits for 1974 rose to a record \$2.4 billion.

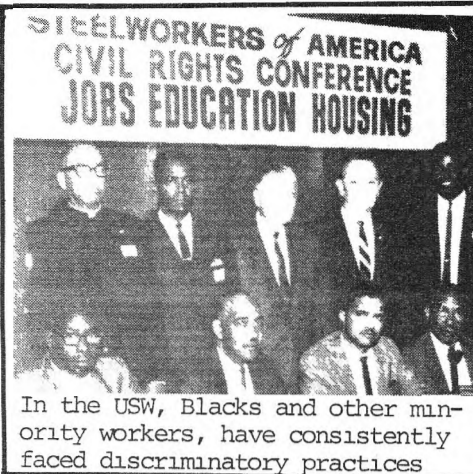
has found many words, and in 1974 millions of dollars to pump in to "joint research" programs with two companies, when it has actually come down to doing something now, the record shows that things are different. Abel has combined national chauvinism with opportunism in sparing no effort to block the militant demands of white and minority coke workers out of concern for the prosperity of the industry. A recent example in the Clairton works near Pittsburgh, where coke workers have been stuck with an agreement which gives U.S. Steel 12 years to make any changes toward meeting what are considered "safe" emission levels. The company, as part of this "joint" effort, has insisted it will close down before it does anything at all.

MINORITY AND WOMEN WORKERS

Abel's collaboration with the exploitive and racist practices of the companies is not limited to the coke industry. Since the founding of the USWA, Black steelworkers and other national minority workers have suffered national oppression in spite of loud declarations of brotherhood and equality from union bureaucrats.

Discriminatory hiring, wage and promotion practices of the companies have gone hand-in-hand with do-nothing civil rights committees, toothless contract clauses, and lack of minority representation in the union.

In 1963, a National Ad Hoc Committee representing over 200,000 Black steelworkers was organized and presented three demands to David McDonald: 1) a Black representative on the Executive Board, 2) total integration of the union staff at all levels, 3) reorganization of the union's Civil Rights Department and the appointment of a Black director. When McDonald refused to honor them, Black steelworkers took their demands to I W Abel, who as candidate for the presidency, added the demands to his platform. Except for a few token gestures, such as the appointment of Leon Lynch



advancement the smallest" -- maintenance laborers, refuse disposal, blast furnace, and the coke ovens.

In 1974, the struggle of Black workers for democratic rights came to a head around the infamous Consent Decree. While appearing to grant broad concessions to women and minority workers, the Decree is actually tailored to the interest of the companies. This agreement, covering approximately 350,000 workers, of whom 70,000 are women, Black, or Latinos, has cancelled out Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act dealing with the right to file suit for job discrimination. Under the Decree, workers who have been discriminated against must give up their right to file future job bias suits in order to receive a back-pay award which is nothing more than a petty pay-off to placate militant minority groups in the union and to ensure the companies future immunity to discrimination charges. These awards average \$500 to \$750, the equivalent, on the average, of just one year's loss of pay due to discrimination. Many have only received the minimum pay of \$250.

On the question of seniority, the decree upholds plant-wide seniority but ignores the fact that many companies, especially in the South, maintain separate discriminatory seniority lists for white and minority workers.

COLLABORATION WITH THE BOURGEOIS STATE

Abel's opportunism has not been limited to playing ball with the steel companies, but has embraced the bourgeoisie's entire state machinery. Abel's appointment as an alternate representative of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in 1967 was an open-handed recognition of Abel's willingness and ability to represent the interests of US imperialism, even on the international level. As a member of the National Advisory Com-

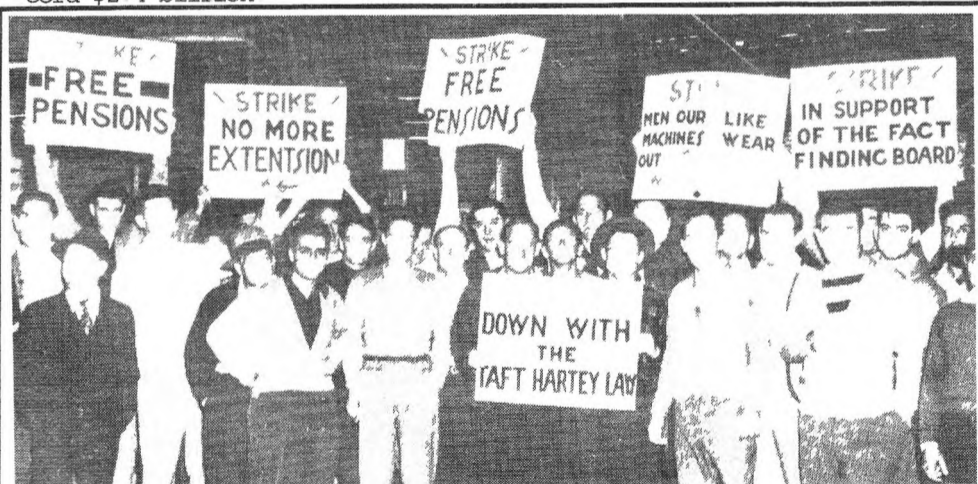
mission on Civil Disorder, Abel has played an integral role in the bourgeoisie's apparatus for the suppression of mass rebellion against the exploitation and oppression of capitalism. In the capacity of appointee to the pay board of the National Stabilization Program in 1971, Abel again proved himself suited to the role of a well-rewarded flunky for the bourgeoisie.

INCREASE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BUREAUCRATS

During the entire 12 years of his presidency, I W Abel has carved on one main theme that labor relations have entered a new phase of "joint labor-management collaboration for the greater gross productivity in which both share". Only in this present phase, Abel has declared, has there been a "demand for labor leaders who are production conscious and who are ready and able to cooperate with management in furthering the common enterprise". ("Our Future is at Stake", address of I W Abel to the Joint Conference on Imports and Productivity, Dec 14, 1972, p. 15-16)

There can be no idea more alien to the interests of the working class than that of collaboration and cooperation with the bourgeoisie. The results of this bankrupt course of wholesale abandonment of the stand of the working class against its exploiters is observable on a daily basis in steel. The treachery of I W Abel, enemy of the working class, has encouraged the spread of this opportunist poison to the lowest levels of the union hierarchy. In a recent incident at a plant in Pittsburgh, company representatives defiantly tore up their contract with the union, openly daring the union to resist its attempts to force a speed-up. The reaction of the local union president was "They own the place, they can do anything they want!"

These are the goals and methods with which Lloyd McBride, president-elect of the USWA, has openly identified. The rise of Sadlowski's reform movement in the union has only been a reflection, and a minor one at that, of a growing struggle in response to the contradictions within the steelworkers union. For Lloyd McBride, "more of the same" means more sell-outs, more back-stabbing, and more butt-kissing. For class conscious steelworkers, more of the same means an even greater fight to kick these bureaucrats out of the union and place the USWA in the forefront of the class struggle against the bourgeoisie and for socialism.



Abel has tried everything to eliminate all strikes in the steel industry, but the rank and file have militantly opposed this collaboration.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The cost in worker health and safety has kept pace with the increases in productivity and profits. The disabling injury rate in steel nearly doubled between 1961 and 1969, while the present number of injuries in primary metals is among the highest in all the manufacturing industries at 6.2 disabling or time-lost injuries for every 100 full-time workers. In particular areas of production the rate is even higher:

- 8.6 in steel pipes and tubes
- 8.9 in steel wire production
- 9.2 in cold finishing
- 10.1 at iron and steel foundries

The Abel bureaucracy, for the sake of underwriting company profits, has turned its back on workers in the coke industry. Coke workers, 80-90% of whom are Black or Latino, continue to risk a high rate of cancer 10 times higher than other steelworkers. While Abel

as part of the McBride slate, the Abel bureaucracy has since ignored these promises along with all the others he's made.

At the 1968 constitutional convention, the Ad Hoc Committee gave Abel's memory a little jolt but Abel declared with a straight face that "there is no discrimination in our union" and that to meet the demands of the caucus would constitute "special privilege" and "racism in reverse". This in spite of the fact that in a union which is 20% Black, there were no Black district directors, no Black member of the Executive Board, and only 2 out of 14 departments which had any Black personnel at all.

In the same year, a government investigation at Bethlehem's Sparrow Point plant showed that the racist practices of the company had kept Black workers stuck in "those departments, units, and jobs in which the working conditions were the least desirable, the pay lowest, and the opportunities for

A FASCIST PARTY

The killings, last month of 5 New Rochelle, N.Y. people by Nazi cultist, Fred Cowan, brought national attention to the National States Rights Party, to which he was a member. This fascist party, since its existence in the early 1950's, has long been noted for its racist ideology in advocating a program of white supremacy. Based in Marietta, Georgia, the States Rights Party reportedly has some 20,000 members in 100 or more chapters throughout the United States and the Black Nation.

In a television interview, the party's president, J.B. Stoner stated that he had no regrets for those people killed in New Rochelle, except for the white policeman. In a local newspaper he went on to say, "I think the white races that live in New York should move down South and let us ship all our niggers up there until such time we can ship them to Africa." Stoner, who was the defense attorney for James Earl Ray (convicted killer of Martin Luther King Jr.), received some 73,000 votes in the 1974 election for Lieutenant Governor of Georgia.

The National States Rights Party also publishes a monthly newspaper, THUNDERBOLT, which at present prints some 15,000 copies and since the first of the year has gained 1,935 new subscriptions. To be sure, Stoner's party is not some insignificant organization to be ignored.

In reality, the States Rights Party is no different than the Nazis or the KKK. They have historically played the role of spreading terror among the Black masses throughout the country. The growth of the States Rights Party and other fascist organizations is a reflection of the deepening crisis of capitalism. The bourgeoisie supports and encourages these organizations for the expressed purpose of dividing white and Black workers. National oppression seeks to use the Black masses as a scapegoat for the evils of capitalism, much like Nazi Germany's attack on the Jewish people.

The existence and growth of the National States Rights Party is not some isolated phenomenon, but a reflection of the rise of fascism.



STRUGGLE FOR THE MASSES

STRUGGLE IN THE SHIPYARDS

This summer the West Coast shipyard workers contract expires. Many people want to know if there will be a strike.

The only real discussion of this issue is taking place among the workers. Union officials repeat themselves like a broken record and the employers don't say anything about it.

The contract, covering workers from San Francisco to the Canadian border, expires July 1. It is the Pacific Coast Master Agreement and it represents more than 34 union locals, 10 Internationals and 18 shipyards and runs for 3 years. It bars strikes and "suspensions of work" for the duration of the contract.

As in most contract negotiations most of what's said is about money and fringe benefits. But very little is being said about some other life and death issues.

heed employed 4000 people. In 1973 employment fell to 1400 and today it is around 2000. Todd had 2500 workers two years ago and now has about 700. Even within a few months the employment changes drastically. In January 1973, Todd employed 1200, by June it was down to 300.

Guaranteeing jobs is a problem the contract hasn't solved by recognizing job rights or seniority. Being high on the call back list doesn't pay the bills. And taking another job could cost you your job if you can't go back when the company calls.

The one thing the contract spells out relatively well is money. As the union bureaucrats love to tell, Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council workers are the best paid shipyard workers in the country. At the current wage, \$7.60 per hour, that claim sounds good. But many find themselves no better off than those

protecting themselves and their bosses from the workers while keeping production up. The real owners of Lockheed and Todd are large international capitalists who could care less about workers' health, safety or jobs. But they do care about production, because it's from production that capitalists take their billions in profit.

Of course they say that it's not true. They even claim they lose money. But ask Lockheed where they got their millions for bribery around the world. Ask them where bribes show up in the "Annual Report". They lose" money all the way to the bank.

When it comes to blaming the workers, the capitalists have a lot to say. The thousands of workers that have been sent packing for some feeble reason or have been black-listed by a one sentence "No Rehire" letter know this all too well.

The capitalists produce nothing. Yet they control the shipyards and make enormous profits for their own benefit and the benefit of their class--the bourgeoisie.

So when it is asked why safety is so bad in the shipyards, why are there so many accidents, why so little work, remember that the shipyards are controlled by the bourgeoisie for their own benefit. And since they don't work, they don't need health and safety and they don't need jobs. All they need is the profit from the labor of the working class.

The vast majority of the people are workers who make no profits--they're proletarians, not capitalists. The working class--the proletariat--needs health and safety, jobs and good wages because it works hard to produce all wealth and value. And that work, especially in the shipyards, includes hazards.

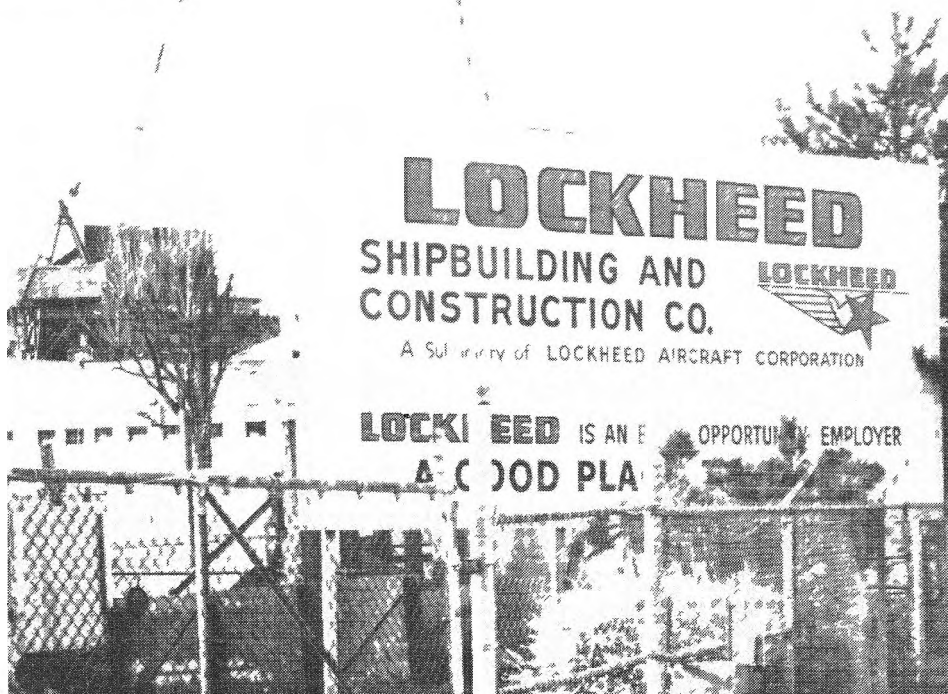
Yet the capitalist system puts profits before everything. Only through long and bloody struggles have workers forced the bourgeoisie to improve conditions, and those improvements are limited.

Only with the replacement of the profit of a few by the material well-being of the many - with the replacement of capitalism with socialism can effective change occur.

Yet the upcoming contract does offer a chance to do something about the working conditions in the shipyards. Not at the negotiating table, but in the yards and in the unions.

In the yards, if the workers shut down production, they shut down profit--the life blood of the bourgeoisie. And it is in the unions that the power to shut down production is concentrated. Unions are powerful organizations of the proletariat. But they are presently controlled by trade union bureaucrats who must be exposed and expelled.

The militancy of the workers is growing. Work stoppages and walk-offs on the jobs and angry confrontations with the bureaucrats at the union halls are common occurrences. Utter contempt for state agencies such as Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is common. Even sabotage of military projects is not unusual. In response, there are now U.S. military guards on board new construction projects, supposedly to protect government secrets. But they are actually there to protect the government and companies from the workers.



LOCKHEED A good place to work? Lockheed's nationwide employment fell in 1976 from 57,000 to 55,100.

SHIPYARD WORK DANGEROUS

At Lockheed and Todd, the large Seattle shipyards, workers lose work days at more than five times the national average. This makes these shipyards, and those like them, very dangerous places to work.

It is impossible to tell that shipyard work is dangerous from the contract. The contract fails to call for health and safety in any substantial way. What little is called for is often not provided, leading to walk-offs and slowdowns by dissatisfied workers.

But the on-the-job hazards seem less significant when there are no jobs. Thousands of shipyard workers are unemployed. In the Seattle area, where during World War II nearly 20% of all employment related to the shipyards, the number has shrunk to 1%. During the early 40's, some old-timers say, more people worked on the smallest graveyard shift in the shipyards than have worked on the largest day shift in recent years.

However, as the military build-up increases, so do the prospects of jobs. Current claims by Lockheed and Todd show employment doubling in the next year as military construction continues. The construction of Trident Submarine Tenders and Navy Frigates in Seattle makes it clear that the U.S. is preparing for a war and war is how this country creates jobs.

CURRENT CONTRACT INADEQUATE

But even when there are jobs they are often sporadic. In 1968, Lock-

making much less. With many workers laid off every month, no sick pay and the tremendous injury rate there are a lot of poor people making \$7.60 an hour. In fact, many workers leave the ship yards and seek steadier employment because they can't survive on the limited and hazardous work.

These high wages come from the victories of militant worker struggles. From San Francisco to the Canadian border, shipyard workers forged a unity of will in the trade unions demanding just treatment. Through the trade unions workers lives have improved significantly.

CAPITALIST VIEW OF SAFETY

But why are the conditions so poor and the jobs so dear? G. G. Graham Whipple, president of Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Co. personally told workers last Christmas that safety equipment found defective was the result of a "safety wrecker". This person was the only one responsible for major failures in safety equipment. Whipple had no doubt. And when he caught up with this person Whipple vowed to make the yards safe by hanging the "culprit" from a crane "by his privates".

And there are not jobs, according to Todd Shipyard, because wages are so high the company can't win any bids for new work.

One this is for sure. Ask management who's to blame and the answer will be "somebody else". That's what managements job is --



Trident Atomic Submarine Tenders now under construction are the largest ship ever built on the west coast. The contract for two is worth \$253 million.

The power of the workers is clear. It is for the workers to now wield that power consciously and collectively, in both the long and short term struggles.

THE ROLE OF THE VANGUARD

Together with a new vanguard communist party, worker controlled unions will play an important part in the class and the fight for socialism. The Party, the vanguard of the proletariat, will provide the unions and the working class a concrete program of struggle as a guide to action in the fight against the capitalists and their pawns, the union bureaucrats.

Until the Party is formed and the trade unions retaken the working class remains in a weak position at contract time. But weakness can be turned into strength.

The contract vote gives workers the opportunity to legally refuse to work in unsafe conditions, to expose the corrupt union bureaucrats and to take up a greater militancy on their own behalf. The strike is a powerful weapon in the arsenal of the proletariat. In the present conditions it is a weapon that should be used!

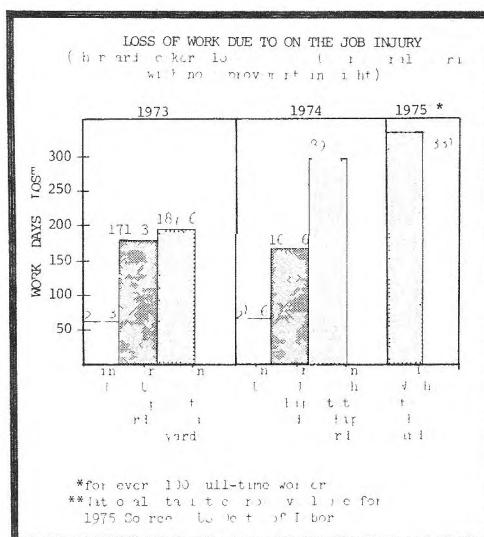
STRIKE!

DEMAND A CONTRACT THAT WORKERS CAN ENFORCE!

TURN THE UNIONS INTO A FIGHTING ORGANIZATION FOR THE WORKING CLASS!

BUILD THE CONSCIOUSNESS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE RANK AND FILE!

BUILD A NEW VANGUARD COMMUNIST PARTY!



UNIONS AND LABOR MISLEADERS

Many union officials, however, think the system is fine as it is. These officials don't work, yet they receive high salaries. Like the bourgeoisie, labor bureaucrats live off of the workers. They are a part of the labor aristocracy--a small group who'll defend the capitalists to the end for just a few crumbs of the profits.

The labor aristocrats are the people who negotiate the contract. At the last negotiations there wasn't anyone at the table who had ever worked in the shipyards!

SHARPEN THE STRUGGLE



usw afl-cio

In Philadelphia, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, ruled in favor of the Steelworkers, in refusing to extend a delay in implementing four crucial sections of the new coke ovens health regulations. The sections provide for comprehensive monitoring of coke oven emissions, employer-supplied respirators and protective clothing for coke oven workers, and air quality and hygiene controls in the lockerrooms and lunchrooms. The coke producers are challenging the entire standard in the same court as a part of their scheme to put off meeting any of the required improvements.

This struggle for cleaning up the coke ovens has and continues to be an important struggle for the coke workers. It has been proven that coke workers are 10 times more likely to get cancer than any other group of workers. Any gain made in this struggle is a result of the persistent, militant struggle on the part of the coke workers since 1971, and not as a result of any fairness or benevolence on the part of the courts. For the courts have been proven over and over again, if at all possible, to rule in favor of the bourgeoisie. And it is only through the working class militantly applying pressure, that some concessions are won. These are important struggles for it teaches us that in the long run it will only be through armed struggle that the working class can achieve its goal of socialism. ★

In February, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO met for 6 days to draw up a new agenda for the trade unions on the nations critical needs. Resolutions covered areas from jobs to B-1 bombers.

The main focus of all the resolutions is clear, depend on Carter and Congress to pass legislation to improve the condition of the working class and do not rely on the strength of the workers themselves. One resolution after another supported policies of Carter, praising them as reversals of Ford and Nixon's policies. For example, on the question of safety laws, the Council said that it was encouraged by Carter's stated support of OSHA and that the only thing that is wrong with the existing law is that it has been mis-managed. It never took up the crux of the matter, which is that the capitalists will continue to sacrifice workers safety in order to make greater profit. The Council also supported Carter's stand on housing, on the establishment of an Energy Cabinet (as if it will solve the "energy crisis") as well as strong support for the B-1 Bomber Project. This was done in order to give the U.S. "the best possible bargaining position" in the arms limitation talks with the Soviets. Thus, supporting the imperialist aims of the bourgeoisie.

Meany summed up the work by stating that "Everything that affects American lives we have an

interest in. The American labor movement is changing to meet the changing conditions in the American economy" (AFL-CIO NEWS Vol XXII). In fact, what he means is that everything that affect the U.S. bourgeoisie these bureaucrats have an interest in. And that they are trying by every means possible to lead the militant struggle of the working class down the road of electoral politics and class collaboration. It becomes very clear that this Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, in presenting this agenda is not serving the interests of the working class but that of the bourgeoisie. The working class cannot depend on Congress, Carter or Meany to improve their lives. The working class knows that no substantial change will come from legislation, but will only come about when the working class has control of state power. ★

umw

Last month in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Illinois, wildcat strikes broke out involving 32,000 coal miners. The issues varied but included sick leave and work assignments.

In Greene and Fayette counties Pa. 9 mines were closed and 1000 miners were out protesting systems used in selecting mechanics. The coal industry asked the courts to order an end to picketing and production resumed.

In Illinois, miners walked off in protest of company plans to discipline employees for extended absenteeism. 36 mines of 7 coal companies were closed.

A hearing was set and a settlement made privately in the judges chambers. The UMW was to pay \$20,000 in fines and the issue was submitted to binding arbitration.

In West Virginia, miners from Eastern Assoc Coal Co shut down 35 mines of 25 coal companies. They also were under court order to return to work. Issues were job bidding and sick time requirements. The company was requiring doctors slips for miners who left work and didn't look sick. The strike was settled when Eastern agreed not to insist on doctors slips and the UMW agreed not to condone the claiming of non-existent illness.

Wildcats in recent years have been more frequent and widespread. The industry reports "man-days" lost to illegal strikes are up 53% this year. The reasons are clear. Working conditions are deteriorating, plus, the UMW is in a state of shambles, wracked with splits. The leaders are concerned only with gaining or maintaining control of the union, not miners problems. Miners must and will continue to wildcat in order to get their demands met, but what is sorely needed in the UMW is united, class conscious leadership of these increasingly militant struggles.

human rights

Cont from p 1

tation owner, and no plantation has ever been known for its "human rights".

Now as President, we find this "humanitarian" taking care of the bourgeoisie's business. One of Carter's big promises, jobs, turns out to be a program of "incentives" for the capitalists with a gesture. His resolution to the energy crisis, which threw thousands out of work, froze people to death and sent prices soaring is to lift price controls on the gas. While people are starving, he raises milk prices up 6¢ a gallon. That's supposed to be caring about peoples rights?

No, things haven't changed, the same rights apply that always apply under capitalism--rights for the bourgeoisie to exploit the working and oppressed people and little or no rights for the masses of people.

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In the same way Wilson built sentiment for our entry into World War I by "making the world safe for democracy", Jimmy Carter, is also trying to build world sentiment for war. "I think that if our country can become the focal point for a moral and ethical stand on the subject of human rights, it would be a tremendous benefit not only to us in dealing with the deprived people, the developing world but also I think it would be a vivid demonstration that our own system of government can work and it might possibly reverse the tide that has been going against democracies in the past." (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 3/14/77, p 17)

Carter is right in saying that there has been a tide that has been going against "democracies" in the past, only these democracies are usually re-

ferred to as imperialists.

It is a time of crisis for imperialism and it is deepening all the time. There is no remedy for it. The oppressed people that Carter talks about are throwing off the imperialist yoke. They will not tolerate this domination any longer. As a result of this, the markets for goods are shrinking, as are the cheap supplies of labor and resources.

Since the Second World War, the U.S. has had the upper hand in the plunder of the world, until the Soviet Union degenerated into a capitalist country. Now the Soviets are contending for the world power. The Soviet Union is able to make rapid headway in their imperialist plans, because they are able to make use of their socialist cover, when they give "aid" or troops or trade with another country. The Soviets are a rising imperialist power. The U.S. on the other hand, has been exposed as a imperialist and thrown out of many countries. The U.S. is on the decline as an imperialist. However, this by no means implies that it is not a force to be reckoned with, by no means do the U.S. imperialists intend to give up their territory without a fight.

Since World War II, the world has been divided up into "spheres of influence". The division combined with shrinking markets makes the contention between the two superpowers ever more sharp. In order for one country to increase their sphere, another country must lose. For a while this is done by undermining another's influence, or by small skirmishes, but eventually this contention will result in war. We have had a glimpse of this struggle in Angola.

The two superpowers are both the main enemy of the people of the world. Any attempt to

exaggerate or belittle the role of either of the superpowers is to disarm the international proletariat. The greatest international proletarian duty that the working class of the U.S. has is to overthrow its own bourgeoisie.

PEOPLE OPPOSE WAR

The world's people do not want another imperialist war. It is the working and oppressed people who suffer the ravages of war. They are forced to fight and die in imperialist wars. Once the profit is made and the world is re-divided for the capitalists, it again is the workers who suffer the long lasting affect of war.

In order to further prepare the world sentiment for the inevitable war, the superpowers launch campaigns against one another. Carter's campaign of "human rights" has been most actively directed against the Soviet Union. The struggle for democratic rights in the Soviet Union is a just struggle on the part of the Soviet people. However, Carter has no interest in the Soviet masses. He is using this issue as a cover for the imperialist contention. Breshnev also speaks about injustice in the U.S., but not because he is interested in the lives of the American working class.

The people of the world are not opposed to all wars. The masses of people support the just struggles for national liberation as well as wars of revolution, but the working and oppressed people of the world will oppose all imperialist wars.

DETENTE

Breshnev has responded to Carter's "Crusade" by saying the U.S. is jeopardizing detente and that he should stay out of their countries internal affairs.

Non-interference is a correct stand of any country, however, with the two super-

powers, it is their main business to interfere with the working of all countries of the world. Detente has been used by these imperialist powers to try and deceive the worlds people into thinking there really is an effort being made and that it is possible to resolve this contention peacefully. All the time that these talks about detente are going on there is rapid arms build-up going on. Both of the superpowers are building more and technically improved weapons "in order to be in a better bargaining position". There

can be no detente between two imperialist powers. Both are contending for world power, and neither one can give up without a bitter fight. This is not a matter of choice for these superpowers. The laws of capitalism, the drive for profit, dictate the contention, the war and the rise and fall of the capitalist powers. Neither Carter nor Breshnev care one bit for the rights of working class or oppressed people. Their only concern is for the rights of the bourgeoisie to expand their power throughout the world, which means the further exploitation of the very people they say they have such great concern for.

HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS

This scheme of the bourgeoisie' to use Jimmy Carter will become increasingly exposed. The working class will not be appeased with sticky, sweet words or misled by Detente, while at the same time brutally exploited. The working class of all countries will rise up and fulfill its historic mission as the gravedigger of capitalism and establish the rule of the working class.

EXPOSE THE FRAUD OF "HUMAN RIGHTS" AND DETENTE!

OPPOSE SUPERPOWER WAR

SUPPORT THE D. C. PRESSMEN

The trial of 15 pressmen from the 196 strike against the Washington Post opens on April 18th. These 15 men are charged with rioting, inciting to riot, assault, property damage and grand larceny. These charges are the result of a Grand Jury investigation of damage done to the Post presses on the first night of the strike.

These fifteen men have been singled out of over 100 men involved in the strike struggle that first night. From the outset, the role of the Grand Jury and this trial has been to serve the Washington Post in their struggle to break the trade union militancy of the pressman, and teach a lesson to other pressmen around the country, in order to crush the union.

The Washington Post is one of the most important ruling class newspapers in the U.S., with wide international importance. It reports the "news" of official Washington, while the conditions of the poor white and mostly Black masses of Washington D.C. are seldom mentioned.

With the loss of jobs, some pressmen have been forced to move in order to find work in a dying industry. A support committee has been built in the D.C. area and the pressmen are now fighting to defeat the Grand Jury indictments.

The history of this strike and the impending trial is a vivid lesson of the collaboration between the large monopolies such as the Post, the state apparatus such as the courts and Grand Jury, the labor aristocracy such as the Guild reporters, and the sellout tactics of the trade union bureaucrats, who objectively serve the interests of the Post and not the workers.

STRIKE HISTORY

On September 0, 1975, the contracts of 3 craft unions at the Washington Post expired. In the early morning hours of October 1, Local 6 of the Pressmen Union (International Printing and Graphic Communication, AFL-CIO) set up picket lines outside the Post. Late that night, with over 100 men in the pressroom, some minor damage was done to the presses.

All the other craft unions voted to honor the picket lines, but the Newspaper Guild, representing reporters, editors, advertising and commercial employees, did not. A large minority of Guild members did honor the lines for a time.

The Post had planned well for the strike. In 1973, the Post sent non-union employees to a scab training school, hired anti-union hard liner Larry Wallace as labor relations director and began a systematic campaign of harassing the pressmen and ignoring their grievances. They used out of town facilities and cross-trained managerial personnel to print the paper two days after the strike began. Within a week, the Post resumed production on its own presses, while continuing to claim that the pressmen had destroyed millions of dollars worth of pressroom equipment. In December, the Post made its final offer. Worse than their initial offer, this contract attacked job and union security and would have created a pool of "floaters" on 24 hour call. For these men, failure to accept a shift could result in loss of work for a week. The pressmen rejected this offer 249 to 5, and the Post hired permanent replacements.

Meanwhile, the state was playing out its role as the instrument of the capitalist class. A Grand Jury investigated the pressroom damage for 9½ months and then indicted 15 pressmen. Some of the men face up to 40 years in prison for defending their



The defendants lead the march, October 2, 1976

right to job and union security. City after city, newspaper owners have demanded that pressroom "manning" (the number of workers assigned to each press unit) be reduced. To ensure that the unions would be defeated in the ensuing struggle, owners in Oklahoma City, Portland, Miami, Los Angeles, Dallas, Kansas City and Washington D.C. have used the same kind of strategy. This plan is supplied by the Southern Production Program, Inc. (S.P.P.I.), a training school for scabs in Oklahoma City, run by the leaders of the "right to work" movement.

When it was the Post's turn to try to break its most militant union, management implemented "Project X", a scheme to import and train strikebreakers and management personnel to takeover union jobs during a strike.

First, they enrolled in SPPI and sent 55 non-union employees to its school. Then they hired anti-union hardliner, Larry Wallace to take care of labor relations. These men oversaw an escalating campaign of deliberately ignoring grievances and contract provisions, allowing safety conditions to deteriorate, sending letters of reprimand to union members for minor infractions and using other harassment techniques. As contract time neared in the summer of 1975, the Post made sure the union knew that it had the capacity to print without union labor and then offered a contract that included drastic reductions in manning and stripped away other hard-won rights. It was clear that the Post meant this contract negotiation to be a major showdown.

During the first month of the strike, the Post Corporation was able to make use of its vast media power to spread distortions about the strike, the damage to the presses, the contract offers, the racism in local 6 and other lies. The failure to effectively combat these lies was one of the major reasons for the initial lack of support from the community.

LABOR ARISTOCRATS SCAB ON STRIKE

In addition to the vicious campaign of slander against the Pressmen, the Newspaper Guild, representing the interests of the labor aristocracy was able to damage and partially undermine the strike.

The Washington/Baltimore area Guild voted to respect the picket lines. However, the D.C. local broke with the area Guild, and failed to honor the strike. When

The Struggle Against the LABOR ARISTOCRACY

ARISTOCRATS IN THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS

Organized within the UAW, alongside production workers, are the skilled workers, technicians, office workers and clerks. Although the skilled workers account for a small percentage of the workforce they have veto power over contracts. For example, at Chrysler, there are 94,000 production line workers and 14,500 skilled workers. Yet, the skilled workers, representing only 14% of the workers have veto power over the remaining 86% of the workers. This position of power insures that the demands of these workers get met. What this leads to is strike-breaking by these skilled workers, when their demands are met, or prolonging strikes until their demands are met.

It is noticeable in contract negotiations that there are the inevitable special adjustments made for the skilled workers. In the last contract with Ford, the gains made in the case of the major assembler and for a tool maker were,

	Assembler	Tool Maker
Current base hourly rate plus COLA* fold-in	6.52	8.10
1st year increase	.365	56
1st year base rate	6.885	8.66
2nd year increase	205	36
2nd year base rate	7.09	9.02
3rd year increase	215	27
3rd year base	7.305	9.29
Estimated COLA based on 6% inflation plus 5% Float	1.03	1.03
Total	8.335	10.32

*Cost of Living Allowance

This contract increased, over a three year period, the wage differential between the two groups, which was its stated intention. This is but one example, in this contract alone, that gave nothing substantial to the vast majority of the workers, but took care of the demands of the skilled sector.

In the main, it is from this skilled sector that the labor aristocrats come. The trade union bureaucrats are but a section of the aristocrats. Doug Frazer, a vice president and top negotiator, was once the director of the Technical, Office and Professional Department. This flow from the skilled sector to the level of bureaucrat insures that the special interests of this sector get looked after. These aristocrats of labor do not have the interests of the vast majority of autoworkers in mind, rather they would sell these workers down the river in exchange for benefits for their own self interest.

The autoworkers must expose these bureaucrats and kick them out of the UAW, for they are the watch-dogs for the bourgeoisie. Also, rank and file autoworkers must fight against any special privileges such as the special veto power. With the bureaucrats in leadership, as well as holding veto power over the rank and file, the working class can go nowhere. It is our task to remove these traitors from all of our unions and re-establish the unions as arenas for struggle.

PIVOT OF OUR TACTICS in the Labor Movement

the area Guild took disciplinary action, the labor bureaucrats of the International stepped right in, ruling that the scabs in the local could not be fined or disciplined. This was a hard blow to the strike, since the Post could not continue to publish without the reporters.

Out for the dollar and fame, the Post reporters took the side of management, not the pressmen. Their articles in the Post were a powerful weapon in slandering the strike. These reporters represent the labor aristocracy in the working class. They are a privileged stratum by virtue of their high salaries, comfortable working conditions and professional status.

Such labor aristocrats, work hand in hand with the trade union bureaucrats, the monopolies and the state. They seek to undermine the struggle of the working class and must be thoroughly exposed and isolated.

As a result of the lack of support from the labor bureaucrats, in February 1976, the pressmen mobilized to seize the office of George Meany in order to demand support. Meany, however, the faithful lieutenant of the monopolies, had the pressmen ar-

rested, while he was "busy" in Florida.

MULTI-NATIONAL UNITY VITAL

One powerful lie spread by the Post was that the Local 6 pressmen were racist. Playing on the fact that many locals in the Washington D.C. area have failed to defend the democratic rights of the Black masses, the Post was able to undermine initial attempts to forge multi-national unity and support for the strike.



Daily pickets in front of the courthouse during the pre-trial hearings

★ SUPPORT THE PRESSMEN! ★
★ DEMONSTRATION, SATURDAY APRIL 16 ★
★ 12 NOON ★
★ MCPHERSON SQUARE 15th and K NW ★
★ WASHINGTON, D.C. ★

ERA IN GEORGIA

a book review: ALL GOD'S DANGERS

"The ERA is a dead issue." This is how Peter Banks, primary sponsor of the bill, sums up its status in Georgia. On January 12th, the Georgia General Assembly returned the SB 8 to the Civil Sub-committee for "further study." The secretary for Senator Ovelby, who heads this committee, said it probably won't be brought up again until next year and that public records of the proceedings won't be available until summer. A nice, efficient bureaucratic tactic to deny women their democratic right!

We ask the state, what is there to study for so long on a simple bill that was introduced to Congress in 1923?

Georgia is no rare case, the Southern legislators of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia have refused to ratify the ERA.

What does the bill mean for Georgians? Basically, it gives the state 2 years to change sexually discriminating laws. One such law is under Title 53, Section 501 of the Georgia Code, "the husband is the head of the family and the wife is subject to him." Another is the law that considers the father the natural guardian of the children unless the wife is granted custody and guardianship by a court.

ANTI-ERA ARGUMENTS EXPOSED

The arguments opposing the bill in Georgia are the usual ones. They are even more absurd than these feudal-like laws. One argument is that the ERA will weaken the marriage, expressed by one of Atlanta's ERA opponents, Mrs. John A. Dunaways. She says, "young women who feel that they are discriminated against get this belligerent feeling, and I have seen marriages break up over this." Right Ms. Dunaways! It is ridiculous to say that marriages break up because of belligerent women, and not because of the oppressive position that working women occupy in capitalism.

Even more twisted is the argument that women will be subjected to unsafe working conditions. One might ask, who right now, isn't subject to dangerous conditions that the capitalists force on us at work in order to squeeze out maximum profits? Only bourgeois women, that's who! Any condition that's unsafe for a woman is unsafe for a man. What biological difference

makes women more likely to be injured on the job? Prove it, ERA opponents! Experience shows that this argument is used, not to "protect the women" but to further exploit them at work. Women get paid less for doing the same job under the guise that they won't have to lift as much. But somehow they end up facing a heavy object with no helpful Tarzan in sight to lift it for them. Women are kept out of higher paying departments with the same "logic."

Another one is the old draft argument, that says if the bill is passed, women will be drafted. Congress has always had the power to draft women. *Instead, we should be questioning why the workers of this country have to fight the imperialist's war. Women have proven historically that they can and will fight. It's a matter of what they will fight for, not whether they're able to.*

LEADERSHIP OF THE WORKING CLASS

Missing is the active leadership of working women. It's not an issue between men and women or between legislators and women. It's a struggle between the capitalists, represented by their state legislators, and thousands of working women. If working women are not in leadership of this struggle it won't get taken to its limit, it will not be shown as limited in nature, and it will not be linked to the ultimate goal of socialism. It's a fact that complete equality for women is impossible under capitalism. This is because women don't have the basic freedoms to fully participate in production and benefit from the fruits of their labor. Women are domestic slaves responsible for the daily drudgery of dishes, laundry, and toilet training. On top of this women have to fight sexual discrimination to get what few jobs are to be had. Only when men and women are equal before the law will a lot of women realize that the real changes can happen only with a socialist society.

Only in socialist society will women be guaranteed the right to work and provided with the material prerequisites such as childcare, job training, etc. But during the course of struggling for socialism, the working class must fight hard for all democratic rights because they will increase the fighting capacity of the class. ★

in the Black community

While local 6 did begin to bring Blacks into the apprenticeship program, in the late 1960's, the local remains predominately white, as is the case with many craft unions.

One important lesson learned by the pressmen is the importance of multiracial unity. As a result, some pressmen have begun to actively take up these questions, participating in the struggles of the Wilmington 10 and Gary Tyler.

RELY ON THE RANK AND FILE

Over the last few months, pressmen have become increasingly involved in mobilizing support in the D.C. area for the struggle. The strike support committee has enlisted the support of increasing numbers of local trade unions, and is now reaching out to community groups, churches and other sources of support.

The collaborationist policies of the labor bureaucrats and the labor aristocrats has been sharply revealed. Even within the support committee, the importance of genuine revolutionary leadership is becoming dearer and clearer.

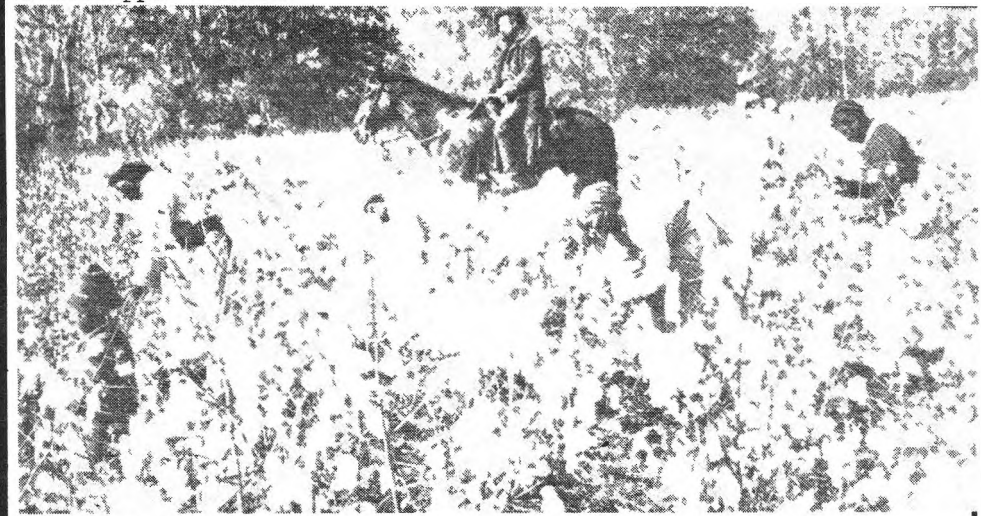
What this strike and the year and a half struggle that has resulted has demonstrated is that the monopolies, the labor bureaucrats and the state work hand in hand. Jimmy Carter, George Meany and Katherine Graham are birds of a feather.

The only defense for the pressmen is to rely upon the consciousness and organization of the rank and file. Genuine multinational unity among the workers in the D.C. area and around the country is absolutely essential. There can be no relying on the Post, the International Union or the courts. There is only one thing they all understand, and that is the organized struggle of the working class, acting as a class in its own interests.

This lesson is being learned by workers in strike after strike across this country. Whether White, Black or Chicano, our interests are the same. They will never be reconciled with the interests of the state, the monopolies and their labor lieutenants such as George Meany.

What is apparent in the pressmen strike and in all workers struggles, is the need for genuine revolutionary leadership of the working class movement. This

All God's Dangers, The Life of Nate Shaw is the story of a Black Alabama sharecropper, told in his own, vivid words. Shaw's story spans the period of time from the turn of the century to present day, but most of the book deals with the period before World War II, during the height of the sharecropping system. Shaw reveals the day to day oppression endured by the sharecropper in the heart of the Black Nation. He also speaks, from his own experience and participation, about building the Alabama Sharecropper's Union.



Sharecropping became the system that tied the masses of Blacks and poor whites to the land after slavery.

The system of sharecropping developed as a result of the economic system of capitalism being super-imposed on the economic system of feudalism. No longer able to have slaves work the plantations, the next most beneficial system was that of sharecropping. Croppers had to pay one-third to one-half of their crop as rent to the landowner, and then were forced to get advances for food, supplies, food and seed either directly from the landowner, or from a store owner working hand in glove with the landowner.

The amount of fertilizer that a cropper used was limited by the owner, so that the cropper was able to harvest only enough to clear a profit for the landowner, leaving little or nothing for the cropper and his family. This forced hundreds of croppers further and further into debt.

Black farmers were systematically refused credit by banks, making it virtually impossible for even a successful cropper to buy land or buy his own farming implements.

At the end of the harvesting season, the cropper was often forced to let the plantation owner sell his cotton, since cotton buyers would give a better price to the owner. As a result, sharecroppers were forced to accept the accounting of the landlord, and were systematically cheated of a portion of the crop. To question the accounting of the landlord led to the harshest reprisals, and loss of any or all of a cropper's small material belongings.

Nate Shaw describes all of these practices in great detail, letting facts condemn those landlords who did, and still, exploit and oppress Black and white sharecroppers.

In order to resist the despotic oppression of the sharecropping system, Nate Shaw, along with many other croppers, joined the Alabama

Sharecroppers Union in the early 1930's. This organization was built under the leadership of then revolutionary Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). The Sharecroppers Union stood for the unity of the Black and white sharecroppers against the landlords and the capitalists. Nate Shaw took an active role in the building and defense of the union. From his experience he saw the necessity of Blacks and poor whites uniting against the capitalist class. As Nate says,

"One thing's for certain and one thing's sure, color don't boot with the big white cats, they only looking for money. O, its as plain as your hand. The poor white man and the poor black man is sitting in the same saddle today--big dudes done branched them off that way. The control of a man, the controllin' power is in the hands of the rich man. And the rich man is all in favor of the rich man. That class is standing together and the poor white is out there on the colored list--I've caught that, ways and actions a heap of times speak louder than words." (Avon, 1974, p 512)

For his own resolute and brave defense of the Sharecroppers Union, and of the rights of Black and poor white croppers, Nate Shaw spent ten years in Alabama state prisons.

Although the sharecropping system has declined in use since World War II, with the development of agribusiness, the material basis for the oppression of the Black Nation, lack of control of the land remains unchanged. As the crisis of capitalism increases, so also does the oppression of the Black Nation. Resistance to this increased oppression and exploitation is reflected in such movements as the Civil Rights movement and defense of Gary Tyler, as well as the militant role of Black workers in various workers struggles. The national oppression so clearly depicted in All God's Dangers, can only be ended by the overthrow of imperialist domination of the Black Nation, and the seizure of the land from the plantation owners. This can only be achieved by the struggle of the multinational proletariat for the right of self-determination of the Black Nation, up to and including secession, and ultimately with the establishment of socialism.

can only be provided by building a real communist party, a party that will give the spontaneous struggle of the working class organized, scientific leadership.

The struggle to defend the pressmen and learn the lessons of this strike are part and parcel of the struggles of workers all over this country.

This is a struggle to drive the traitors out of the trade unions, and rebuild them into real fighting organizations of

the working class. Only then can the trade union, led by a genuine communist party, really represent the interest of the working class, as a class. Only then can we really be in a position to challenge the Grahams, the Meany's and the Grand Jury's and put their criminal rule over this country to an end.

SUPPORT THE INDICTED PRESSMEN!

This joint statement was issued at the 7th Party Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania. It represents a historic advance in the struggle against modern revisionism and the unity of the workers and oppressed people of the world. The rise and development of the Latin American parties reflects the fact that throughout the world the various Marxist-Leninist parties are growing stronger, advancing and leading the proletariat toward final victory. In the words of Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 7th Party Congress, "The existence of Marxist-Leninist parties in all the continents and regions of the world shows that conscious champions, determined revolutionaries, who fight with all their strength for the great cause of communism, have now risen in defense of the interests of the world proletariat, of the revolution and socialism." The people of the U.S. have a long and warm relationship with the people of Latin America in our common struggle against U.S. imperialism, and recently against Soviet social-imperialism. Each step in their struggle is a victory for our common struggle.

The MLOC declares its complete international solidarity with the Marxist-Leninist parties of all lands, and calls upon the workers and progressive people of the U.S. to lend support and solidarity to these valiant fighters of the international working class.

GLORY TO MARXISM-LENINISM!

The delegations of the Central Committees of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina, the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist), the Communist Party of Brazil, the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist), the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador, and the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay, which took part in the 7th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, availed themselves of the opportunity to organize a fraternal meeting at which they exchanged opinions on the problems of common interest. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of great internationalist brotherhood and showed the high level of maturity of the bonds which unite the Marxist-Leninist parties of Latin America based on Marxism-Leninism and strengthened through wide-ranging exchanges of opinions in bilateral, regional and multi-lateral meetings held in the past. As a result of this meeting the Marxist-Leninist parties named above decided to publish this joint Declaration which is a synthesis of the points of view expressed.

1) The delegations participating in the meeting unanimously expressed their satisfaction at having taken part in the 7th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, which they consider of great significance for the world revolutionary Marxist-Leninist communist movement. The Albanian communists brothers of the same ideal with the communists of all countries of the world have raised high the banner of proletarian internationalism and resolute defence of Marxism-Leninism, the inviolable weapon of the working class in its struggle for liberation, revolution and the construction of socialism.

2) The delegations of the Marxist-Leninist parties of Latin America were united in the opinion that this meeting is taking place in a situation which, in general, is in favour of the peoples and their revolutionary struggles.

The two imperialist superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, which in their uncurbed rivalry are hatching up new plots every day against the independence of the nations and actively preparing a new world war, are the main enemies of the peoples. For their part the peoples everywhere are mobilizing themselves to defend their vital interests and to fight for their national and social emancipation. The peoples are ever better understanding the policy for world domination which the two superpowers practise, and are striking repeated and powerful blows at them. The progressive forces are trying to forge a broad world front that will unite all those who effectively oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers and their preparations for war. The liberation struggle must be directed against both imperialist superpowers. Although it is true that the main enemy differs in different areas of the world, it would be a grave error in these circumstances to disregard

the threat represented by the other superpower to link up with one of them to combat the other. Among the peoples the correct idea is maturing that in face of the war threats of the two superpowers, the revolutionary class struggle must be raised to an even higher level to oppose the outbreak of the war, to weaken the base of the aggressive forces or to turn the unjust inter-imperialist war into a just liberation war. Socialist China and Albania are powerful bastions of the world revolution. They are sound and reliable bases for the proletariat and the oppressed peoples. The unity of the revolutionary forces of the whole world with the true socialist countries is a prerequisite for the triumph of the struggle for national independence, people's democracy and socialism. The strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and Albania and the consistent support which these countries give the world revolutionary movement are an internationalist contribution carrying on the finest traditions of the period of the lifetime of Lenin and Stalin.

3) In the exchange of information the delegations of the Marxist-Leninist parties of Latin America observed once again that the great majority of the peoples of our continent are living under military fascist dictatorial regimes. Political terrorism and suppression of liberties are apparent in almost all the countries of Latin America. Assassination of revolutionaries and torture of patriots and democrats constitute the method most used by the repressive forces in their efforts to strangle the aspirations of the peoples of Latin America for freedom. These regimes serve imperialist capital which brutally exploits the working people and plunders the wealth of nations. The trusts and monopolies as well as the ruling class circles linked with them utilize these military regimes to savagely exploit our peoples and countries to extract exorbitant profits from them at a time when the living conditions of the broad masses of the people are getting worse day by day. The victories of the working class are being liquidated and in many countries its organizations are under police control or are run by agents of the employers. Relying on the reactionary oligarchy and, in particular, the armed forces of our countries, US imperialism is the promoter and supporter of anti-national and anti-popular tyrannical regimes. The Yankees consider Latin America as their support base and an area under their domination; they make huge investments there from which they draw fat profits; they exploit our natural assets; they interfere brazenly in internal policy; they control the repressive apparatuses and exert a decisive influence on the armed forces. This imperialism is the main enemy of the peoples of the continent. Our parties are convinced that the Latin American nations cannot be liberated without attacking and defeating this imperialism which is particularly rapacious and aggressive on our continent and without simultaneously liquidating the internal reactionary forces on which it bases itself.

4) The delegations of the Marxist-Leninist parties also considered that Russian social imperialism is carrying on intensive activities aimed at capturing economic, political and strategic positions in this part of the world. It offers Latin American countries its so-called aid to camouflage its aims of hegemony and plunder. Just like US imperialism, the social imperialists are aiming more and more at gaining the support of the reactionary armed forces of the continent in order to create the conditions to take part in the exploitation of our peoples. This can be seen in Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and other countries. The aim of the Russian social imperialists is not to help the liberation of the peoples of Latin America. What they really want is to take part in the exploitation of the resources and expand their sphere of influence in our continent. Their anti-imperialist demagoguery is simply a smoke-screen to hide their plans of domination and exploitation. Their pretensions are in opposition to the interests of the United States of America which cannot make them the slightest concession, and uses every means even including violence in its efforts to preserve its hegemonic positions in Latin America.

On the other hand, in their struggle against Yankee imperialism, the Latin American peoples will not permit social-imperialism to sabotage their struggle for national liberation and to take the place of its rival, the United States of America.

5) The delegations present at the meeting stressed the high fighting spirit and the desire of the Latin American peoples to struggle. Despite the heavy blows they have suffered through the establishment

of pro-Yankee dictatorships they have not submitted to their oppressors and are resisting them heroically. The desire for freedom, national independence and the liberating revolution is growing everywhere. Our peoples hate US imperialism and the reactionary and fascist regimes it props up. They also hate the military traitor cliques which have usurped power in various countries and have turned into stooges of foreign capital and gendarmes to oppress the broad masses of the people. By launching various forms of struggle ranging from simple protests and strikes to armed struggle, they are giving reaction no respite and are displaying great courage and heroism in militant actions. The working class, the peasantry and the students are the most active forces of the people's resistance. The Marxist-Leninist parties are turning into leading forces of the people's national democratic and revolutionary movement. They are pointing to the road of revolution of the armed struggle of the masses of the people and the broad unity of progressive forces and trends, as the only road which can lead the peoples to their true liberation. The struggle for national independence and against the two superpowers calls for the unity of all forces that can be united. But only the proletariat and the Marxist-Leninist parties are capable of leading this struggle consistently to victory. There is no doubt that, despite the great difficulties to be overcome, our peoples will triumph! The future belongs to them.

6) The delegations taking part in the meeting also drew attention to the harmful undermining and counter-revolutionary activity of the so-called «communist» revisionist parties of Latin America. They are striving everywhere to curb the struggle of

the masses to deceive the working people and to serve their social-imperialist masters. Under the pretext that the energetic actions of the masses irritate the military and provoke increased reprisals, they undertake the dirty task of quelling the protest and containing the people's struggles, thus supporting the anti-national and anti-democratic measures which are taken systematically by the reactionary government officials for the super-exploitation of the people. In many countries they have connections with the dictatorships, which give them the right to carry on political activity, a right which is denied the working masses and the people, and they issue slogans against the US monopolies to deceive the people and to conceal their real stand. Their phoney struggle against imperialism is not intended to achieve genuine national liberation and independence. Their real aim is to open the way to Soviet domination. Today, rather than lackeys of the bourgeoisie, the revisionist parties of Latin America are more agents of Russian social imperialism, its fifth column in the patriotic and people's movement. The conference held in Havana in May 1975, in which all the revisionist parties of the continent took part, was a real conspiracy to betray our peoples. The revisionists have their guns trained on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries, socialist China and Albania. But there is no future for them. They are in decay throughout Latin America with their forces falling away, their followers dwindling, and their policy meeting one defeat after another as in Chile, here their so-called «peaceful road» was proved a farce. The revisionists will undoubtedly be defeated by the Latin American peoples' and revolu-

HISTORY OF THE



Chapter 3 of the HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION (BOLSHEVIKS), teaches us the lessons that the Bolsheviks and the Russian working class learned in the course of the rise and defeat of the revolution of 1905. From this chapter we learn the necessity to grasp the objective conditions in order to determine the party's strategy and tactics. From the experience of the Bolsheviks, we can learn what effect a disunited party has on the revolutionary movement. Also, it can be learned from this chapter about the relationship between democratic rights and socialist revolution.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR AND THE 1ST RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

At this time, Russia and Japan were both imperialist powers, contending for control of Manchuria. When the war began, Russia was poorly prepared. The condition of the Russian working class was becoming increasingly unbearable. The war increased the oppression of the working class but also weakened the strength of the Tsar.

However, as the oppression increased so did the resistance. The level of militancy was growing rapidly, mass general strikes spread throughout the country. These strikes linked the economic and political struggles. Many of the strikes were combined with armed actions. Along with the workers, the peasantry and the military began to resist. The rebellion on the Potemkin was very significant, because it showed the possible unity between the military and the working class. The situation

was ripe for revolution.

However, it was not just the revolutionary forces that realized this. The Tsar set up an agent provocator, Gapon, to lead the masses to slaughter at the Winter Palace. Gapon wanted the workers to petition rights from the Tsar. The Bolsheviks, realizing the strong hold that this agent had on the workers, did not stand aside. The Bolsheviks went to the meetings to explain Gapon's treachery. Failing, they also went to the march. Bloody Sunday became a powerful lesson to the working class about both the role of agent provocators and also for the necessity of armed struggle.

TWO TACTICS

The liberal bourgeoisie also was at work. They knew things could not go on as before, some concessions had to be made if they were going to have control. They proposed a State Duma, a "representative body", but with no legislative powers. Whether or not to participate in this body and how the Social Democrats should relate to the liberal bourgeoisie led to a further split between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks, recognizing the need for united tactics at this time, called a Party Congress. The Mensheviks refused to participate and held their own. Discussing basically the same questions, these two congresses came out with two very different sets of tactics.

The Bolsheviks had decided that the Duma should be boycotted, since the strength of the working class was great and participation in the Duma would only divert the revolution from its course. The Bolsheviks, based on their analysis of the class forces, knew that the proletariat was the only truly revolutionary class and therefore would see the revolution through to its end. They also concluded that the proletariat would find its ally in the peasantry. The

THE DELEGATIONS OF THE PARTIES OF LATIN AMERICA

(Issued as a pamphlet from the Party of Labor of Albania, available from the MLOC, 25¢)

tionary forces led by the Marxist Leninist parties. The banner of Marxism Leninism has always emerged triumphant from the class battles against opportunism against the agents of the bourgeoisie in the communist and workers movement.

7) The important question of solidarity and mutual aid was also discussed at the meeting. In the conditions in which the people's revolutionary movement of Latin America is operating under savage repression, there is an imperative need to develop international solidarity in order to mobilize public opinion in support of the struggle of the peoples against the dictatorships, the reactionary forces, and US imperialism. It was emphasized that the revolutionary armed struggle as the highest form of the people's struggle is developing in various countries, in particular in Colombia where the People's Liberation Army (EPL) the military organization of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist) resolutely supported by our parties has been carrying on the fight for more than 8 years.

The international solidarity with the victims of reaction helps to strike a blow at the common enemies of the peoples. The denunciation of the use of torture and the assassination of patriots and democrats as well as the protests against the repressive actions against the people's movement contribute to the isolation of reactionaries to the exposure of their policy and in certain cases they may stay the hand of the hangmen and save the lives of revolutionaries and patriots. The delegations were in agreement about the need to coordinate the various movements of solidarity giving them the broadest possible extension in order to include the

progressive organizations and personalities of the various countries. At the present moment the demand for the immediate release of comrade Mario Echenique Political Secretary of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay, arrested in Buenos Aires of Argentina, the patriotic heroine Margarita Baez brutally tortured in Asuncion, Paraguay, the veteran Brazilian proletarian militant Jose Duarte imprisoned since 1972 the miners leaders of Bolivia both those imprisoned in their own country and those interned in Chile, the thousands of revolutionaries and democrats jailed in Chile, Argentina and other countries of the continent assumes importance.

8) The delegations present at this meeting honoured the memory and expressed their deep sorrow at the death of comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the undisputed leader of the Chinese people, the great Marxist Leninist and teacher of the proletariat and all the oppressed peoples of the world. Under the wise leadership of comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese proletariat and people forged ahead in their revolutionary struggle, seized power, and established socialism in China. Thus the formerly backward and dependent China has been transformed into a modern socialist country, a reliable support base for the world revolution. Likewise under the leadership of comrade Mao Tsetung, the important problem of continuing the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism in China has been solved correctly. Comrade Mao Tsetung resolutely upheld the banner of Marxism Leninism and launched the

proletarianism thus making a decisive contribution to the reconstruction of the international Marxist Leninist communist movement. His example as a revolutionary fighter and his ideas, which have developed Marxism Leninism, will remain indelible in the hearts and minds of the peoples and communists of the whole world.

9) The delegations of the Marxist-Leninist parties of Latin America hailed the successful results achieved by the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania. The report presented by the great and tested Marxist Leninist, the outstanding leader of the Albanian people and of all the peoples of the world, comrade Enver Hoxha, is a very valuable contribution to the elucidation of the important and decisive problems of the present situation that are concerning the revolutionaries of all the continents. It broadens the perspective of the struggle of the exploited and oppressed and sets the flame of confidence in the triumph of their cause ablaze in their hearts. The fiery appeal it makes for the strengthening of the unity of the international Marxist-Leninist movement aroused lively interest among the delegations. We are sure that comrade Enver Hoxha's contribution will be greatly appreciated by our parties and will become a source of lessons for the consolidation of their revolutionary activity. The great successes achieved by socialist Albania show how powerful the ideas of Marxism Leninism are and what a party based on these ideas is capable of doing. The example of the Party of Labour of Albania inspires all the fighters of revolution to drive ahead overcoming all difficulties under the banner of the struggle for democracy, national independence and socialism. The proletarian

revolutionary the outstanding Marxist Leninist comrade Enver Hoxha fills us with joy and enthusiasm. His confidence in the future, his theoretical profundity and his political clarity make him one of the greatest revolutionaries of our time.

10) In concluding this fraternal meeting, the delegations of the Marxist Leninist parties of Latin America expressed their unshaken confidence in the complete victory of Marxism Leninism over modern revisionism, in the triumph of the working class, and the revolutionary peoples over imperialism, social-imperialism, and world reaction. From this meeting we emerged stronger in our fraternal ties and loyalty to the noble ideals of proletarian internationalism, even more convinced of the need to work for the unity of the communist and workers movement based on the principles of Marxism Leninism. Our parties will muster all their energies to achieve this objective in close unity with the Communist Party of China, the Party of Labour of Albania and the international Marxist-Leninist communist movement.

The Delegation of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina

The Delegation of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist)

The Delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil

The Delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist Leninist)

The Delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

The Delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador

The Delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay

THE CPSU(B) - Chapter 3

STRATEGY AND TACTICS

Bolsheviks knew that the only way the revolution would win was if 1) it was headed by the proletariat, 2) allied with the peasantry, 3) led by the Party, 4) isolated the liberal bourgeoisie.

The Mensheviks on the other hand said that because it was a bourgeois democratic revolution it should be headed by the liberal bourgeoisie. The Social Democrats should step aside so that they did not alienate the liberal bourgeoisie. They also concluded that the working class should exert influence on the Duma from without.

Lenin summed these two tactics up in TWO TACTICS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Time was ripe. Soviets were being set up, the people were on the verge of insurrection, and the revolution began. However it was brutally suppressed. Reaction set in. There were several reasons for the failure of the revolution. There was not a stable alliance between the peasantry and the proletariat. The action of the workers was not concerted enough due to the misleadership of the Mensheviks. The army was not yet a revolutionary force. Peace was concluded with Japan. There was insufficient unity within the party. And outside aid was given to the Tsar.

During the period of reaction the Tsar set up several more Dumas, hoping to divert the revolutionary struggle of the class. During this period the Bolsheviks decided to participate in them. The proletariat was no longer in the same position of power, and participation would afford opportunities to carry out agitation and propaganda.

The revolution had been defeated temporarily, but many lessons were learned. Many such lessons still apply today.

First, is that the question of strategy and tactics is not an abstract one. Rather, the objective conditions determine them. It was not an arbitrary decision that the Bolsheviks boycotted the Duma one time and then later participated in it. Rather, it was their grasp of the objective situation in Russia at the time, knowing the strength of both the working class as well as the Tsar. It was their understanding of the class forces and their respective relations to production that determined the Bolsheviks stand on which class was the leading force who were the allies and the enemies.

Today, from our understanding of the relation of class forces, we must conclude that the proletariat is still the only consistently revolutionary force and that its allies are the oppressed nations and national minorities.

Today, our struggle faces the modern day Mensheviks, who would deny the role of the proletariat as well as the role of its allies. The social democratic groups, like New American Movement (NAM) deny not only the leading role of the proletariat but also the vanguard party. The Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) denies the proletariat its allies, the oppressed nations, by liquidating the struggle of the oppressed nation in the Black Belt. They try to blur everything into a "class" question, which makes them often side with the reactionary forces. This was seen in their opposition to equality in education, like in Boston. The Communist Party U.S.A. denies the historic role of the working class, the allies as well as the role of the party with their "anti-monopoly coalition".

Not only did the Bolsheviks understanding of the objective conditions allow them to make a correct assessment of the class forces but also on the question of advance and retreat.

"All this showed that one had to know not only how to advance resolutely, to advance in the front ranks, when the revolution was in the ascendant, but how to retreat properly, to be the last to retreat, when the revolution was no longer in the ascendant, changing one's tactics as the situation changed, to retreat not in disorder, but in an organized way, calmly and without panic, utilizing every minute opportunity to withdraw the cadre from the enemy fire, to reform one's ranks, to muster one's forces and to prepare for a new offensive against the enemy" (HCPSU(B), 1939 edition, p. 89)



DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

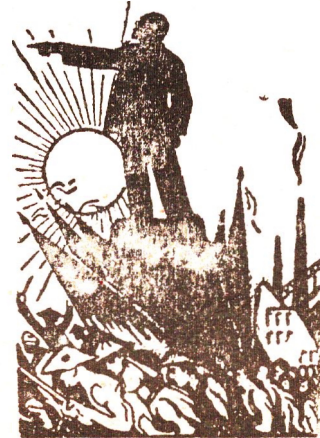
The 2nd main lesson that we draw from this chapter is how we take up the struggle for democratic rights as a part of the struggle for socialism. It is through the fight for democratic rights that the working class learns that the solution to problems lies not with reforming capitalism but rather with its overthrow. The fight for genuine democratic rights must be linked to the struggle for socialism, otherwise the "rights" become an end in and of themselves. Just as the Bolsheviks did not hand over the Democratic Revolution to the liberal bourgeoisie, we must not hand over the struggle for democratic rights to the bourgeoisie or the petty bourgeoisie. As it stands now many of these struggles are led by forces other than the proletariat, like the ERA or for equal education. The proletariat must take the lead in them, in order to see them through to the end, socialist revolution. There are the modern day Mensheviks, who would just as soon hand these struggles

over, like Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) in their left form, refuse to touch any democratic right because they are all "bourgeois plots", or the CPUSA, who limits their struggle to "democracy" and never raises the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The party must always stand with the working class in all of its struggles, linking the day to day to the overall struggle for socialism. It must also actively fight for the proletariat to be the leading force in all struggles.

A UNITED PARTY

From this chapter we learn of the need for a unified party. The Party is the leading organization of the proletariat. If the "general staff" of the revolutionary movement does not have unified tactics the effect is deadly. Today the working class stands without its general staff, the party and the effects are apparent. The spontaneous workers movement is growing rapidly yet, it is without the guidance that is capable of linking all the struggles of the working class together into a mighty force. The Bolsheviks, through their experience as summed up in the HCPSU(B) have taught us that the victory of the working class over capitalism is impossible until there is only one center, one party.



VICTORY FOR AZANIA!

The white settler regime of South Africa has turned the rightful homeland of the Azanian people into a brutal penal colony. In spite of the tremendous wealth of the country, blacks have an income of only \$30 per month. The miners have a life expectancy of less than 40 years. In the hovels of Soweto 400 out of 1000 infants die before reaching the first year of age. Pass laws, laws against meeting, against owning land are all pervasive for the 21½ million blacks. Any violation of these laws can lead to 6 month servitude on the potato farms of the Transvaal. The one meal a day is half-cooked corn. In the black ghettos, tense police hover around like SWAT teams, killing and maiming thousands.

But black Azanians have in the past and are continuing to resist. Students have protested by the thousands. Workers have gone out on strike, all of which are illegal. The upsurge is growing.

Faced by the rapidly developing national liberation struggle waged by the Azanian people, the white settler regime of South Africa has found itself increasingly isolated by the hatred and disgust of the world's peoples.

With the regime's downfall only a matter of time, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism (socialism in words, imperialism in deeds) have tried to make it appear that they are on the side of the Azanian people.

What these self-serving imperialist cover-ups attempt to smother is that the struggle of the Azanian people is not fundamentally a struggle against apartheid. That struggle is only part of a much broader revolutionary struggle by the Azanian people for the right of self-determination.

It is the struggle for self-determination, and the struggle for the land and its wealth that strikes a deadly blow at the settler regime and the interests of the two superpowers.

STRUGGLE FOR THE LAND

The Dutch East Cape Settlement began in April of 1652. Its task was to provide its corporate owners with foodstuffs, especially cattle, for the fort and the ships sailing around the Cape. To wrest the land away from its rightful owners, the Dutch settlers or Boers, had to put down fierce wars of resistance that lasted for centuries.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM

The colonial masters, the Boers, were themselves bound economically to the markets of British imperialism. With the Boer War of 1899-1902 and the foundation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, the British brought their political control in line with the economic realities. What they did not touch was the Boer "native policy" that deprived the Azanian people of their rights and land. The Native Land Act of 1913 prohibited Africans from holding or acquiring land outside a mostly desolate 7% of the country. This, in turn, forced the people into the largely British owned mines and

developing factories at the most degrading wages as well as into peonage to the Boer farmers. True economic power has continued to rest with the British, and more recently with the U.S. imperialists. As the Boer settlers gained increasing political power they have used it to pass ever more restrictive and fascist measures that serve both their needs and their British and U.S. economic masters.



PASS LAWS AND BANTUSTANS

The world's peoples have rightfully condemned in total hatred and disgust the current Pass Laws of the South Africa regime. As a result of the laws, husband and wife are separated because they cannot obtain permits to live in the same area. The laws allow 14 days to take a job or face deportation to a "bantustan" or native land area that you may never have seen.

According to the fascist lies of the regime, only 13% of the land of Azania belongs to the Azanian people. It is on the bantustans, says the regime, that the Azanians must exercise their rights of self-determination and independence. In effect, this means that the people are to act as their own wardens imprisoned on the barren soil of the bantustans or inevitably be driven to work in the bourgeoisie's prisons, the mines, factories and farms. *To struggle against the pass laws, therefore, is inevitably a struggle for the right to land and self-determination. Both oppressor and oppressed understand that well.*

SHARPEVILLE

The Azanian people have a proud record of resistance. Like the slave revolts in the U.S., the oppressors have attempted not only to crush resistance but the people's knowledge about it. Both the resistance and the world's knowledge of it broke through in a fundamental way in March 1960 with the Sharpeville Protests and Massacre.

Under the slogan of the Positive Action Campaign Against the Pass Laws, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) called for all Black men to leave the hated pass books at home, go to the local police stations, and demand to be arrested for violation of the pass laws. Responding to the national call, on March 21, 1960, over 10,000 women, men and children marched to the Sharpeville

police station. Without provocation, the police opened fire, leaving 69 dead and over 200 injured. Massacres also occurred in three other cities spread throughout the country. Tens of thousands of Azanians marched in angry protest against the regime's brutal response to the explicitly non-violent action. PAC, as it was being forced underground, made it clear by its words and its deeds that positive action required more than non-violence. The regime was forced to call a state of emergency. Sharpeville became the new watershed of the revolutionary struggles of the Azanian people.

"The greatest significance of the campaign which led to the Sharpeville shootings lies in the fact that it proved that the South African Apartheid regime, like all oppressive regimes is a paper tiger. Further it shows it is the human element and not sophisticated weapons alone, which will be the decisive factor in the resolution of the struggle between the African Majority and their white minority oppressors"
(David M. Sibeko, Director of Foreign Affairs, PAC, UN Centre Centre Against Apartheid, March, 1976)

MASSIVE RESISTANCE

After a decade in which over 10,000 were arrested and hundreds were executed, the regime in 1972 still found itself confronted by a massive resistance from the Azanian people. The South African Students Organization denounced their inferior education. Expelled, they led student strikes in which thousands participated. At the beginning of the following year, 55,000 dock workers in Durban were out on strike for five weeks. More recently, it has been the students who are again in the forefront of the open resistance. On June 16, 1976, 10,000 students protested in Soweto, against the mandatory use of Afrikaans, the language of the hated oppressor. In September they took the demonstrations outside the Soweto concentration camp into downtown Johannesburg. This winter, they refused to take the regime's examinations. But its not the exams, it is not even the language. The issue is not race. It is the whole system that is being brought down. This has been put forward especially clearly by PAC.

"We do not regard the struggle against white domination and local and foreign exploitation as a race struggle. It is equally a struggle for political power and self-determination."
(PAC, AZANIA NEWS, Vol. 10)



Body of Soweto student killed by South African police.

To set the property relations on a historical basis can only mean to return the land and the wealth to the Azanian people.

U.S. AND U.S.S.R.

As the liberation of the Azanian peoples approaches, it cannot help but call forth efforts by both of the two superpowers to suppress it and turn it to their own ends. U.S. imperialists along with the British already control over 80% of the country's wealth. Although it has been more hidden until recently, the U.S.S.R. has been directly involved for quite some time. The U.S.S.R. as one of the world's major gold producers has manipulated the international gold market first with and then against the South African regime to best suit its own imperialist interests. Politically, it manipulates the corrupt South African Communist Party. And it has played a major role in getting the African National Congress (ANC) to step down its meager resistance to the regime. Now that it is apparent that the days of the regime are numbered, it has pushed ANC forward as the only liberation force. It is attempting thereby to set the people at war with each other just as it did in Angola.

The prize is not only the great wealth of Azania, but strategic control of the oil super tanker traffic from the Middle East to Europe and the U.S. itself. Russian arms and Cuban personnel increasingly form a belt around southern Africa with Azania as the much sought after buckle.

To block the U.S.S.R., the U.S. has started its own build-up in the Indian Ocean. A key station is the island of Diego Garcia that the U.S. plans to use as an unsinkable aircraft carrier. Yet both superpowers



proclaim their desire to make the Indian Ocean a "zone of peace". Clearly it and all of southern Africa are a prime point of contention for war.

OUR TASKS

What we are seeing today in Africa is the last tunes of colonial domination, and the intensifying efforts by the two superpowers to develop neo-colonial rule of the emerging African nations, as Soviet social-imperialism has managed, with Cuban mercenaries, in Angola.

It is the internationalist duty of the U.S. working class to actively support the struggle for self-determination of the Azanian people, and the entire people of Africa.

The flames of struggle in the last several years have lighted the up the African sky. Victory is certain.

AZANIA WILL WIN!

GREETINGS TO PAC ON THEIR 18th ANNIVERSARY!



NEW STRUGGLES - NEW VICTORIES

"Let our entire Party and people closely join their efforts, build a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam, and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution " (Ho Chi Minh)

April 30 marks the second anniversary of the liberation of Vietnam led by their vanguard party, under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and First-Secretary Le Duan, the Vietnamese have delivered a crushing defeat to imperialism after 30 years of struggle. First against the French, then against the U.S. and its puppet comprador agents, Diem, Thieu, etc.

U.S. imperialism had thousands of troops and used the most modern lethal weapons in Vietnam. This brought enormous suffering and hardship to the Vietnamese, both North and South. Yet the course of the war proved that the people, and not the weapons, are the main factor in deciding the outcome of the war. The history of the Vietnamese national liberation struggle has shown, as Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out, that

"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small nation can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is the law of history."

The victory of the national liberation movement in Vietnam has further whittled down the imperialist market, intensifying the competition between the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. This victory and the victories in Cambodia and Laos have weakened the imperialist system as a whole and eliminated the richest area of Asia from U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is clearly on the decline.

THE PARTY

It is not the people alone who have waged the struggle against U.S. imperialism. It is the people with the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam (previously called the Vietnam Worker's Party, changed at its fourth party congress, held on Dec. 1976) who have won this victory. Ho Chi Minh, the great and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people, compared the Communist Party of Vietnam to a generator and the affairs of the resistance and national construction to electric lights, the more powerful the generator, the brighter the lights.

This is an important lesson to learn from the victories in Indochina. The victories of the Vietnamese people, the formation of the Viet Minh in 1941, the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, the victory at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, the founding of the National Liberation Front in 1950, the Tet offensive in 1968, the Paris Peace Accords in 1973, the liberation of Vietnam on April 30, 1975, and the reunification of the country in July 1976 as well as the present period of social-

ist construction, all point to Marxism-Leninism, applied to the concrete conditions in Vietnam, as the organizer of all the victories.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh understood this universal truth. He was very clear that (1) the revolution must be led by a Marxist-Leninist party, (2) revolution is the work of the broad masses of workers and peasants, and (3) the revolutionary movement in each country must be closely linked with the international proletariat.

BUILDING FOR SOCIALISM

The Vietnamese revolution has moved into a new stage - that of "complete independence and national reunification, a stage in which our people have to carry out a single strategic task: socialist construction." OUTLINE OF THE DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE VIETNAM WORKERS PARTY TO THE 4TH PARTY CONGRESS, p. 4.

For continued successes the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential. This will establish and constantly bring into full play the working people's right to be the masters of society.

In the short time since the victory of liberation and the reunification of the country, there have been tremendous successes in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

In 1976 the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Complex fulfilled its annual production targets 36 days ahead of schedule. There were bumper rice, tea, tobacco and corn crops in the North and South. The Ho Chi Minh Railway, ("Reunification Railway"), which links Hanoi with Ho Chi Minh City was restored and began operating on January 2, 1977. The 1,770 kilometer "Reunification Railway" is the main artery between South and North Vietnam.

The second 5 year plan (1976-1980) will carry out two fundamental and urgent tasks: "to ensure the minimum needs of the people while carrying out accumulation necessary to build the material and technological basis of socialism." (REPORT p. 8)

As far as heavy industry, the engineering industry will become the primary concern in the plan for the development of the national economy. This includes producing large quantities of the means of production: machine tools, tractors, hydro-electric turbines, etc. Also part of the plan is combining hydro-electric power with thermal power while actively creating conditions to exploit other sources.

In terms of light industry, the plan proposes concentrating on developing people's daily needs: textiles, leather, garments, paper, wood, household utensils, school materials, medical appliances, equipment for creches (places for infant through pre-school children), etc.

Agricultural production, according to the plan, must be developed toward large scale socialist production. Intensive farming, multiplication crops and expansion of crop areas are all important. In 1976, in the southern part of Vietnam, the people harvested 2,200,000 tons of rice. Because of the new strain of rice they were able to harvest 3 crops. Mechanization, as well as redeveloping the agricultural work force is also important, as is water conservancy.

OTHER TASKS

Building up the material conditions is the most important



"The war may last five, ten, twenty or more years, Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Once victory is won, our people will rebuild their country and make it even more prosperous and beautiful."

Ho Chi Minh, July 17, 1966

aspect in the socialist revolution at this time. But it is not the only task. The main ideological task is to spread propaganda and education about Marxism-Leninism through the line, policies and viewpoints of the Party. Educational reforms, the eradication of illiteracy, the system of vocational training schools, the development of infant classes are all part of this task. Through each one, the immediate need is related to the long term aim of communism.

It is the Communist Party of Vietnam that will be able to chart the correct course for socialist revolution and lead the Vietnamese people to further victories. As President Ho Chi Minh said, "Our Party should preserve absolute purity and prove worthy of its role as the leader and very loyal servant of the people."

The 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held on December 14-19, 1976 in Hanoi. This was the first congress held in 16 years, the last one led by President Ho Chi Minh in 1960. 1008 delegates represented 1,550,000 party members. (The population of Vietnam is 45,000,000.) The Congress called on the entire Vietnamese people to turn their revolutionary heroism in the struggle for the salvation of their fatherland into a revolutionary heroism in the work toward the building the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction.

With the Vietnamese war over, it is not forgotten - by the people of Vietnam, by the people of the world, by the people of the U.S. There are a number of pressing problems that need to be solved. 1) "At least 150,000 tons of unexploded bombs and shells are still daily killing people, several million acres of rice fields, gardens and forests are destroyed by bombs and chemicals, permanent threat of epidemics (malaria, plague, cholera, typhoid)." 2) "Registration and control of some 1 million persons including about 40,000 officers in the south as well as the job placement of 2 million persons comprising the huge military, police, administrative, economic, ideological and cultural machine left over from South Vietnam." 3) "The creation of the new economic zones to be populated by emptying large populations from the cities - some 500,000 from Ho Chi Minh City as well as

some 60% of the population of Da Nang and tens and thousands from Hue, Nha Trang and Can Tho." Report of Dr. Nguyen Khac Vien reported in NYT 12/14/76

SUPPORT FOR THE VIETNAMESE

It is not only the Vietnamese who need to solve these problems. It is an obligation of especially the U.S. government.

During the Vietnamese war, the U.S. working class and progressive people joined with people all over the world to support the just struggle of Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. withdraw its troops. Now, after the war is over, the international working class must come to the aid of Vietnam again.

For the working class of the U.S. this is especially important. It is our obligation to assist the new stage of the Vietnamese revolution. The people of the U.S. and world must give material aid toward socialist construction in Vietnam, they must pressure the U.S. government for the fulfillment of the promised war reparations, and they must demand that the U.S. and the United Nations recognize Vietnam.



Survivors of My Lai developing agriculture, 1976.

From our previous experience, the working class knows that the U.S. government will not repay its debts without a constant struggle. Its interests are clearly one-sided - to preserve U.S. imperialism.

The working class, on the other hand, is the only reliable defender of socialism. It is in the interest of the working class that socialism grow where it exists. It knows that only through the dictatorship of the proletariat, can socialism flourish toward the long range aim of communism.

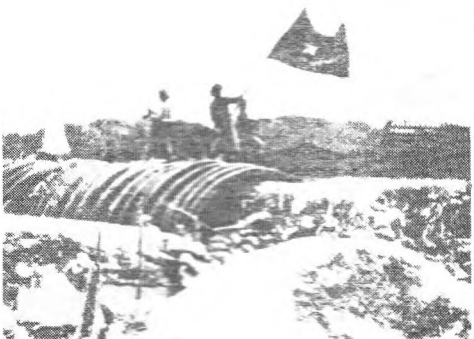
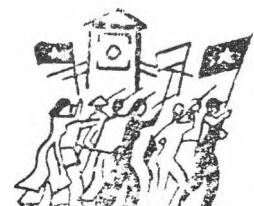
Aside from stepping up our efforts to force the U.S. government to pay the war reparations and to extend full diplomatic relations to Vietnam, our first task is to deepen the friendship between the Vietnamese people and the people of the U.S. It is through the continued struggle against U.S. imperialism and for socialist revolutions (led by a genuine vanguard communist party in the U.S.) that the friendship between our two peoples will blossom.

"Unity, unity, broad unity. Success, success, great success." (Ho Chi Minh)

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM!

LONG LIVE THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION!

U.S. PAY WAR REPARATIONS NOW!



Victory at Dien Bien Phu, 1954

12 NEW QUEBEC GOVERNMENT PLANS MORE OPPRESSION FOR QUEBECOIS MASSES

On November 15, 1976, the government of the Canadian province of Quebec changed hands as a result of provincial elections. In a major electoral upset, the Liberal Party government of Robert Bourassa was over-turned by the Parti-Quebecois (PQ), a reformist party of the social-democratic variety, which now holds majority of the provincial parliament. The elections were called for by ex-premier Bourassa after polls showed that fully half the voters were dissatisfied with the repressive policies of the Liberal Party government and with its inability to resolve the economic problems of Quebec. Both the dissatisfaction of the Quebecois masses and to a great extent, the elections themselves, are a product of the fact that French Quebec is a nation oppressed by English-Canada and denied its right to self-determination by the imperialist interests of the Canadian bourgeoisie.

As is the case for Canada as a whole, Quebec has felt the effects of imperialism's general crisis. Because of the additional burden of national oppression, however, the working class of Quebec has been especially hard hit by this crisis with unemployment well above the Canadian average, rising taxes and a \$1 billion deficit in the provincial budget. This economic crisis has intensified the political crisis centered around the Quebec national question.

By cashing in on the rising protest against the Liberal Party government and by appealing to the discontent of the Quebecois, the PQ has won itself an electoral victory, but this in no way means that the PQ has the interests of the masses of people at heart. The PQ's performance since November has made it undeniably clear that the election of the Parti-Quebecois has made no fundamental change in the condition of the working masses of Quebec but, rather, promises only more oppression and even greater exploitation.

THE PARTI QUEBECOIS GOVERNMENT IS A BOURGEOIS GOVERNMENT

The PQ, in spite of vaguely worded references to socialism and the elimination of exploitation, is as bourgeois as they come. Since November, Premier Rene Levesque, who only a few years ago was himself a member of Quebec's Liberal Party, (the provincial version of the party now led by Trudeau), has been rushing about eagerly assuring both the Canadian and the U.S. bourgeoisies that the PQ "has no quarrel with private enterprise." Levesque, in fact, has already paid a visit to a gathering of major industrialists and financiers during which he pledged his government to the establishment of a more "healthy social climate" and an end to "disorder." What this means for the working class in Quebec can be seen in the PQ's strategy for "solving" the problems of Quebec.

First comes the PQ's economic program which is described by Levesque as one of "strong government role in economic policies" which avoids "that kind of socialism which would lead to state ownership." What this means concretely is that Big Business in Quebec will remain largely owned by the Anglo-Canadian bourgeoisie while U.S. economic interests will continue to find a "healthy climate" in Quebec for investment and profit. This is simply a continuation of the PQ's 1975 election program, which stated that the PQ "welcomes the participation of foreigners in the economic development of Quebec."

Next comes "tripartism", Levesque's plan for minimizing "disorder" by increasing collaboration between the new government, the capitalists, and the opportunist labor leaders. In this way the PQ hopes to cover up class contradictions in the province, divert the struggles of Quebec workers, and by appealing to nationalist sentiments, squeeze even greater sacrifices from the Quebecois masses.

FALLING OUT AMONG THIEVES

But the plans of the PQ have not gone without opposition within the ranks of the Canadian ruling class. The shift of power in the province has brought to the surface certain conflicting interests between the Anglo-Canadian and Quebec bourgeoisie. The Ottawa government has strongly expressed its concern for the "ramifications" of the PQ's actions, particularly in terms of the possibility of separation. The contradictions between the PQ government and the government of Prime Minister Trudeau, however, amount to nothing more than a falling out among thieves.

The PQ, in representing the ambitions of the Quebec bourgeoisie, intends to use the power of the provincial government to strengthen its position relative to Anglo-Canada and to grab a bigger piece of the Canadian pie for itself. The aims of the PQ are for greater influence for the national bourgeoisie in corporate and state affairs, the re-negotiation of financial and commercial transactions between the province and the U.S. and English-Canada, the subsidizing and encouragement of small and medium sized enterprises owned by the Quebec bourgeoisie, etc. - all changes which will benefit the national bourgeoisie of Quebec. But the infighting between the Ottawa and Montreal governments does not in any way signify any real differences in the nature of these governments. The public

squabbles brought about by the maneuverings of the PQ are merely bickerings within the ruling class, otherwise united in a single purpose - the exploitation of the working masses of Canada. The main issue is over the distribution of the spoils.

Of all the points of contention between these reactionaries, the most noise has been raised over the threat of the separation of Quebec from Anglo-Canada. Two facts stand out most clearly in this regard. One, the PQ has not taken up the issue of separation in the interests of the Quebecois people but only as a means to achieve the goals described above. This is simply another example of the PQ's attempt to turn the national aspirations of the Quebecois to its own advantage. Two, while the Parti-Quebecois hopes to use separation for its own purposes, it has made it clear that any such move would not substantially change relations between Quebec and the rest of Canada, and rejects as "silly nonsense" suggestions of anything more than limited nationalization of Quebec industry. The most radical shift in ownership is to come about in insurance, which the PQ would like to see state owned, and in asbestos, where it has demanded majority control for Quebec capital.

Even if the PQ were able to nationalize extensively, any real change which would be brought about by an expansion of state ownership can only result from changes in the nature of state power in Quebec. As long as the government of Quebec remains a government of the bourgeoisie, represented by the bourgeois parties like the PQ, increasing governmental control of the economy will do nothing toward abolishing the exploitation of Quebec workers. The essential nature of the state as a bourgeois apparatus for class violence has remained unchanged, and the Quebecois people continue to be denied their right to self-determination as a nation.

CANADA, QUEBEC AND THE U.S.

Canada's total output	\$161.1 billion
Of that Quebec Province produced	\$ 37.4 billion or 23.2%
Canadian manufactured goods shipped	\$85.2 billion
Of that Quebec manufactured	\$23.3 billion or 27.3%
Canada's sales to the U.S.	\$20.9 billion
Of that Quebec sold	Approximately \$3.5 billion or about 17%
Direct investment in all of Canada by U.S. firms	\$29.0 billion
Of that U.S. investments in Quebec total	About \$4.3 billion or 15%

Of Canada's exports worldwide Quebec supplies more than 70 per cent of all iron ore, asbestos and copper ore, more than 60 per cent of the aluminum, more than 40 per cent of newsprint, more than 30 per cent of aircraft and parts, less than 10 per cent of lumber and autos and parts.

The lesson offered by the new Quebec government is that the struggle of the Quebec nation for the elimination of its oppression and exploitation must be a violent class struggle against both the bourgeoisie of the oppressor nation-English Canada and against its own national bourgeoisie, whose self interest knows no bounds. It must be a struggle to smash capitalism as the source of both class exploitation and national oppression.

Likewise, it is the duty of all class conscious workers and communists in the U.S. to support the fight of the Canadian working class against its bourgeoisie, to oppose U.S. imperialist exploitation and intervention in the affairs of Canada, and to firmly uphold the right of the Quebecois nation to self-determination, up to and including separation from the Canadian Federation.

DOWN WITH U.S. AND CANADIAN IMPERIALISM!

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE QUEBECOIS NATION!



RESISTANCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Masses of workers and farmers in the Philippines are today being subjected to the most brutal conditions of oppression and exploitation. The main enemy of the Filipino people is U.S. imperialism, which has dominated and suppressed the people's movement toward freedom and liberation since the time of the Spanish-American war. The goal of the imperialists is to extract the superprofits from the land and the labor of the Filipino people while leaving them in the most wretched conditions of life.

The Philippines are important to U.S. imperialists' goals of dominating the world, because of its use as a military base area for the suppression of neighboring countries in southeast Asia, including socialist China. The imperialists have one air force and 5 naval installations with 30,000 (+) personnel in the Philippines. This force was active in the imperialist attack against the Vietnamese people and is currently used to threaten other peoples in the southeast Asian area.

The Filipino people have always cherished freedom and independence. During the period before martial law in 1972, the masses were opposing the confiscation of

their land by the multinational corporations as well as, the use of the islands as a base for U.S. aggression. In order to stem the people's revolutionary activity, the U.S.-Marcos clique quickly imposed martial law.

This fascist clique began to arrest and detain "suspected activists", labor organizers, suspected subversives, suspected members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), or those suspected of giving food or other assistance to the NPA (particularly farmers). All told they have arrested over 50,000 people for opposing martial law.

This action by the fascist ruling clique, however, did not and will not succeed in suppressing the will of the revolutionary masses. Recently deported Maryknoll priest, Father Edward Gerlock gave vivid descriptions of how the workers and farmers have been resisting the fascists and organizing to take the offensive against the enemies of the Filipino people.

"Where there is no room to work within the existing 'company unions', the workers are organizing illegal and underground unions and as a

result, in the last 4 months there have been over 50 strikes (which are illegal) involving thousands of workers." These strikes are against all forms of oppression, but are mainly centered against the U.S.-Marcos martial law regime.

In the countryside, Father Gerlock described how the U.S. multinational corporations are seizing land away from the farmers and even using prisoners to work the land. He said that the people are not taking this lying down, but on the contrary, are rising up even more determined to win the struggle.

The character of the revolutionary struggle of the masses is National Democratic. This enables the broadest masses to unite to oppose and struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Marcos regime.

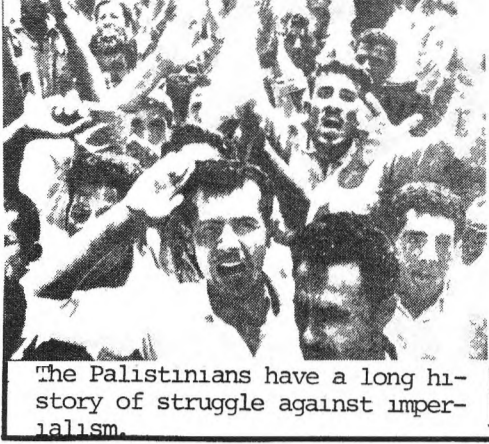
Under the leadership of the re-established Communist Party of the Philippines, the workers and farmers, who use all forms of struggle, have concluded that the only way to defeat U.S. imperialism and the fascist Marcos regime is through protracted armed struggle of the revolutionary masses.

VICTORY TO THE PALESTINIANS

The months of March and April mark the international commemoration of two of the most significant events in the history of the struggle of the Palestinian people against imperialism and Israeli Zionism

On April 9, 1948, 254 Palestinian men, women and children were massacred by two Zionist terrorist organizations, the Irgun and Stern gangs at the village of Deir Yassin located at the western edge of Jerusalem. In the five weeks following the massacre, the period of time leading up to the end of the British Mandate in Palestine and the announced establishment of the state of Israel, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were evicted from their homes both by physical force and the threat of more "Deir Yassins". These Palestinian refugees formed the basis for the exiled Palestinian nation which for 20 years rested its hopes for reclamation of its homeland on the actions of their Arab nation-neighbors who went to war with Israel in 1948, 1956, and 1967

While the struggle against Zionist aggression and Israeli rule has been an ongoing one dating back to the 1920's it was not until March 21, 1968 that the Palestinian Resistance Movement became the determining force in the struggle against the state of Israel. On that day in the town of el-Karemeh on the East Bank of the Jordan River Palestinian commandos led by Fateh withstood and defeated an invasion of some 12 to 15 thousand troops whose intent was to crush Palestinian resistance in Jordan. *The Palestinian victory at al-Karemeh marked a*



The Palestinians have a long history of struggle against imperialism.

turning point in the history of Palestinian resistance. The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) formed in September 1964, was able to grow and rally the masses of Palestinian people around the need to organize as a nation and wage struggle against the settler Israeli state

Today 9 years after al-Karemeh, having survived Israeli, Jordanian, and most recently Lebanese-Syrian aggression it is the PLO that is playing the decisive role in the Middle East. It is important for us to support the historic fight of the Palestinian people for liberation against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, Israeli Zionism and reactionary Arab regimes, which despite great oppression has made tremendous gains. Furthermore, the Palestinian liberation movement is inseparably linked with our own struggle against imperialism and for the dictatorship of the proletariat

CELEBRATE THE VICTORY
AL-KAREMEH! ★★★★★★

The 290 member Palestine National Congress was recently convened in Cairo on March 12. The Congress is composed of leaders and members of various organizations of the Palestinian liberation movement.

The significance of the Congress is many-fold. For one, it is clearly an indication of the strength and maturity of the Palestinian liberation movement today. Ten years ago such a Congress would not have gained the world-wide press coverage it has recently received. The influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other Palestinian peoples organizations is obvious, as is the support they receive around the globe from socialist and other third world countries.

The conference is also a good example of how the Palestinian liberation movement has learned to use all forms of struggle to achieve its aim of an independent and democratic state, and the return of the Palestinian homeland to the Palestinian people.

Key issues discussed at the Congress were relations with Jordan, developments towards the proposed Geneva Conference on the Middle East and possible changes in the Congress charter.

Having reaffirmed their support for Yassar Arafat, leader of the PLO, the Congress heard a speech in which he emphasized the need to create an independent Palestinian state "even in a limited space" in any territory vacated by Israel. At

the same time, the Congress upheld the ultimate goal of a secular and independent state in all of Palestine. This goal is formalized in the Congress charter and implies an end to Israel.

It is this just and correct stand--the liberation of the Palestinian people from the yoke of Zionist, imperialist aggression--that the U.S. has pushed the Palestinians to "compromise" on. It is also this stand which is blocking the PLO participation in the proposed Geneva Conference. Israel has refused to attend if the PLO is present. It is believed by U.S. and other diplomats that a change in the Congress charter on this question would clear the way for the Conference with both PLO and Israeli participation.

To compromise would be treachery, and the Palestinian revolutionaries know this. They also know, as years of suffering have taught them, that ultimately it will only be through armed revolutionary struggle that the Israeli aggressors will be driven from the Palestinian homeland, and the Palestinian people allowed their democratic right of self-determination as a nation.

AFRO - ARAB SUMMIT

In Cairo, March 1977, the first Afro-Arab Summit Conference met to reaffirm its commitments to the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and to the establishment of a just international economic order. It affirmed its commitment to the principles of self-determination, territorial integrity and non-aggression. The conference reaffirmed the need to strengthen their peoples united front in the struggle for national liberation and condemned imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and apartheid.

It was determined that the countries could provide and increase material support and other kinds of assistance to enable other countries to consolidate and defend their independence. The conference condemned Israeli aggression and decided increased efforts should be made to isolate Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia economically and politically as long as they persist in their racist, expansionist and aggressive policies. To this end it was determined to continue total boycott of political, diplomatic, cultural, sport and economic events and in particular the oil boycott against these three regimes. The conference also condemned the use of mercenaries in Africa and the Arab world.

The conference planned to adopt a long term plan of economic development in Africa, establishing joint Afro-Arab projects, encouraging technical co-operation among African and Arab countries. The conference set up a regular body to co-ordinate and follow up on development of the work in various fields.

The significance of the conference lies in its opposition to superpower hegemony. The U.S. and the Soviet Union have constantly tried to provoke disputes and create splits among these countries in hopes of bringing Arab and African countries under their influence. But conferences such as the Afro-Arab Summit Conference expose and hinder the plans of the two main enemies of the people of the world.

REUNIFY KOREA!

April 15th is the 65th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. In commemoration of Comrade Sung's outstanding contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people, and all exploited and oppressed people of the world, we celebrate his birthday by resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This past January the Worker's Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Central Committee for the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and 14 other political parties and social organizations held a joint meeting in Pyongyang. The meeting adopted the Letter to Political Parties, Public Organizations and People of All Strata in South Korea and Compatriots Overseas, which put forward a national salvation proposal for the early reunification of Korea. The following are excerpts from the letter which appeared in *Korean News* on January 26, 1977. From the introduction the letter reads

"The south Korean authorities availing themselves of the 'two Koreas' plot of the U.S. and Japanese masters, are working to split permanently our people, who have been living in one territory as one nation through history, seeking North-South confrontation and split.

"Under the pretext of the 'threat of southward invasion' the south Korean authorities are ushering the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression into the country and hastening criminal war preparations on a big scale by relying on their dollars, yen and weapons."

"The criminal 'two Koreas' policy and war policy pursued in south Korea under the slogan of 'anti-communism' are leading fascist ter-



rorism to its zenith and strangling and stamping out everything democratic and patriotic."

The letter goes on to say "We consider now is the time for all people who love the country and the nation to unite on a nationwide scale apart from personal pleasure and interests of political groupings, and turn out as one man to the road of struggle for frustrating the 'two Koreas' plot of the national split-tists and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

Four specific points in the proposal are: "1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of north and patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification of the country."

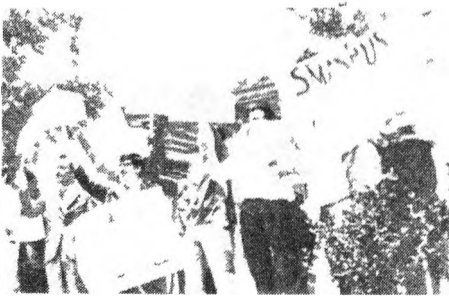
"2. The tension between the north and south must be eased and the danger of nuclear war removed."

"3. The source of discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created."

"4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata

in the north and south must be convened to have consultation about all the above-mentioned questions."

The proposal concludes "We can not accept as a fate subjugation and split imposed upon us by the foreign aggressors and a handful of traitors to the nation. We must frustrate the 'two Koreas' plot of the split-tists to save the nation and build an independent and prosperous, reunified Korea in this land without fail."



All progressive and peace loving people throughout the world must support the just struggle of the Korean people. The U.S. working class and its revolutionary allies have a grave responsibility. *Our proletarian internationalist duty is to concretely support the Korean people in their struggle for reunification, self-determination and democracy. We must struggle tirelessly to force the U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie to stop its aggression against the Korean people!*

LONG LIFE TO COMRADE KIM IL SUNG!

WITHDRAW ALL U.S. TROOPS FROM KOREA!



National Oppression & RESISTANCE!

a letter - HEALTH IN THE BLACK BELT

This letter was sent to UNITE' as a criticism of an article, "Health Imperialism and the Black Belt South" (Vol 3, No 1, Feb 19-77, p 14)

We print this letter for the following purposes

1 The letter contains many of the elements of good agitation popular style and a concrete, lively exposure of imperialism and national oppression in a fashion readily understood by relatively many people

2 Letter of this sort strengthen UNITE' as a sharp weapon in the fight against imperialism and national oppression because the letter itself is a further exposure of the concrete exploitation and oppression suffered by the Black Nation and working class in the Black Belt South

3 The letter is an exemplary piece of criticism it is not destructive or permeated with the "spirit of the confession" Rather, as Stalin points out in "Against Vulgarizing the Slogan of Self-Criticism" (J Stalin, C W, Vol XI, p 133), it "promotes the Party spirit, to improve our constructive work, to strengthen our economic cadres, to arm the working class" Specifically, it does not vulgarize self-criticism by dealing with excesses in private life, or criticize for criticism's sake by turning criticism "into a sport, into sensation-mongering" Also, it does not turn criticism into a witch hunt Without self-criticism, there can be no proper education of the organization, the class, and the masses

Comrades

I was interested in your article, "Health Imperialism and the Black Belt South" -- it gave some necessary and useful information, and some particularly important points of analysis (the class, not race, character of health oppression, the concentration of poor health rather than Yankees vs Confederates, the difference between town and country, etc)

I have one main criticism to offer The article abounds in lots of figures but, except for the first two paragraphs, lacks any evidence of first-hand observation or experience -- some living details that would make the figures expose a really human horror for people who are not there

When I was in Tennessee in 1963 in the area around McMinnville (and as you know, this is hardly the heart of the Black Belt), I had the opportunity to enter perhaps 20% of the homes in the county, and speak with perhaps 30% of the residents, especially in the rural areas What I was most immediately and most forcefully struck by was what "poverty" (capitalism) does to people's bodies I saw very few healthy people at all!

An absolutely astonishing proportion of the adult population still carry the marks of pre-natal syphilis upturned nose, deep ridges on the front incisors, (and there is another sign, which I can't recall now) all indicate that the mother had syphilis during pregnancy What this means for other problems like mental deficiency, etc, I can't guess

I saw at least as many mongoloid children in a few months there as I have seen in the entire rest of my life Also, lots of children with (water heads?) (sic)

Cataracts everywhere old people, young people, even very young children Also, the incidence of "wall-eyes" or "wandering eyes" is

probably 3 or 4 times what it is in the rest of the country

Women in their late 40's who look 15 years older, with very young children and pregnant again! This age-group produces a very high proportion of children with birth defects

Lots and lots of young children suffering from malnutrition and possibly birth defects, who were so listless that all they did was sit stupidly in their mothers' laps while flies crawled on their faces unnoticed, and even crawled across their open eyes without the slightest reaction!

In the Black district of McMinnville, houses with no doors, little or no furniture, apparently (sic) no artificial lighting, (and probably no indoor plumbing) where large numbers of children slept and crawled around on ancient bare floors (drafts, splinters, dirt)

Diets consisting (in the summertime) mainly of corn, green beans or peas, and a little pork (one of the most unhealthy meats) Who knows what they are in the winter? Much of this came from small yard gardens I ate in one white household where I was served creamed corn, corn-on-the-cob, pan-bread, and instant coffee I ate twice in one Black home where, both times, I was served a sort of stew (which was delicious) of string beans, pinto or some other kind of beans, and bits of pork fat, and the inevitable instant coffee

In the countryside, almost everyone, men and women, from very early adulthood on, use snuff (which is sprinkled on the lower lip and sucked thru (sic) the teeth), with the result that by middle age, lots of people have only brown, separated stumps of teeth left, with receding gums

There is more, much more, but I have forgotten a lot of it In any case, this should give you some idea of the living horror of imperialist oppression in the Black Belt And all this is not to mention the housing conditions, the illiteracy, the religious bondage, the unemployment, etc

These conditions I observed among both Black and white, but they were more universal among the Blacks -- but by no means is it a small proportion of whites who suffer from these conditions And, as you say, it is a class problem, not one of skin color the landed farmers were healthier, as were the townspeople These conditions were most concentrated among people who live in rural areas, have no land, work part of the year at "the mill" (there is a major stocking factory in McMinnville, but they may also have been referring to a sawmill) and part of the year on someone else's land, and part of the year are unemployed Many of these people, having no cash, have to grow some of their own food in the backyard (the house where I ate the corn-corn dinner had just harvested their corn crop from a patch perhaps 10x30 out back, and considered that they were living "high off the hog" right now I wonder what they were eating two months later?)

What I am trying to get across, comrades, is that a few details like these would make future articles more powerful as agitation against the oppression of the Black Belt South and the multinational working class in the South (and thru-out (sic) the US) And this requires that you make direct investigations of your own in the area, and then use the bourgeois statistics only to show the extent and pattern of the qualitative reality

Yours in struggle,

A comrade in the industrial heartland

FREE GARY TYLER!

"I am innocent I have been raped of my freedom You are looking at an innocent man"
March 8, 1977

With these words, 18-year-old Gary Tyler was whisked away to a helicopter and taken to Angola prison to begin serving a sentence of life in prison He has already served 2½ years for a crime he did not commit, another of countless Black men and women throughout the Black Belt Nation who are in prison for the "crime" of fighting for their freedom

There is a difference with Gary Tyler, however, and the bourgeoisie is well aware of it For the campaign to free Gary has travelled throughout the USA and around the world Hundreds of thousands of people have signed petitions, joined demonstrations and raised money, to contribute to freeing Gary The fear of the ruling class in the face of this movement was obvious when Gary was resented in Hahnville, Louisiana

The courthouse was surrounded by SWAT teams, vicious German shepherd dogs, police snipers, etc.

Every person entering the building was frisked and hundreds of photographs were taken by so-called plainclothes cops operating "undercover" with only their shoulder holsters, walkie-talkies, and expensive cameras to "hint" at their real role

The intent of this demonstration of power was clear to intimidate and frighten away supporters of Gary and of all democratic struggles in the Black Belt Nation As the resentencing was scheduled quickly and with little notice, in this isolated rural community, there were not many people able to attend However, the words of Mrs Tyler summed up the feelings of all present when she said, "We are going to keep on fighting until my son Gary is free We will not give up My son is strong and he knows that someday he'll be free"

For further information, contact Gary Tyler Defense Fund, 200 Medallion Tower, 344 Camp St, New Orleans, Louisiana, (505) 568-9890

FREE GARY TYLER!
SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACK
NATION UP AND INCLUDING SECESSION!

HAWAIIAN STRUGGLE

On February 28, the Governor of the State of Hawaii announced that the state will purchase 600 acres of Waiahole valley for \$6 million This, purportedly, would "save" the threatened tenants from eviction by landlord Elizabeth Marks

The position of the Waiahole-Waikane Community Association and the Workers United to Defend Waiahole-Waikane (a front group for the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) regarding the negotiations between the state and the landlord was that the state should either buy the land or agree to a land swap

While the staving off of the evictions can be seen as a victory for the immediate problems of the tenants, the widespread lessons the RCP taught the people of Hawaii tailed behind the most backward elements of the movement The view that they put forward was when workers and oppressed people mobilize for confrontation and get broad support, the state will and should "serve the people"

In allowing the state to seize the initiative, the RCP, whether they wanted to or not, showed

the state as an impartial force This opposes the Marxist-Leninist view "the state is an organ of class rule, an organ for the oppression of one class by another, it is the creation of "order," which legalizes and perpetuates this oppression by moderating the conflict between the classes" (Lenin, THE STATE AND REVOLUTION)

The action of the state to buy the land is an action that attempts to liquidate the class struggle and to blunt the growing class consciousness among the people All over Hawaii, thousands of people are faced with eviction as the general crisis of capitalism forces the bourgeoisie to use the land for more profitable income The majority of the people have decided to fight the evictions by uniting the broadest possible support The Waiahole-Waikane Community Association is the biggest and strongest of the various tenants organizations It is no accident that the state chose to intervene in this struggle It is precisely for diverting the potential revolutionary actions of the people that the state bought the land

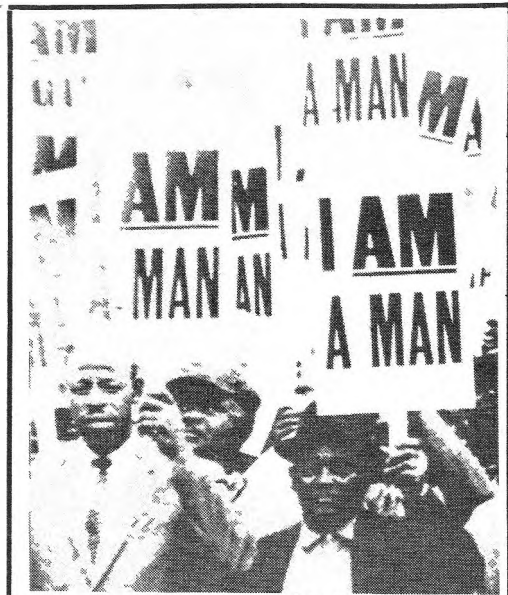
A VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI ¹⁵

On March 4, 1977, a victory was won in the struggle for democratic rights in the Black Belt Nation when Terry Barr, the murderer of young James E Calhoun, was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. This victory was the direct result of the courage and militancy of the Black workers and farmers who are the majority of the population of the Delta of Mississippi. In the face of this mobilization, the state was forced to prosecute Barr, who is white, for the brutal beating and lynching of the 16 year old Calhoun, who is Black. But real justice will come about only when there is an end to the national oppression which has taken the lives of many young Black men and women throughout the Black Belt Nation, such as Emmett Till, Willie McGee and, most recently, James Calhoun.

The background of the Calhoun murder is the rich earth and the brutal national oppression of the plantations of the Mississippi Delta. The Delta is usually described as the 18 counties lying between Memphis, Tenn. and Vicksburg, Mississippi. There are about 350,000 Black people living here more than 60% of the entire population and almost all of the land and resources are owned by the all-white aristocracy. The masses of Black people live in conditions of semi-slavery. The incredible poverty, terrible housing conditions, poor health, high infant mortality rate and high unemployment is criminal, especially given the abundance of wealth which is created from the labor and resources of the area. The northern imperialists, local planter aristocracy and their agents, the state, have ruled this territory for over a hundred years and have worked to spread their vicious racist ideology and terror through the Klux Klan.

HISTORY OF RESISTANCE IN THE DELTA

The area of the Delta is also known for the rich history of resistance and rebellion by the Black people who live there. During the mass marches and demonstrations of the civil rights movement of the 1950's and '60's the Delta was a center of struggle. In the 1950's, a 14 year old Black youth, named Emmett Till was found near Greenwood,



A part of the rich history of resistance and rebellion in the South is the struggle for justice for the murder of James Calhoun

Mississippi, floating in the river, a victim of a lynch mob. Young Till, a visitor from Chicago, had been accused of "wolf whistling" at a white woman. The murderers of Till, although well known throughout the area (a few openly brag of their participation in the lynching) were never indicted or tried for this vicious crime.

The name of Emmett Till and the story of his murder is well known throughout the Delta and the Black Nation. The case provoked national and international outrage and exposed the gross brutality and national oppression which exists in the Black Belt Nation. When word of the lynching of James Calhoun got out, the immediate reaction among the masses of Black workers and farmers was that this was another Emmett Till. Even the District Attorney was forced to admit that "this guy Barr (the killer of Calhoun) intended to do an Emmett Till case."

A BRUTAL MURDER

The body of 16 year old James Calhoun was found floating in the Sunflower River in Sunflower County, Mississippi on September 8, 1976. He had been brutally beaten about the neck, face and stomach. His hands were tied behind his back and he had been shot in the right side. His death was officially declared to have been caused by the gunshot wound. There was no question as to who had committed

the murder. Terry Barr admitted that he had killed Calhoun and charged that Calhoun had raped his wife.

THE ROLE OF THE STATE

Terry Barr had spent the previous summer working for the Bolivar County, Mississippi Sheriff's office and was good friends with the local police and deputies. He had also worked as a guard at Parchment Prison in Mississippi. Immediately after the murder Terry Barr saw some of his cop friends, told them what he had done and asked if they couldn't just cover it up and forget about it. The police supported his actions but were unable to arrange the massive cover-up which was required. Even though Barr was arrested at that time, a conspiracy of silence developed on the part of local and state officials. The district attorney refused to release the autopsy report, saying it would inflame the public. The trial of Barr was removed from Bolivar County (where both Barr and Calhoun lived and where the kidnapping and murder occurred) to the adjoining county of Sunflower, where the body was found. The district attorney's office refused to inform the Calhoun family of hearing dates, telling them that this was a matter between the State of Mississippi and Terry Barr and that the Calhoun family didn't need to be there.

Before the trial however, it was clear that the Sunflower County officials were shaken and their power threatened when thousands of Black people throughout the counties began mobilizing and meeting to demand justice. At the trial itself there was tight security, with metal detectors and a pass system to enter the courtroom.

The state was forced to prosecute Barr because of the outrage and militancy of the Black communities of Bolivar and Sunflower. Hundreds of Black people took off work and chartered church buses in order to attend the 3 day trial. Under this pressure and this scrutiny the state was forced to present at least the appearance of a vigorous prosecution. However, although murder is a capital crime in Mississippi, permitting a death penalty, the state refused to ask for this penalty. It is well known that whenever a Black man is tried for murder in the South, the state always tries to get the death sentence. Death rows throughout the Black Nation are full of young Black men. Although there are some white men on death row, there are not as many and it is rare to find a white man on death row for killing a Black man. Terry Barr was no exception to this rule.

Although there was virtually no physical evidence of rape, in its closing argument to the jury, the state claimed that James Calhoun had raped Terry Barr's wife. The state had repeatedly told the Calhoun family that they did not believe any rape had occurred and that they would argue against any such idea. This made clear the real nature of the state and dispelled any illusions that the state was genuinely seeking a conviction.

Terry Barr's defense to this hideous crime was insanity. The basic theory was that any white man in Mississippi whose wife had claimed that she was raped by a Black man, would be driven insane and therefore be excused for whatever torture or brutality he did to that Black man.

The significance of this argument is clear: any Black man seen with a white woman is asking to be killed. Barr claimed that although he may have been legally and technically wrong to kill young Calhoun, he was morally right.

BLACKS AND WHITES UNITED AGAINST NATIONAL OPPRESSION

Barr's attorney's sought to exclude all Blacks from the jury. Although they managed to exclude 22 Blacks, the final jury had nine whites and 3 Blacks. This is in an area which is majority Black.

Under the chauvinist theory of the defense, all the whites would have let Barr off and all the Blacks vote to convict him. In fact, after 3½ hours of deliberation, the jury unanimously held that Terry Barr was guilty of murder. This was a blow to the defense and to the state, because it demonstrated that white and Black people would unite against national oppression. The state fears this unity because it knows this unity will ultimately lead to its overthrow. It is significant that a multinational jury, sitting in a racially divided courtroom amidst heavy security, in the Delta of Mississippi, took a firm stand against the terrorism of lynching.



Lynching and open terror by the KKK and other fascist groups is promoted by the bourgeoisie to instill fear in the Black masses.

NO REAL JUSTICE IN DELTA

This verdict was not the product of a vigorous prosecution or a weak defense. This verdict was the direct result of the long history of the struggle for freedom in the Black Belt Nation. It was the product of the growing militancy and organization of the workers and farmers of the Mississippi Delta.

But while there has been a victory, there is no justice in the Delta. If there were real justice, Emmett Till and James Calhoun would be alive today. If there were real justice, the Calhoun family and supporters would not have to live in fear of reprisals from the KKK and the state. If there were real justice, the masses of workers and farmers in the Black Belt Nation, Black and white, would own the land and resources of this nation and wipe out the terrible oppression and exploitation which exists throughout.

DEATH TO THE KLAN!

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACK NATION UP TO AND INCLUDING SECESSION!

ON TWO FRONTS

thus demonstrating to the broadest sections of the oppressed that the state "does look after the peoples welfare."

While the struggle in most of Waiahole is near a "settlement", Waikane valley is still being struggled for by the tenants of both valleys and supporters. The developer and landowner, Joe Pao is a stubborn, hard-nosed old capitalist. Upset over his loss of potential superprofits from developing Waiahole, he will probably take a die-hard stand in Waikane. Only the revolutionary actions of the tenants and their supporters, through the seizing of the land for their own use will stop the evictions.

With the states purchase of Waiahole, the intention of the bourgeoisie is to divide the tenants association in two, by creating a "I got my land" attitude by one section of the association. It may even be proposed by the state that the Waikane tenants be relocated into Waiahole. This must be combatted at all levels by the tenants and farmers themselves.

"THE MOVEMENT IS EVERYTHING, THE FINAL AIM NOTHING"

The RCP, in attempting to give leadership to this struggle, bowed to the lowest level of consciousness and remained there. The agitation and propaganda did not once point to the final aim of the struggle, nor did they do any education about how the masses have to struggle for socialism.

The RCP did not do any work around exposing the role of the state, regarding the negotiation rather suggested the alternatives that the state should take.

This is not to say that we are against the negotiation of a contract, but it is a question of what kind of work goes on to expose the nature of contracts between the bourgeoisie and the working class. Contracts on the one hand, protect the immediate gains of the workers and on the other we agitate against illusions that put forward these temporary "peace treaties" as the solution to the masses problems. These short term contracts must be linked to the long range struggle for socialism.





COUNTRIES WANT INDEPENDENCE, NATIONS WANT LIBERATION, PEOPLE WANT REVOLUTION!

WORKERS' MOVEMENT

INDIA

On March 21, 1977, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi lost her seat in Parliament in India's sixth national election since gaining independence from Britain 30 years ago. As a result, Gandhi resigned as Prime Minister, a post she held for over 11 years. The majority of seats in Parliament were won by the Janata Party, a newly formed conservative, opposition coalition.

The news came as a shock to all but the Indian masses who have been fiercely resisting the fascist "state of emergency" Gandhi imposed on the country 21 months ago. Conditions under the "state of emergency" included complete censorship, the jailing of opposition party leaders, their supporters and other political activists, as well as a brutal sterilization campaign.

It is clear that the elections signify the defeat of the fascist Gandhi regime much more than the victory of the Janata Party. It is still unclear what real changes, if any, the Janata Party will mean for the Indian people. It is certain, however, that qualitative change will only result with the change of class rule. The Janata Party is still rule by the bourgeoisie. Only when the working class, through armed struggle seizes state power, will the Indian people have a qualitatively different life.

LAW OF THE SEAS

In New York, beginning May 23rd, the U.S. will host the 6th Session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Seas.

One major item of contention slated for discussion is the controversial 200 mile off-shore fishing zone. Both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. have adopted such policies effective March of this year. These establish exclusive economic zones up to 200 miles around the coast of the two countries, granting complete control over "fish and other sea resources" and prohibit fishing by other nations.

The question is of great importance to many countries, especially Japan. This new policy has made fishing grounds in the Okhotsk Sea and around the Kamchatka Peninsula (including 4 Soviet occupied Japanese islands) where Japanese fishermen have operated for generations, off-limits to Japan.

This new Soviet policy is seen as a reaction to U.S. - U.S.S.R. contention, as it came on the heels of a similar U.S. policy. At the same time, it is a scheme to gain permanent control over the four Japanese islands, as well as usurp the natural resources of Japan.

Commentary from a Tokyo newspaper of February 17, 1977 reads:

"We must denounce the Soviet unilateral declaration to establish a 200 mile exclusive maritime zone as a sinister design of hegemony. We must wage a resolute struggle against Soviet hegemonism."

The UN Conference on the Law of the Seas will most likely turn out to be a struggle of the less powerful countries to retain their fishing rights against the imperialist powers who have the attitude that "what is mine is mine and what is yours is mine also."

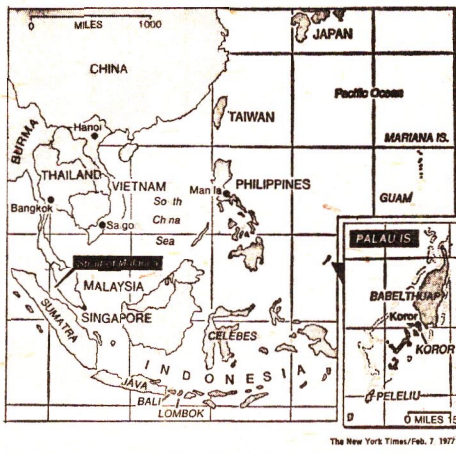
NATIONAL LIBERATION

PANAMA CANAL

On March 12th a Panama negotiating team flew secretly to Washington to meet with the U.S. delegation to discuss a new Canal Treaty. There exists broad agreement between the two countries to eliminate the Canal Zone and return it to Panama within 3 years. The issues that have yet to be determined and are difficult to agree on are: the time length of the treaty and areas of U.S. control. The Panamanians say that presently the U.S. has 12 military bases scattered throughout Panama. The Panamanians want these to be reduced to 3 and those are to be phased out by the year 2000. The U.S., on the other hand, wants to maintain the right to "come to the defense" of the canal whenever and wherever, at the discretion of the U.S. The interests are clearly opposite. The Panamanians want independence, and the U.S. imperialists want control. The Panamanian people and their supporters have for a long time resisted the continued presence of the U.S. in Panama and the struggle will continue until independence is won.

SUPPORT THE JUST STRUGGLE OF THE
PANAMANIAN PEOPLE FOR INDEPENDENCE!

MICRONESIA



On the island of Palau the industrialists are planning a super-tanker port, Port Pacific. This port would be capable of handling 50 million tons of oil per year. The promoter, N.Y. based Robert B. Punero, has found backers for this project in the Industrial Bank of Japan and Nissho-Iwai Company of Japan and the Iranian National Oil Company. Palau, "where the waters are deep and opposition light" would provide a convenient transshipment point for oil from the Middle East to Japan. Japan has found it difficult to find port locations for super-tankers. The main advantage of Palau over other possible sites, like in south Thailand, is its "political stability" or rather its domination by U.S. imperialism.

Dredging, blasting and other construction would destroy vast areas of coral reefs, which are the foundation of marine life, which in turn is the basis of livelihood for many residents. This is not to mention what the effect of an oil spill would be on the island.

The capitalists care little about the affect this port would have on the island of Palau, they care only about the amount of profit it will bring. The peoples of Palau are opposed to the Pacific Port and are organizing to stop its construction.

SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

PEOPLES REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

A set of guidelines for cadres to follow in carrying out the spirit of the second learn-from-Tachai Conference held last December was drawn up at a recent meeting in Hsiyang, China's first Tachai-type county. The meeting was attended by more than 3,000 county, commune and production brigade leaders.

Resolutions about improving the work style of the cadres throughout the county include continue to seriously study works by Marx, Engels, Stalin and Mao Tsetung, be in the forefront of the movement to learn from Tachai, and lead the people in deepening the criticism of the "Gang of Four", while at the same time working hard along side the masses in building a high-standard Tachai county. It was decided that the cadres must adhere to the 3-3 system that is: a cadre spends only one third of the year in the county office, for another third he serves as a member of a work team sent to a production team helping it to become an advanced unit, and another third working in communes and brigades. When the cadres stay at the grass roots units they must lodge and eat with the poor and lower middle peasants and work alongside them. Cadres at all levels are expected to carry on the revolutionary tradition of the party refraining from coercive measures, extravagance and special privileges and the use of official position for personal gain. (Excerpted from HSIHUA CHINA NEWS SERVICE, March 11, 1977.)

ROMANIA

The Romanian working people have quickly resumed production and begun to repair the great damage from the earthquake of the night of March 4. Steel production is already at 95% of the former level. Most railways have been restored. The restoration of residential and office buildings has begun.

The Romanians were thankful for the aid and international solidarity of the world's people. The Romanian people have at the same time practiced self-reliance so that no further aid is needed at this time.

We must draw the correct lesson from the achievements of the Romanian people in their time of great difficulty. Natural disasters do occur in both socialist and capitalist countries. The difference is that in a socialist country like Romania, the economy is run for the general well-being of the masses and not for the small minority as in capitalist countries. Rapid recovery and restoration is possible as a result, therefore saving many lives and preventing unneeded suffering.



Cross indicates approximate epicenter of quake