

# WORKERS VIEWPOINT

End the Criminal Rule  
of the U.S. Monopoly Capitalist Class,  
Fight for Socialism!

The Proletariat and Oppressed People  
and Nations of the World, Unite!

VOL. 3 NO. 10

OCTOBER 1978

25 CENTS

## Demonstrations Break Out on West Bank

# PALESTINIANS RESIST CAMP DAVID SELL-OUT

The ink was barely dry on the Camp David accords when a storm of protest and demonstrations swept across the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Lebanon, and major Arab capitals. With a renewed spirit of determination in face of U.S. imperialist intervention and Sadat's surrender at Camp David, Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip took to the streets, throwing rocks at Israeli soldiers in Ramallah and throwing up barricades across the streets in Nablus. Palestinian students proudly raised the Palestinian Liberation Organization flag in Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Ramallah. Following the leadership of the PLO which called for a general strike, merchants and shopkeepers throughout the West Bank closed their stores, students went on strike and defied Israeli occupation forces, the mayors of Nablus, Kalkul, and other occupied cities denounced the Camp David accords and vowed support for the PLO, the only representative of the Palestinian people. Because of the size and widespread nature of the demonstration and general strike, the Israeli occupation forces were powerless to squash the protests that sprung up in all corners of occupied Palestine.

Over 30 mayors in the West Bank and Gaza Strip met and signed a document calling for the complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands,



and blasting the Camp David accord: "The Camp David agreements ignore the lawful representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO." Speaking for the Palestinian people, the PLO declared, "The traitor Sadat has sold all the sa-

cred territories, the Palestinians, the Golan Heights and the dignity of Egypt in return for a handful of sand in the Sinai. . .there can be no Middle East peace without the PLO. . .The PLO will continue its armed resistance inside

the occupied territories." Suhdi Terzi, PLO representative at the United Nations, denounced the agreement as a "continuation of the denial of the basic and inalienable rights of the Pales-

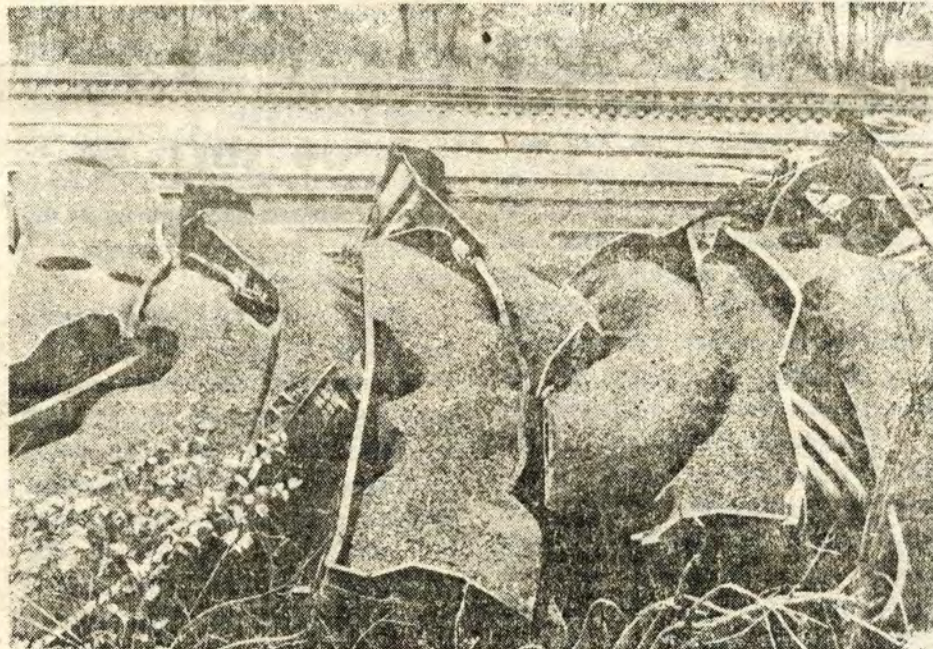
*Continued on page 8*

## Rail Strike Sidetracked Stop Government Strikebreaking

Sept. 27—At the crowded Burlington Northern commuter train station in Western Springs, outside of Chicago: "I've been here since 9 this morning and it's 2:00 now, says an insurance adjustor over his fifth cup of coffee. "Looks like no one's getting into the city today." A mile away, all three lanes of I-55 are packed to a standstill, even the shoulders hopelessly jammed with hundreds more stranded commuters.

At a General Motors assembly plant in Detroit, the stockman catches his breath, pointing to a rail car almost emptied of radiators. "This is all there is. Unless they fly in some parts, we're done for the day." Across the country, 10 out of 20 Ford plants and 4 GM plants work shortened workturns.

And in the West Virginia coalfields, coal continues to sit stacked up in barges and rail cars. It hasn't moved in over 80 days. *Continued on page 21*



Nothing moves during BRAC's 80 day strike. Above, 55 cars were derailed in Blue field, West Virginia.

## Inside

ALSC-NSC Meets: Sharp line, Strong leadership . . . . . p. 3

Wage Controls Policy Redefined . . . . . p. 4

Milestone in Fight for Undocumented Workers' Rights . . . p. 5

Angel Dust: Another Way Capitalism Kills Youth . . . . . p. 6

Nov. 11 Demo Demands U.S. Cut Diplomatic Ties with S. Africa . . . . . p.7

Iran in Revolution . . . . . p. 10

Sandinistas Launch Offensive . . . . . p. 11

Battlestar Galactica . . . . . p.14

Restoration of Capitalism . . . p.16



# Chem Worker Ends Slow Death, Shoots Bosses "...He Knew Who to Kill"

EDISON, N.J., Sept. 11—Monday morning began like most other days at the Alpine Aromatic Plant in Edison, New Jersey. But for Robert Mayers, who once worked there, this was the day to end his long uphill battle with Alpine. A little before 9 a.m. he carefully loaded 5 shots into his 12-gauge shotgun and drove his Volkswagon to the plant. By mid-morning, 3 bosses laid dead, Albert Restivo, a plant foreman, Zoltan Shagi, a shipping foreman, and Raoul Pantaleoni, the president and founder of the multi-million dollar company. Mayer had used one extra shot to blast open an office door where Pantaleoni hid—the last shot Mayer saved for himself.

Two of the men, Restivo and Pantaleoni had lied about him in court, setting him up to lose a suit he had against Alpine. A suit for being unjustly fired after turning the company in to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

When Robert Mayers, 37, first went to work for Alpine, hard work was not new to him. He had been working full-time since he was 17. He performed his job as a perfume mixer well, once getting congratulated from the same Pantaleoni on a job well done and \$250 in bonus money in November of '74. But as the months went by his system absorbed more and more chemical fumes from the poorly ventilated work area—he developed bronchitis and bronchial pneumonia. "It was hard to breathe sometimes because of the high concentration of steam and chemical fumes," he said in court. The company did not listen nor do anything about improving the vents. Mayers bought a respirator on his own to wear on the job. He gave up when he found that "the chemical vapors became so bad in the compounding (mixing) area that I began to smell the chemicals right through the respirator". . . "I noticed other compounders were also coughing and choking". On October 23, 1975, he decided to do something about it. He filed a complaint with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Then he made a mistake. In passing conversation with Restivo, he commented, "I wonder what OSHA would say if they walked in here right now and saw the complete lack of ventilation in this place." Restivo went straight to Pantaleoni and Guy Etter, who was then the plant manager and Restivo's son-in-law. The company moved quickly. The day after Mayer filed his complaint, they fired him. And yet on the day he was fired, Mayers had to stay home for lung trouble. It was clear that the company fired him because he had alerted OSHA. Mayers felt he had enough evidence to take Alpine to court and get his job back with back pay. The bitter court battle dragged on for 2½ long years.

And it was in that kangaroo court, where the law stands on the side of those who own the factories, the mines, the mills, the banks and politicians that Restivo and Panaleoni testified against him. The company painted a picture of Mayers as being a fanatic, "obsessed"

with clean air. A man plagued by imaginary toxic fumes and poisonous gases. And so Mayers' concern for his health and the health of those who worked with him was used against him. OSHA threw its weight behind Alpine too. It claimed that the inspection in '75 (when Mayers called them) found

nothing wrong. Sadly it was Mayers death that proved the chemicals he worked with indeed were killing him slowly. An autopsy showed that he suffered from emphysema, a lung disease cause by the chemicals he breathed. A disease that has taken many men's lives.

The company justified firing Mayers with vaged accusations of "loafing" and "poor work habits". On June 1, 1978, a U.S. District Court Judge, George Barlow, dismissed Mayers' claims.

When Mayers lost in court, he lost more than his job. In the 2½ years since he was fired, he worked only 3 months. He got no other job offers from over 50 applications he filed. By June, when the court handed down its decision, Mayers had long ago used up his life

*Continued on page 18*

## Breaking The Chains!



Over 300 workers organized by District 1199 and the TUEL chant "No contract, no work!" and "Catholic Charities is their name, union busting is their game!" during the Francis Schervier Nursing Home strike.

### OSHA BEING RESTRICTED

Recently, restrictions have been placed on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Labor Department's agency which is supposed to regulate health and safety procedures on the job. OSHA now has to get a warrant to make on-the-job inspections. The Bartlett Amendment which was passed by the House of Representatives, calls for exempting all companies with ten or less workers from OSHA regulations. Squeezed by the economic crisis, as more and more companies are refusing to put out the money to improve health and safety conditions, Carter's presidential task force has been moving to restrict OSHA's role. This centralizes procedures more under the executive branch and lessens the extent to which workers can use OSHA to fight for better working conditions. Meanwhile, Eula Bingham, head of OSHA, commented that she was sure the companies would comply.

This month OSHA set a new, stricter regulation on workers' exposure to acrylonitrile. Workers who have worked with this chemical have gotten cancer and become sterile or paralyzed. Even the U.S. government admitted recently that at least 20% of all cancer in the U.S. is due to on the job exposure. Five major

chemical and oil companies have already filed suits against this standard, which OSHA has allowed them two years to meet. This shows these standards, as with all of OSHA's regulations, can be realized only through strong rank and file actions.

### REFINERY BLAST KILLED 3 HURT 12

COMMERCE CITY, Colo.—The blast sent bright orange fireballs and thick, black smoke hundreds of feet into the air. Chunks of twisted metal, some as large as a car door landed near homes 2 miles away.

Explosions could be heard 30 miles along the Rocky Mountain foothills. "It looked like Vietnam in the mid-sixties, the Tet Offensive," a Vietnam veteran said.

The Continental Oil Company, just outside of Denver, which supplies 25% of that area's petroleum products, combines propane and butane gases to make gasoline and other liquid petroleum products. The flammable mixture, hydrocarbon vapor leaked into the air and was ignited. This caused the explosions which killed 3 people and injured 12 others. Workers were ordered not to talk about the accident. At least one worker vowed he would not go back to work there.

### NYC MEDIA CZARS SPLIT—SOME UNIONS SETTLE STRIKE

The three major New York City newspapers have been shut down since Aug. 9th by striking pressmen fighting attempts by the newspaper industry to cut their workforce 50% and bust the union. Recently Rupert Murdoch, head of the *N.Y. Post* split off from the joint negotiations and settled separately. On Oct. 4, the pressmen ratified a new contract with the *Post* which accepts any settlement around the manning issue reached with the other newspapers which are still being struck. Still unsettled are contracts with other newspaper workers who joined the strike. Murdoch operates 90 publications on three continents and during the strike his other New York City paper, the *Village Voice's* circulation jumped from 150,000 to 275,000. He jumped out to grab the market for advertising revenue left wide open by the strike and broke the media czars' "alliance" formed to try to starve the pressmen into submission.

### SCHERVIER STRIKERS ORGANIZE MASS PICKET

As the Francis Schervier Nursing Home strike for a union contract entered its 8th week, over 300 workers organized by District 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Workers and a contingent from the N.Y./N.J. chapter of the Trade Union Educational League picketed the nursing home and marched through the Riverdale community in the Bronx. Workers chanted, "No contract, no work!", "Catholic Charities is their name, Union busting is their game!" 200 cops hid in the home ready and armed as dozens more surrounded the picket line.

The Schervier workers are standing firm even if the strike may last through the winter. While the demonstration helped to raise the spirit of the strikers, more organization and militant actions will be needed to stop the scabs and force Sister Rita Kerr, the president, to come to the bargaining table.



# ALSC-NSC Meets: Sharp Line, Strong Leadership MASS LINE, SELF-CRITICISM WIN PEOPLE'S HEARTS AND MINDS

Following the successful gathering of the sixth national annual conference of the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC) in the Black Belt South, August 19th-20th (see *Workers Viewpoint*, Sept. 1978), the newly elected national steering committee (NSC) of the ALSC held a very important first meeting recently. The vigorous and lively discussion at the meeting represented the growth of the ALSC (as both old and new members were represented) and the serious mindedness of the national leadership in focusing in on the key questions facing the African liberation support work and the movement against national oppression in the U.S.

## Political Scenery: Rapid and Favorable Developments

The weekend meeting opened with a presentation on the political situation internationally (focusing on southern Africa) and the recent developments in Tupelo, Mississippi. The Tupelo struggle represents a new era in the spontaneous and powerful resistance of the Afro-American people in the Black Belt South. The brutal beating by two white chauvinist policemen of an Afro-American in jail for riding in a car with a white woman, capped the intense fascist national oppression of black people in the Afro-American nation. This act, drenched in the smell of lynching from slavery time, was the straw that broke the camel's back. It sparked off a tidal wave of black people's resistance against daily attacks from the Ku Klux Klan (who regularly shoot into cars and black people's homes), the low wages and back-breaking work of black workers in the factories of Tupelo, the lack of black professionals in the hospitals, lack of black school teachers, principals, continuous police repression, discrimination in the courts and the systematic stealing of black people's land. For all revolutionary minded people nationwide, Tupelo's armed defense against the Klan, the militant defiance of the bourgeoisie's courts and police, persistence and the solidarity of boycotting of downtown stores (90% effective), the prairie fire-like growth of the United League (which leads the struggle) and the commitment of the people to die for justice, all signal the reawakening of the Afro-American people's movement as a steamroller against U.S. imperialist oppression.

Part two of the political report updated the situation in southern Africa. The situation in southern Africa is definitely more critical now than at any time before. In Zimbabwe, the Patriotic Front has liberated 85% of the country and 1978 has been declared the year of the people. In Namibia, SWAPO has forced the South African fascists into negotiations (though the racists recently reneged on the talks). In Azania, liberation groups are consolidating plans for the offensive against South Africa. This part of the political

report summed up the excellent situation in the African support work in the U.S.—of which African Liberation Day, May 20, 1978 was living testimony. Politically the spontaneous support movement is focused on a higher level with "U.S. Cut Diplomatic Ties With South Africa" as the key theme. Under the leadership of the Workers Viewpoint Organization and ALSC, many revolutionaries are gaining a firmer understanding of imperialism and the need for socialism. New waves of fighting organizers have been and are being trained all-roundedly in the struggle against imperialism. A broad network of different classes and forces have been welded together in support of the national liberation movement in southern Africa. ALD 1978 marked a qualitative leap from ALD '76 and '77 as 15,000 people shook the bourgeoisie's capital, Washington, D.C. and Oakland, California. A strong core of militant, political organizers left ALD and are now like seeds in the fertile soil geared up for the November 11 demonstrations. Victory is certain for the liberation forces in southern Africa. The Smith regime is in total disarray and the superpowers will know no peace.

## Mass Line Campaign Ripples Throughout Chapters and Sinks Roots

The national steering committee meeting proceeded to the major campaign taking place in and around the ALSC—the mass line. The most striking thing about this part of the meeting was the fact that a healthy and conscious two line struggle has unfolded throughout the ALSC chapters nationwide. Leaving the ALSC national conference, singlemindedness toward the mass line campaign is becoming a breathing and living force for the chapters and friends around the ALSC. The NSC members discussed the mass line as key in welding the movement into a hard hitting campaign for November 11 and recruiting and training fighters to the ALSC.

In relation to building the mass movement in this country against a handful of imperialists, mass line is fundamentally a question of stand, method, and viewpoint. The masses of people must be the actual motive force and participants in the struggle from the NSC to the chapters, from the local steering committees to the rank-and-file, from ALSC to friends and new contacts. We cannot do it alone. It is the masses who have to be "on the center of stage", playing the decisive role rather than just being artificially "involved". The masses are the real heroes, and the people, and the people alone, are the motive force of world history. The NSC reaffirmed the need to study, apply and sum up the mass line campaign in relation to a particular front of class struggle—the November 11 mobilization.

There are two aspects to mass line, both vital to the success of our cause. One part of mass line is learning from and listening to the masses, being willing pupils. The masses of people are the ones who lived and fought the daily hell of imperialist oppression, the ones concerned with the well-being of their brothers and sisters, the ones with years of actual experience in fighting and organizing and the ones whose historical and self-sacrificing struggle will bring all reaction to its grave. This rich history and the actual, direct knowledge of struggle is the basis of our line, of which we learn from the theory of Marxism and from the masses. These are the only 2 sources of our line—both derived, directly and indirectly, from the masses. We must link them and take it back to them at a higher level, returning to them by our social practice.

Do we believe the masses make history? Do we see that they have something to say, that they know the reality of imperialist oppression and that we have to learn from them? These were the deep down, crucial questions that have broad implications discussed by the NSC.

When plans are made by a few

people only, with little or no input from others, what happens? Some members don't know what's going on, are not enthusiastic about the work, because they have not actively participated in decision-making and actual implementation of these decisions. They do not take up the work in a vigorous way and sometimes even drop out. Then the steering committee ends up doing all the work, becomes overburdened and ends up replacing the chapter membership which should have been getting trained as they collectively pushed out the work. We must listen to and rely on the masses for their creative energy, drive, determination and ability to get the work done. We must promote a democratic style of work where we listen to their opinions, even if they are in the minority or say something we are opposed to, so we can draw out all the views and concentrate them into a unified, hard-hitting political course of action.

For instance, in the New York chapter of ALSC, one member was out in the community on a regular basis at the time of the death of Arthur Miller. This member sensed the anger of the black community in response to the cold-blooded murder of Arthur Miller and the demand for some action.

The comrade came back to the chapter and proposed that the chapter take up this issue. The majority of the chapter disagreed. Later a struggle developed in the chapter. The chapter then agreed to take up the struggle around the Miller killing but didn't move on it. Basically the comrade started losing initiative and confidence in the local chapter of ALSC. Why did this happen? The majority of the chapter were figuring on pushing out the African liberation support work. But fixating on support work and missing the immediate skirmishes that the masses were involved in showed that the chapter was taking up the support work in a

*Continued on page 12*



"Unleash the Masses, Bombard the Headquarters!" proclaims this picture from China, which shows the power of the masses unleashed during the Cultural Revolution through mass line.



## WAGE CONTROLS POLICY REFINED

# MCBRIDE TURNS CONVENTION INTO PLATFORM FOR CARTER

Still harping on the same old tune about inflation being the No. 1 enemy but with a definite shift towards playing out variations by calling for "some sacrifice from all," Carter's speech at the United Steel Workers' (USW) 19th constitutional convention in Atlantic City, N.J., was a clever way of admitting the 5.5% wage ceiling failed without actually saying it in so many words. Abandoning the doomed 5.5% ceiling, especially in the upcoming year for major contracts in heavy industry, Carter is shifting tactics to give himself more room to maneuver. His Phase II of the wage-control plan will set 7% as the guideline for average wage increases, rather than a rigid ceiling.



### Carter Maneuvers to Keep Labor Hacks in Democratic Ranks for 1980

Carter and his labor right-hand man, Ray Marshall (Secretary of Labor) will be running the show now. Looking ahead for a re-election bid in 1980, Carter is walking a tightrope trying to keep wages down without putting labor hacks like Meany and Fraser deeper in

the hole. Winpisinger, head of the influential International Association of Machinists (IAM), together with a host of other big labor hacks, have come out against a second term for Carter. So Carter cannot afford any blunders. In fact, he's trying to regain initiative to launch an offensive against organized labor.

More government intervention will

replace jawboning of the dynamic duo Bosworth and Strauss, the main ones pushing to keep wages down in the first half of the year. The bourgeoisie already started this with the Taft-Hartley Act in the miners' strike, court injunctions in the postal contract struggle this summer and most recently in the railroad strike. Carter and the federal government will be more directly involved in the contract struggles, putting the squeeze on by meddling in different issues for trade-offs. For the Teamsters, whose master freight contract deadline is in March 1979, the stage is set with the government cooling off its anti-corruption investigation after Fitzsimmons toned down his wage demands. (See *WV*, "Government Uses Fitzsimmons' Corruption to Attack Wage Demands," 1978, and letter in this issue)

For the labor movement on the whole, Carter threw out the bait in his speech — a promise that a watered down version of the Labor Law Reform Bill "will be at the top of our legislative priorities next year." McBride, president of the USW, swallowed this hook, line and sinker. The only major union misleader who doesn't have to negotiate a contract next year, he bowed to pressure from the bourgeoisie. And this isn't the first time. He collaborated with the steel companies in setting up "trigger price" policy on imported steel, and in return some jobs were saved temporarily. So now he's paying back this "favor" by giving both Carter and Marshall a platform to shoot the breeze outside of official White House channels at the USW convention. McBride may just as well have delivered Carter's speech himself when he said the President "took a long step in the right direction by saying the things he said."

The main issue for steelworkers will be job security and health and safety. So McBride figures he can compromise on the wage demands and get job security in return. But his solution to massive

steel layoffs was and still is the notorious Experimental Negotiating Act, which spells NO STRIKE! The ENA will protect the steelworkers' jobs as much as standing under a tree in the middle of flat land will protect you from lightning. You're a sitting duck. Steelworkers were kept off the picket lines while 32,000 have been laid off in the past year alone. The first step to wiping out this scab clause is to fight for the right to ratify (see "Right to Ratify Movement Stirs Steelworkers," *WV*, Sept. 1978). And that's why McBride denounced the right-to-ratify forces who put up a tough fight at the convention. He had to admit that the main threat of the right-to-ratify movement among the rank and file is the undermining of the ENA.

### Bourgeoisie Setting Up for Big Contract Battles

1979 is a major contract year. Both sides are sharpening their weapons in preparation for battles that are brewing. Carter is banking on his arsenal — the different issues he will use to pressure a case-by-case settlement to conform to the 7% guideline. This will pit union against union and give Carter more room to maneuver. And the bourgeoisie will lean heavily on the labor bureaucrats to help them out.

Whether or not these union big-shots bow to pressure — either by falling for the crumbs thrown out by the capitalists (such as promises to pass the toothless version of the Labor Law Reform Bill) or buckling under the stick (acceptance of wage controls or outright union-busting) — will be key in these upcoming battles. The trend developing through this year's contract struggles, from the national miners' strike to the Safeway supermarket shutdowns on the West Coast, from the postal wildcats coast-to-coast to the various local struggles, is the role of the active workers and dissident locals against the entrenched do-nothing bureaucrats. The increasing attacks, like takebacks and wage-controls, are exposing the bureaucrats and Carter more rapidly. McBride is the first to reveal himself. But he will pay. — just like Meany and Frazer, who got caught in a squeeze when Carter did not deliver after the AFL-CIO and the UAW jumped to endorse him in the 1976 election as a "friend of labor." ■

## Student Boycott at Passaic High

### Bourgeoisie Attacks Education; Competency Tests in 37 States

PASSAIC, New Jersey—"Join the line, pick up a sign, tell the man what's on your mind." This is the fighting chant of more than 200 black and Hispanic students at Passaic High School, who have been boycotting classes and holding daily pickets in front of the school with the support of the Passaic People's Coalition. The eye of the storm has been the mockery of justice handed Vernice Ross. She has been permanently expelled from school for a fight that broke out in the vice principal's office in 1977. Her mother was given four to five years in prison as a result of the same incident. The school board is helpless to divert the boycott. They pleaded with students to register for classes and let "due process" take its course. The students have stood firm and say that they are boycotting for quality education, and until their fourteen demands are met they will continue to boycott.

Education at Passaic High is atrocious. Students are passed from one grade to the next, without the system trying to teach them a thing. Guidance counselors are convincing their students that becoming doctors is unrealistic. Students are suspended arbitrarily with black and Hispanic students being thrown out of school for months at a time. One student said, "If you are

constantly getting suspended for one and two month periods, how are you going to learn anything?"

And the most blatant attack by the bourgeoisie on our right to quality education is the competency test which is being implemented in 37 states in the name of "raising the standards" in the school system; while not one cent is being added to the schools' budgets for more teachers and to improve facilities, curricula, and teaching methods, and provide needed materials.

Leaders of the People's Coalition have been trying to meet with the board to discuss the demands, but until the boycott began, the board was very unresponsive. The demands include immediate resignation of the vice principal involved in the incident. The People's Coalition plans a full scale confrontation with the school board to force them to deal with the demands and a state investigation into the suspension of Vernice Ross.

One youth summed up the situation well, "We're back to 1968. We're demonstrating for the same demands they did in 1968, and the board never came through. This time we know what they're up to and we demand our right to an education, and we demand Vernice Ross' right to an education." ■

## 282 Conn. Teachers Jailed in 19-day Strike

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—When 1,300 schoolteachers defied a back to work order and shut down the whole public school system of Bridgeport, Conn., the police rounded up scores of strikers daily totaling 232 jailings. There had been so many jailings that the teachers had to be placed in a National Guard camp. So many people got involved that even the Mayor's daughter, a school teacher, was arrested.

Hundreds of parents and students rallied to their support. Three busloads drove up to the prison camp to demand the release of the strikers. As one parent said, "We want to show the kids our teachers are fine and to voice our opinion that we support them." More parents and students picketed the court house. Teachers from the

neighboring states also went to Bridgeport and held a support rally.

This strong support from the community and from other teachers helped the teachers to persist in the strike for better wages, cutting down class sizes, and retaining art, music, and gym programs. The significance of the strike went far beyond the settlement (a 14% wage increase of two years, hiring teachers to run the art, music, and gym classes, and no reprisals for the strikers). It was a step in building the unity between parents and teachers in the struggle for quality education. The union has pledged to carry on the fight to abolish the state law that prohibits teachers strikes. If successful this will have impact for teachers in many states across the country. ■



## Milestone in the Fight for Undocumented Workers' Rights

# SBICCA WORKERS, IN UNIONIZATION DRIVE, STOP DEPORTATIONS BY LA MIGRA

LOS ANGELES, Ca.—Several hot crowded buses packed with one hundred and fifty Mexicano undocumented workers from Sbicca Shoe Factory in Elmonte, California, slowly came to a halt in front of the Mexican border. La Migra (Immigration and Naturalization Service) gathered its papers together for the last step here at the U.S.-Mexican border that would deport all of them from Sbicca back to Mexico. While waiting on the buses, the workers thought back to the nightmare that had begun just a few days ago that had changed their lives so much. Just a few days after the Sbicca union election which had lost by only 9 votes, La Migra was called to the factory by the boss in an effort to stop the union campaign.

On May 17, 1978, La Migra arrested 150 of them like criminals. They spent the last few days in a detention camp. It was then that some beatings had occurred. Some progressive lawyers from the Immigration Law and Labor Action Center had come and talked to them and got them to file a suit against INS because, the lawyers had explained, no one had informed them of their rights to a lawyer, or a court hearing. But so far nothing had come of it and now they were at the border. Despairing and worried, they had left lives and homes behind. Deportations happen everyday. Women are arrested at work and forced to leave their children at home or in school, never dreaming that that day they would be arrested and deported, without even saying goodbye to their children. Men are deported with pregnant wives left behind and families left to starve or fend for themselves. In the dark of night, children had watched their fathers dragged away by La Migra. Some of them thought of the families in Mexico who depended so much on the steady trickle of money they had sent back because the poverty was so bad in Mexico. Their grim, angry thoughts were interrupted. The INS agent was saying something—they were turning back—they were stopped by a temporary injunction and were going back! The INS agent looked angry now, confused too. But the workers couldn't believe their ears, they were going back—another chance to fight to stay.

For the first time in history, the deportations were stopped and challenged by 70 organized people at the border. The Sbicca workers struggle has set a precedent among all Mexicano workers and undocumented workers who for years have lived under the shadow of La Migra. The brutal oppression and exploitation of undocumented workers at the mercy of greedy employers who threaten to deport them at any time is well known. When Sbicca needed cheap labor they encouraged Mexicano workers to take the jobs, sometimes working as much as 15 hours a day, and some

not getting any overtime, since the foremen have them working under two social security numbers, avoiding inspection by the Department of Labor. Sbicca sells the shoes at boutiques and fancy department stores for \$30-\$50 a pair while they pay the workers \$2.65 an hour.

La Migra has been a well-oiled machine at the disposal of factory owners, monopoly farmers and others who exploit and terrorize Mexicano, Chicano, and other immigrant workers. It has deported thousands before and has been used to smash many a union campaign by Mexicano workers.

But this time successful use of legal tactics threw La Migra into chaos. Because of El Comite de Igualdad from Los Angeles' good organization and mobilization of the masses of Mexicano workers and community and good public exposure to others like students, the Sbicca struggle in the courts has been successful. After turning back from the

*Continued on Page 9*



In a landmark struggle, Sbicca workers force La Migra, like those shown here, from deporting their comrades at the border.

## FARMWORKERS' UNION DRIVE BLOCKS HARVEST

BELMORE, Ohio—It is late summer in northern Ohio. Miles and miles of the beautiful Mid-west countryside stretch as far as the eye can see. Big, well-kept barns and clean white farm houses are scattered under clumps of tall green trees. Acres on acres of green farmland, mostly tomatoes, lie waiting ready for harvest. But this year the barns were spray painted in red—"Viva la Huelga," "35 cents per basket," "Viva la Union"! This year the tomatoes rotted on the vine.

At Belmore, Ohio, a small town in the middle of a prosperous farming area, a tent city is set up just inside the city limits. The license plates on the dusty cars read mainly Texas and Florida. Bumper stickers and truck wheel flaps proclaim "Yo Soy Chicano"—I am Chicano. Every year thousands of impoverished workers and their families, mainly Chicano, make the long drive from Texas and Florida to slave in the Ohio fields. They go where ever crops are ripe for harvest. As far north as Michigan and Wisconsin in the spring, onto the Ohio tomato fields in the heat of summer and back home to Texas and Florida in the fall. "We are poor people," said one farmworker. "My whole family has to pick to make enough money to live. My kids have to miss school. It's not right." This year their union, the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) made a decisive move and called a strike. The previous 9 years of organizing work paid off as the tent city was full and the crops were left to rot.

Farmworkers, mainly Chicanos have slaved for decades on rich men's fields. They stoop for hours to pick low-growing crops like tomatoes. They bake in 100 degree temperatures just to fill

a few hampers that farmers pay dimes for. They have been ripe for organization.

But the chauvinism of major trade union organizations such as the AFL-CIO has prevented them from fighting to unionize farmworkers. They sat back while farmworkers made scattered attempts to organize. Then in the late sixties, the United Farmworkers rose on the California fields with the cry "Viva la Huelga!"

All over the country, farmworkers are busy organizing.

And it's been hard work. A farmworker travels thousands of miles. With every different season, there is a different boss. The union has organized workers one crop at a time, one season at a time. And this time, on the tomato fields of Ohio, the strike was effective.

Thousands are striking because their wages and living conditions are no longer tolerable. On the average, the men, women, and children who harvest the tomatoes get 23 cents to each 32 pound hamper picked by hand. Housing for the workers is more like shacks with a single room and no water or sanitary facilities. Many of the shacks have no electricity. Some workers are given barns to live in.

They are now demanding 35 cents for a hamper with an hourly minimum of \$3.25. They want transportation provided for them to go home, health benefits and clean up crews for all the camps paid by the canneries. The union is also demanding to set up three-way bargaining with canners and farmers. They want to be in the negotiations between growers and canners in the spring. A boycott is underway directed at the big canners, such as Libby and

Campbell soup.

The farmworkers are up against a powerful enemy. The local economy is dominated by large canneries owned by Libbys and Campbells, monopoly capitalists in the food industry. Since there is no one else the growers can sell their crops to, the canneries can determine the price per basket. The growers then set their price to the farmworkers. Naturally both the growers and the canneries use this set-up to cheat the farmworkers. The canneries have so far refused to deal with the FLOC, saying that the workers must deal with their employers, the growers. The growers turn around and blame the low prices paid by the canneries, but in fact in the past few years they have not passed on any of the price increases the canneries have given them. In the late 1960's the FLOC managed to win contracts with some growers, but the canneries forced these growers to break the contract or not renew them. This experience taught the FLOC a lot about the economic set up in this area and now they are demanding a single contract with both the growers and the canneries.

That the crops rotted and no one worked did not discourage the migrant workers at all. In fact, they ended their strike with a five day march through the fields to the state capitol at Columbus where they held a rally September 9. Upon leaving for home one worker said, "We know how to get by. Back home is like our base. We can do a little farming and go across the border to buy groceries cheap. We can get ready for next year." The union hopes that this year's lesson will make the growers and canneries think more carefully before they refuse to settle a contract next year. ■



# Angel Dust: Another Way Capitalism Kills Youth

At first, Pat used PCP about twice a month. This became every week, then after several months, it was every day. He was beginning to feel psychologically hooked. He and his friends didn't know much about flakes except they were easy to get—motorcycle gangs in suburban Baltimore have been living off the hard earned dollars of Baltimore working class youth for several years by selling PCP. And they knew it made them feel like superman, light and airy like they could fly. Pat began to show up at the job, looking spaced out, burnt out and not being able to hold a conversation.

Keeping up with high school and a nighttime job was hard enough, but the effects of the PCP was making it even worse. One day at school, he fell out of his chair looking half conscious, and was taken to the administrators office for suspected drug abuse. He kicked and bit a school official whose fingers jammed down his throat to search for flakes. What they found was a very small amount of PCP. Pat was arrested and charged with assault and possession of PCP. With a lawyer, he got off with 6 months probation and was kicked out of school 3 months before he would have graduated. And he says now he doesn't think he's mentally as alert as he used to be.

What came down on him is not uncommon. The widespread use of flakes is taking its toll among working class youth. Parents too are confused and frightened for their children. Some youth have committed suicide and other acts of destruction while using the drug. One young man staged a shootout, killing a cop, wounding another, and then got blown away by another cop. Another young man, put in a jail cell by himself while on flakes ripped out his eyes from fear of what the drug was making him see and feel.

PCP, flakes, angel dust, what is it? It's an animal tranquilizer that's sprayed on parsley or marijuana and smoked or snorted in its white crystalline form. PCP slows you down, makes you lose coordination, disorients you and causes hallucinations. Feelings of fear, power, and depression can get super-emphasized. The next question is, why would anyone do flakes?

It is not a simple question of the weak and the strong, the good and the bad youth, but the concrete conditions under capitalism that oppress youth to seek an outlet for their frustration, anger and demoralization. And it is also a question of what is made available to them. What is the reality for working class youth and what is the hope for a bright future under capitalism, when what you know is meaningless hours in school, unemployment, lousy jobs at MacDonalds, and college that costs so much it is already out of the question. Then what does this society offer youth for enjoyment—fast cars, drugs, commodity sex and music like punk rock. Under bourgeois democracy in advanced capitalist countries the forms of controlling and manipulating the population are many and one that has been used especially among oppressed nationalities and minorities is drugs. Sections of the pop-

ulation can be cooled out and numbed out, kept from resisting and fighting back the conditions that oppress them.

Under capitalism many young people are unemployed or underemployed. The bourgeoisie wants to keep this labor reserve busy spacing out, being free and into themselves by using drugs. Also, the drugs create an illusion or distraction that there is some other state of consciousness besides the one that is a product of capitalism. Drugs become an escape into another, "better" world.

In Baltimore the police also use the excuse of the PCP drug traffic to patrol the schools and send undercover agents in to spy on students. The effect on the students is to get them accustomed to a mini-fascist state in their own high schools. With cops walking around led by attack dogs and the new girl who transfers in turning out to be a cop, students may think twice about struggling for change. On the other hand, this kind of crystal-clear repression by the state also tends to make the youth more angry and frustrated with a very real and obvious enemy.

Our top political leaders and local police are constantly telling us they deplore the use of drugs and call publicly for an all out war on the PCP problem. But do they really mean serious business and can they end PCP or any other drug traffic?

The people who control the drug flow are organized criminals. They make a fat living off illegal drugs. Organized crime isn't opposed to

capitalism—in fact, it's part and parcel of the capitalist system. The illegal bourgeoisie (organized criminals) does the more obvious and illegal work of oppressing the masses; things the legal bourgeoisie shouldn't get caught doing. But the legal and illegal capitalists scratch each other's backs and do business with one another. If the government and police were to crack down on organized crime, they would be hurting their own interests. So even a drug as sinister and dangerous as PCP will thrive under the system, no matter how much the courts and government officials tell us they want to stop drug abuse.

Youth who turn to drugs want an alternative, a way out of this system, to a bright future, but what this society preaches is a "be glad for what you can get," "there is nothing you can do about it" fatalism. What is the way out, the bright future? As youth have a clearer view of that alternative, and they know it is not to be found under the present system, capitalism, there is less need for an outlet like drugs. Youth's untapped energy, enthusiasm, curiosity, willingness to be productive is smothered by capitalism and turned inward and made to turn into its opposite so there are youth who are burnt out at 13. Only by getting into the fight against the oppression of capitalism and to help build a better life will smash the fatalism that is being pushed by the bourgeoisie. The answer lies in youth's own involvement in resisting the oppression they face and in building a society not based on the present system

but one that is based on the interest of the majority where youth will have a productive role, a socialist society with the dictatorship of the working class.

To wage struggle against the bourgeoisie we need to be clearheaded and sober. As drugs are pushed on us by the bourgeoisie, they are also used as a way to harass us because of their "illegality" and an excuse to bust us, once we are engaged in struggle.

Only as youth rise up against this system and achieve a dictatorship of the working class will the problem of drugs be solved and ended. A socialist system will have no vested interest in the lucrative profits of organized crime—it will oppose these kinds of profiteering and parasitism off the blood of the people.

While drugs and alcohol are part of the youth culture and are flooding the high schools and places where youth hang out, the newer trend is for young people to organize and resist the kind of repression they experience. Young people are fighting forced busing, lousy school conditions, competency tests, police brutality, oppression in South Africa. This trend is growing in Baltimore and other cities across the U.S. And this trend will be invincible because it is getting correct Communist leadership through Revolutionary Youth League and the Workers Viewpoint Organization. The same energy and vitality that was being dissipated by drugs is being unleashed as youth move forward to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and revolution! All the PCP in the world dumped on them can't stop that! ■

## STRUGGLE FOR LAND HIGHLIGHTED BY HAWAII GOVERNOR'S RACE

HONOLULU, Hawaii—For the last hundred years, Hawaii has been a tightly controlled colony of the United States. The land, the jobs, the government and the very livelihood of the people has been held tight in a profit-hungry grip of imperialism.

A few large corporations have held economic and political power throughout this time. This group of "Big Five" corporations have founded their power on the control of land, plantation agriculture, shipping and banking. As monopoly capitalism developed rapidly in the United States and the rest of the world, these "Big Five" have been swallowed up by the ever-larger groupings of monopolies that have arisen.

The situation today shows that the United States controls Hawaii even more tightly today than ever before. In order to do this, U.S. imperialism has used the brightly colored "shell" of bourgeois democracy to the fullest, conducting reforms and democratic elections to draw the masses attention away from the rigid political and military control of the islands.

The most profitable industry in Hawaii is "land management" as the imperialist landlords cutely put it. "Land Rip-off" is how the masses put it. Far surpassing traditional sugar and pineapple plantations in the huge profits and in the degree of exploita-



Part of the rising Hawaii national movement, the struggle for land, like the Kahoolawe struggle shown here, has brought forth many militant mass fighters from the masses.

tion of labor, the bourgeoisie is now putting its hopes in huge tourist and resort developments, and in "bedroom communities" of rich-man suburbs for well-heeled *haole* (foreigner, white man) investors.

The line struggle and struggle for political control of the different factions of the imperialists is taking place most sharply around this issue of land use. Briefly put, it is a struggle to see which of the parasites gets to "develop" the lands that they ripped off by force from the people of Hawaii and their Queen eighty-five years ago.

The struggle around land rights has exploded in Hawaii in the last few years, part of the resurgence of the Hawaiian national movement. Ever since the Kalama Valley takeover in 1971,

where small farmers in the valleys for generations fought profit-hungry developers who wanted to turn it into high-priced housing, land struggles against the capitalists and government have broken out in dozens of communities. From Ewa on the main island of Oahu to Niualu-Nawiliwili on relatively less developed Kauai, and the recent struggle to stop the U.S. military's bombing practice on the island of Kahoolawe, local people, especially native Hawaiians have fought to retain their land from the grips of speculators and their government henchmen out for a quick buck. Most recently, over 51 native Hawaiians were arrested for protesting the Hilo airport encroachment on Hawaiian Homes Commission land supposedly under the law held for native Hawaiians.

Continued on page 19



# November 11th Demo Demands U.S. Cut Diplomatic Ties AIM TO AID TURNING POINT IN SOUTHERN AFRICAN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION

The situation in Southern Africa is excellent. The revolutionary masses in Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front have the Smith regime on the brink of collapse. Smith's last ditch attempt to split the Patriotic Front has failed miserably. Now Smith is lashing out in a frenzy, striking wildly into Mozambique and Zambia. The "limited martial law" recently imposed is virtually meaningless, now that the Patriotic Front

two and two together and got heart trouble. His resignation as prime minister reflects the deep contradictions of his regime.

The dedication, heroism, and perseverance in armed struggle has ushered in a new revolutionary high tide in southern Africa. The struggle is at an unprecedented level. We are witnessing a historic turning point in the struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa. This

South Africa and chrome coming from Rhodesia. The Local has made this a demand in the local contract with YS&T.

The campuses are whirlwinds of activity. Revolutionary and progressive students led tremendous demonstrations at Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, University of California and Cornell. The African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC), National Coalition to Support African Liberation (NCSAL), and Revolutionary Youth League (RYL) have led divestment struggles all over the country from coast to coast. The Northeast Coalition to support the liberation of Southern Africa, which drew over 400 students from 45 colleges and universities at its founding conference in April, is calling for its second regional conference November 17-19 at NYU. The divestment motion has hit a raw nerve in the white minority clique. They are so frightened by the motion to date that they directed Myron Feldburd, dean of the University of Capetown school of business to send a questionnaire to colleges and universities in the U.S. "to determine the nature and extent of American student opposition to university investment in corporations with connections to South Africa." The new semester is now in full swing, and there are many reports that clearly indicate that divestiture struggles will be more widespread and more conscious.

The main demand and central point of November 11 will be U.S. cut diplomatic ties with South Africa. As we stated in May, the cutting edge in the support movement is the question of cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa. The main slogan of the movement to date has been all US investments out of South Africa. There has been much activity, particularly against the Krugerrand and divestment struggles on the campuses. The issue at this point is whether we are going to raise the level of the actual existing support movement in the country. Diplomatic relations is the central relation between the two countries, and it is mainly around this that all other relationships flow. What is it that allowed the monopoly finance capitalists to get the Verwoerd regime off the hook after the Sharpeville massacre? How was the U.S. able to build up investments in South Africa up to 1.7 billion dollars? What is the legal basis for the sale of the Krugerrand in this country? Why was the South African tennis team able to get visas to come to Nashville to play in the Davis cup? How is South African Airlines able to operate out of five airports in this country? How is South Africa able to play the middle man in arranging the illegal visit of Ian Smith to this country? The answer to all of these questions is the same: the state to state diplomatic ties that exist between the U.S. and South Africa.

Cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa will be a devastating blow to the white minority clique that rules in South Africa. Right now South Africa is virtually isolated throughout the

world. None of the OAU countries have diplomatic relations with them. None of the socialist countries have diplomatic ties with them. The vast majority of the third world countries have nothing to do with them. The only friends that South Africa has are developed capitalist countries of Western Europe, Israel, and its principal political prop—the U.S. government. There is no doubt that the South African government values diplomatic ties with the U.S. as much as the gold ore that comes from the sweat and blood of Azanian miners who are driven from sunup to sundown for pennies a day.

Vorster's fear of the anger of the American people at the criminal apartheid system is shown concretely in his response to divestiture movements on the campuses, which at this point represent just the beginning to the tidal wave of support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

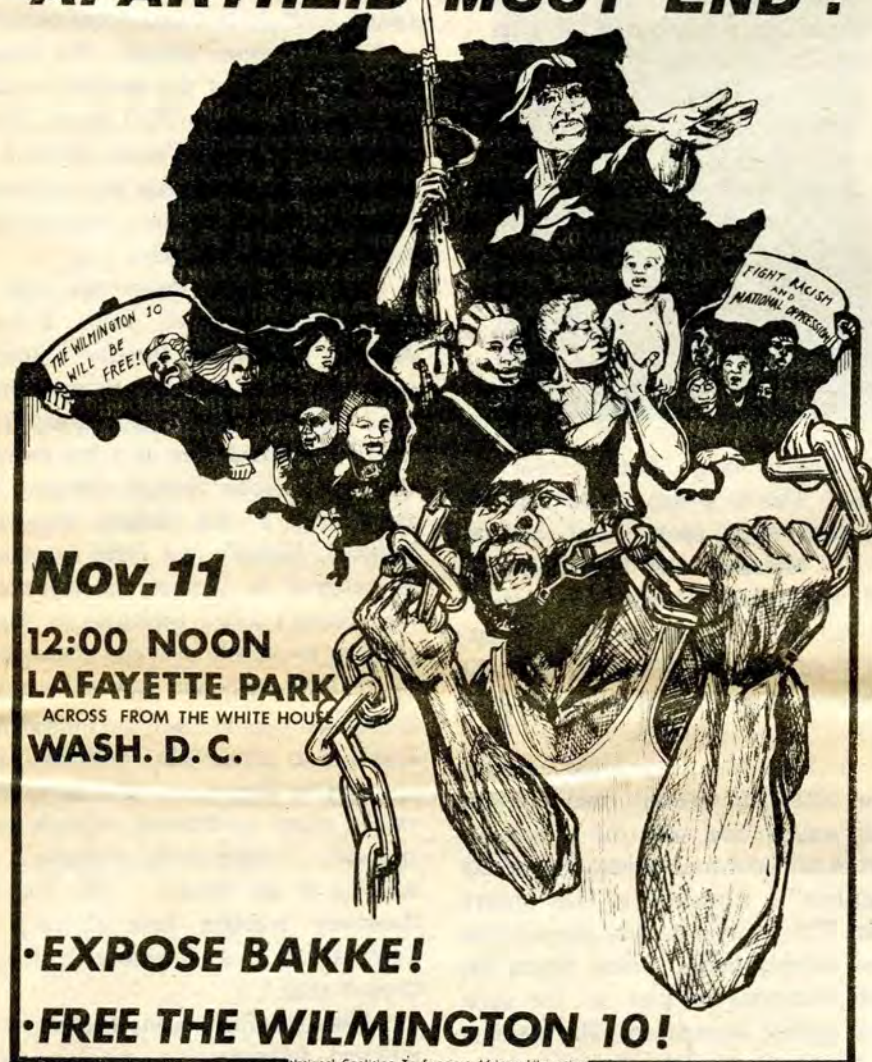
The question of cutting relations with South Africa has been already presented by the U.S. bourgeoisie, for whom having a clear channel to get the rare mineral and metals such as chromium, manganese, vanadium is a life and death question for U.S. imperialism. "Here the question is not the South African government will cut off supplies of such critical items as chromium and platinum, but whether the U.S. would be prepared to cut itself off by supporting mandatory economic sanctions in the Security Council. A recent study by the National Research Council showed that a prolonged embargo on South African and Rhodesian chromium would have a greater impact on the U.S. than an oil embargo." (*Fortune*, 8/14/78, p. 132).

Cutting diplomatic ties will take the legal basis for maneuvers to maintain control of sources of raw materials. The U.S. would have to openly expose itself, in the way it did when it passed the Byrd amendment to evade the mandatory trade sanctions with Rhodesia.

In addition to making the immediate struggles that we are in more conscious and determined, the main question facing the support movement is: Are we going to fight the U.S. government or not. Cutting diplomatic ties makes perfectly clear who the target of struggle is. It is the state machine of U.S. imperialism that is concretely reinforcing the apartheid system in South Africa, and the root cause of the oppression, exploitation, agony, misery, and woe of workers and oppressed nationalities. Only this slogan allows us to explain at a higher level the immortal words of Malcolm X. "You can't understand what is happening in Mississippi unless you understand what is happening in the Congo. You can't really be interested in Mississippi unless you are interested in what's going on in the Congo. They are both the same. The same interests are at stake, the same schemes are at work." U.S. people, which includes the great Afro-American people, and the African people have a

Continued on page 20

## DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH APARTHEID MUST END!



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT NCSAL NATIONAL OFFICE: 212-473-6339 OR CONTACT THE NCSAL CHAPTER IN YOUR AREA:

controls 85% of Zimbabwe. The disintegration of Ian Smith's army has begun and many former soldiers are joining the Patriotic Front. White settlers are fleeing at the rate of well over 1,000 month, despite the 1,400 ceiling that has been imposed on whites leaving Rhodesia. Independence is at hand in Zimbabwe.

In Namibia the armed struggle has forced the Western backers of South Africa to pass the UN agreement, lest SWAPO drive Vorster's army right into the Indian Ocean. South Africa has now reneged on the UN agreement. Undaunted, the Namibian people will "take up arms to renew the armed struggle to defend the safety of our people and the integrity of our fatherland."

The revolutionary developments in Southern Africa have brought the struggle to a critical point, and bring closer the isolation of the bastion of reaction, South Africa itself. The developments in Zimbabwe and Namibia on the one hand and the more conscious and determined resistance of the Azanian masses on the other are not lost on B.J. Vorster in the least. He put

new situation will bring many new tasks and forms of struggle. To be equal to these new tasks, it will be necessary to unite the broadest sectors of the American people in a broad united front aimed at the government, and at the same time to raise the level of the support movement for the peoples' struggles in Southern Africa.

The support movement for the people's struggle in southern Africa is stronger and more widespread than ever. The World Council of Churches, to its credit, had contributed \$85,000 to the Patriotic Front and \$125,000 to SWAPO in the last month. The fight to ban the Krugerrand had been taken to the halls of the California State Assembly where assemblywomen Teresa Hughes has introduced legislation to condemn the hated coin and urge California residents not to buy it. Wyonia Lipman, a black assembly woman from Newark, is introducing legislation to forbid the State of New Jersey from doing business with any company with investments in South Africa. USW Local 1011 has put Youngstown Sheet and Tube on notice that they will have no truck with slave labor coke that is imported from



# Camp David

Continued from page 1

tinian people. The Palestinians are still being denied the right to self-determination."

## Lesson of Camp David on the U.S. Imperialists

Barely a year ago, President Carter was dropping vague hints of recognizing "Palestinian national rights." And Secretary of State Vance was praising Arab unity and solemnly stating that Mideast negotiations could't proceed without some role for the Palestinian Liberation Organization. U.S. imperialism appeared to be all sweet words and roses.

But now the charade is over.

The Camp David accord once more exposes the vicious treachery of U.S. imperialism. Instead of recognizing the PLO, President Carter and his lap dogs, the murderous Menachem Begin of Israel and the traitorous Sadat of Egypt, shut out the PLO completely. Instead of recognizing "Palestinian national rights," the Camp David accord indefinitely continues the brutal armed occupation of the West Bank by the Zionists. Instead of promoting "Arab unity," the U.S. succeeded in slicing off Egypt and breaking the Arab countries' unity against imperialism and Zionism.

There can be no illusions about U.S. imperialism's vicious, totally reactionary role in the Mideast. For all Carter's glib words and cheap talk about "Palestinian national rights," the Camp David accords unmask, once again, the ugly face of U.S. imperialism, its tricks, lies, and threats, and its goal: to smash the PLO, split Arab unity, arm the Zionists to the teeth, and collude and contend with the Soviet social-imperialists over plundering the Mideast of its oil by whatever conceivable means. The U.S. imperialists can be trusted only to use double-crossing and cut-throat tactics to deceive the people around the world.

Point for point, the Camp David accord documents Sadat's submission to the U.S., his begging for mercy from the U.S. imperialists:

\*Egypt is to get back the Sinai desert lost in the 1967 war, but Israel is to set up key Security Zones for its military forces. In fact, now the U.S. is to build two new airfields in the Negev desert to replace the two airfields that Israel will give up in the Sinai. By introducing U.S. troops directly into the Middle East, this significantly increases the danger of world war between the two superpowers.

\*As a slap in the face of all Palestinians, Sadat agreed to a five-year transition period for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to "autonomy." In reality, Begin has already boasted to the Knesset (Israel's parliament) that Israel intends to keep its iron-fisted military presence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip "indefinitely." U.S. officials confirmed that the 11,000 Israeli soldiers "might" be cut back to 6,000, but the Camp David accords place no restrictions on this. This amounts to promising "autonomy" for the Palestinian people with a Zionist gun pointed right between their eyes. Absolutely nothing is said about

the Israeli occupation of Syria's Golan Heights or about Jerusalem, of Israeli imperialist meddling in Lebanon.

\*The agreement cleverly muddles the whole question of Israeli settlements in Palestine. The U.S. and Begin have announced that the "moratorium" on new settlements could be as short as 3 months!



## CP(ML)/IWK/ATM's Revisionist Illusions of U.S. Imperialism

And like cockroaches crawling out of their holes, opportunists and revisionists are all jumping out, blinded by illusions of the U.S.' reactionary role in the Mideast. The Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) which was formerly the October League; the I Wor Kuen and the August Twenty Ninth Movement (now the League for Revolutionary Struggle) for example, turning the whole question upside down, sides with U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Last November, when Sadat first began his surrender to imperialism, the CP(ML) couldn't find words enough to praise Sadat for asking the U.S. to replace Soviet social-imperialism in the name of taking the "initiative" away from the Soviet Union. Slipping and sliding, they made no mention of how one superpower replaced another in Egypt, and this total sell-out. They find a warm spot in their heart for the accord on the Sinai. They chirp: "Some positive results for the Arab and Palestinian people's struggle did come out of the Camp David meetings. Notably, Israel was forced to agree to relinquish its occupation of Egypt's Sinai peninsula." Yes, "notably" Egypt got back Sinai. But what about Palestine and Arab unity? That's like, after witnessing a robbery, you congratulate the victim and say, "You're so lucky, the mugger gave back you empty wallet!" Begin gave Egypt back the Sinai, not because of any generosity, but precisely to split Egypt off from the Arab people, to conclude a separate peace treaty. This is not a "positive result", as these revisionists say, but a victory for U.S. treachery.

And these revisionists had the gall to distinguish themselves on the Three Worlds theory of Chairman Mao. But where is the role of the third world now the Camp David Summit? There's only "two worlds" to them: the world

imperialism—to them it's the two worlds of superpowers that make history. They believe that the only way to stop the growing influence of the Soviet Union is to replace them with the U.S. imperialists. Where is the line that the third world is the main force against imperialism.

This wretched, reactionary position serves to cover U.S. imperialism and slander the role of the third world and the people of the whole world. In the eyes of CP(ML)/IWK/ATM, only the

the Arab people, as well as the deep sentiment among Jordanian and Saudi Arabian people for Arab unity and Palestinian liberation.

Even under immense pressure from the U.S., in fact, not a single major Arab country openly endorsed the accords. Though Carter, Begin, and Sadat set out to shut out the PLO, they now find themselves shut out. The other superpower, the Soviet Union on the other hand, is actively trying to speculate on the situation and get their social-imperialist hands into this situation with a counter-summit. Moreover, in face of this imperialist threat, Arab countries are closing ranks and, with renewed spirit and determination, calling for the destruction of Zionism. So isolated is the U.S., Egypt, and Israel that the new, broader united front developed in the Mideast manifested itself in the Arab Confrontation and Steadfastness summit. The Steadfastness Front, at the summit conference attended by the PLO, Syria, Libya, Algeria, and South Yemen, pledged to break off all diplomatic and economic relations with Egypt and called on other nations to join with them.

And in Egypt, there were signs of increasing resistance. Even Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, a close friend of Sadat, resigned during the Camp David negotiations. This marks the fourth time in a few months that a Egyptian foreign minister has abandoned a fast sinking ship and resigned. Kamel's past three successors all resigned in protest last November over Sadat's initial overtures to Begin, refusing to preside over the dismembering of Arab unity and selling out of the Palestinian people. Even the *Washington Post* has to admit that "Officially, the reaction in Egypt was optimistic. Privately, many government officials were stunned. . . there is no jubilation, no dancing in the streets. . . The man-in-the-street reaction here (Egypt) to Camp David is so downbeat it almost doesn't exist."

With the Palestinians fighting with renewed determination, with the Arab nations closing ranks in their fight with Zionism and imperialism, and with the Egyptian people increasingly bitter over Sadat spitting on the graves of Egyptian soldiers who died courageously fighting Israel, the forces of liberation are stiffening up and preparing for the next period of struggle. The Camp David accords, a temporary set-back, will serve to further expose U.S. imperialism and further strengthen the forces opposed to Zionism and for the complete liberation of Palestine!

Long Live the People's War  
Long Live the PLO  
Palestine Will Win!

superpowers make history, not the masses. This is a slap in the face for the third world peoples and countries of the Mideast, who have heroically and successfully fought four wars in the last three decades with the Zionists and their imperialist backers, and who continue to be part of the main force against the two superpowers.

And another revisionist spokesman, after the sell-out, said that the main way to deal with the situation is that Arab countries should "patiently negotiate" a surrender to U.S. imperialism. This view in no way supports the three worlds thesis, which places the Arab countries as part of the main force against imperialism. The revisionist "patiently negotiate" view capitulates to U.S. imperialism at the expense of the third world.

## Even Jordan and Saudi Arabia Reject Accord

But to the Arab people, the role of U.S. imperialism is increasingly being exposed. For example, so secret was the behind the scene maneuvering at Camp David, and so afraid were they that Jordan and Saudi Arabia would interfere with their scheming, that they bypassed these two countries entirely. But Jordan and Saudi Arabia maintain strong military, financial, and economic ties to the U.S. President Carter personally sent Secretary of State Vance on a strategic mission to strong-arm Hussein of Jordan and Khalid of Saudi Arabia into backing the Camp David accords, using blackmail, threats and lucrative bribes to split these important countries from the Arab people. Enormous political and diplomatic pressure was exerted on Jordan and Saudi Arabia by the U.S., but both countries refused to give open backing to the accords, which effectively shut out Sadat from the entire Arab world. This shows how exposed the U.S. is among



# Victory Near in Southern Africa

Caught between a rock and a hard place, Ian Smith and the U.S. press have made one last attempt to white-wash his fascist regime with lies about the responsibility for the Rhodesian airliner downed on September 3rd. Because the Zimbabwe African Patriotic Front (ZAPU) claimed credit for this attack on these bloodsuckers, Smith has grasped his last straw by imposing martial law. On top of that, he has stepped up the use of the Selous Scouts—Rhodesian Army units which murder and rape both blacks and whites and try to pin the blame on the Patriotic Front. Their most recent atrocity is the butchering of African children as well as missionaries.

But as Joshua Nkomo stated to the world press after the crash, "We shot it down because we have been observing for quite some time now that the Rhodesian Viscounts are being used to ferry military personnel from Salisbury either to Kariba or the Victoria Falls. This has been happening, and we have no reason to feel this time they were carrying civilians. That stuff (about killing the survivors) is a lie."

Smith is totally stuck. Fighting a losing war to the tune of a million dollars a day while 1,000 of his own countrymen flee every month, it's clear he can't halt the inevitable victory of the Zimbabwean masses. And although the U.S. bourgeois press tries to split up the Patriotic Front, the unified action of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and ZAPU has never been stronger. This political hay amounts to little more than a sad answer on the part of the U.S. bourgeoisie because they are about to lose one of their last bastions of apartheid.

The corrupt concept of the biracial coalition government set up last March which installed the 3 sell-outs—Muzorewa, Chirau and Sithola—was Smith's last real hope to extend the length of his rule. But this complete flop to misdirect the struggle of the Zimbabwean masses by putting more black faces in Smith's fascist government has now forced him out of desperation to bargain again. His vain hope when he secretly met with Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, on August 14th was to break the unity between ZANU and ZAPU by buying off Nkomo. However, this long-standing policy of trying to break the Patriotic Front through negotiating individually or through the U.S. imperialist plan to call for an all parties conference doesn't stand a chance. There is no more muscle behind these negotiations.

But true to their imperialist nature they refuse to recognize defeat. Trying to buy time for Smith's government, they recently lifted the trade embargo. This means a fresh infusion of U.S. arms to Smith. But even with this renewed military effort from his imperialist backers, Smith will still shortly taste the revolutionary justice of the Zimbabwean masses for his countless bloody crimes.

Meanwhile the imposition of "limited martial law" has sent two of Smith's stooges running. Bishop Muzorewa and Rev. Sithole fled the country when they learned Smith postponed the Dec. 31 sham internal settlement elections for transition to majority rule.

A related event is the resignation of Prime Minister John Vorster of South

Africa and his replacement by Defense Minister Botha. Despite the official report of failing health, his resignation is actually a signal of his failure to cap the rising resistance of the Azanian masses to his brutal apartheid rule. When Zimbabwe is liberated, South Africa will be the last remaining bastion

of apartheid. It's clear, Vorster and Smith are caught in the same hard place. That's why both are maneuvering like crazy in hopes of stopping their inevitable end. But all their lies and empty threats can't stop the will and determination of the African masses to grind them into dust. ■



On Thursday, Sept. 28, members and supporters of the Black United Front, waving bright colored banners, condemned police brutality and the Koch administration at City Hall in New York. The Black United Front is a coalition of community service and church organizations that have united under one banner to put a halt to police attacks throughout the city, especially in the mainly black Crown Heights neighborhood.

## Sbicca

Continued from page 5

border, 65 workers decided to stay and fight and they became the Sbicca 65. With all of this organization plus the eyes of the public beating down on them, INS got so exposed they were paralyzed and stopped their "business as usual". El Comité de Igualdad used every step of the legal process and every obstacle put up by INS to mobilize, inform and educate people of the Sbicca struggle. INS tried to stop the Sbicca workers from getting out of jail by setting bail at \$2,000 apiece, but everyone's families and supporters were mobilized to raise bail, even putting up cars and valuables as security.

When La Migra tried to get evidence for the hearings to show that the workers have no U.S. residency, no one would give them information even though the agents put pressure on them. They were even forced to go to Mexico to search for evidence.

Anyone who is arrested by La Migra has the right to remain silent, can demand to see a lawyer and have a deportation hearing. But many indocumentados do not know this, and La Migra thrives on the fear and their ignorance of their rights. Everyday, La Migra raids factories, picks up everybody who can't speak much English and "looks foreign", and asks

questions like "eres mojado?" ("Are you a wetback?"). Many indocumentados, not knowing their rights, just give themselves up. But the Sbicca workers do know their rights, and they have stayed to fight.

### Fighting for the Rights of Undocumented Workers Spurs on Union Activity

Having won a victory by delaying the deportations, the Sbicca workers have stepped up their struggle. They have filed unfair labor practice charges against the bosses. INS is being exposed as the long-time political police and union-buster of Mexicano and Chicano workers and several legal cases have been filed against INS for scores of arrests of union activists in the Los Angeles area. Mexicano and Chicano workers are beginning to see clearer and clearer how to fight against La Migra and its relationship with their bosses.

The strong organization of the Sbicca workers and also the public exposure has forced the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) to take a public pledge to organize Mexicano and Chicano workers in the Southwest. Before they did not want to deal with the difficulty of organizing Mexicanos and Chicanos. Now the ILGWU has also filed a suit against INS for interference with union members.

### The Victory and Lessons of Sbicca Spreads Across the Country

A month after the buses from Sbicca were turned back at the border, the same thing happened in Chicago, Illinois, where progressive lawyers used the same tactic they learned about from the Los Angeles struggle. 30 workers have decided to stand and fight in Chicago, after their bus had been turned back in Texas! With solid organization and building broad united front of all those groups and people supporting the fight of the undocumented workers, these struggles in Los Angeles, Chicago and the El Molino 5 in Denver and throughout the Southwest will link up and spread the cry of "Que Viva La Lucha de los Obreros de Sbicca" (Long live the struggle of the Sbicca workers) and "Alto a las Deportaciones!" (Stop deportations now) to factories and communities everywhere. Three support demonstrations organized by El Comité de Igualdad have already hit the Federal Building in Los Angeles, as Chicano, Latino and other workers and students picketed and packed the courtrooms of the Sbicca 65. More and more social service agencies, churches, community groups and politicians are taking up the fight.

One hundred and fifty Sbicca workers and their supporters from different communities and schools and from many different nationalities joined

together in a Solidarity Night sponsored by El Comité de Igualdad. Inspired by songs from the farmworkers struggle, they shared moving stories of their lives, many forced to leave Mexico to look for jobs and provide for their families.

Jose Calderon from Colorado's Al Frente de Lucha spoke from the heart that the struggle of the El Molino 5 in Denver against La Migra and the Sbicca 65 is the same fight. He talked of how deportations had stepped up since the economic crisis and that undocumented workers were used as scapegoats for the cause of unemployment. Further, he linked up the struggle in Mexico and the struggle in the U.S. through multinational corporations. The struggle of the Sbicca 65 clearly showed that the exploitation of \$2.65 per hour for back-breaking labor, oppression of lack of social services and constant raids and harassment by the hated La Migra had bred resistance. Their courageous stand would call out to all undocumented workers to stand up for their rights and lose the fear of La Migra which makes it possible for them to deport in busloads every day from homes, factories and farms. During the dinner, one worker from Sbicca told how he was not going back home to Mexico for Christmas because he thinks it's important for him to stay there with the Sbicca struggle. He said, "I will stay and fight so others will be able to stay." ■



# IRAN IN REVOLUTION: 'IT WAS CLOSE' - SHAH

"*Marg bar Shah!*"—Death to the Shah, shouted thousands of Iranians as they packed Jaleh Square in downtown Tehran in defiance of martial law declared by the Shah in the capital and eleven other major cities on September 7th. "*Marg bar Shah,*" was the cry on more and more lips during the last eight months as each revolutionary patriot fell battling the Pahlavi regime's U.S.-trained army. Even as the Shah's troops opened fire on the Jaleh Square demonstrators and as his U.S.-made helicopters swooped down to drop their napalm bomb loads, the words "*Marg bar Shah!*" continued to thunder through the city. And as government tanks clanked through the alleys of Darvazeh Ghar and other working class and poor neighborhoods in southern Iran they were met by molotov cocktails, pistol fire, bricks and the promise—"Marg bar Shah!"

At the end of the week, with thousands of Iranians massacred and hundreds more arrested, the streets of Tehran were quiet again, like a calm between storms. It was the fascist regime that had declared martial law for six months. Soldiers huddled on every corner, tank patrols on the streets and the Shah barricaded deep within his palace it's as if the Iranian people had declared a state of siege. Only the army had stood between the Shah and defeat in the face of the biggest revolutionary upsurge of the Iranian people in 25 years. The army had saved him, barely—this time.

## Shah's Liberalization

So sharp is the gap between the Shah and the Iranian people that the U.S. press has tried desperately to paint the present struggle as being between the so-called conservative Moslems and the Shah's "liberalization" and "modernization" plan. Over 95% of the Iranian people belong to the Shiite branch of Islam, including the Shah himself, since it is the official religion of the country. No political movement in Iran could be really mass without the involvement of Moslems and religious leaders. Far from standing against the progress, this upsurge is opposed to Western decadence that's being encouraged by the Shah. "Islamic civilization and Western civilization can and should merge in order to create a better civilization for all. What we are against from the West is its colonialism in all its shapes and sizes," said one Moslem leader.

The Shah's liberalization program means that the government encourages drugs, alcohol, gambling, and prostitution, and protects this imperialist sewage with armed attacks on those who protest. The Shah has proclaimed himself a champion of freedom for Iranian women—the "freedom" to become prostitutes and go-go dancers. He loves imperialist decadence so much that he's even seized an island off the coast of Iran and turned it into his own pleasure island, where women sweep and clean up in the nude. This is the liberalization that Moslems have condemned. Although their protest is clothed in religious terms, it is in essence a pro-

test against the Shah's selling of Iran to the imperialists.

But no matter how much they tried to lie about the real meaning of the mass rebellion, the imperialists couldn't hide the fact the Shah's rule is hanging by a thread. The Shah himself admitted, "... it was very close. People were not abiding by the law. They were not paying the slightest attention to the government's warnings. As a matter of fact, they could have occupied everything they wanted."



## Iran's Strategic Location and Resources: U.S. Desperately Holding On and Holding Off U.S.S.R.

If the Shah was shook up at how close he'd come to being overthrown, Washington was panic-stricken, with Deputy Secretary of State Christopher frantically pulling together an Iran crisis study group. There's good reason for the imperialists to be worried since losing hegemony over Iran would mean losing:

1. the second largest oil-producing country in the world which supplies 40% of the U.S. oil needs, 75% of Israel's and 80% of Japan's, especially with oil a strategic war stockpile;
2. a country whose geographical location commands the Persian Gulf sea lanes over which most of the world's oil travels and which makes Iran a key base for military operations in Central Asia, the Middle East, Northern Africa and Europe, the focus of superpower contention;
3. the U.S. political anchor in West Asia, holding together what's left of CENTO (Central Treaty Organization), composed of Pakistan, Turkey and Britain as well as the U.S.

The other superpower, the Soviet Union, also considers Iran a rich prize. The Soviet Union pretends to oppose the Pahlavi regime, but in fact the USSR has wined and dined the Shah to meet their imperialist appetite. Joint Soviet-Iran projects supposedly produce 90% of Iran's coal, 90% of its iron ore and 70% of the country's steel. Especially important to the new Czars is their cut of the trans-Iranian gas pipeline. Also, Soviet domination of Iran would mean free access to warm-water ports

in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, satisfying an old Czarist dream.

## Shah Has No Choice—Repression Main Form of Rule Due to Objective Conditions

While the U.S. and the USSR fear each other, they fear the Iranian people even more. The recent revolutionary upsurge has stripped especially the U.S. of almost all its options, forcing the imperialists to watch help-

soldiers have supposedly wounded themselves rather than firing on the people, and mutinies and desertions are spreading. So, in spite of the thousands of U.S. military "advisors" in Iran today, the Shah reportedly called for help from Israeli commandos. And this is also why the Shah hopes to limit martial law to six months as well as to commit himself to "reform."

But the fact is, the only way that the regime can hold onto power is through the use of armed terror and this

lessly, hoping the Shah can implement the only play they have left, "reform."

The Shah has made a big deal about the recent reforms he's just made. But the fact is it's the Iranian people who have forced the Shah to give in a little. The Shah crowed about letting political exiles back into the country after hundreds of patriotic Iranians streamed back to Iran to join the fight often hitting the streets with the masses rather than going to their homes and families, while the

is independent of either the Shah's or the imperialists' will. The Shah has no choice, he has to use the stick.

Why is this? Because in semi-feudal, agrarian countries like Iran the economic base is relatively undeveloped. The majority of Iranians are peasants tied to the land and subsistence farming is the norm. The oil refineries in Abadan or the plant in Tabriz are rare and are staffed by skilled workers and technicians from the U.S. and smaller European imperialists. 80% of the Iranian population is illiterate and those that have

# '... PEOPLE

government was powerless to stop their entry. The Shah "ordered" the closing of pornography dens and casinos, but the masses would have burned them away. And after the masses smashed into prisons and jails and freed the political prisoners, the regime announced "amnesty" for political prisoners. The people have the initiative and the Shah can only hope to ride it out.

Both the Shah and his imperialist backers know that fascist repression, which has been the main form of rule in Iran, is only a temporary measure that stirs even more resistance from the masses. Repression is the *naked, open brutal rule of the reactionary classes*, and speeds up the overthrow of the state by the oppressed masses. Already the imperialists have voiced their worry about the "loyalty" of the Shah's army and the danger of "contamination." In other words, the longer the army is in the streets of Iran murdering their brothers and sisters, the more demoralized and weaker it gets. So far several

an education face tremendous unemployment. And with a 50% inflation rate even having a job doesn't mean much.

There's no way Iran's economic base could give rise to and support a complex bourgeois superstructure of legislatures, courts, media, government agencies, professional associations, etc., such as exist in the U.S., an advanced capitalist country. A developed bourgeois superstructure gives the ruling class relative flexibility in keeping the masses down and prolongs their rule. The stability of rule and the flexibility of bourgeois democracy, for example, can be illustrated by the fact that in the last 15 years or so there have been close to a hundred changes in state power in the third world, agrarian countries, either through military coups or through revolutionary mass movements. In the same period, there has not been one bourgeois democracy in advanced capitalist countries where the

Continued on page 20



# NICARAGUA - SANDINISTAS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

In a wave of coordinated attacks across the country, the Sandinista National Liberation Front unleashed a nation-wide offensive in the continuing civil war against the hated rule of President Anastasio Somoza. Attacking National Guard posts and holding eight major cities for a number of days, the Sandinistas were joined in the fight by townspeople and especially youths in struggle against the fascist U.S.-backed Somoza.

The attacks ranged from the capital Managua to Esteli, Chinandega and Leon in the north and to Masaya, Diriamba, Jinotepe and Rivas in the south. Everywhere they went the liberation forces were supported and cheered by the people of the towns and given food, clothing and arms. While Somoza's National Guard was able to finally reenter the cities where fighting is still going on, their brutality and murderous actions have earned them and Somoza the undying hatred of the whole Nicaraguan people. More importantly, this latest offensive by the Sandinistas shows the continuing revolutionary situation in this third world country. Somoza, barely able to withstand the latest onslaught by the Nicaraguan people led by the Sandinistas, is caught like a rat in a trap. For him, it's just a matter of time before the Nicaraguan people get revenge for his 40 years of bloodthirsty rule.

## Revolutionary Situation in Nicaragua in New High Tide

The lightning strike of the Sandinista National Liberation Front has dealt powerful blows against the hated National Guard, wiping out a number of outposts and hundreds of Somoza's troops. Moreover, the Sandinistas killed Somoza's chief of operations of the National Guard, Brigadier General Jose Ivan Alegré and a number of foreign mercenaries including one from the

U.S. correctly look at the situation in Nicaragua and relate it to making revolution in the U.S.?

Revolutionary uprisings in third world countries like Nicaragua take the form very often of armed struggle.



This is because the form of rule in these third world countries is directly the open stick of armed repression, with any opposition movement met with armed suppression, even economic strike, and thus rapidly giving rise to a broad political movement against the government and the foreign imperialists. Thus in Nicaragua, unlike the highly flexible and developed form of bourgeois democracy which cloaks the actual armed dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the U.S., Somoza rules so long as he has the National Guard behind him, and the people are not able to defeat him militarily. Because the main form of rule in third world countries is open armed suppression through military dictatorships, etc., and not through reforms or the appearance of reforms, the main form of struggle is armed struggle and people see very clearly the

sustaining a stable organization (the trade union) to fight to maintain their livelihood. But these scattered strikes do not necessarily mean that there is a political flow. For instance, in the '60s, more strikes occurred than in the '70s.

time by keeping the Somoza regime in power until either Somoza himself can crush the people's opposition and at the same time "liberalize" enough to coopt vacillating elements from among the bourgeois opposition. This meddling is

This doesn't mean that there was a flow of political struggle in the trade unions in the '60s. But gradually, through the ebbs and flows, aided by communists, the workers' movement becomes more and more political. It is the task of communists to guide this movement into a class conscious movement to overthrow the bourgeoisie.

## U.S. Armed and Trained National Guard Butchers Nicaraguan People

In a frenzied convulsion of savagery unprecedented in Nicaragua's history, the cornered Somoza responded to the mass revolutionary offensive with unrestrained mass murder by the National Guard. A woman with her baby were machine-gunned to death by panicky National Guard troops in Esteli. Street executions of men, women and child-

clearly to protect their bloodsucking interests in Nicaragua and keep the Soviets out of Latin America.

Through their highly developed imperialist trickery, Carter and the bourgeois liberals in Congress cry crocodile tears over the bloodshed in Nicaragua and bleat about "human rights". On the other hand, Carter sent the guided missile cruiser Richmond K. Turner off the coast of Nicaragua, reminiscent of the days of gunboat diplomacy.

But given the attempt by the U.S. to cover up its superpower image, and because of the resistance of the third world and U.S. people to direct and open military intervention, the old "send in the Marines" used by Johnson against the Dominican Republic in 1965 was hardly an option. Instead, the U.S. tried unsuccessfully to get the Organi-

# WANT REVOLUTION'

U.S., Mike the Mercenary (the U.S. has allowed the Somoza regime to recruit ex-Marines in the U.S. to fight the Sandinistas, just one of the ways the U.S. imperialists are attempting to shore up the tottering regime).

But the most important thing is that Nicaragua is now in an openly revolutionary situation, where the masses of people are on the offensive against Somoza and his U.S. imperialist backers. Not only is there a military offensive going on, but at the same time a continuing general strike which has tied up practically the whole economy of the country. This general strike not only includes the workers and peasants, but also other classes and strata including the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie—all of whom are working to drive Somoza from power.

## Revolutionary Mass Struggle Differs from U.S.

Nicaragua today is in the midst of a revolutionary uprising of the people. How can revolutionaries in the

necessity for it. Thus the formation of people's armies, like the Sandinista National Liberation Front to carry out the struggle.

In feudal agrarian societies like Europe in the Middle Ages or ancient China, the revolutionary uprisings of the people (the periods of flow) were few and far between, separated by decades or even hundreds of years because of the agrarian economic base. Without the developed organization of the working class, revolutionary upsurges are hard to sustain. So there were big revolutionary movements separated by decades or hundreds of years—big struggles, big failures, suppression and stagnation for long periods of time. Revolutions and counter-revolutions come in through leaps and bounds separated by long periods in between. In advanced capitalist societies like the U.S., the economic struggle is a constant day-to-day occurrence. Scattered strikes and walkouts are normal. This is because the proletariat is the only class capable of

ren, especially youth, occurred frequently. U.S.-supplied planes armed with machine guns and rockets randomly strafed anything that moved in crowded cities. But even though armed with tanks and planes, as well as U.S.-supplied M-16s, and up against liberation fighters armed mostly with hunting rifles and pistols, the National Guard were forced to fight for every street and every house as well as every barricade thrown up by the Sandinistas and the people to stop the National Guard's advance. And within the National Guard itself, many soldiers, sick of firing on their own people for the dictator Somoza, deserted. In one town, a National Guardsman triumphantly displayed his machine gun with his Sandinista National Liberation Front comrades.

## U.S. Trying to Buy Time for Somoza Regime

Back in the U.S., policy makers for the imperialists are trying to "contain" the situation. This means buying

zation of American States to "mediate" the civil war. This would allow the U.S. to go in and meddle in the Nicaraguan situation under cover. And its immediate aim would be to prevent the Sandinista National Liberation Front from toppling the Somoza regime and taking state power.

## Nicaragua in Forefront of Anti-Imperialist Struggle

The events in Nicaragua show that this third world country is now the forefront of the national liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism in Latin America. It is a concrete example of why the third world is the main force against imperialism today. It is only a matter of time before the Nicaraguan people through persisting in their people's war will gain true independence and liberation, perhaps as the first nation in continental Latin America free of the vicious domination of Yankee imperialism and unlike Cuba, of the Soviet social-imperialists as well. ■



## ALSC

Continued from page 3

routine way. Neither front of struggle should be pitted. Both are fronts of struggle through which advanced and active fighters come to communism.

### Role of Theory Unite People On a Higher Level

As the Communist Party of China has taught: "To treat the masses correctly, we must also know how to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to lead them. For members of the Communist Party, maintaining close ties with the masses means to learn from them; it also means to propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in their midst for the purposes of arming and organizing them. As to the method of dealing with the masses, on the one hand we must combat the theory of the "omniscience of the leadership" and the "backwardness of the masses", defeat the bad style of work of bureaucratism and commandism; and on the other hand, we must oppose the line: "if the masses want it that way, so be it" and defeat the harmful tendency of tailism. It is the only way in which we can apply Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly and properly accomplish the work of the Party."

### Mass Line is Not Just For Meetings

The meeting focused on one chapter and the role of its local steering committee. This local steering committee had the tendency to let chapter meetings drift on and on and not focus the meetings politically. Key to resolving this situation, raising the level of the chapter members and vigorously pushing out the work even more, was the mass line. The local steering committee should sum up different parts of the work to two lines and key in on the major points. Related to this, was the need for better preparation before chapter meetings. Steering committee members needed to talk to chapter members in between meetings. This would give the steering committee a feel for what are major issues in different areas of the chapter's work, and thus sharpen proposals from the steering committee. But mass line should be practiced on a day to day basis, not just during meetings.

### Two Lines on Whether to Tap All Levels of Commitment

Another important part of the mass line is understanding how to use the commitment of friends of the ALSC who are interested in the work, respect the ALSC, but who also have limited time to devote to the struggle. This is a question of mobilizing all the positive factors (all friends around us) and having a long term view on how to step-by-step develop the political level and commitment of all friends interested. From the overwhelming success of ALD, the day to day support work activities, and struggles against domestic national oppression issues—waves of friends surround the ALSC. Some friends commit 50% of their time to the work. Others give 1%, 2% or 5%. Tapping this latter group represents a two line struggle on whether the same

people do the work or new people take up the struggle. Though at this time their commitment is lower than the full-time ALSC organizers, this latter group is dying to give their limited time to do phone calling, postering, selling the *All Africa is Standing Up!*, xeroxing, distributing leaflets, working on different things to help build the NCSAL, etc. Understanding this shows a thoroughgoing development of the mass line campaign and grasping the protracted nature of how people become more politically committed to the movement and eventually join the ALSC. Whether we tap these comrades is a question of whether we believe in winning and training the active and advanced. The NSC summed up that the mass line campaign is rippling and sinking roots throughout the ALSC nationwide. Though the study, the two line struggle and application has begun, this is only the beginning of the campaign and it is not a settled question. The November 11 mobilization and demonstration is a concrete quidepost to sum up the campaign.

### Lessons in Independence and Initiative

The NSC discussed the second main point presented at the sixth annual ALSC national conference— independence and initiative. Overall chapters had gained rich experience through the ALD event on how to push out the united front (the NCSAL) and at the same time keep the political and organizational independence and initiative of the ALSC. This had been fruitful as shown by the success of local NCSAL chapters across the country banning the Krugerrand blood coin from shops (through pickets and city council resolutions), through uniting students, professionals, trade unions, community groups, revolutionary nationalists, the media and others around concrete projects under the banner of "U.S. Cut Diplomatic Ties with South Africa". While broadening, the ALSC's influence had grown through pushing out its newspaper, keeping up the regularity of its organizational life and drawing in new friends in and around ALSC.

The NSC also dissected one important example of errors in the united front work. In this instance, the ALSC had worked with some black politicians and dropped its independent plan. By dropping the ALSC's independent plan objectively meant giving the initiative to the black politicians. This example was very important and instructive for the ALSC because it helped train members how to differentiate political and ideological lines while working in the united front. Politically this error represented liquidating the proletariat's independence and initiative and pushing everything through the united front. Instead of keeping a larger independent plan of the ALSC and having the politicians as only one part of that plan, the black politicians became the ALSC plan.

In united front work, negotiation and compromise are necessary. The whole question is whether compromise is going to further or hurt the struggle. Chairman Mao most emphatically points out, that "All political parties and groups in the united front must help each other and make mutual conces-

sions for the sake of long-term cooperation, but such help and concessions should be positive, not negative." (*Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 213). Positive concessions will push our overall work forward, while negative concessions will liquidate our work among the masses. Chairman Mao teaches, "... the independent character of the parties and classes and their independence and initiative within the united front should be preserved, and their essential rights should not be sacrificed to cooperation and unity, but on the contrary must be firmly upheld within certain limits. Only thus can co-operation be promoted, indeed only thus can there be any co-operation at all. Otherwise co-operation will turn into amalgamation and the united front will inevitably be sacrificed." (*Ibid.*, p. 215)

This mistake was due to different reasons: hoping that the politicians would bring other superstructure groups, hoping to get some funds for the work. Two views came out on who makes history and who should lead the united front. By pinning hopes on the black politicians, objectively the incorrect line stated that the politicians make history and the masses of people do not. Do bourgeois politicians make history or are the masses of people (the brother on the street, the worker in the factory) on "center stage" and the decisive factor, the real heroes? As for the money for buses and travelling, a revolutionary movement can only rely

on the masses. Once they have become politically aroused and take up the fight they will fight for money as part of the struggle. Here again, two different lines.

Pinning hope on the black politicians (or other non-proletarian classes and strata) does not remove the most important fact of all—the proletarian forces, the revolutionary forces, the ALSC is still the backbone of any struggle and still has to do most of the work. A fundamental lesson was the need to ensure the ALSC's independence and initiative and ensure that base work continues simultaneously as we also do superstructure work.

Ideologically this error objectively meant not keeping a proletarian class perspective, and being influenced by the bourgeois ideology of the national bourgeoisie. Giving leadership to the national movement and the liberation support work means continually broadening out to many groups of different classes and strata. The more you broaden out, the more you come in contact with and are influenced by the ideas, mood, vacillations of other classes. In the national movement, if we are influenced by the ideas and thinking of the national bourgeoisie, this inevitably (regardless of intentions) will lead to surrendering to this class.

### Attack or Self-Preservation

Related to this particular ideological weakness is the self-preservation

Continued on page 13

# AVAILABLE NOW!

## Communists Should Be The Advanced Elements Of The Proletariat

By the  
Shanghai People's Publishing  
House, 1974

Translated by the  
Workers Viewpoint Organization

\$2.25



# ALSC

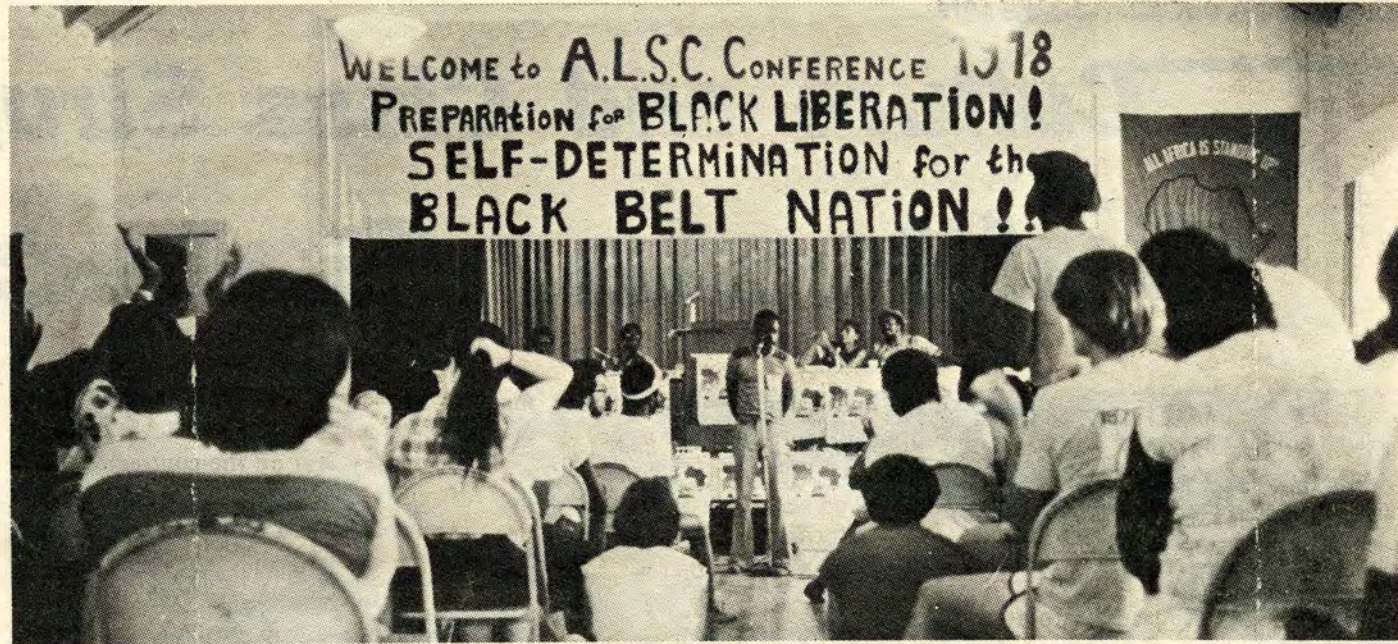
Continued from page 12

outlook. The self-preservation outlook starts from oneself and doesn't see the sentiment, creative energy, and vigor of the masses. When work has to be done this incorrect ideological line says "I can't do more work." The purpose of this incorrect line is to preserve and save oneself. It doesn't see that more and more fighters are around us and anxious to take up the work. It's an outlook that got stuck with the "same old people have to do the work." It's stuck with an outlook that says struggle and our strength is not really at a higher level and that we don't need to bring it to an even higher level. It's an idealist and metaphysical outlook that refuses to check out the material reality and sees us going around in circles; objectively struggle is in vain and not for necessity. It's a pessimistic outlook that doesn't check out the reality of the excellent situation and that the future is even brighter. It sums up the struggle from the feelings of an individual as opposed to correctly gauging the real sentiments of the masses. The self-preservation ideological line is closely connected to conservatism and routinism. When the viewpoint is to preserve oneself and not see the fighting energy of the masses, then one becomes conservative, oblivious toward new tasks, new political situations. Conservatism in thinking inevitably leads to routinism in practice. Routinism means continuing to "toll the bell everyday like a monk". Routinism misses the changes in different political situations.

Self-preservation, conservatism, and routinism are all deadly bourgeois ideological trends. Opposed to this incorrect way of thinking is the revolutionary thinking of the rising class—the proletariat. The bourgeoisie wants to preserve itself and the capitalist system. They are a doomed class. They hope to keep the working class in its routine and oppressed rut under the capitalist system. The proletariat has nothing to lose except our chains. Our outlook is to attack with political initiatives always in our hands. Our attitude is one to welcome new skirmishes with the bourgeoisie. In our fight against exploitation and oppression, we learn through repeated attempts and through our mistakes by sizing up the situation and our cutting angles, using a "thousand angles and a hundred devices." It looks up to its class brothers and sisters positively, embraces them and draws them into the attack against the bourgeoisie and all our enemies. It starts from the perspective of the masses.

## Relation Between International Support Work and Domestic National Oppression

The ALSC leadership in African liberation support work has developed greatly in the last year. At the same time many people and groups have asked the ALSC to give leadership to their issues of national oppression (i.e., quality education, police brutality, tenant fights, etc.). This raised questions about the ALSC's line on taking up support work and national oppression issues. Last December 1977, the ALSC held an extended NSC meeting and de-



ALSC Conference showed how mass line is necessary to push work forward.

decided that most chapters should only focus on doing African liberation support work. At the recent NSC meeting, the Workers Viewpoint Organization summed up that this line was incorrect and made thoroughgoing self-criticism for promoting this view. The Party traced the historical development of this line and gave the conditions and basis for this error. During the latter part of 1977, the ALSC was still in the process of rebuilding itself. The view at that time was that the ALSC needed to concentrate its focus and leadership on one front of class struggle to ensure that the support work was done well and kicked off the ground. This was the condition that led to the incorrect line. Focusing in on the support work has yielded fruits (in terms of raising the political level of the movement, training and accumulating more revolutionary forces). But as a line, it objectively pitted support work with taking up domestic national oppression issues. This line did not firmly connect the fact that the motor that drives the masses of oppressed people in this country in support of the revolutionary movements in southern Africa comes from the class exploitation and national oppression here in the U.S. Both the support work and national oppression issues support each other. Also this incorrect line deviated from the Party's basic line of accumulating revolutionary forces from all struggles. To just do support work blocks the domestic national oppression issues as a channel for progressive people to come to communism. Both fronts of class struggle can be taken up. If we are doing support work but another struggle arises, say police brutality, and the subjective factor is high with active people involved, then we should take up both. The same goes for a situation where we are involved in a local national oppression issue and a group of students are fighting a divestment issue. We should take up the divestment issue. In fact, at the national steering committee meeting, different chapter representatives gave examples of how their chapters were correctly taking up both support work and national oppression issues. Now that the relation between African liberation support work and domestic issues has been summed up to a conscious political line, chapter representatives are happily prepared to go back and attack the bourgeoisie even harder in order to win over and train more revolutionary fighters who come from all streamlets of discontent

and all manifestations of class exploitation and national oppression.

## Sharp Lines, Strong Leadership

The first national steering committee of the new ALSC leadership was very timely. It finely tuned the ideological and political lines of the ALSC and focused the line of attack, both in the support work and domestic issues. Since the national conference, the mass line campaign has begun. Chapter members are gaining good experience in welding together united fronts in the national movement and at the same time ensuring the independence and initiative of the ALSC. A presentation from the *All Africa is Standing Up!* newspaper staff summed

up the role and importance of the paper to two lines: whether we should push out the paper as the main way to keep political independence and initiative or not do so and become swallowed up in the environment of the united front. The NSC summed up that, at this point, the key to the paper's impact is its actual use in ALSC study sessions and its distribution. The meeting shows a strong ALSC national leadership. The weekend itself served as a school of Marxist education and class struggle. The national leadership and the ALSC is now united on a higher ideological and political level. This will certainly bear bigger fruit as we prepare to harass the bourgeoisie in the November 11 demonstration. ■

# AVAILABLE NOW!

## WORKERS VIEWPOINT JOURNAL 5

AUGUST, 1978

Study Notes on the "THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT": Part I, The State

MARXISM OR AMERICAN PRAGMATISM?: Part II, The Right Opportunist Line of the R.C.P. Summed up

History of ZAIRE and the Katangan Gendarmes

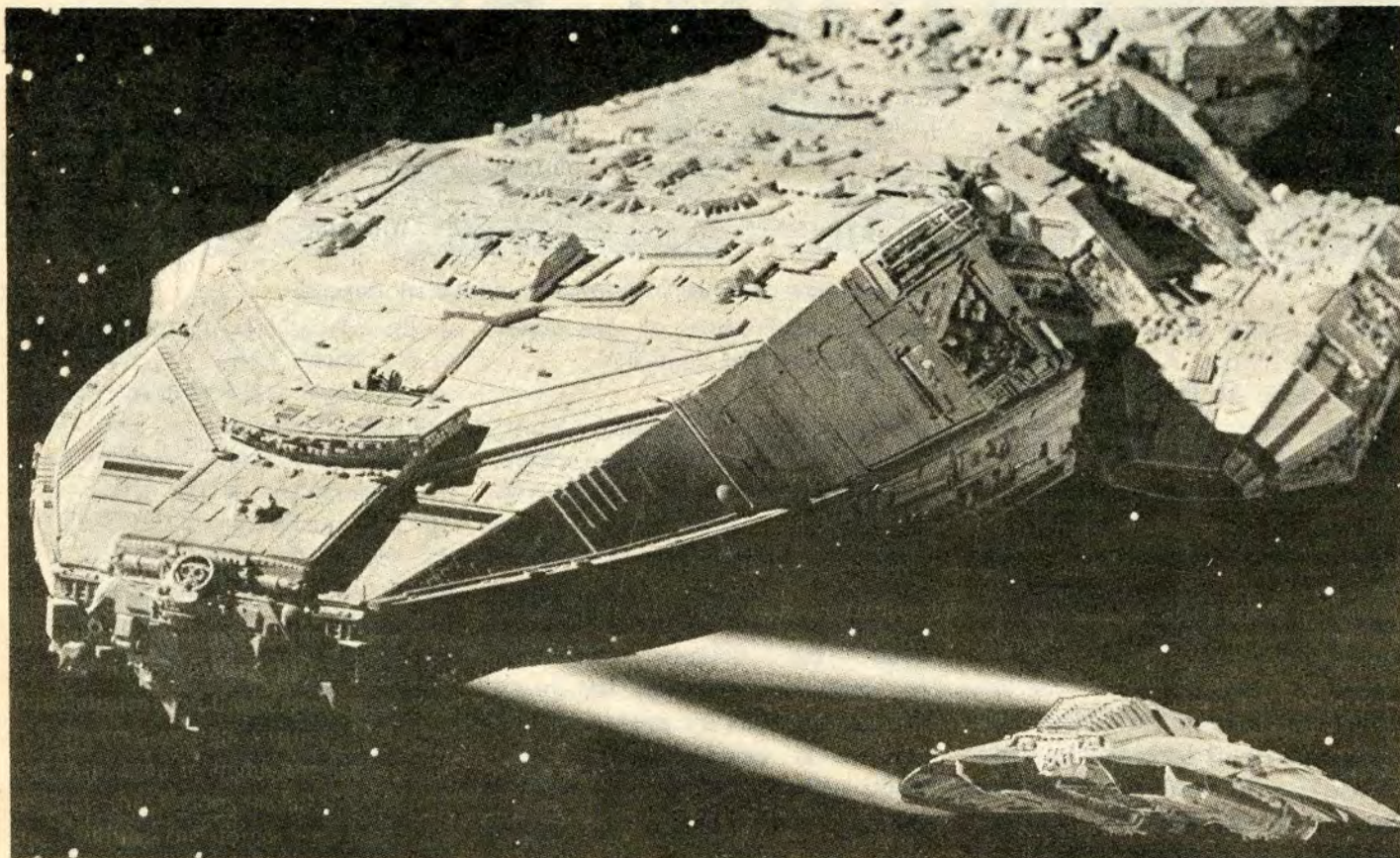
"RAISE LESS CORN AND MORE HELL" A Communist Analysis of Populism

\$2



# Culture and Class Struggle

## Battlestar Galactica



why *Star Wars* succeeds. George Lucas, director of *Star Wars*, summarized it when he said, "After Vietnam, I wanted to do Flash Gordon." In other words, to consciously take the minds of the U.S. people off Vietnam, and onto war preparations. The theme of *Star Wars* is "May the Air Force be with you."

### BATTLESTAR GALACTICA— Imperialism on the Defensive

And *Battlestar Galactica* carries on this tradition. But the big difference is that, in *Battlestar Galactica*, U.S. imperialism is clearly on the decline. It opens up with a Cylon sneak attack against the Colonies ("Remember Pearl Harbor!"). Humanity is stabbed in the back by the forces of disarmament (a sniveling, spineless president and his sinister advisor Balthar, a Cylon spy). Humanity (imperialism) is on the defensive, fleeing for its very existence from the Cylon fleet. And even in flight, the real enemy is not the Cylons at all, but the enemy within, the forces of disarmament (the bloated, decadent Cy Uri of the Council of 12).

Why did the Colonies fall? As Commander Adama tells his son Apollo, "Cy Uri was one of the best, a man of vision

*Continued on page 22*

Take a wagon train. Put Ben Cartwright and his hot-blooded sons in command. Have the wagon train fleeing across the wasteland, searching for the great Ponderosa in the sky.

Then put the whole thing into outer space. Add in a few World War II vintage dog fights. Add in a lot of *Star Wars*. Put it all together and what do you got? ABC's latest pot-boiler, the space opera *Battlestar Galactica*.

Once again, like in *Star Wars*, the gadgets steal the show. Gleaming, sleek Viper spaceships dart across the void, blasting the Cylon Mantas with laser cannons. Hulking Centurion androids lumber along in their deadly quest to exterminate the human race. And dazzling displays of raw firepower from the Battlestar Galactica light up the heavens with spectacular brilliance.

And once again, youth are being fed another recruiting film for the U.S. Air Force. Once again youth's eagerness to fight the system is being turned into militarism—part of preparing public opinion for a world war between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

### Flash Gordon— Imperialist Superhero

But this is not the first time that fantasy and science fiction has been used to push world war. Take *Flash Gordon*, the granddaddy of them all. During the height of the Depression, with bread lines, Hoovervilles, shantytowns, dust bowls and bone-crushing poverty everywhere you looked, youth were in no mood to become cannon fodder in another imperialist war. A straight imperialist film would have bombed just like the *Green Berets*. But now enter dashing, blonde Flash Gordon, crossing swords with the minions of evil Ming the Merciless, whose lust for sheer power is only rivalled by

his lust for white women. Or take Buck Rogers, who is catapulted into the 25th Century to champion the cause of the beleaguered White Race, devastated by the evil Mongol Hordes. In episode after episode, Buck Rogers saves his girl friend Wilma and the White Race from the clutches of the lecherous Mongol King.

As pictured by U.S. capitalism, imperialist war was not a hellish drive for profits that doomed millions in filthy trenches, but a noble crusade to save the honor of white women from the Huns. Fantasy succeeded where a straight imperialist film might have failed.

And even at the peak of the anti-war movement, millions watched the imperialist adventures of *Star Trek*. After all, since when did Captain Kirk ever obey the Prime Directive? The 5 year mission of the Starship Private Enterprise is to meddle in the affairs of other planetary races, chase after their women, and totally disrupt sterile, computer-run (i.e. "socialist") societies. In one episode, Capt. Kirk finds a planet wiped out by world war, which left only the barbaric Yongs and the civilized Comms. Only when Capt. Kirk discovers an ancient Declaration of Independence among the Yongs does he realize that Yongs are the descendants of the original Yankees, who fought a world war against the Chinese Communists (Comms) and lost.

But how can you hate *Star Trek*? How can you hate its naked colonialism when every week we see the antics of Bones ("He's dead, Jim"), Spock ("That's totally illogical") and Scotty ("But Capt., the engines will blow!"). That's precisely the reason why films like *Star Wars* are the best vehicle for promoting militarism, after the Vietnam War. The U.S. people remember Viet-

nam; its memory has been burned into its consciousness: the burning villages, the dead children, the carpet bombing, the massacres. And that's precisely

# SUBSCRIBE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
 STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE ENTER \_\_\_\_\_ SUBSCRIPTION(S) to  
 WV Newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_ 12 issues (one year)  
 for \$5.00. Start with the \_\_\_\_\_ issue.

Back issues are available @ \$.35.  
 (cost includes mailing.)

\*\*\*\*\*

WORKERS VIEWPOINT JOURNAL... The WV  
 theoretical journal  
 is also available by mail.

\_\_\_\_\_ Vol. II, No. 2 (#4) @ \$2.25  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Vol. II, No. 1 (#3) @ \$1.25

DISCOUNT RATES ON ORDERS OF 10 OR MORE:  
 JOURNAL, Vol. II, No. 2 \$12/10 copies  
 JOURNAL, Vol. II, No. 1 \$6/10 copies  
 NEWSPAPERS \$2/10 copies

SEND YOUR ORDER TO:

WORKERS VIEWPOINT ORGANIZATION  
 GPO Box 2256  
 New York, N.Y. 10001



# FROM THE MASSES- TO THE MASSES

## Teamsters

Dear WVO:

Although the article in *Workers Viewpoint* concerning Teamster Reform was correct in saying that the heat may be taken off Fitzsimmons in return for smaller wage demands, some of the other points of the article were, in my opinion, incorrect. I am not at all convinced that the government's investigation of union corruption will serve as a pretext for union busting. Not every action of the government is inspired by anti-labor thought. Labor has won significant victories throughout the years. It is very possible that there are sincere government officials interested in destroying the influence of organized crime and this is good. I am a member of PROD and believe that the Landrum-Griffin Act, which gives some guarantees of union democracy, should be enforced. The government's investigations do not, in my opinion, hamper the struggle for union democracy. In fact, they may be beneficial.

Sincerely,  
A UPS Worker

RESPONSE TO THE TEAMSTER LETTER:

Thank you for your interest and letter on the Teamster article (*WV*, Vol. 3, No. 7). We would like to respond to two points. One, on the enforcement of the Landrum-Griffin Law, as well as on the role of the government in the investigations.

The Landrum-Griffin Law was a sinister attempt by the bourgeoisie to undermine the efforts of the CIO to organize the unorganized workers in the 1950's. The main part of the law bans "organization and recognition picketing by a union," picketing in front of stores during a boycott, and sympathy strikes. These provisions have been strictly enforced since the passage of the law in 1959. It is being used today against the J.P. Stevens campaign and was used to arrest pickets during the coal strike. What hasn't been enforced is a small section in the law promoted by the bourgeoisie as the "workers' bill of rights" with provisions that are part of the by-laws of most unions already. The effects of the government's role has been to drag case after case through the courts. The Teamsters' case is a good example. After three years of

investigations by senate and house committees, the FBI, the IRS, and the Labor Dept., Fitzsimmons is still untouched. Recently, since he has toned down his contract demands, everything has been hushed up again.

It is necessary to use the courts in our day to day fights. But, if we rely mainly on the government to step in, the bourgeoisie will turn the tables around and use the law to attack the workers. By calling for the full enforcement of the Landrum-Griffin Law, PROD, despite good intentions, is supporting the government's restrictions on boycotts of non-union products and ban on sympathy strikes.

It is true that "Not every action of the government is inspired by anti-labor thought." Whether or not the investigations were an attempt to bust the Teamsters Union is speculative. The article stated that the investigations were used to create public opinion to pressure Fitzsimmons to tone down his wage demands and that, in the long run, government interference will weaken and bust the unions. The actions of the government, like the wage controls policy, is to insure the profits for the monopoly capitalists, especially in an economic crisis. This year alone, Carter has invoked the Taft-Hartley Law, during the coal strike, threatened the postal workers with injunctions, and used the National Railway Act against the railroad clerks strike. While none of these actions were used directly to bust the unions involved, the overall effect along with the filibuster of the LLRB is to undermine the organization and fighting ability of the workers.

We do not oppose all government investigations in themselves. The main point in the article was that the fight to clean up the unions must be linked to resisting the attacks from the bourgeoisie.

"Through these investigations, the bourgeoisie is trying to divert the struggle for trade union democracy into the courts and government agencies. That's why the movement for trade union democracy and for genuine rank and file leadership must be linked to fighting the attacks from the bourgeoisie. Fighting corruption and bureaucracy in themselves can play into the hands of the bourgeoisie."

Dear Workers Viewpoint,

We are having a bit of a problem at the plant with the Corporation trying to win the workers' confidence with lies.

Just before our plant went down for changeover, management had meetings with all the workers. They took us off the job for an hour, showed us pictures of the new car, gave us donuts and coffee and pop, which never happened before. They told us about the changes in the plant that were supposed to

happen like better jobs, coveralls for everyone, clean bathrooms with showers, and how foremen were supposed to stop cussing and let the employees express themselves and their problems. None of this has happened since we've been back to work.

What they have done is try and brainwash the people. They call the new car the "Our Car." They have buttons, posters, signs and now they've given away T-shirts to some people to try and get their message across. The general foreman stopped the line one day and called a meeting with the workers. He said how it's our job, and how we've got to keep our jobs to support whatever habits we have, and that if we don't make a quality car it won't sell and we'll be out on the street. While this was happening they pulled some cars off the line and tore them up as scrap because they said they were no good. They were telling us it was because they weren't quality cars, but really they were just doing it to impress us. What they're trying to do is convince the workers that we've got to work hard for the company. But if they really want to make a good car they should slow down the line and use new and better parts instead of the same old junk.

They've also set up committees with one supervisor, one union rep, and some workers to try and solve the problems we have. They set up a committee for fans in the plant, and one for drinking faucets. But this is a lie. There still aren't any fans and it's almost winter. And these committees don't deal with the real problems because there is no committee for line speed, or overtime, or for how much work there should be on a job. They are just to make people feel involved. They also had classes during changeover where they told the people to speak out all their problems. They were just doing this to learn what the people think so they can maneuver better.

They told us that if we have a problem we should talk to the foreman and the superintendent or take it to a committee, and that management was going to listen. But the other day we had a problem and one guy asked for the Steward and the foreman refused to call him. Then the foreman started writing people up for not wearing their safety glasses. What the company is trying to do is undercut the union. Our union is going along with it, too, and our Steward wasn't even in the plant that day we tried to get him.

We are writing this to you so that the workers won't be taken in. We are going to fight for our rights and not let the company trick us.

2 Chrysler Workers  
Detroit, Michigan

Continued on page 21

## WVO

### CALLS FOR LETTERS

Communist organizations and Parties around the world must acquire the great traditions of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party summed up by the Communist Party of China: integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism. We think that one way for WVO to start acquiring these traditions is through our newspaper's correspondence.

We ask comrades and friends around the country to send us letters, criticisms, reports on struggles, etc., on our articles and other issues in the communist and workers' movements, the international and national situations, the national movements, working women's movements, etc. This correspondence will contribute directly to our common struggle to build the U.S. anti-revisionist communist party and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Write to: Workers Viewpoint Org.  
GPO Box 2256  
New York, N.Y. 10001



# HOW DID THE SOVIET UNION TRANSFORM INTO A SOCIAL-IMPERIALIST COUNTRY?

How Did the Soviet Union Turn Into a Social-Imperialist Country? by Kung Liang-Tsou, published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House in 1976, was translated from the Chinese by the Workers Viewpoint Organization.

Quotes from Lenin:

"Social-imperialists', that is Socialists in words, and imperialist in deed."

"Imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism."

"An essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several Great Powers in the striving for hegemony."

Quotes from Chairman Mao:

"The rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie."

"The Soviet Union was the first socialist state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was created by Lenin. Although the leadership of the Soviet Party and State has now been usurped by revisionists, I would advise comrades to remain firm in the conviction that the masses of the Soviet people and of Party members and cadres are good, that they desire revolution and that revisionist rule will not last long."

Author's statement:

After taking over power in the Soviet Union for over 20 years, the Khrushchev-Brezhnev revisionist ruling clique had already transformed it into a social-imperialist country. They changed the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie and dictatorship of the fascists. The socialist economy was also changed into state monopoly capitalist and capitalist economy, while the power of the bourgeoisie has expanded tremendously. By cruelly exploiting and oppressing the proletariat, the working people and national minorities, this clique intensified the political, economic and national contradictions every day. Externally, in order to fight for world hegemony, they frantically advance their social-imperialist policy of aggression, expansion and subversion everywhere. This exposes fully the ugly nature of the New Czar. Today, the Soviet Union's bureaucratic monopoly capitalist class headed by Brezhnev is the most hated enemy of the people of the Soviet Union and the world.

In his important directive on the question of theory, Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

A brief look at how the new bourgeois elements in Russia were engendered on the old soil and how it restored capitalism in an all-rounded way after it came to power would help us understand the guidance from Chairman Mao. It will also give clarity on why there must be all-rounded dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and how far the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat should go. Therefore, we are writing this pamphlet mainly as a reference.

Our theoretical level is low and resource materials are limited. There must be quite a few mistakes and shortcomings in this pamphlet. We welcome criticisms and suggestions from our readers. Many worker-peasant-army theoretical teams especially the Shanghai Tobacco Plant have helped us in writing this pamphlet. We would like to thank everyone here.

## CHAPTER ONE How Soviet Revisionism Developed And How It Came to Power

Lenin has pointed out: "The transition from capitalism to communism represents an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch terminated, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope is converted into attempts at restoration." (*The Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky*) After the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique gained power in the Soviet Union they have restored capitalism and transformed the first socialist country into a social-imperialist country. It means the Soviet bourgeoisie have usurped the political power of the proletariat and turned the



V. I. Lenin at the All-Russia Subbotnik. The Kremlin grounds. May 1, 1920. By M. Sokolov

"hope of restoration" into "attempt at restoration". This is mainly the product of class struggle within the Soviet Union in that a handful of capitalist roaders in power have taken over the party and the state. It's also the result of the international imperialist attempt, through the Soviet renegade clique, to save their own destruction by pushing the policy of "peaceful transition" in the Soviet Union.

### I. Lenin had Repeatedly Pointed Out the Danger of Capitalist Restoration During the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Communism

The victory of the October Revolution under Lenin's leadership was the victory of the Marxist theory concerning proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Based on his own revolutionary practice in leading the proletarian revolution and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin has repeatedly pointed out that during the whole period of socialism, the danger of capitalist restoration exists due to various reasons. Firstly, the overthrown exploiters will try a hundred-thousand ways to attempt to restore their lost heaven. Secondly, the international imperialists will carry out subversion, sabotage and other sinister activities to disintegrate socialism. In addition, the spontaneous capitalist tendencies of

of the Soviet Government") Only this way will the proletariat prevent restoration of capitalism.

In the early stage of Soviet power Lenin led the Soviet people to defeat the armed intervention of the imperialists. Internally, he defeated the counter-revolutionary military coup d'etat, thus consolidating the new born red political power. At the same time, he paid special attention to the question of restricting bourgeois rights and carried out various measures to gradually eliminate the soil for capitalism to exist and develop.

After the October revolution, Lenin persisted in socialist transformation of the ownership of production through "Expropriating the expropriators" ("Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government"). He nationalized the land, the means of production, the big industries, transportation, banks, foreign trade and other departments. The foundation of socialist economy of national ownership was then established. That became the main economic foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, Lenin did his best in helping to develop the state farms and cooperative organizations that contained elements of socialist economy. In "On Collectivization" and other articles, Lenin put forth the plan to gradually transform private ownership economy into socialist economy of collective ownership by the laboring

("Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government")

Lenin also relied on mobilizing workers and peasants to expose and eradicate bourgeois elements hiding in the Party and state organs and insisted on carrying out the 2-line struggles within the Party.

"Fight against the social-traitors, against reformism, and opportunism—this political line can and must be followed without exception in all spheres of our struggle. And then we shall win the working masses, and the vanguard of the proletariat. The Marxist centralized political party together with the working masses will take the people along the true road to the triumph of proletarian dictatorship, to proletarian instead of bourgeois democracy, to the Soviet Republic, to the socialist system." ("Greetings to the Italian, French and German Communists")

Stalin continued the tasks left by Lenin's death. He started industrialization and collectivization of agriculture. Then he put into serious practice the struggle with the class enemy and capitalism inside and outside of the country. His struggle with Trotsky, Zinoviev, and Bukharin was in essence a reflection within the Party of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and of the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. The victories of these struggles at that time smashed the vain plot of the bourgeoisie to restore capitalism in the Soviet Union, guaranteed that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue as a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

### II. The Existence of Classes and Class Struggle in the Soviet Union after the '30s

After undergoing nationalization of industry and collectivization under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union had basically completed the socialist transformation of ownership of the means of production. However, classes, class contradiction and class struggle, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism and the danger of capitalist restoration still exist.

#### The Overthrown Reactionary Class Constantly Trying To Restore Capitalism

Lenin has pointed out "the experience of world history, the experience of all revolts of the exploited class against their exploiters shows the inevitability of long and desperate resistance of the exploiters in their struggle to retain their privileges." ("Draft Program of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)") According to a 1928 Soviet Union census, there were 7 million members of the overthrown landlords, bourgeoisie, rich peasants, the gentries and reactionary officials. They accounted for 4.6% of the total population. In addition, according to information of 1921, those class enemies who escaped from the country numbered 1.5 to 2 million. At that time, they owned over 50 different kinds of bourgeois newspapers and magazines. These class enemies have money and extensive social networks, as well as support from the international bourgeoisie. Their counter-revolutionary strength was far bigger than their numbers.

After the '30s this reactionary class still existed. They were there and never reconciled to their defeat. They worked

to use the strength of the German fascists to reclaim their ruling position. Besides overt and covert counter-revolutionary activities, these class enemies increasingly counted on those capitalist roaders in power in the Party for their hope of restoration. They hope to realize their criminal aim of usurping the proletarian dictatorship through those leading party members taking the capitalist road.

#### The Economic Base for the Development of New Bourgeois Elements Exists

The whole historical period of socialism "cannot but be a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism..." (Lenin, *Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat*). Even after socialist ownership of the means of production has in the main been established, in the Soviet Union, traits and remnants of capitalism still existed in political, economic, ideological and other fields. It still had the soil and conditions that engendered new bourgeois elements. Besides the influence of bourgeoisie, international imperialism and revisionism, which are the ideological source that engendered new bourgeois elements, the existence of bourgeois right is the important economic base that engendered new bourgeois elements.

In the post '30s era in the Soviet Union, different degree of bourgeois right still existed in the relations of production. At that time, even though the two kinds of socialist economic ownership, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, were already established and occupied the dominant position in the whole national economy, a small sector of the economy was still under private ownership. In the early '50s, the comparative proportion of these three systems of the national economy changed as shown in the following table.

(SEE TABLE ON P. 19)

From the above figures, we can see that for a long time in the Soviet Union, the question of the system of ownership was not fully settled. Bourgeois right in the realm of the system of ownership still has not been totally abolished. In the early '50s, private ownership still existed partially in agriculture and commerce. Also, socialist ownership did not consist entirely of ownership by the whole people, but included two kinds of ownership. And ownership by the whole people was still rather weak in agriculture which was the foundation of the national economy. Therefore, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of socialist transformation of the system of ownership was still a very great and difficult task. Not only did they have to consolidate and develop socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people, to prevent the restoration of the already abolished bourgeois right in ownership, and continue to complete the still unfinished task in the transformation of ownership; but also, on the other two aspects of relationship of production—that is, relationship among people and form of distribution—they had to restrict bourgeois right and criticize the ideology of bourgeois right. If it was not restricted, it would inevitably react on the socialist ownership of the means of production, and the phenomenon of what will be covered in the next article will appear. Before revisionism came to

# RESTORATION OF CAPITALISM

the petty-bourgeoisie will engender new bourgeois elements. Last but not least, is the influence of the bourgeoisie and encirclement of the corruptive effect of the spontaneous capitalist tendency of the petty-bourgeoisie have engendered bourgeois elements among Soviet personnel, workers as well as party members. These new bourgeois elements engendered on the old soil of capitalism cooperate with the overthrown exploiters and international imperialists to try in many ways to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Therefore, a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat must suppress the overthrown exploiters, defend against imperialist aggression but also need to "creat(e) conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise." (Lenin, "Immediate Tasks

masses. This laid the theoretical foundation for the Soviet Union to realize the collectivization in agriculture. Lenin also persisted in economic planning and carried out necessary restrictions in commodity production and through money exchange. This hit hard at the old and new bourgeois elements who take advantage of the commodity exchange through money system to carry out embezzlement, theft, bribery and other speculative activities.

On wage policy, Lenin persisted on carrying out the principle of Paris Commune. From the very beginning, he opposed wage policy with large discrepancy, and high wages for cadres and party members. The wages of Soviet members and personnel were at the level of middle income workers. He urged that "careerism be fought not merely in words, but in deeds."

from inside and outside the country, attempted a thousand ways to destroy and sabotage, and never stopped for one instant their restoration activities. During the process of collectivization, some rich peasants, gentries and ministers sneaked onto the collective farms and carried out sabotages. They killed horses, burnt storage houses, destroyed public property of the collective farms, and frantically opposed the Soviet state. During the period of the Great Patriotic War to defend the country from the German Fascists, some landlords, rich peasants, capitalists and their children came out openly to welcome the German invaders. They surrendered to the enemy, and turned traitors. They advocated the return of their land and factories. Those who escaped to other countries formed various armed counter-revolutionary organizations. They want-

power, the character of some of the public ownership would be transformed, and some functionaries of industries and agriculture would be transformed into new bourgeois elements.

In addition, the realization of the collectivization of agriculture, the establishment of collective farms and the turning of individual peasants into collective bodies had provided favorable conditions for the thorough remolding of the peasants. However, until collective ownership advances to the level of ownership by the whole people and until remnants of private economy has disappeared completely, the peasants would inevitably retain some of the inherent characteristics of small producers. A part of the rich peasants would inevitably retain their spontaneous capitalist tendencies.

Continued on page 18



# Restoration

Continued from page 17

Because the two kinds of socialist ownership—ownership by the whole people and collective ownership—still existed for a long time in the Soviet Union, it must practice the commodity system, exchange through money and distribution according to work. On the aspect of bourgeois right in distribution and exchange, **“under the dictatorship of the proletariat, such things can only be restricted.”** If it was not restricted, it would engender capitalism and bourgeois elements on a large scale.

After collectivization of agriculture, Soviet Union put emphasis on developing Soviet commerce with full force. This included expanding the collective farm markets in the city and countryside. This way, there were three channels for commerce—the state-operated commerce, co-operative commerce and collective farm markets which co-existed. A large part of the collective farm products passed through the state-operated and co-operative commerce in the commodity circulation arena. Here, the national plan still had the dominating function. But due to the function of the laws of value, the equal amount of labor power did not produce equal income through exchange. That was due to different production conditions in collective farms, different marketing conditions and the variety of goods, etc. For example, 51% of every 100 acres of agricultural land in collective farms in 1953 had income under 10,000 rubles, 40% had income between 10,000 to 15,000 and 9% of them had 50,000. From this you can see that in their practice of equal value exchange, the collective farms actually still followed the principle of bourgeois right when they contributed to the higher levels and sold their products. That means it was still unequal. Since this gap existed objectively, some collective farms that failed to follow the principle of proletarian politics in command, will contradict with the national plan by being concerned only about the rate of exchange of their products. Furthermore, after the production of subsistence goods of the collective farms was good, Soviet Union not only allowed collective farm members to sell farm products in the collective farm markets there, but also allowed them to sell collective farm products there. This further made those farmers who always dreamed of getting rich to use the opportunity of actual inequality brought by commodity system and exchange through money to take the capitalist road, or even carried out embezzlement, theft and other speculative activities.

Under the conditions of commodity system, in the industries owned by the whole people, there are commodity production and commodity exchange which also include contradiction between value and use-value. The essence of the economy of ownership by the whole people demanded that industries start from the standpoint of satisfying the need of the whole society. That they produce large quantities of good quality products at low costs. However, commodity economy also demanded that they use value as the instrument of economic calculation, to calculate the price of products, cost of products and profit. Therefore, it is possible to develop production going against the very purpose of socialist production, to develop the capitalist tendency.

After the '30s, the Soviet Union did not persist in restricting bourgeois right in distribution of wages but absolutized and solidified distribution according to work. It practiced a high wage system to certain strata, and widened the gap between the leading cadres in the Party and state, the intellectuals, and the vast majority of workers and peasants. As a result, as reported in the “Sumup Report” of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union (CPSU), there appeared “people who live on the past achievements” and “people who place individual comfort and stability above their work and tasks.” The expansion and development of bourgeois right that existed in distribution became rich soil to nourish revisionism.

## The Increasing Danger of Revisionism

Chairman Mao has pointed out:

**“Lenin said, ‘Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale.’ They are also engendered among a part of the working class and of the Party membership. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organizations, there are people who take to the bourgeois style of life.”**

In the protracted process of class struggle in the Soviet Union, those degenerated leading cadres in the Party, state organs and

collective farms, as well as the bourgeois intellectuals formed a strong force for capitalist restoration. In October, 1952, in the 19th Congress of CPSU, the Central Committee’s “Sumup Report” had exposed at length this serious problem that existed in different areas and called for a resolute struggle against these deviations.

Just from the question raised in this report, we could see that in the early '50s, the danger of Soviet Union turning revisionist was increasing.

First of all, due to the fact that Party organizations were lax in doing ideological and political work, phenomena of degeneration and corruption appeared in these organizations. There also appeared “the deformed phenomenon of the disintegration of individual links.” The “Sumup Report” pointed out, “due to the fact that some leading cadres did not self-consciously raise their own consciousness, to substantiate themselves with the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and assimilate the Party’s historical experience,” the rapid increase of Party members who “to certain degree lowers the level of political consciousness among the Party rank and file and lowers the qualitative standard of the Party membership.” Also due to the circumstances of the anti-fascist war, many Party members weakened the ideological-political work. “Nobody concerns themselves with this kind of ideological work anymore.” “Some Party organizations are only concerned about economic affairs and forget about ideological questions.” “This has created a certain degree of danger.” It made the Party organizations alienated from the masses, the militant Party organizations “transformed into special administrative command organs, without the ability to oppose all kinds of localism, departmentalism and other tendencies harmful to the state’s interests. It also can’t see through such phenomena as open distortion of the Party’s policies in economic construction and disruption of the national interest.” “This brought about irreparable damage to the interests of the Party and state.” Due to laxness in ideological work, it “produced fertile soil for resurrection of the enemy’s viewpoints and ideas.” Alien class elements and anti-Party elements of all shades “secretly spread their lines” among areas and departments weak in ideological-political work, “resurrect and spread all kinds of non-Marxist ‘viewpoints’ and ‘ideas.’” Due to lax ideological and political work, some leading cadres chose cadres not on the basis of political character and working ability, “but on the basis of friendship and kinship.” As a result, it turned the Party organizations into a small community composed exclusively of their own people, and to recruit into the Party “even those with questionable character, or totally incapable of the post, but considered as good nature or likable by some leading cadres.” “They protect each other, put the interest of the small group above the Party and state. Naturally, this situation would easily lead to degeneration and corruption.” In some places, the Party and state personnel colluded with the personnel in the economic sphere, carried out systematic criminal acts by linkage of various levels, and misusing public funds on a large scale, stealing state property, and undermining the socialist pillar of the state.

Secondly, the new bourgeois elements who have grabbed some power were disrupting and disintegrating the socialist economic base. The “Sumup Report” pointed out that some leading cadres in enterprises “have harmed the state’s interests in action, attempted to wrestle with the Party and the state, and to deceive the Party and the state.” By permission of the Party organizations, some acquired resource materials through fraud. “They hid from the government resources under their authority.” They did not care about the national interest and the need of the consumers. They despised the decided plan on product variety and quality standard, which resulted in a lot of hoarding and waste. Even more, some executives of industrial enterprises and commerce “even tried to turn these enterprises into their own private domain.” In there, they established their own “laws and regulations” and ran “according to their own desire” and “did anything they wanted.” The “Sumup Report” also said that some leadership of the Party and state organs pushed the line of “production committee” in the villages. They wanted to “develop independent committees in the collective farms in order to abolish the production brigades.” The result of this weakened the consolidation and development of Collective Farms. Also “some personnel in the Party, Soviet and agriculture organs, not only did not protect the public interest of the collective farms, on the contrary, they themselves stole the collective farms’ property, ruthlessly violating the Soviet law, and treating the collective farm in a belligerent way.” They used their positions to forcefully occupy public land, force the collective farms to supply them with grains, meats, dairy products and other goods for free or

continued on page 22

# CHEMICAL

Continued from page 2

savings to support his wife and two children. He depended on borrowing money from relatives. He fought back the only way he knew how. The court proved there was no justice in this system. He sought his own solution to get justice from Alpine.

He is not alone in this. James Johnson, an Afro-american auto worker at the Ford Rouge plant in Detroit shot and killed 3 bosses in 1970. The Eldon Gear and Axle Revolutionary Union Movement—an offshoot of the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement, a caucus of militant black workers active at that time—rallied the plant’s workers around defending his case. Workers turned the court into a forum to put Chrysler on trial. Discrimination on the job, inhumane working conditions and management’s total lack of respect for the workers were all exposed. These were the conditions that led to Johnson’s act of resistance. With support from fellow workers, the court was forced to acquit Johnson and Chrysler had to rehire him.

But the individual killing of one foreman or manager will not solve the mass abuse of workers’ health. Conditions at Mayers’ job are common in plants across the country. Especially in the chemical industry where workers must handle toxic and cancer causing chemicals everyday. Most often, safety precautions are a joke. OSHA recently had to admit that 29% of all cancer cases in this country are job-related. Yet how many cases go unreported and how many—like at Alpine—are ignored by management. And there are countless other diseases, like respiratory infections, asthma, sterility and like Mayers’ emphysema.

There is a way that workers can control their health and well-being on the job. Maybe if Mayers had known of communism, he would’ve vented his anger on the abolition of the class of Pantaleonis, the class of plant owners and their dogs. To counter daily abuses on the job, he could’ve organized the rank and file and forced the union to take action. In contract talks in every industry, from the miners’ wildcats to the current New York pressmen strike, health and safety stands out as an issue. It’s organizing on the job, educating workers about the system that does not care about their lives, that will move them to build stronger unions and come to the side of the socialist revolution.

But on that dismal Monday morning, Robert Mayers felt very much alone. And as his story made front page of all the local papers, chemical workers in other plants talked of him—not as the “fanatic” the papers made him out to be—but as a man who “knew who to kill” and “the only mistake he made was he killed himself.” And of the 3 he killed, one worker said simply, “As much as I hate to see a man dead, there are some you cannot mourn for.” ■

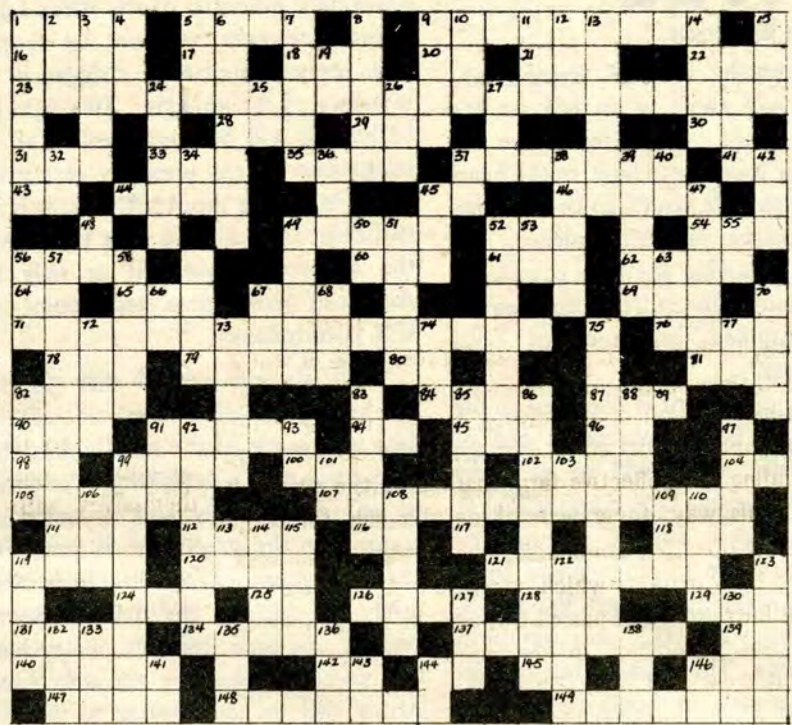


**ACROSS**

1. Spoken.
5. Metal workers' union (abbr.)
9. Bosses want this from every contract.
16. \_\_\_\_\_breve (musically).
17. Late populist senator from Minn. (abbr.)
18. Car makers' union (abbr.)
20. Acrylonitrile, chemical that causes cancer (abbr.)
21. Day before Sun.
22. Girl's name.
23. 1886 slogan uniting all trades.
28. The river, \_\_\_\_\_Grande.
29. Union busting Taft-Hartley \_\_\_\_\_
30. \_\_\_\_\_al (and others in Latin).
31. Bus drivers' union (abbr.)
33. Mother corporation of Ma Bell (abbr.)
35. Auto oldie De \_\_\_\_\_
37. Brown Lung industry.
41. "Saturday Night \_\_\_\_\_ the movies.
43. You (poetic).
44. \_\_\_\_\_ Adams.
45. Western superpower (abbr.)
46. Intense.
49. Lung disease from cotton dust.
52. Gives floor its shine.
54. Blocks river water.
56. Dog's cry.
60. AFL-\_\_\_\_\_
61. Beverage.
62. Bosses try to win back workers hard won \_\_\_\_\_.
64. Prefix meaning not.
65. Hawaiian flower necklace.
67. Longshermen's guaranteed annual pay (abbr.)
69. Carter's wage control is \_\_\_\_\_ at 5.5%.
71. Organized labor's tradition (slogan).
76. Originally capped in first postal offer.
78. Cheerleader's cry.
79. Negotiations.
80. "\_\_\_\_\_what!"
81. Short for relative, relate.
82. Prop in propaganda as \_\_\_\_\_ is in agitation.
84. Sort.
87. Rank and file miner's group Miller rose on.
90. \_\_\_\_\_ Rather, (newscaster).
91. Short for plantation.
94. Talking horse.
95. Route (abbr.)
96. For example.
98. Infinite article.
99. Organization uniting worker activists from all trades to build trade union movement.
100. Tire makers union (abbr.)
102. River forming part of Colombia-Venezuela.
104. Prefix meaning two.
105. Coal diggers.
107. Steelworkers are fighting for this phrase.
112. California restaurant chain where strike is going on.
113. \_\_\_\_\_ball.
117. Eastern superpower (abbr.)
118. Stomach.
119. Hold on to.
120. Federal safety and health agency (abbr.)
121. \_\_\_\_\_ Student Association.
124. "One" in Germany.
125. Illinois (abbr.)
126. \_\_\_\_\_gin.
128. ALD was led by the \_\_\_\_\_L\_\_\_\_\_
129. "Gentlemen's agreement" in steel.
131. Man's name.
134. Carbon monoxide.
137. Gate blockers during strike.
139. TUEL \_\_\_\_\_
140. "strike for higher \_\_\_\_\_"
142. Chinese mile.
144. "Yes" in Spanish.
145. You (poetic).
146. \_\_\_\_\_kaido, 2nd largest island in Japan.
147. Pop (drink).
148. Apprentice.
149. Lenny \_\_\_\_\_, basketball great.
9. A kind of walk.
10. Suffix meaning in the process of
11. Eastern Standard Time (abbr.)
12. "\_\_\_\_\_humbug!" said Scrooge.
13. Oil, Chemical and \_\_\_\_\_ Workers Union.
14. The carrot and the stick form of rule is 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of the same coin.
15. 1st of this month is a working class holiday.
19. "\_\_\_\_\_ha!"
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Union.
25. Providence, \_\_\_\_\_ (abbr.)
26. Economy (abbr.)
27. Farming tool.
32. You and I.
34. Major calculator company (abbr.)
36. Needed for rowing.
37. \_\_\_\_\_Eliot.
38. Prop. 13 issue.
39. Coal dust settles in this part of miners' body.
40. \_\_\_\_\_al (and others in Latin).
42. Union bureaucrats (abbr.)
45. One (Spanish).
47. Final say in newspaper, books, mags.
48. "Right \_\_\_\_\_ way."
49. Disease from coal dust.
50. TUEL \_\_\_\_\_
51. Drunks.
52. Arrest papers.
53. \_\_\_\_\_Jolson.
55. "\_\_\_\_\_apple a day keeps the doctor away."
56. Vie for office.
57. Organize the \_\_\_\_\_d.
58. Stay on top of water.
59. Glove.
63. Nuclear power agency, since reorganized (abbr.)
66. Use with verbs and nouns to mean into, becoming.
67. Girl (slang).
68. It is (contraction).
70. One of the postal unions (abbr.)
72. Abel's brother.
73. To assess.
74. Chinese frying pan.
75. Money or credit sent to someone.
77. French article.
82. "1-\_\_\_\_\_12"

**DOWN**

1. Major issue in most industries.
2. Boxer, just regained title.
3. Clothes makers' union (abbr.)
4. Dash in morse code.
5. Channel on TV.
6. Auto workers fight for \_\_\_\_\_ workweek.
7. Cars.
8. "\_\_\_\_\_men and minorities are forced



83. John L. \_\_\_\_\_
85. Angry.
86. Trade union \_\_\_\_\_
88. Every strike puts \_\_\_\_\_ in hearts of bosses.
91. Variant of -purr.
92. We must sum-up the \_\_\_\_\_ in every struggle.
93. Bargaining unit (abbr.)
97. Electrical workers' union (abbr.)
99. Communist and advanced, like steel, must be \_\_\_\_\_ in struggle.
101. BRAC workers striking this industry (abbr.)
103. "it is" in Spanish.
106. Superman's philosophy, \_\_\_\_\_tscheism.
108. 1199's \_\_\_\_\_ division organizes office and clerical workers.
109. Machinist's union (abbr.)
110. Orson Wells movie, "Citizen \_\_\_\_\_"
113. Compass points.
114. State where tomato pickers recently went on strike.
115. Auto workers in summer of '77 had many heat \_\_\_\_\_ outs.
119. Did know.
122. Crooked.
123. Bureaucrats old cronies.
127. Prefix meaning upon, beside, among.
130. Lunch time.
132. Petro.
133. Time gone by.
135. ML\_\_\_\_\_
136. \_\_\_\_\_Whitney.
138. Short for until.
141. South America (abbr.)
143. "\_\_\_\_\_ a minute."
144. Compass point.
146. Pronoun.

Answers on page 22

# Hawaii

Continued from page 6

In this election year, the U.S. bourgeoisie is contending for control of the state bureaucracy, which is the most centralized and powerful in all the fifty states. The struggle between the two main representatives of the bourgeoisie, Fasi and Ariyoshi, is a struggle for control over the political and economic life of Hawaii.

## Ariyoshi's Local Color Screens His Imperialist Character

George Ariyoshi, the first Governor of Japanese ancestry is a nisei Japanese who rose to power as the representative of the dominant group of business interests. Ariyoshi is a former vice-president of the First Hawaiian Bank, which is a bastion of traditional "Big Five" corporate interests. He is the current champion of *controlled growth*, which is how he pawns off to the people the current devious imperialist policy: "Those that control can grow; those who don't control, don't grow."

Under Ariyoshi, several important land-use decisions show clearly what the root of the contradiction among the bourgeoisie grows from.

**Waiahole-Waikane:** This verdant and prime agricultural area was scheduled for development by a group of smaller local and regional capitalists. When the masses of people turned out in force over a period of several years to defend the two valleys, and a confrontation between residents and county police seemed inevitable, Ariyoshi stepped in to buy the land and defuse the struggle.

By doing so, Ariyoshi faithfully followed the crafty policy of the dominant imperialist interests, who more

than anything want to prevent the further development of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist movement in Hawaii. The interests of the smaller capitalists, who must expand or die, were openly sacrificed. Recently, the group of capitalists, investors and developers who had the interest in the development of Waiahole-Waikane have filed a \$20 million damage suit against the state government hoping to recover some of their lost revenues.

**TH-3 Freeway:** This traffic artery would have opened up new tracts of land for development by providing access across the Koolau Mountains for new traffic caused by urban development in Waiahole-Waikane and other Windward District projects. Developers like Joe Pao and Mike McCormick and their partners would have benefitted tremendously, and the windward coastline would have become rapidly urbanized.

The State government has put this project on the back-burner for several years now, favoring developments in Oahu's Central and Leeward districts, where the freeways and other improvements have already been developed. It is easier for the bourgeoisie to phase out prime plantation land that is operated by huge imperialist corporations than for them to fight with the workers and small farmers of the windward side who have been driven to desperation by the continually intensifying rounds of evictions, displacement and exploitation.

Ariyoshi's administration is the government of the dominant interests of the dominant imperialist group. Under his direction, smaller local and regional capitalists as well as the secondary U.S. monopolies have suffered.

In order to gain a foothold and to

assure a chance to expand, these groups, locked in the dog-eat-dog struggle between the capitalists, are promoting their candidate—Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi.

## 'Fasi: Diverting the Anger of the Masses to Support Capitalism

Fasi is conducting a campaign using his "maverick" image to try to draw on the masses long-simmering anger with the tight control of the traditional powers-that-be. He is coming out a full-blown populist with his calls against high taxes levied by the Ariyoshi state bureaucracy, against the tight rein of the centralized state government and the rigid controls put on the County governments by the State, and for such devious bourgeois reforms like initiative and referendum that stifle class consciousness and divert the energy of the masses into bourgeois channels.

All this of course is an advanced trick of the bourgeoisie to divert the mass movement under the leadership of the bourgeoisie.

But underlying this is the struggle between different sections of the bourgeoisie for the leadership of the intermediate strata—the local bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeoisie—and to immobilize the working class.

**Fasi's Home-Rule Line:** "Home-Rule" is a catch-phrase for Fasi's attempt to push through the "many-centers" approach to governmental power. Fasi wants the counties to have the power to tax and to make land-use decisions, which would open up the way for the smaller upstart capitalists to expand without the unified control of the dominant imperialists. This struggle reflects the greatly-intensified contention between capitalists that is sharpening in the economic crisis. Fasi repre-

sents the smaller capitalists who must expand or die and who have only short-term private interests to protect. These groups are struggling with the historically top-dog group headed by Ariyoshi and the "Big Five." Ariyoshi's line represents the interests of the monopoly capitalist class as a whole, who must protect the long-term survival of their capitalist system. Capitalists like those developers of Waiahole-Waikane are sacrificed before the overall interests and policies of U.S. imperialism, and thus need to look for a political representative that can help them capture power within the bourgeois dictatorship.

## Fasi vs. Ariyoshi:

### Development vs. Re-Development

Fasi's maverick, "anti-establishmentism" is only a thin cover for bourgeois interests. Fasi's City administration has conducted a running eviction fight for years against the aging working class community of Chinatown, which is situated next to Honolulu's financial district. Resistance by residents has resulted in years of delay, while Fasi and his capitalist backers try angle after angle to intimidate and overcome the residents.

Meanwhile the City and private slumlords let the area deteriorate, knowing in time that the residents will eventually have to leave. Lately, there have been a number of fires in important centers of resistance within the community.

Fasi's City and County Planners are now pushing the line that the urban and light industrial area of Kakaako in Honolulu be re-developed as the focus of "land management" on Oahu, rather than the State's pet plan to develop a new city on Ewa

Continued on page 20



**Nov. 11**

Continued from page 7

common enemy in U.S. imperialism.

This will allow us to link up the powerful grass roots movement in Tupelo for justice and land, in the heart of the Black Belt South, to the Azanian masses' struggle for independence. This slogan will provide the best conditions for communists for more comprehensive and widespread exposures of both superpowers.

If the movement is confined to the level of all U.S. investments out of South Africa, there will be as many targets as there are U.S. corporations in Southern Africa. Instead of comprehensive exposure of imperialism there will be indictments against the atrocities of this or that U.S. corporation in South Africa. The relationship of national oppression at home to national oppression abroad will be left at the level of redlining schemes by various banks. The systematic and pervasive character of national oppression and racial discrimination will be missed. The real potential of the vast majority of U.S. people will not be tapped. The rev-

olutionary potential of the Black Liberation movement will not be tapped. U.S. investments out is a slogan in the interests of the struggle. This fight has to be and will be continued by all the progressive forces presently doing this work, including the ALSC. But it is not sufficient to unite and raise the level of the scattered movement or rally the American people at a single point—the U.S. government.

The struggle around this question has begun to unfold, and we want to deal with some of the main points that have come out to date. What is common to all of the objections is that they come from the standpoint of intellectual scepticism and are rooted in absolutely no faith in the masses whatsoever. It has been opposed on the basis that cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa will be tantamount to denying any possibility of changing the policy of the apartheid regime. Instead of cutting diplomatic ties a channel should be left open with the South African government. What class would make use of this "channel" that would be left open to South Africa? The bourgeoisie or the

proletariat and oppressed peoples? Facts have proved again and again that the only class this channel would serve is the bourgeoisie. This is a tactic of "pressure" for liberalization of apartheid system, but not to break it. That channel will be used to funnel loans through the Export-Import bank, to bring more of Vorster's henchmen, like the South African Minister of Finance who got the red carpet treatment when he spoke at Houston with Gerald Ford. The net effect of this open channel will be to perpetuate and reinforce the isolated system of apartheid in South Africa.

The possibility of cutting state ties is questioned? This is the outlook of a hopeless philistine, who trembles at the thought of great class battles, and most likely collapses at any real test in the heat of struggle. This outlook would have condemned the Vietnamese people to eternal slavery under the heel of U.S. imperialism, and the Taiwan province of China to continue as a colony of the U.S. If the Patriotic Front adopted this mentality then Ian Smith would be sitting pretty right now. And to some-

one who questions the possibility of cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa because the U.S. government is untouchable as the main target, the thought of carrying out the socialist revolution and overthrowing the U.S. monopoly capitalists is absolutely out of the question.

Will cutting state ties guarantee that U.S. investments will come out of South Africa? What about Angola—the U.S. has no diplomatic ties with Angola, but Gulf Oil is making a mint in Cabinda province. There are no guarantees in our support work. The only guarantee that U.S. investments will come out of South Africa is independence through armed struggle of the Azanian masses, through this they can nationalize all the U.S. holdings without compensation. The task for us in our work is how we can create the best conditions for the Azanian people to liberate themselves. And the best condition is to draw the broadest sector and largest number of U.S. people into this fight, and focus its attack with maximum results. The demand "Cut Diplomatic Ties with South Africa" will do precisely that. ■

**IRAN**

Continued from page 10

state power has been captured by the proletariat. In fact, U.S. imperialism is the biggest obstacle today that keeps Iran from developing the economic base necessary to create the kind of superstructure the Shah envisions when he talks of "liberalization." Strangling Iran to suit its own needs, the U.S. drains the country of billions of barrels of oil a day, suppressing industrial development, keeping the Iranian economy lopsided and stunted.

Unlike the U.S., Iran isn't an imperialist power and doesn't have the superprofits with which to bribe a social strata of misleaders. That's one reason why the overwhelming majority of Iran's intellectuals inevitably become radicalized and oppose the reactionary regime.

**Character of Ebbs and Flows Different in Iran**

The Iranian people's struggle inspires oppressed peoples around the world, showing how fragile capitalist rule really is. At the same time it's important to appreciate the differences between the pace of mass struggles in third world countries and the pace in advanced capitalist countries like the U.S. The pace of the mass movement means a lot for how preparation for revolution is made.

Repression is the main form of rule

in a country like Iran while in the U.S. reform is still the main form of rule today. The form of rule affects the pace of the mass movement. Repression like a steel plate crushes every spark of spontaneous protest giving rise to decades, even centuries of relative ebb. But once a flow begins over any issue or if given any crack, however small or limited, the revolutionary upsurge against the government explodes with cataclysmic force sending shock waves throughout all sectors of society. An example of this is how the Iranian masses were able to turn even the Shah's smallest try at reform into a floodgate of protest against the regime. On the other hand in an advanced capitalist country like the U.S. economic struggle is a constant daily occurrence. Strikes and walkouts are normal, because the proletariat is the only class capable of sustaining a stable organization (the trade union) to fight to maintain their livelihood. But this doesn't necessarily mean there is a political flow. Bourgeois democracy is like a sponge which traps, isolates and absorbs different struggles and issues—its able to contain a degree of constant struggles. It bends easily but doesn't break. This feature is the biggest asset the U.S. monopoly capitalists have in preserving their criminal rule and there's no way the Shah or the imperialists can use this flexibility to prevent the Iranian regimes defeat.

**Third World Is The Main Force Against Imperialism Today**

The Shah and the imperialists have had a peek at what's in store for them—the Shah will fall and soon. The recent earthquake in Iran which tragically killed thousands exposed the Pahlavi government even more instead of cooling mass anger as the Shah had hoped. The fascist regime did nothing to help the victims of the disaster while the masses took it on their own to organize aid. And within the past two weeks the movement against the government is picking up again. Demonstrations have been held in Tehran and two other cities. Thousands of political prisoners locked in the Shah's prisons have begun a hunger strike and they've been joined by oil workers in southern Iran. The Iranian people's struggle for independence and liberation is at a higher level now than ever before, with the communist movement in Iran growing vigorously and merging more and more with the mass anti-imperialist movement. The recent upsurge in Iran, the armed rebellion against the Somoza government and the desperation of Rhodesian prime minister Smith in the face of the strength and unity of the Patriotic Front are sharp examples of the importance of third world as the main force against imperialism today.

**Workers Viewpoint Self-Criticism**

So clear is the contradiction be-

tween the Shah and the Iranian people that the U.S. press has tried desperately to characterize the present upsurge as being between the so-called conservative Moslems and the Shah's "liberalization" and "modernization" plan. But the fact is that over 90% of the Iranian people belong to the Shiite branch of Islam, including the Shah himself since it is the official religion of the country. No political movement in Iran could be really mass without the involvement of Moslems and religious leaders. Far from being opposed to progress, the present movement is opposed to imperialist domination of Iran. "Islamic civilization and Western civilization can and should merge in order to create a better civilization for all. What we are against from the West is its colonialism in all its shapes and sizes," said one Moslem leader. The Shah's modernization program is meant to hide his sellout of Iran's national interest to the imperialists.

In the last issue of *Workers Viewpoint*, we stated that the present movement against the Shah was in response to religious persecution. This view downgrades the broader, consciously anti-imperialist character of the movement and the overall significance of the struggle for the people of the world. Our mistake shows how important it is to struggle for mass line and critically digest "facts" presented by the capitalist media. ■

**HAWAII**

Continued from page 19

sugar plantation land.

The state government under Ariyoshi has spent millions to promote development in Ewa, building a freeway, stadium and even a new college in the area to trigger development. The State Land-use (abuse) Commission has given this project its blessing several times. But now Fasi is whipping up "home-rule" and proposing that the focus for development be diverted to re-developing Kakaako. This "re-devel-

opment" would of course be done under the control of the City Re-development Agency.

But not without the City getting some land-use power to control development within County limits. Thus: home-rule.

**Imperialists Spend Cool Million for Ariyoshi Victory**

Ariyoshi's campaign oozes with high-priced advertising and beautiful full-color layouts. Campaign organization headquarters on the different islands are staffed with efficient paid staffers. Several regular campaign news-

letters are sent out to whoever Ariyoshi's campaign can get addresses for. Despite early public doubts about Ariyoshi as a candidate, he now clearly has broad support among imperialist interests.

Fasi has been running for Governor for years, running fund-raisers even in off-election years. He has managed to put together a coalition of smaller disaffected backers. But because his base is more of a varied bunch of different class interests, his campaign lacks the oiled efficiency of Ariyoshi's unified imperialist backing.

The bourgeoisie has systematically killed potential rivals for the two front-runners. State Senator John Leopold and Dennis O'Connor have either bowed out or declared hopelessness of victory because of lack of money and support from the bourgeoisie.

What the imperialists hope to do is force the masses of oppressed classes in the Hawaiian colony to choose between only two lines that have been served up by their imperialist oppressors. The masses can expect only cruel disappointment from placing their trust in either candidate. ■



# BRAC

Continued from page 1

These are some effects of the railway clerks strike, which stopped traffic on 70% of the nation's 200,000 miles of railway track, leaving only a few lines open. In just a few days the strike spread nationwide had crippled the country. Alarmed, the bourgeoisie moved to crush it through Carter's government intervention, federal court orders and threats of emergency legislation. By Saturday, Sept. 30th, Jack Kroll, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC), gave in to the pressure, and ordered the members back to work, accepting a settlement whose terms are still unclear.

## N&W Tests Strength of BRAC With Move to Eliminate Jobs

The strike began over 80 days ago when BRAC members wildcatted against the Norfolk and Western Railroad in the industrial Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky area. They were protesting the railroad's increasing automation which eliminated union jobs and attempted to recategorize the new jobs into non-union management positions. This is similar to the attack of New York City's three major newspapers against the pressmen's union. Trying to survive the intensifying economic crisis without losing their profits, the capitalists are forced to cut costs through automation, speedups, layoffs and have to weaken the unions to impose these attacks on the workers.

N&W stuck its neck out first, trying to set a precedent which the faltering railroad industry could follow to remain profitable. Headed by John P. Fishwick, a Harvard Law School graduate and rail industry maverick, the N&W last year earned more than \$103 million on revenues of more than \$1.2 billion. And this was a year that was hard on profits, depressed by an unusually cold winter, the coal miners' strike, and heavy losses by an N&W subsidiary. Fishwick is known for his position that the remaining profitable railroads will end up like the Penn Central in bankruptcy if they don't cut "employment levels."

This means layoffs, speedups, and attrition for railroad workers. In the last six years, N&W has cut the workforce 15% while increasing the tonnage shipped per manhour by a third. In 1975, N&W brought in a Chicago consulting firm to study worker productivity. This move set off a series of conflicts with the union, resulting in a wildcat in February, 1976. As automation increases, the union is fighting to get jurisdiction over other jobs and to expand membership to include positions the N&W named management jobs. BRAC has also been demanding job security for all members whose jobs are eliminated.

## BRAC Strike Unites All the Crafts

Since January, the BRAC members have been working without a contract, prevented from striking by the anti-working class law, the National Railway Labor Act. But the job eliminations and attack on union jobs triggered by automation were too much for workers at the N&W to take. Their wildcat was

quickly taken up by the union. The 14 other craft unions involved in railroad operation formed a solid front, honoring the BRAC workers' picketlines. While the railroad workers don't have the unified strength of one industrial union, their solidarity with the clerks deprived the companies of a common strike-breaking tactic—using craft union narrowness and disunity to get the weakest unions back to work first.

This strike has stopped almost all transporting of coal in the West Virginia area. Shortly after their own lengthy strike ended, 20,000 coal miners have been laid off. The bourgeoisie is trying to turn public opinion against the BRAC members and split the working class by blaming the strikers for the layoffs. But just as workers across the country supported the coal miners during their contract strike, so have the miners stood in solidarity with the railroad workers.

## Mutual Aid Pact and Government Intervention Spread Strike Nationwide

This struggle which began as a local dispute between 4,600 BRAC members and the N&W, spread to 43 other railroads—the first coast-to-coast rail walkout since 1971. The union escalated the strike two weeks ago when it discovered other railroads had been



giving some \$800,000 a day to the N&W in benefits under a mutual aid pact. First struck were 43 railroads that interchange equipment and supervisory personnel with the N&W and finally all 73 railroads that joined in the mutual aid pact were picketed.

Reacting to the spreading strike which began to paralyze the U.S. economy, and following in the recent trend of increasing government intervention into trade union struggles, Carter invoked the emergency procedures of the Railway Labor Act. Carter, who along with Secretary of Labor Marshall less than a month ago had spoken at the United

Workers Viewpoint, October 1978, Page 21

Steelworkers Convention as a "friend of labor", ordered the strikers, by then over 300,000 strong, back to work, and on national television vowed to take legal action to enforce the order. BRAC president Kroll initially refused to send the union back to work and the strike spread to 8 more rail lines. But by Saturday, he gave in, after the U.S. District Court Judge Robinson issued a temporary restraining order including the back-to-work order and a 60-day "cooling off" period to ban strikes while settling the issues. Kroll called this order, which included protection for returning workers from company reprisals, a "tremendous victory". After over 80 days on strike, this wavering by the top union leader makes it unclear what the fruits of the struggle will be. Judge Robinson's back-to-work order extends to October 10, when he will have hearings to decide on a permanent injunction to continue the ban on strikes.

The original issue which spurred the whole strike, protecting workers' union jobs eliminated by automation is still unsettled. After two years of negotiations, and coming up empty-handed, BRAC members were determined to fight it out. Their determination carried them through a local wildcat to a nationwide strike, and their struggle isn't finished yet. ■

# Letters

Continued from 15

Dear WVO,

On September 5, 1978, after all night and early morning negotiations, the clerical workers of District 65, Distributive Workers of America, at Barnard College went out on a seven day strike for a decent living wage, an improved pension plan, a health and safety committee composed of District 65 members, higher pay grades and a few other items.

Presently the average wage is \$170.00 a week. This includes full and part time employees. The highest grade is a grade 7 with a salary of \$225.00 a week. Anything beyond a grade 7 is considered administrative, confidential and an automatic exclusion from the bargaining unit—the union.

Negotiations with management went very slowly and only non-cost items, e.g., bulletin board for announcements, space for (District 65 union) members to have a meeting, etc., were dealt with in the beginning. This is a tactic that management often uses for the purpose of dragging out negotiations and as a means to demoralize the employees.

The management at Barnard said that they cannot give District 65 employees what we demand because it will "unbalance" their budget!! These 'prestigious' scoundrels put a "balanced" budget above the welfare and safety of human beings. But, this is the nature of the representatives of the ruling class, always out to maximize profits for their bosses at the expense of the workers.

The employees were adamant about winning our demands for an 8% increase in our wages each year for a two year contract. Management tried everything in their powers to break our staunchness.

The Transport Workers Union (TWU) maintenance workers and security and housekeeping workers who are part of the transport workers union understood and respected District 65's strike and refused to cross the picket line. TWU workers are also negotiating at this time. Their contract expires September 30. With maintenance and clerical workers out together we really hit management where it hurts.

After 6 days TWU workers were forced to return to work or lose their jobs. Angry about the way they were being treated local TWU did not want to return to work. However, after much struggle they decided to return, making it very clear to management that if a

Separate negotiations are continuing with both unions. No substantial gains have been made for either and the sand from the hour glass is trickling down its final grains and the workers are preparing for a long battle with contract acceptable to the majority of TWU was not settled by October 15, then they would legally go out on strike.

Immediately after TWU took this position District 65 membership met and voted to return to work without a contract and also making it clear to management that it too would go out on strike October 15 if the kind of contract that we needed was not given. And taking it a bit further, TWU and District 65 orally united that one union would not settle without the other.

these fools who say that education and "human aspirations" are their motto but at the same time they take back tuition benefits while we work without a contract and they subordinate the safety and welfare of the workers to a "balanced" budget.

The positive things gained from the strike are the growing unity among the workers for each other and the solidarity from progressive faculty and students and other community people. The strike also has clearly exposed the crude nature of the petty bourgeois forces, Jacquelyn Mattfeld, president of Barnard and others who care very little about the everyday worker.

Some negative aspects have been a lack of consultation with the membership. This has caused a little uneasiness in members, but the correct view, consult with the masses, draw out their experiences and ideas, and treat it as a democratic organization, which it is, etc., has been drawn out. Also, not preparing for the strike all roundedly, i.e., using our influence with politicians, preparing agitational raps, militant chants, etc, how to work with membership who does not participate actively in the strike. This is being rectified.

Overall the membership felt very good about the experiences gained. And we are defiant not to accept management's last offer of \$25 distributed over a 2 year period, i.e., \$9 first 9 months, \$6 for the next 7 months, and \$10 for the final 8 months. We are determined to win with a good contract. Long live the solidarity of the workers at Barnard College!

Victory to the workers!

Workers and oppressed unite!

A Friend ■



# Restoration

Continued from 18

at low costs. They used their low-grade livestock to exchange for livestock of high grades from the Collective Farms. The "Sumup Report" pointed out that these people were "the enemy of the Collective Farms" and must "be severely punished."

Also, bourgeois intellectuals were creating public opinion for the restoration of capitalism in a big way. The "Sumup Report" pointed out, "the existence of the remnants of bourgeois ideology in the Soviet Union, the remnants of the morality and psychology of selfishness" were growing. It further pointed out "these things did not come externally, from capitalist countries, but from inside the country, from the remnants of those cliques that have not been eradicated who are opposed to the Soviet government." Reality is such that these bourgeois intellectuals occupying the cultural, arts and science departments were using their poisonous weeds as weapons to

attack the socialist system, to corrupt peoples' souls, to create public opinion for capitalist restoration. For example, "many pessimistic, decadent work appear in the cultural field." These works distorted the reality of the Soviet Union. They painted as gray and deadly those lively aspects of life under socialism.

Karl Marx said, "at a certain point, the simple change in quantity will transform into a change in quality." (*The Capital*) At that time, the socialist system of the Soviet Union has not changed in quality yet. But from the serious problems pointed out in the 19th Congress, the danger of Soviet Union turning revisionist was really increasing. The 19th Congress Sumup Report of CPSU called on the whole Party, "the most important thing now is to guarantee the carrying out of self-criticisms and criticisms from below, ... treat as fatal enemy of the Party and ruthlessly struggle against those who obstruct the carrying out of criticisms towards our mistakes, or suppress criticisms, or oppress or seek revenge against people who made the criticisms." The process of the development of class struggle in the Soviet Union has clearly shown that there is need for a mass revolutionary struggle from below in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. ■

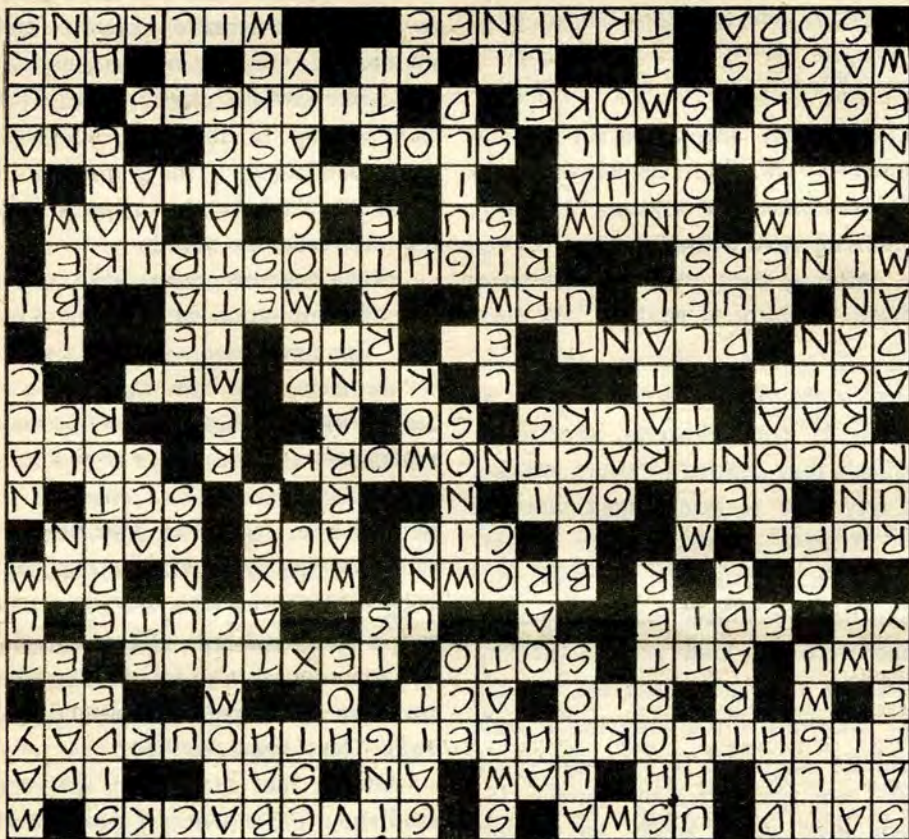
## NEXT: Khrushchev and Brezhnev Renegade Cliques: The Counterrevolutionary Coup

Source of information: according to "Yearbook of Soviet People's Economy" and other resources.

	% belonged to country			% to collective			% to individual		
	1937	1940	1950	1937	1940	1950	1937	1940	1950
Total production value in industry	90.3		91.8	9.5		8.2*	0.2		-
Total agriculture land		8.8	10.9		78.3	82.7		12.9	6.4
TOTAL production value in agriculture	9.3			62.9			27.8		
Production value of agricultural commodity									
plantation		12	14		61	62		27	24
livestock		10	11		77	76		13	13
		16	21		30	36		54	43
Total retail commodity **	57.3	62.7	64	27.1	23	24	15.6	14.3	12

\* figure of 1954

\*\* column in % belonged to individual change to collective farm market



PUNTO DE VISTA OBRERA, octubre 1978, p. 11  
 trabajo sin desalentar a los obreros en nuestra base. Podemos trabajar un corto tiempo en una marcha de cinco días para comprar alimentos más baratos. a través de los campos hasta la capital. Podemos prepararlos para el próximo año. La unión espera que la lección del estado en Columbus donde tuvieron una demostración el 9 de septiembre. de este año haga a los cultivadores y Cuando se marchaban a sus casas un empacador pensar más cuidadosamente. Nosotros sabemos como mente antes de que ellos reusen arreglar mantenernos. De regreso a casa es como un contrato el próximo año. ■

Las cosechas se pudrieron y nadie  
 ambos cultivadores y empacadores.  
 demandando un contrato singular con  
 trabaja en esta área y ahora ellos están  
 FLOC mucho sobre como la economía  
 los. Esta experiencia le enseñó a la  
 dora a romper el contrato o no renovar-  
 empacadores forzaron a estos cultiva-  
 con algunos cultivadores, pero los  
 la FLOC consiguió en ganar contratos  
 los últimos años de la década del 1960  
 empacadores los han dado a ellos. En  
 ante los aumentos en precios que los  
 años ellos no han pasado hacia adel-  
 pago, pero en verdad en los últimos  
 empacadores por los bajos precios  
 vadores. Los empacadores culpan a los  
 negociar con sus empleadores, los culti-  
 diciendo que los trabajadores deben de  
 ahora reusado negociar con la FLOC,  
 fincas. Los empacadores han hasta  
 para robarles a los trabajadores en las  
 y los cultivadores usan estos términos  
 Naturalmente ambos, los empacadores  
 precio a los trabajadores en las fincas.  
 cultivadores pueden entonces poner su  
 determinar el precio por canasta. Los  
 cosechas, los empacadores pueden  
 los empacadores puedan vender sus  
 dora doméstica abrumadoramente han  
 habido elecciones de unión, trabaja-  
 encolerizando. Adondequiera que han  
 mas trabajadoras domésticas se están  
 extendiéndose por toda la ciudad,  
 noticias de la exitosa organización  
 están empezando a empujarlo. Con  
 de Empleados de Servicios (SEIU),  
 de la Unión Internacional  
 de carga triple que soportar—como gente  
 trabajadora, como mujeres y como  
 minorías nacionales y ellas están deter-  
 minadas a organizarse. Aunque las suyas  
 será una lucha larga. La historia  
 enseña porque la demanda de clave  
 principal de la mujeres pobres y trabaja-  
 doras son "Trabajos Unidos" a  
 Suelos Unidos." Es la manera de  
 sacar las mujeres trabajadoras fuera de  
 las condiciones de talleres explotadores  
 de estos trabajos "del fondo del barril."  
 Y esta es una demanda necesaria para  
 construir la unidad entre las mujeres  
 trabajadoras y los hombres, entre las  
 minorías nacionales y los trabajadores  
 blancos—para elevar el nivel de vivienda  
 y fortalecer la clase trabajadora entera.  
 Unión de trabajadoras domésticas  
 los. Esta experiencia le enseñó a la  
 FLOC mucho sobre como la economía  
 trabaja en esta área y ahora ellos están  
 demandando un contrato singular con  
 ambos cultivadores y empacadores.  
 Las cosechas se pudrieron y nadie

de pagina 2

# Battlestar

Continued from 14  
 and dreams. But then he took to drink and decay. Maybe that's why we fell apart." Like the Nazi's propaganda in the mid-thirties, the fall of the empire is due to the decadence fostered by the traitors from within.

And what kind of future does the capitalist's network TV offer youth? Is the future bright, holding great promise for the millions of oppressed? No. ABC's *Battlestar Galactica* paints a dismal future, filled with prostitution, decadent pleasure planets, wars. Under capitalism, science fiction has always been reactionary, drawing upon the oppressive devices of slavery and feudalism. (And there are no youngbloods in the "future," only leering Asian emperors.)

Not only is there no future for youth in TV's science fiction, but there is no future in this society, only unemployment, decaying schools, drugs, decadence, and dead-end streets. And if you don't want to hang out on the streets or work yourself to the bone in cheap fast-foods houses, there's always the future offered in *Star Wars*: join the Air Force, become a mercenary for U.S. imperialism.

But youth never takes anything lying down. In the 1960's, youth marched in the streets, hundreds of thousands at a time, flooding the San Francisco Polo Grounds and Washington, D. C., protesting imperialist aggression in Vietnam, denouncing Jim Crow laws in the South, fighting for the rights of the oppressed. Youth rejected the media campaign around the *Green Berets*. By the same token, youth's willingness to fight will not be channeled into the U.S. Air Force by *Star Wars* and *Battlestar Galactica*, but will continue to fight in the interests of the oppressed! ■

OHIO DOMESTICA



puedan expresar sus puntos de vista, frustra su iniciativa y creatividad y hace atrasar la causa del Partido. Así que cada comunista debe mantener firme las enseñanzas del Presidente Mao de que "El cielo no se caerá, ni seremos derrotados algún día". Debemos fomentar activamente a las masas para que expresen sus opiniones; aunque las perspectivas opuestas sean incorrectas, debemos escucharlos con paciencia hasta que acaben de hablar, y entonces debemos usar el Marxismo-Leninismo-Pensamiento Mao Tsetung para distinguir claramente lo correcto de lo incorrecto y unificar nuestro conocimiento. Sólo al crear una atmósfera de consultar a las masas cuando surgen asuntos, podremos mejorar nuestra habilidad de distinguir y avaluar ambas opiniones positivas y negativas, y cometer menos errores por causa del subjetivismo y perspectivas de un sólo lado, para que nuestro conocimiento pueda corresponder aun mejor a la realidad objetiva y así podremos aún mejor llevar a cabo nuestras tareas.

**Para Consultar Con Las Masas Cuando Surgen Asuntos, Debemos Tener El Espíritu de Ser Alumnos Bien Dispuestos de las Masas**

El Presidente Mao nos enseña: "Así que uno no puede hacerlo o hacerlo bien, sin fervor, una determinación para mirar hacia abajo y una sed de conocimiento, y sí esparcir un mantel feo de presunción y ser un alumno bien dispuesto." ("Prólogo y Posdata a 'Agrimensura Rural'", TE). Como comunistas debemos estar llenos de fervor y determinación para mirar hacia abajo, debemos tomar a las masas como nuestros maestros con humildad y sinceridad, y ser sus alumnos bien dispuestos; sólo en esta manera podremos realmente consultar con las masas cuando surgen asuntos.

Para ser los alumnos dispuestos de las masas, debemos tratarlos bien y ponernos propiamente en relación a ellos. El Presidente Mao nos enseña que los comunistas nunca se deben alejar de las masas y mantenerse retirado, ni comportarse como los burocráticos y patronos: en vez de esto deben ser vistos por las masas como trabajadores comunes, hacer hondos las raíces entre ellos y llegar a ser uno con ellos. Bajo la dirección cálida del Presidente Mao, el número inmenso de miembros y cuadros del Partido han alzado su conciencia de línea; en tratar sus asuntos, tener fe en las masas y confiar en ellos; cuando logran resultados y honor, le dan todo el crédito al Partido y al pueblo primero; hasta cuando cambian de puesto, su estilo de trabajo de mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas no cambia y siguen aprendiendo de las masas. Pero, hay algunos camaradas que hablan de el principio de confiar en las masas, pero no han realmente establecido en sus corazones una perspectiva sólida de las masas. Ni sumergen sus raíces en las masas, ni mantienen enlaces íntimos con ellos, y cuando hacen decisiones no permiten que las masas puedan hacer intercambios de sus perspectivas plenamente. Este tipo de actitud y estilo de trabajo es muy incorrecto, y debe ser vencido con resolución. Algunos camaradas no pueden mirar los resultados de su trabajo correctamente; se dan el crédito por sus logros y honores y le hechan la culpa a las masas por sus debilidades y errores. La razón mas básica por la cual estos camaradas desarrollan este tipo de pensamientos incorrectos es porque no tiene un entendimiento de el lugar y papel de las masas en la historia, y estan equivocados en la relación correcta entre el individuo y las masas. Es por esto que al ser alumnos dispuestos de las masas, debemos armar nuestras mentes consistentemente con el punto de vista dialéctico y histórico, para que cuando son mas grande los logros, estemos mas ansiosos de consultar con las masas cuando surgen asuntos; lo mas alto el honor, lo mas humilde debemos ser al aprender de las masas; y lo mas alto nuestra posición, debemos mantener aún mas los enlaces íntimos con ellos, conscientemente estar cerca de ellos y siempre trabajar lado a lado con las masas.

Sólo de esta manera podremos agarrar el pulso de las masas, comprender sus demandas e integrarnos con ellos como carne al hueso.

Para ser alumnos dispuestos de las masas, debemos aprender humildemente de ellos. El Presidente Mao nos señala: "En realidad, hay millones de personas como Chukeh Liang entre el pueblo chino; cada pueblo, cada aldea tiene uno. Debemos ir entre las masas y aprender de ellos, sintetizar sus experiencias, articular los principios y métodos, entonces hacer propaganda entre las masas y llamarlos a poner estos principios y métodos en práctica para así resolver sus problemas y ayudarlos a lograr la liberación y felicidad" ("A Organizar!", TE). Especialmente despues de haber pasado por la Gran Revolución Cultural del Proletariado y el movimiento para criticar a Lin Piao y rectificar nuestro estilo de trabajo, las anchas masas han aumentado mucho su consciencia de la lucha de clase, la lucha de línea y continuar la revolución bajo la dictadura del proletariado; la iniciativa socialista escondida entre las masas esta creciendo constantemente, nuevas cosas revolucionarias estan surgiendo sin fin, y el pensamiento avanzado y la experiencia estan saltando por dondequiera. Es por esto que cada comunista debe seguir las instrucciones para sinceramente y con respeto aprender de las masas. Debemos aprender de los sentimientos proletarios de amor ferviente para el Partido y el Presidente Mao; debemos aprender del nivel alto de consciencia de la lucha de clases, lucha de línea y de continuar la revolución bajo la dictadura del proletariado; debemos aprender del pensamiento avanzado de servir a la revolución y el pueblo de todo corazón, y de sus ricas experiencias prácticas en los tres grandes movimientos revolucionarios de lucha de clase, lucha por producción, y experimentos científicos; debemos aprender de su espíritu revolucionario de confianza en sus propios esfuerzos, vida sencilla y lucha dura, y la industria y frugalidad en la construcción nacional. Sólo en esta manera podremos absorber continuamente el sustento político de las masas, para que siempre podamos mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas, y hacer revolución vigorosamente.

Para ser alumnos dispuestos de las masas, debemos dirigir nuestros ojos hacia abajo, sumergirnos profundamente entre las masas y promover con energía el estilo de llevar acabo estudios y análisis. El Presidente Mao nos enseña: "De cierta manera, las personas mas inteligentes y mas capaces son los luchadores que tienen las experiencias prácticas mas grandes". Luchando al frente de los tres grandes movimientos revolucionarios, las masas entienden mejor las condiciones actuales y tienen una experiencia muy rica, un conocimiento y habilidad para luchar. Si ponemos a un lado nuestros aires y llevamos acabo sinceramente estudios e investigaciones entre las masas; si escuchamos a sus opiniones y usamos sus posiciones, perspectivas y métodos de Marxismo-Leninismo-Pensamiento Mao Tsetung para poner su sabiduría en forma concentrada, sintetizarla continuamente y propagar las experiencias de las masas, establecer y promover los modelos ejemplares, podremos transformar las pólizas generales y específicas del Partido en la acción conciente de las masas revolucionarias. Por esta razón, cada comunista, especialmente camaradas que son responsables de dirigir el trabajo, no deben manejar asuntos sólo basado en suposiciones y llegando a conclusiones rapidamente, aún mas importante, nunca debemos pensar que estudios e investigaciones son trabajo insignificante que se puede dispensar; sino debemos elevar a los estudios e investigaciones a un nivel alto de adherir a la línea de masas y promover la tradición excelente del Partido de integrarse intimamente con las masas. Los hechos pueban que si miembros y cuadros del Partido simplemente flota en la superficie en vez de sumergirse en la realidad, llevan acabo estudios e investigaciones y no consultan con las masas cuando surgen asuntos, nos caeremos en una dirección subjetivista en nuestro trabajo. Para cambiar

esta situación, no nos debemos avergonzar al hacer preguntas y aprender de las personas; al contrario, debemos llegar a ser alumnos dispuestos de las masas y submergiendonos entre ellos, llevar acabo estudios e investigaciones completas y agarrar cuidadosamente los modelos ejemplares. Sólo de esta manera podremos obtener el derecho de hablar del trabajo revolucionario y poner en práctica la línea y las pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao correctamente, consistentemente y completamente para llevar acabo las tareas que nos ha dado el Partido.

Para ser los alumnos dispuestos de las masas, debemos participar frecuentemente en la labor colectiva de producción como trabajadores comunes. El Presidente Mao nos enseña: "Es necesario mantener un sistema de participación de cuadros en la labor colectiva de producción. Los cuadros de nuestro Partido y estado son trabajadores comunes y no dueños aplastando al pueblo. Al tomar parte en la labor colectiva de producción, los cuadros mantienen enlaces íntimos, extensivos y constantes con el pueblo trabajador. Esto es una medida mayor de la importancia fundamental para un sistema socialista; ayuda sobreponernos a la burocracia y para prevenir el revisionismo y el dogmatismo" (Revista de Pekín, No. 42, 18 de octubre del 1968, p. 10). Esto es una medida básica para combatir y prevenir el revisionismo expuesto por el Presidente Mao despues de haber sintetizado la experiencia histórica de la dictadura del proletariado internacionalmente y en nuestro país. Nosotros, como comunistas, especialmente cuadros del Partido, deben participar activamente en la labor colectiva de producción como trabajadores comunes; sólo de esta manera podremos respirar el mismo aire y compartir la misma suerte con las masas, fortalecer nuestro pensamiento y sentimiento por el pueblo trabajador y mantener nuestro color verdadero como personas trabajadoras. En el curso de participar en la labor colectiva de producción, debemos tomar por maestros a las masas y humildemente aprender de ellos, constantemente aceptar sus críticas y supervisión, intensificar el remoldar nuestras perspectivas mundiales y fortalecer nuestra perspectiva de servir al pueblo de todo corazón. A la misma vez, debemos concretamente comprender las luchas de las masas por producción y sus intereses, experiencias y sentimientos, para poder dirigir aún mejor a las masas hacia adelante. Si nos divorciamos de la labor y de la realidad, no podemos pensar los mismos pensamientos y preocuparnos por las mismas cosas de las masas, ni podremos consultar con ellos cuando surgen asuntos; en vez de esto, todo tipo de ideas y estilo de trabajo anti-proletarias empesarán a crecer en nuestras mentes, y podremos caernos en lodo del revisionismo. En este aspecto hemos aprendido muchas lecciones de nuestra experiencia ante la Gran Revolución Cultural del Proletariado, que todo cuadro, joven o viejo, debe mantener firme en su mente. Así que, debemos participar en la labor colectiva de producción como una medida básica para adherir la línea de masas, para promover el estilo excelente de trabajo del Partido y mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas, para transformar nuestra perspectiva mundial completamente y para consolidar la dictadura del proletariado. ■





# ELEMENTOS AVANZADOS

A través de la historia, todos los representantes de las clases explotadoras, y los jefes del oportunismo "izquierdista" y derechista—desde Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi hasta Lin Piao—todos tienen la característica de separar lo subjetivo de lo objetivo, y el divorciar la teoría de la práctica. Procediendo de la naturaleza de las clases explotadoras, invariablemente niega la práctica revolucionaria y el papel glorioso de las masas, se oponen a la línea de masa y sabotean y suprimen los movimientos revolucionarios de masa. Estafadores como Lin Piao resucitaron la doctrina de Confucio y Mencio de la basura histórica, empujando la teoría de genios "nacidos con sabiduría", propagando frenéticamente la perspectiva idealista de la historia que "la clase dominante es sabia, las masas son estúpidas", presentándose como los "caballos angélicos volando por el cielo", "sabios" y "genios" con sabiduría y conciencia innata", mientras que calumniaban a las masas y los hacían aparentar ser "estúpidos, ignorantes", "muchedumbre" y "tontos", para crear una opinión pública contra-revolucio-

dente Mao. Es por eso que comunistas deben guiar a las masas a criticar severamente las tonterías empujadas por estafadores como Lin Piao y establecer firmemente e ideológicamente la perspectiva de que son las masas los verdaderos héroes. Mientras que debemos aprender sinceramente de las masas y ser sus estudiantes voluntariamente, debemos ser atrevidos al educarlos en el Pensamiento Mao Tsetung y guiarlos a avanzar triunfantemente con la línea revolucionaria del Presidente Mao.

## Para Consultar Con Las Masas Cuando Surgen Asuntos, Debemos Promover Un Estilo De Trabajo Democrático

El Presidente Mao nos enseña: "Comunistas deben tener un estilo de trabajo democrático, no un estilo de trabajo paternalístico". La causa revolucionaria es el trabajo de millones de las masas; sólo al permitir que todos pueden hablar y hacer ideas y sugerencias nuevas, podremos hacer un buen trabajo. Si no tenemos un estilo de trabajo democrático pero reemplazamos un estilo de trabajo paternalístico, sólo



Lenín dijo una vez, "el socialismo vivo y creativo es el trabajo de las masas." Sobre 3,500 marcharon el 15 de April en Raleigh, Carolina del Norte para protestar la decisión del gobernador Hunt de mantener a los 10 de Wilmington en la cárcel. Esto representó un paso concreto para empujar hacia adelante a un nivel mas alto al movimiento Afro-American.

naria para así restaurar el capitalismo. Después de que su disparate de que los héroes son los que hacen la historia fue expuesta y criticada severamente por todo el país, cambiaron su táctica y recurrieron a engaños nuevos así como la falsedad reaccionaria que dice que "son los héroes y los esclavos que juntos hacen la historia", cuando trataban en vano de usar la sofistería del dualismo para negar los principios fundamentales del Marxismo. A la misma vez que estafadores como Lin Piao empujaban la "teoría de genios" y la perspectiva idealista de la historia, también propagaban los disparates que decían que cualquier movimiento de masa es "natural y propio". Esto es simplemente una reproducción de la "teoría de espontaneidad" denunciado hace mucho tiempo por el Marxismo; no tiene absolutamente nada que ver con el principio histórico materialista que las masas son los que hacen la historia. Cualquier lucha de masas que no tiene el liderato correcto y no implementa la línea correcta no puede durar mucho tiempo ni tener algún resultado. Para que el proletariado pueda desempeñar su gloriosa misión histórica, debe tener el liderato del partido político proletario y la dirección de la línea correcta. Ningún movimiento revolucionario de masa puede ganar victorias al simplemente depender de las luchas espontáneas. El motivo siniestro de estos estafadores al empujar la "teoría de espontaneidad" es el de crear antagonismos entre el Partido y las masas, negando el liderato del Partido en el movimiento de masas y alejar la movimiento de masas de las líneas revolucionarias del Presi-

permitiendo que una persona diga y haga todo, no podremos hacer nada bien hecho. El practicar el estilo de trabajo democrático significa que debemos "consultar con camaradas cuando surgen asuntos, debemos permitir que estos asuntos se desarrollen plenamente y escuchar todo tipo de opiniones, hasta permitiendo que puntos opuestos sean desarrollados." Debemos permitir que todos puedan hablar, que digan todo lo que saben sin reservas, centralizando ideas para propagar sus beneficios y así usar el Marxismo-Leninismo-Pensamiento Mao Tsetung para unir nuestro conocimiento. Sólo de esta manera podremos desarrollar la iniciativa y creatividad revolucionaria de las masas y concentrar su sabiduría al punto máximo. Así que cada comunista debe desarrollar el estilo de trabajo democrático de escuchar humildemente y pacientemente a las opiniones de las masas y llevar a cabo con resolución los puntos siguientes:

Primero, cuando no estamos familiarizados con las circunstancias, nos falta la experiencia y cuando surgen dificultades, debemos escuchar humildemente a las opiniones humildemente. Algunos de nuestros camaradas pueden escuchar humildemente a las opiniones de las masas cuando no conocen las circunstancias, nos falta la experiencia y cuando el trabajo es difícil; pero, cuando llegan a conocer las circunstancias, adquieren más experiencia y cuando el trabajo se desarrolla bien, empieza a pensar que pueden ser arrogantes y no escucharán a las opiniones de las masas. Si este tipo de situación no se rec-

PUNTO DE VISTA OBRERA, octubre 1978, P. 9 tifica, pero continua, ni evitablemente llegará a acciones despotas y arbitrarias que suprimirán la democracia y promoverán el paternalismo. Esto es completamente alejado del carácter proletario del partido. Decimos que, el conocer las circunstancias y el tener experiencia es una condición buena para llevar a cabo nuestras tareas. Pero, después de todo el conocimiento personal y la experiencia práctica es limitada; comparada a la sabiduría y experiencia práctica de las masas, es no más que un grano flotando en el mar ancho. Esto es cierto aún más hoy cuando estamos en una lucha grande sin precedente en la historia humana y existen situaciones, problemas y contradicciones nuevas que no hemos visto hasta ahora y que nos confrontan uno tras uno demandando solución. Bajo estas condiciones, si no estudiamos bien y escuchamos humildemente a las opiniones de las masas, pero manejamos nuestros asuntos de acuerdo con la "mismas experiencias viejas", haremos el error de empiricismo. Así que hasta cuando tenemos experiencia y conocemos la situación y hasta cuando el trabajo va bien, debemos promover la democracia y escuchar humildemente a las opiniones de las masas. Sólo en esta manera podremos desarrollar las ricas experiencias políticas de las masas para aumentar nuestra capacidad revolucionaria, para que nuestro trabajo sea aún más sólido y más efectivo.

En segundo lugar, mientras debemos escuchar humildemente a las opiniones de la mayoría, debemos también escuchar humildemente a aquellos en la minoría. El Presidente Mao nos enseña: "el punto más fundamental es tener fé en la gran mayoría de los cuadros y de las masas". Nos es relativamente fácil escuchar humildemente a las opiniones de la mayoría. Bajo circunstancias ordinarias, las opiniones de las masas son casi siempre correctas o relativamente correctas porque reflejan y analizan los problemas de muchos ángulos distintos, así ayudándonos a entender la esencia del asunto y hacer una evaluación correcta de la cuestión. Pero, a la vez que debemos escuchar humildemente a las opiniones de la mayoría, debemos tener cuidado de escuchar humildemente a las opiniones de la minoría. En la práctica, muchas veces hemos visto una situación donde, al principio, la verdad no estaba en manos de la mayoría, pero, al contrario, con la minoría. Hasta el descubrimiento y entendimiento de algunos problemas son casi siempre emprendidos por un número pequeño de personas. La mayoría y la minoría son sólo un reflejo de cantidad, no puede reflejar la esencia del asunto. Para evaluar si una opinión es correcta, no podemos mirarlo simplemente en términos de la mayoría o la minoría; al contrario, el punto más básico es si vemos si la opinión corresponde al Marxismo-Leninismo-Pensamiento Mao Tsetung y los intereses de la gran mayoría del pueblo trabajador. Es por esto que debemos escuchar a las opiniones de la mayoría y a la vez ponerle atención a aquellos en la minoría, para concentrar todas las ideas correctas de las masas, para así regárselas a las masas y implementarlas con resolución.

En tercer lugar, mientras escuchamos humildemente a aquellas opiniones que están de acuerdo con nosotros, debemos también escuchar humildemente a las perspectivas opuestas. Porque el pueblo tiene posiciones de clases, experiencias sociales y niveles de entendimiento distintos, a veces tiene opiniones y perspectivas distintas alrededor del mismo asunto y la misma pregunta. Esto es completamente un fenómeno normal. Pero, a algunos de nuestros camaradas les gusta escuchar sólo las palabras agradables y complementarias y no les gustan aquellos que se oponen y son desagradables; cuando escuchan una opinión distinta a la suya, se enojan y hacen callar a la gente violentamente. Este tipo de comportamiento es exactamente el método arbitrario y despotante "sólo dejar que una persona tenga la palabra"; si se permite desarrollar, sólo puede sabotear el centralismo democrático del Partido, prevenir que las masas



## P. 8, PUNTO DE VISTA OBRERA, octubre 1978

aplasó completamente la trama del grupo anti-Partido de Lin Piao que trataba en bano de cambiar fundamentalmente la línea básica del Partido y las pólizas en todo el proceso histórico del socialismo, para derrotar la dictadura del proletariado y restaurar el capitalismo. Así pudo consolidar y fortalecer aún más a la dictadura del proletariado y demostrar completamente el poder grande de las masas para cambiar el mundo. La experiencia histórica del Partido prueba que el promover la tradición buena del Partido de mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas y de consultar persistentemente con ellos cuando surgen asuntos, es una garantía importante de que nuestro Partido llegará a la victoria y la desarrollará aún más.

La razón por la cual nuestro Partido le pone mucha atención a mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas y persiste en consultar con ellos cuando surgen asuntos es porque nuestro Partido es un partido político del proletariado que toma el Marxismo-Leninismo-Pensamiento Mao Tsetung como la base teórica que guía nuestro pensamiento, y firmemente reconoce que las masas son las creadoras de la historia. El Marxismo mantiene que las masas del pueblo son las dueñas de los tres movimientos grandes revolucionarios y creadores de las riquezas materiales y espirituales de la sociedad; son la fuerza decisiva que empuja a la historia hacia adelante. Sin las luchas y la práctica de las masas, no hubiera la historia de la raza humana. Hace cien años, los maestros proletarios revolucionarios, Marx y Engels señalaron claramente: "El movimiento histórico es el trabajo de las masas" ("La Santa Familia") Lenin escribió: "el socialismo vivo y creativo es el producto de las propias masas". ("Asamblea del Comité Central Ejecutivo Ruso: Respuesta a la Pregunta de los Revolucionarios Socialistas Izquierdistas", *Textos Escogidos de Lenin*). El Presidente Mao también indicó: "las masas son los heroes" ("Prológo y Posdata a 'Agrimensura Rural'", *TE*), y "El pueblo y sólo el pueblo, son la fuerza motriz de la historia mundial". ("Acerca del Gobierno de Coalición", *TE*). Todas estas conclusiones brillantes explican claramente y penetrantemente el papel glorioso de las masas de crear historia. Procediendo de la perspectiva histórica materialista que afirma que los esclavos son los creadores de la historia, el Partido político proletario cree firmemente bajo toda circunstancia que son realmente las masas como la fuente del pensamiento revolucionario y teoría revolucionaria. Es por esto que en todo nuestro trabajo, el Partido cree con resolución en las masas, confía en ellos, y respeta su creatividad, mantiene enlaces íntimos con las anchas masas del pueblo y nunca por un momento se aleja de ellos.

Otra razón por cual nuestro Partido le da mucha importancia a mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas y persiste en consultar con ellos cuando surgen asuntos, es porque el forjar enlaces íntimos con las masas y adherirse a la línea de masas en todo nuestro trabajo es una expresión concreta de la naturaleza de clase del Partido político proletario; también es necesario para que el Partido pueda dirigir al proletariado y el pueblo trabajador en las luchas revolucionarias. Nuestro Partido—el partido político del proletariado—no sólo trabaja por los intereses de las anchas masas del pueblo, es el representante centralizado de los intereses y la voluntad del proletariado, soportando en nuestros hombros la gran misión histórica de emancipar a toda la raza humana. Los intereses del Partido son completamente idénticos con los intereses básicos de las masas. Los intereses del proletariado y los intereses de las masas del pueblo son los intereses del Partido. Así que en todo el trabajo del Partido, debemos movilizar a las masas y confiar en ellos íntimamente, recogiendo y resumiendo sus puntos de vista, entonces regresándose a las masas y persistir en ellos; y así para atrás y para adelante en sucesión, para así formular líneas, pólizas y tácticas correctas al dirigir a las masa en la lucha para implementar las líneas del Partido. Precisamente por esto, nuestro Partido es a las masas del pueblo como la sangre es a la carne, así como "el pez no puede dejar el agua y el melón no puede dejar el campo". El Partido necesita el apoyo completo de las masas, mientras que



Un comité revolucionario en la compañía hierro y acero de Pekín, compuesta de cuadros del partido, obreros y técnicos. El Comité revolucionario fue establecido en cada fábrica, educado por las masas durante y después de la Revolución Cultural. Aquí es donde el partido mantiene un enlace cerca de las masas a un nivel de comunidad rural.

las masas necesitan el liderato correcto del Partido. La fuente de la fuerza del Partido son los enlaces íntimos entre el Partido y las masas; el aceptar el liderato correcto del Partido es la garantía básica de las masas para realizar la emancipación completa. Si el Partido se aparta del apoyo completo del pueblo, no puede lograr nada; si las masas se alejan del liderato correcto del Partido, no se pueden organizar para destruir un enemigo poderoso. Así que para que el Partido político proletario pueda lograr su gran misión histórica de emancipar toda la raza humana, debe mantener enlaces íntimos con las anchas masas del pueblo y, bajo la actitud correcta y métodos de liderato, puede unirlos alrededor del Partido. Sólo de esta manera puede el Partido tener una fuerza poderosa e invencible.

La tercera razón por la cual nuestro Partido le da mucha importancia a mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas y persiste en consultar con ellos cuando surgen asuntos, es porque: el forjar enlaces íntimos con las masas y usando la línea de masas en todo nuestro trabajo es una garantía importante de que la línea y pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao serán aplicadas correctamente, consistentemente y completamente. El punto más fundamental al ejercer el liderato correcto del Partido es el aplicar correctamente, consistentemente y completamente la línea y pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao. La línea y pólizas del Presidente Mao son el producto de la integración de la verdad universal del Marxismo-Leninismo con la práctica concreta de la revolución china, y el síntesis de la experiencia adquirida por los millones de masas revolucionarias en la práctica de las tres grandes luchas revolucionarias. Representan, en forma concentrada, a los intereses básicos del proletariado y las anchas masas del pueblo, expresando sus esperanzas y demandas. El aplicar correctamente, consistentemente y completamente la línea y las pólizas del Presidente Mao hará posible que el Partido entero, el ejército entero y el país entero a unirse a base del Marxismo-Leninismo-Pensamiento Mao Tsetung, así desenlazando la iniciativa y creatividad revolucionaria de las anchas masas ambos aden-

tro y afuera del Partido para hacer todo lo posible de consolidar la dictadura proletaria y construir el socialismo. Pero, para aplicar correctamente, consistentemente y completamente la línea y las pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao, debemos adoptar el método de buscar la verdad de los hechos y usando la línea de masas. El Presidente Mao señaló: "la tarea, póliza y estilo correcto de trabajar casi siempre conforman con las demandas de las masas en un tiempo y lugar definido y casi siempre fortalece los enlaces con las masas, y la tarea, póliza y estilo incorrecto casi siempre va en contra de las demandas de las masas en un tiempo y lugar definido y casi siempre no aleja de las masas" ("Acerca del Gobierno de Coalición", *TE*). Es por esto que sólo al mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas y consultar con ellos cuando surgen asuntos, podremos tener un sentido profundo de los deseos de las masas, y un entendimiento profundo del espíritu y substancia de la línea y las pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao, y además la base para formular estas pólizas y el significado de aplicarlas y así, conscientemente, aplicar la línea y las pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao. Al contrario, si no llevamos acabo la tradición buena de mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas y no practicamos la línea de masas al trabajar, no podremos entender ni la realidad objetiva ni las demandas de las masas en un tiempo o lugar definido, así cayendo al subjetivismo y consciente o no implementar una línea o pólizas incorrectas. Así que, si mantenemos o no los enlaces íntimos con las masas no es simplemente una cuestión de estilo de trabajo, pero una pregunta que concierne el principio fundamental de que si apoyamos con resolución la teoría dialéctica materialista, y la cuestión primordial de que sí podemos aplicar correctamente, consistentemente y completamente la línea y las pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao. Cada comunista debe estar entre las masas, aprender humildemente de ellos y consultar con ellos cuando surgen asuntos. Sólo de esta manera podremos llevar acabo conscientemente la aplicación de la línea y la pólizas revolucionarias del Presidente Mao.



## Luche Por el Partido de Carácter Proletariado

# Los Comunistas Deben Ser Los Elementos Avanzados del Proletariado



Esto fue el Soviet de Petrograd en el cual 20,000 obreros fueron electo por cuatro años. El Soviet fue va formación política que surgió durante la revolución de 1905 en Rusia. Aquí fue donde las masas de trabajadores y campesinos padieron supervisar el liderato del partido y el partido puda influenciar y dirigir las masas, donde la democracia podia ser ejercida de lleno y más consistentemente. Es en este sentido que Lenin dijo que la democracia burguesa llevo a ser historicamente inaplicable.

La Constitución del Partido estipula que sus miembros deben "consultar con las masas cuando surgen asuntos". Este requisito indica claramente la actitud básica que debe tener cada comunista al tratar con las masas, así incorporando plenamente las tradiciones buenas de nuestro Partido de confiar en las masas, tener fé en ellas y respetar su iniciativa y

pueblo chino, un estilo de trabajo que envuelve en lo esencial el integrar la teoría con la práctica, forjar enlaces íntimos con las masas y practicar la auto-crítica" ("Acerca del Gobierno de Coalición, *Textos Escogidos*). El mantener enlaces íntimos con las masas es uno de los tres estilos grandes de trabajo iniciado y fomentado por el gran líder, el Presidente Mao, y uno

cionarias de Chen Tu-hsui, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi y Lin Piao que eran calumnios hacia el pueblo y constantemente criticaba y corregia las varias tendencias adentro del Partido de estar divorciado del pueblo. El Presidente Mao nos enseña también repetidamente que la relación entre el Partido y las masas es como el del pez con el agua—a ningún tiempo puede un comunista alejarse de las masas. Durante la Gran Revolución Cultural del Proletariado, el Presidente Mao nos volvió a señalar: "El confiar directamente en las anchas masas revolucionarias es una medida del Partido Comunista." "La medida más básica al reformar las instituciones del gobierno es el mantener enlaces con las masas". Por más de medio siglo, nuestro Partido ha mantenido enlaces íntimos a todo tiempo con las anchas masas, estableciendo en el curso de la larga lucha revolucionaria la tradición excelente de forjar enlaces íntimos con las masas; respiramos el mismo aire; compartimos la misma suerte, y confiamos en el poder de las masas para sobreponernos a las dificultades, ganar la victoria completa en la nueva revolución democrática y una gran victoria en la revolución y construcción socialista. Durante la Gran Revolución Cultural del Proletariado, el Presidente Mao movilizó a las masas en la manera más ancha y usando las "cuatro armas grandes" (hablando libremente, ostentar las opiniones completamente, teniendo grandes debates y escribiendo cartelones), desenlazando una tormenta revolucionaria para destruir completamente el cuartel burgués dirigido por Liu Shao-chi. Después de nuevo

### Capitulo 4 : Comunistas Deben Consultar Con las Masas Cuando Surgen Asuntos

creatividad. El consultar con las masas cuando surgen asuntos y mantener enlaces íntimos con las gran masas del pueblo es una expresión concreta de la línea de masas del Partido, y una garantía básica de que nuestro Partido le dará liderato a la revolución y la construcción hasta la victoria. Cada comunista debe tener un entendimiento profundo de esta estipulación, practicarla con diligencia, y constatemente fortalecer los enlaces íntimos entre el Partido y el pueblo para asegurarse que la línea revolucionaria del Presidente Mao y sus pólizas sean implementadas consistentemente y completamente.

#### Mantener Enlaces Intimos con las Masas Ha Sido Siempre la Tradición Buena de Nuestro Partido

El presidente Mao nos enseña que: "Armados con la teoría Marxista-Leninista, el Partido Comunista de China ha traído un estilo nuevo de trabajo al

de los cinco requisitos que mandó a los herederos de la causa revolucionaria del proletariado; es un aspecto importante de la construcción ideológica del Partido y uno de los razgos que distingue a nuestro Partido de cualquier otro partido político. Hace más de treinta años, el Presidente Mao educó a todos los camaradas en el Partido al alzar esta pregunta al nivel de una piedra de toque para distinguir entre los Marxistas genuinos y falsos.

Nos señala: "si es una Marxista falso o verdadero, sólo necesitamos saber como se mantiene en relación a las masas anchas de trabajadores y campesinos, y entonces lo conoceremos por lo que realmente es. Este es el único criterio, no hay otro" ("La Orientación al Movimiento Juvenil" *TE*). En cada período histórico de la revolución, el Presidente Mao repitió con énfasis la importancia de la línea de masas para criticar asperamente y refutar las perspectivas reac-



# Trabajadoras Doméstica de la Ciudad de N.Y. Organizandose La historia de Marie: Nunca Muy Cansada Para Luchar Por Una Union

NUEVA YORK—"Miren mis ojos," indicó Marie. "He trabajado duro durante toda mi vida, pero nunca he tenido ojeras como éstas. Estoy tan cansada que no puedo descansar. Aún cuando me acuesto de noche tengo que mantener un oído atento en caso de que mi cliente me llame. Ella es ciega. A veces ella se levanta a las cuatro de la mañana y me llama para vestirla y ayudarla con su silla de ruedas. Dios mío, estoy en una guerra de nervios. Pero no es su culpa. Ella no puede evitar ser anciana y enferma a la vez. Son las gente de la calle 16 en el este de

programa de trabajo doméstico de la ciudad.

La señora que ella cuida es un cliente del Medicaid de la ciudad. Ciega y con una pierna amputada, ella vive sola en un proyecto de la ciudad. Marie vive con ella para darle cuidado personal a su paciente. También se espera que haga todo en la casa incluyendo limpieza, cocinar, comprar y el el lavadero. Por todo esto a Marie sólo le pagan \$2.75 la hora. Sólo le pagan por 12 horas cada día, aunque ella está de servicio las 24 horas del día. Ella trabaja siete días a la semana. Esta es

se enfrentaban con un desalajo. En lo último, algunas de ellas fueron forzadas a ir para atrás a la ciudad y aplicar al bienestar público. Esto es completamente trabajo forzado a salarios de esclavos.

Mientras que discrimina contra las mujeres que reciben bienestar público. También forzan a los trabajadores fuera de las uniones.

Así las 20,000 trabajadoras domésticas por todo Nueva York se enfrentan con una situación donde la ciudad en cortar cuidado de salud, han estructurado programas cuales perpetúan las clases de condiciones de talleres explotadores que muchas mujeres trabajadoras han peleado y se han deshecho de hace tiempo. Y todavía el alcalde Koch de N.Y.C. está tratando de cortar el programa de trabajos domésticos otros \$38.6 millones.

Marie se cansó de ser pagada pobremente y trabajándose hasta los huesos. Ella sabía que una de las diferencias grandes entre el trabajo de antes en el hospital y ahora era que antes ella pertenecía a la unión. Cuando alguien de la Organización de Mujeres Trabajadoras de Nueva York la llamó para decirle que iba a ver una reunión para trabajadoras domésticas como ella misma, ella decidió ahí mismo que ella tenía que ir.

## Trabajadoras Domésticas se Unionizan Para Vencer Muchos Obstáculos

Marie y otras trabajadoras domésticas como ella han estado echando palante para unirse a la unión. Ellas han ganado sus primeras victorias. La Corporación Comunal de Morrisania fue la primera a unionarse aunque después la agencia cerró y la unión fue rota. Las 300 caseras de la Corporación de Servicios Domésticos de bajo Manhattan ganaron unas elecciones el 23 de junio. La unión de la más grande de trabajadoras domésticas de la Local 1707 de DC 37 recientemente ganó una elección para representar a las 3,000 trabajadoras en Self-Help.

Hasta recientemente, estas trabajadoras domésticas no tenían ni el derecho a unionizarse. No hasta que la Ley de Trabajadoras Domésticas fue introducida por Sidney Posner, oficial del gobierno de la ciudad, y fue pasada en 1976 que las trabajadoras domésticas tenían el derecho a un trato colectivo. Desde que los jefes de la unión casi por fracasaron en asumirla, las trabajadoras tomaron la iniciativa en casi organizando campañas hasta la fecha.

Ellos han conquistado grandes desventajas para unionarse mientras que la inmensa mayoría de ellas están todavía sin unión. Desemejante a una factoría, donde los trabajadores se reúnen en un sitio, las trabajadoras domésticas están diseminadas en casar por toda los cinco condados de la ciudad de Nueva York. Ellas por lo general reciben las tareas por teléfono y reciben el sueldo por correo, así que ni tan siquiera llegan a ver a sus compañeras de trabajo.

## Buhonero Se Unen a la Burocracia Para Contener la Creciente Demanda Por Trabajos Unionizado A Sueldos de Union

La mayor parte de las trabajadoras domésticas están directamente empleadas por la administración de Recursos Humanos (HRA) del departamento de Servicios Sociales consolidado por fondos municipales, estatales y federales. Sin embargo algunas son empleadas por las llamadas "agencias vendedoras", que son consolidadas por HRA para manejar programas domésticos. Algunas agencias vendedoras son reembolsadas a \$7.90 por hora por la ciudad, mientras las trabajadoras continúan recibiendo sólo \$2.45 por hora. Un vendedor no lucrativo hizo sobre \$1 millón el año pasado. Grupos de la comunidad, la unión de trabajadores sociales y políticos han protestado y han ayudado a desenmascarar esta situación abominable de las trabajadoras domésticas. Bajos las descargas de ataques del público, la comisionada de HRA Blanche Bernstein, ya el blanco de una campaña por toda la ciudad por ser anti-negra, y anti-pobre, ha propuesto una esquema para vendorizar el programa completo bajo la apariencia de bajo costo y eficiencia.

Estas capas sólo llegan a ser un "juego de cargarle la responsabilidad a otro" cuando una campaña organizativa ha sido un éxito y la unión ha sido elegida por votación. Cuando una organizadora de la unión fue a una agencia vendedora, a ella le dijeron, que "nosotros sólo administramos los fondos asignados por la ciudad. Si quiere hablar de dinero, tiene que ir adonde ellos." Pero cuando ella se acercó a la ciudad, HRA tiró para arriba las manos y dijo nosotros no los empleamos a ellos. Ellos son empleados de las vendedoras. Tiene que comentarlos con ellos. Esta capa adicional de burocracia sólo nubla las relaciones entre la ciudad y las trabajadoras domésticas para negarles trabajos unionizados y a pagos de unión. Y encima de todo esto, Marie y muchas de sus hermanas que tomaron la delantera en organizar sus sitios de trabajo han sido hostigadas y algunas han sido despedidas.

## Exitosa Campaña de Unión Señala Camino de Elevar Nivel de Vivienda de Trabajadoras Domésticas y Adelantar Más la Unidad de la Clase

Con estos primeros pocos triunfos, las campañas organizativas de trabajadoras domésticas están en aumento. La organización de las Mujeres Trabajadoras de Nueva York, una organización luchando por temas de mujeres pobres y trabajadoras han ayudado a extender la voz en su reunión de trabajadoras domésticas el 2 de agosto.

Tiene un comité haciendo trabajo actual, organizando trabajadoras domésticas. Muchas uniones, tales como el Distrito 1199, Local 1707 del distrito concilio 37 de la Federación Americana de Empleados del Condado Estatal y Municipal (AFSCME), Local 32B-32J

Vea pagina 11



Trabajadora domestica deja mostrar su punto en la demonstracion y conferencia de prensa frente a City Hall.

Manhattan. Nos sacan el jugo. Tenemos que hacer algo sobre todo esto. Necesitamos unionarnos."

Por primera vez en su vida, Marie, afro-americana, fue a una demostración, y por primera vez habló en público. Esto fue en la reunión de las trabajadoras domésticas y en una conferencia de prensa organizada por la Organización de Mujeres Trabajadoras de Nueva York en agosto 2 en el Ayuntamiento. No se detuvo en coger el micrófono para relatar su historia y exhortar o solicitar con instancia a todas las trabajadoras domésticas para que se unan a luchar por una unión.

Marie es una trabajadora de cuidados de enfermos en el hogar en la ciudad de Nueva York. Ella trabajaba como ayudante de enfermera en un hospital voluntario donde ella pertenecía a la unión 1199 y se ganaba sobre \$4.75 la hora con todos los beneficios. Pero después como parte del plan de la administración de Carter de regionalizar los hospitales (por ejemplo, eliminando 100,000 camas y \$2 billones al año) ella junta con cientos de otros trabajadores de hospitales fueron despedidos. Sin ningún otro entrenamiento que ayudante de enfermera se vió forzada a coger este trabajo a mitad de sueldo trabajando para el

la respuesta de la ciudad a "bajo costo" del cuidado de salud para los ancianos y los incapacitados.

No es ninguna maravilla que Marie se encuentre agotada. Ella es solamente una de las millares de mujeres pobres, fuertes trabajadoras, negras y latinas, muchas de ellas solteras con una familia que criar. Han sido forzadas a trabajar en los trabajos menos remunerados, menos estables en los talleres y arrabales.

## Trabajo Doméstico Retornan Otras Talleres Explotadores Mientras El Cuido de Salud Es Cortado

Como Marie trabaja siete días a la semana, ella apenas puede ver a sus niños. Cuando ella escoje un día libre para ir a ver a sus niños o a atender sus tareas tiene que buscar a alguien que escoja su sitio.

Primeramente con la miseria de dinero que ella gana y la desesperación de no poder pagar sus cuentas y poder darle comida y ropa a sus niños. Otras trabajadoras domésticas que ella conocía que sólo trabajaban parte del tiempo hacen hasta menos de \$1,800 o \$1,900 al año. Si eso no fuera malo algunas veces el sueldo les venía tarde o no venía. Algunas trabajadoras domésticas no podían pagar sus rentas y



# Camp David

de página 1

papel de la Organización Palestina de Liberación. El imperialismo estadounidense aparece ser todas palabras dulces y rosas.

Pero ahora la charada se ha terminado.

El acuerdo de Camp David una vez más expone la traición viciosa del imperialismo yanqui. En vez de reconocer a la OPL, el presidente Carter y sus perros falderos, el asesino Menachem Begin de Israel y el traidor Sadat de Egipto eliminó a la OPL por completo. En vez de reconocer los "derechos nacionales palestinos," el acuerdo de Camp David indefinidamente continúa la ocupación brutal armada del West Bank por los sionistas. En vez de promover la "Unidad Árabe," los E.U. tuvo éxito en dividir a Egipto y romper la unidad de los países árabes contra el imperialismo y el sionismo.

No puede haber ilusiones sobre el papel vicioso y totalmente reaccionario del imperialismo yanqui en el Medio Oriente. Para todas las palabras insinceras y hablurria barata sobre los "derechos nacionales palestinos," los acuerdos de Camp David desenmascaran otra vez el rostro feo del imperialismo yanqui, sus trucos, mentiras y amenazas, y su fin; para aplastar la OPL, dividir la unidad árabe, armar a los sionistas hasta los dientes y conspirar contento con los social imperialistas soviéticos sobre el saqueo del Medio Oriente de su petróleo por cualquier medios imaginables. El imperialismo yanqui sólo puede ser confiado a usar tácticas traidoras, y degolladoras para engañar a los pueblos del mundo.

Punto por punto, el acuerdo de Camp David documenta la submisión de Sadat a los E.U., está pidiendo perdón de los imperialistas de los E.U.

\*Egipto va a obtener el desierto Sinaí que perdieron en la guerra de 1967, pero Israel va a establecer zonas de seguridad de clave para sus fuerzas militares. En realidad, ahora los E.U. van a construir dos nuevos campos de aviación en el desierto Negev para ~~reemplazar~~ los dos campos de aviación que Israel rendirá en el Sinaí. En introducir tropas yanqui directamente en el Medio Oriente, esto aumenta significativamente el peligro de guerra mundial entre las dos superpotencias.

\*Como un desaire de todos los palestinos, Sadat acordó en un período de transición de 5 años para la "autonomía" del West Bank y el Gaza Strip. En realidad, Begin ya ha vanagloriado al Knesset (el parlamento israelí) que Israel intenta mantener su presencia militar de mano de hierro en el West Bank y el Gaza Strip "indefinidamente." Los oficiales estadounidenses confirmaron que los 11,000 soldados israelitas "puedan" ser cortados a 6,000, pero los acuerdos de Camp David no ponen restricciones sobre esto. Esto viene a hacer prometiendo autonomía para el pueblo palestino con una pistola sionista apuntado entre medio de los ojos.

\*Absolutamente nada es dicho sobre la ocupación israelí en el Golan Heights de Siria, o sobre Jerusalem, o el entremetimiento imperialista de Israel en el Líbano.

\*Este acuerdo astutamente confunde la cuestión entera de los establecimientos israelí en Palestina. ¡Los E.U. y Begin han anunciado que la "moratoria" en los nuevos establecimientos pueden ser tan cortos como 3 meses!

## Los Revisionistas del CP(ML)/ IWK/ATM Tienen Ilusiones del Imperialismo de E.U.

Y como cucarachas gateando salieron de sus hoyos, oportunistas y revisionistas están todos lanzándose afuera segados por las ilusiones del papel reaccionario de los E.U. en el Medio Oriente. Por ejemplo, el Partido Comunista (ML), I Wor Kuen, y el Movimiento del 29 de Agosto han tomado toda la cuestión alreves apareándose con el imperialismo norteamericano y el sionismo. El pasado noviembre, cuando Sadat primero comenzó su capitulación al imperialismo, el CP(ML) no podía encontrar las palabras suficientes para ensalsar a Sadat por solicitar al imperialismo norteamericano para que reemplazara al social imperialismo soviético en el nombre de tomar la "iniciativa" de la mano de la unión soviética. Y ahora, el CP(ML) formalmente la Liga de Octubre y la IWK/ATM ahora se llaman Liga por Lucha Revolucionaria (LRS) resbalando y deslizándose, no han hecho ninguna alusión de como un superpoder ha reemplazado al otro en Egipto. Ellos encuentran un puesto caliente en su corazón por el acuerdo en el Sinaí. Ellos chirrean: "algunos resultados positivos para la lucha de los pueblos árabes y palestinos surgió de las reuniones en Camp David. Notablemente, Israel fue forzado a abandonar su ocupación de la península egipcia del Sinaí." Sí, "notablemente" Egipto obtiene el Sinaí. ¿Pero qué hay en cuanto a Palestina? ¿Y la unidad de los países árabes? Es como después de testificar un robo, usted felicita a la víctima y le dice, "¡usted es tan dichoso, el asaltante devolvió su cartera vacía!" Begin le devolvió el Sinaí a Egipto, no por ninguna generosidad, sino precisamente, para separar a Egipto de los pueblos árabes, para concluir un tratado de paz separado. Esto no es un resultado "positivo," como dicen estos revisionistas, sino una victoria para los imperialistas norteamericanos.

Estos revisionistas han tenido la molestia de distinguirse en la teoría del tercer mundo del Presidente Mao. ¿Pero dónde está el papel del tercer mundo en la reunión cumbre de Camp David ahora? Para ellos hay solamente "dos mundos," el imperialismo y el social imperialismo soviético que son los 2 superpoderes los que hacen la historia. Ellos creen que la única forma de parar la creciente influencia de la unión soviética es reemplazando a esta con la de los imperialistas de E.U. expuesto están los E.U. entre los pueblos árabes, como es el profundo sentimiento entre los pueblos Jordanos y Arabia Sauditas por la unidad árabe y la liberación palestina.

Esta miserable posición reaccionaria sirve para cubrir al imperialismo norteamericano y desacreditar el papel del tercer mundo y los pueblos de todo el mundo. En los ojos del CP (ML/IWK/ATM, solamente los superpoderes hacen la historia y no las masas. Esto es una bofetada en la cara para los pueblos tercermundistas del Medio Oriente, los cuales han heroica y existosamente peleado 4 guerras en las últimas tres décadas con los sionistas y sus protectores imperialistas, los cuales continúan siendo parte de la fuerza principal contra los dos superpoderes.

Y otro vocero revisionista, después de la traición, dijo que la forma principal de tratar con esta situación es que los países árabes deben "negociar pacientemente." Pero esto significa en efecto, "negociar pacientemente" una capitulación al imperialismo norteamericano. Esta perspectiva en ninguna manera apoya la tesis del tercer mundo, la cual reemplaza a los países árabes como una parte de la fuerza principal contra el imperialismo. La perspectiva revisionista de "negociar pacientemente" capitula al imperialismo norteamericano a la expensas del tercer mundo.

Pero para los pueblos árabes, dado el rechazo al acuerdo por Jordania y Arabia Saudita, el papel del imperialismo norteamericano esta crecientemente siendo expuesto. Por ejemplo, tan secreta fueron las maniobras detras de la escena en el Camp David, y tan asustados estuvieron ellos de que Jordania y la Arabia Saudita intervinieran en su trama, que ellos pasaron por alto estos dos países. Por otra parte Jordania y Arabia Saudita mantienen fuerte enlace militar, financiero y economico con los E.U. El Presidente Carter envió personalmente al secretario de estado, Vance en una misión estratégica para ver los brazos fuerte de Hussein en Jordania y Khalid de Arabia Saudita para que respaldarán los acuerdos del Camp David, usando chantaje, amenazas y sobornos lucrativos para dividir estos países del pueblo árabe. Enorme presión política y económica ejercida en Jordania y Arabia Saudita por los E.U., pero ambos países reusaron dar respaldo abierto a los acuerdos, lo cual que efectivamente calló a Sadat de todo el mundo árabe. Esto muestra cuan

Bajo la inmensa presión de los E.U. ningún país árabe abiertamente endosó los acuerdos. Aunque Carter, Begin, y Sadat emprendieron para

callar a la OPL, ellos son los que se encuentran acallados. Además, frente a esta amenaza imperialista los países árabes están cerrando los rangos y con espíritu renovados y determinación, llamando por la destrucción del sionismo. Tan aislado están E.U., Egipto e Israel que el más nuevo amplio frente unido desarrollado en el Medio Oriente se manifestó en la confrontación y constancia árabe en la cumbre. El Frente Constancia, en la conferencia cumbre asistido por la OPL, Siria, Libia, Algeria, y Yemen del Sur, prometieron romper todas relaciones diplomáticas y económicas con Egipto y llamaron a todas otras naciones en agruparse con ellos.

Y en Egipto, habían señales de resistencia en aumento. Hasta el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, un amigo íntimo de Sadat, renunció durante las negociaciones de Camp David. Esto marca la cuarta vez en unos pocos de meses que un Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Egipto ha abandonado un barco que se está hundiendo y los últimos tres sucesores de Kamel todos han renunciaron en protesta, el pasado noviembre sobre insinuaciones iniciales traicioneras a Begin, rehusando presidir sobre el desmembramiento de la unidad árabe y vendiendo al pueblo palestino. Hasta el *Washington Post* ha admitido que "Oficialmente," la reacción en Egipto fue optimista. Privadamente, muchos oficiales gubernamentales fueron aturridos... no hay júbilo, ningún baile en las calles... La reacción del hombre en la calle aquí (Egipto) a Camp David es tan pesimista que casi no existe."

Con los palestinos luchando con determinación renovada, con las naciones árabes cerrando filas en su lucha con el sionismo y el imperialismo, y con el pueblo egipcio crecientemente amargos sobre Sadat que escupe en las tumbas de los soldados egipcios que murieron heroicamente luchando contra Israel, las fuerzas de liberación se están endureciendo y preparándose para el próximo período de lucha. ¡Los acuerdos de Camp David, un retraso temporario, servirá para exponer más al imperialismo yanqui y fortalecer más las fuerzas opuestas al sionismo y por la liberación completa de Palestina!

¡Viva la guerra popular  
Viva la OPL  
Palestina ganará!





# NICARAGUA

de pagina 1

dado golpes contra la odiada Guardia Nacional, destruyendo un número de puestos fronterizos y cientos de tropas somozistas. Además, los Sandinistas mataron al jefe de operaciones de la Guardia Nacional, el general de brigada, José Ivan Alegrett y un número de mercenarios extranjeros incluyendo uno de los E.U., Mike el Mercenario, (los E.U. han permitido al régimen de Somoza a reclutar ex-marinos en los E.U. para pelear contra los Sandinistas, esto es solamente una de las maniobras que los imperialistas de E.U. están atentando para acordar el tambaleante régimen).

Pero la cosa más importante es que Nicaragua esta ahora en una situación revolucionaria abierta, donde las masas del pueblo están en la ofensiva contra Somoza y su patrocinador, los imperialistas de E.U. No solamente esta su ofensiva militar en marcha, pero al mismo tiempo una continua huelga general, la cual practicamente a paralizado toda la economía del país. Esta huelga general no solamente incluyó a los obreros y campesinos, pero también otras clases y estratos incluyendo a la pequeña burguesía y la burguesía nacional—todo están trabajando para derrocar a Somoza del poder.

## Lucha de Masa Revolucionaria Se Distingue a los E.U.

Hoy Nicaragua esta en el medio de un levantamiento revolucionario por el pueblo. Como los revolucionarios en los E.U. miran correctamente a la situación en Nicaragua y relatan ésta en hacer revolución en los E.U.

Levantamientos revolucionarios en los países del tercer mundo como Nicaragua, frecuentemente toman forma en lucha de arma. Esto es porque la forma de gobierno en estos países del tercer mundo están directamente abiertos al garrote o represión de arma, y cualquier movimiento de oposición es combatido con represión armada, hasta las huelgas económicas y de ese modo rápidamente tan comienzo a un amplio movimiento político contra el gobierno, dirigido al gobierno imperialistas extranjeros. De ese modo en Nicaragua distinto a la elevada forma flexible y desarrollada de la democracia burguesa, la cual excusa la actual dictadura armada de la burguesía en los E.U., Somoza gobierna solamente siempre que tenga la Guardia Nacional detrás de él, y el pueblo no pueda derrotarlo militarmente. Porque la mayor forma de gobierno en países del tercer mundo es represión armada abierta a través de las dictaduras militares, etc., y no a través de reformas o las apariencias de reformas, la mayor forma de lucha es lucha armada y el pueblo bien claramente ve la necesidad de esto. Por eso la formación de ejércitos del pueblo, como el Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional para llevar a cabo la lucha.

En sociedades agrarias feudales como en Europa en la Edad Media o los tiempos antiguos los levantamientos del pueblo (el período de flujo) eran

pocos y muy escasos, separados por décadas o hasta cientos de años por la base económica agraria. Sin una organización desarrollada de la clase obrera, ascensos revolucionarios son difíciles de mantener. De este modo hubieron grandes movimientos revolucionarios masivos separados por décadas o cientos de años—grandes luchas, grandes derrotas, supresión y estancamiento por largos períodos de tiempo. Revoluciones y contra revoluciones vienen en pasos agigantados separados por largos períodos.

En avanzadas sociedades capitalistas como los E.U., la lucha económica es una constante ocurrencia de día-a-día. Huelgas esparcidas y paros son normal. Esto es porque el proletariado es la única clase capaz de sostener una organización estable (los sindicatos) para luchar en mantener su subsistencia. Pero estas huelgas esparcidas no necesariamente significa que hay un flujo político. Por ejemplo, en la década del 60 ocurrieron más huelgas que en la década de los 70's. Esto no significa que había un flujo político en los sindicatos para los 60's.

Pero gradualmente, a través de los flujos y reflujos, ayudado por comunistas el movimiento obrero viene a ser más y más político. Es la tarea de comunistas de dirigir este movimiento en movimiento conciente de clase para derrocar a la burguesía.

## La Guardia Nacional Armada y Entrenada por los E.U.

### Asesina al Pueblo Nicaragüense

En un frenesí convulsivo de salvajismo nunca visto en la historia de Nicaragua, el acorralado Somoza respondió a la masiva ofensiva revolucionaria con ilimitado asesino en masas por la Guardia Nacional. Una madre con su bebé fueron acibillados a metralla por las cobardes tropas de la Guardia Nacional en Estelí. Ejecuciones en las calles de hombres, mujeres y niños, especialmente la juventud, ocurrieron frecuentemente. Aviones de carga de E.U. armado con ametralladoras y cohetes a la ventura ametrallaban a todo lo que se movía en las ciudades llenas de gente. Pero a pesar que estaban armados con tanques y aviones, como también rifles M-16 suplidos por los E.U., contra los luchadores de liberación que estaban armados mayormente con rifles de caza y pistolas, la Guardia Nacional fue forzada a luchar por cada calle y cada casa como también cada barricada hecha por los Sandinistas y el pueblo para parar el avance de la Guardia Nacional. Y entre la Guardia Nacional misma, muchos soldados enfermos del fuego contra su mismo pueblo desertaron al dictador Somoza. En un pueblo, un miembro de la Guardia Nacional mostraba su ametralladora triunfantemente con sus camaradas del Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional.

## Los E.U. Tratando de Comprar Tiempo Para el Régimen de Somoza

Aquí en los E.U., los políticos para los imperialistas están tratando de "contener" la situación. Esto significa comprar tiempo para mantener al régimen somocista en el poder hasta que

Somoza mismo pueda aplastar la oposición del pueblo y al mismo tiempo liberalizar lo suficiente para apropiarse elementos vacilantes entre la oposición burguesa. Este entremetimiento es claramente para proteger sus sanguinarios intereses en Nicaragua y mantener a los soviéticos fuera de la América Latina.

A través de su alto desarrollado truco imperialista, Carter y la burguesía liberar en el congreso llora lágrimas de cocodrillo sobre el derrame de sangre en Nicaragua y lamentan sobre los "derechos humanos". Por otro lado, Carter mantiene el barco de guerra, Richmond K. Turner, con proyectiles explosivos en la costa de Nicaragua recordativo de los días de la diplomacia cañonera.

Pero dando el atento por los E.U. para enmascarar su imagen de superpoder, y porque la resistencia del tercer mundo y el pueblo de E.U. de directa y abierta intervención militar, el viejo dicho "manda los marinos" usado por Johnson contra la República Dominicana en el 1965 fue apenas una opción. En vez, los E.U. trataron infruc-

tuosamente obtener que la Organización de Estados Americanos "reconcilie" la guerra civil. Esto le permitiría a los E.U. ir y meterse en la situación de Nicaragua bajo cubierta. Y su apunte inmediato sería prevenir al Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional en derribar al régimen de Somoza y cojer el poder de estado.

## Nicaragua en Primera Fila de Lucha Anti-imperialista

Los eventos en Nicaragua demuestran que este país del tercer mundo es ahora la vanguardia de las luchas de liberación nacional contra el imperialismo yanqui en América Latina. Esto es un ejemplo concreto del por qué el tercer mundo es la fuerza principal contra el imperialismo hoy. Esto es solamente cuestión de tiempo para el pueblo nicaragüense, persistiendo en el trabajo de su gente ganará verdadera independencia y liberación, quizás como la primer nación en el continente de América Latina libre de viciosa dominación por el imperialismo yanqui y diferente a Cuba, de los socio-imperialistas soviéticos. ■

# APOYEMOS EL PUEBLO NICARAGUENSE CONTRA EL IMPERIALISMO NOTREAMERICANO

El 27 de agosto, la Asociación por los Derechos Humanos en Nicaragua de Nueva York y Nueva Jersey auspició una demostración a la Nación Unidas. La demostración atrajo a 400 partidarios del Frente Sandinista para la Liberación Nacional (FSLN) quienes conjuntamente con el apoyo de las masas nicaragüenses están conduciendo una guerra revolucionaria contra la dictadura de Anastasio Somoza deboyle repaldada por los Estados Unidos. El día siguiente un programa titulado "Nicaragua hoy" fue celebrado en la Sociedad Etica de Nueva York (N.Y. Ethical Society). El programa fue comite unido de centro-americanos. Un discurso fue pronunciado sobre la situación en Nicaragua, también se enseñó una diapositiva sobre los sucesos en Nicaragua.

La lucha del pueblo nicaragüense para ganar sus derechos democráticos y liberación del colonialismo norteamericano es uno que los puertorriqueños y otros latinos podemos relacionarnos ya que el imperialismo norteamericano oprime a los pueblos de América Latina y a los países del Caribe. La lucha de Nicaragua contra el colonialismo es una que toda la comunidad latina debes de tomar como el suyo propio ya que un golpe al imperialismo

es una victoria para el pueblo trabajador.

La lucha nicaragüense esta en la necesidad de dinero para comprar armas y otros abastecimientos. El FSLN esta claro de quien aceptará apoyo. En una reunión reciente una pregunta fue aceptarian ayuda de Cuba. El representante el cual apoya el FSLN dijo que el FSLN no habia nacido ayer y que mientras estén luchando contra el imperialismo norteamericano ellos no dejarían otro poder imperialista entrar en Nicaragua. En este instante el Frente Sandinista esta luchando con algunas armas mientras Somoza tiene armamento moderno abastecido por los Estados Unidos e Israel.

La Organización Punto de Vista Obrera (WVO) estará conduciendo una campaña de apoyo para ayudar al Frente Sandinista en la conducción de su lucha Somoza y el imperialismo norteamericano. Nosotros exhortamos a todos nuestros amigos a que hablen a sus amigos acerca de la lucha nicaragüense y obtengan donaciones de ellos de esa manera agilizaremos la victoria del pueblo nicaragüense.

ESTADOS UNIDOS FUERA DE  
NICARAGUA INMEDIAMENTE!

MUERTE AL REGIMEN SOMOCISTA!



# Obreros de Sbicca, En Campaña Por Unión, Paran Deportaciones Por La Migra

## Gran Acontecimientos en la Lucha Por los Derechos de los Obreros Indocumentados

LOS ANGELES, Ca.—Varios autobuses calientes, lleno con 150 obreros mejicanos indocumentados de la fábrica de zapato Sbicca en El Monte, California, lentamente se pararon en frente de la frontera. La Migra (el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización) recogió sus papeles juntos para el último paso aquí en la frontera entre los E.U. y México que los deportaría a todos ellos de Sbicca a México. Mientras esperaban por los autobuses, los obreros recordaron la pesadilla que había comenzado sólo unos pocos días atrás que había cambiado sus vidas tantos. Sólo unos pocos días después de la elección de la unión de Sbicca que sólo había perdido por unos 9 votos, La Migra fue llamada a la fábrica por el patrón en un esfuerzo para parar la campaña de la unión. El 17 de mayo de 1978, La Migra arrestó a 150 de ellos como criminales. Ellos pasaron los últimos pocos días en un campo de retención. Fue entonces que algunas palizas ocurrieron. Algunos abogados progresistas del Centro de Acción Laboral y Ley de Inmigración habían venido a hablarles y los hicieron entablar juicio contra el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización porque, los abogados habían explicado, que nadie les había informado de sus derechos a un abogado o a un juicio. Hasta la fecha nada ha salido de eso y ahora ellos estaban en la frontera. Desesperados y preocupados, ellos habían dejados vidas y hogares detrás. Deportaciones ocurren todos los días. Mujeres son arrestadas en el trabajo y forzadas a dejar sus niños en sus casas o en la escuela, nunca soñando que ese día serían arrestadas y deportadas, sin hasta decir adiós a sus niños. Los hombres son deportados con esposas embarazadas quedándose atrás y familias dejadas a que se mueran de hambre o a sustentarse. En la oscuridad de la noche, los niños velaban a sus padres ser arrastrados por La Migra. Algunos de ellos pensaban de sus familias en México quienes dependían tanto en la entrada regular de dinero que ellos habían mandado a causa de que la pobreza era mala en México. Sus pensamientos repulsivos y enfurecidos fueron interrumpidos. El agente de La Migra estaba diciendo algo—ellos estaban retornando—¡fueron parados por un mandato temporario y estaban retornando! El agente de La Migra estaba enfurecido ahora, y confundido también. Pero los obreros no lo podían creer, iban a retornar a recibir otra oportunidad para luchar a quedarse.

Por la primera vez en la historia, las deportaciones fueron paradas y desafiadas por 70 gente organizada en la frontera. La lucha de los obreros de Sbicca ha establecido un precedente entre todos los obreros mejicanos e indocumentados que por años han vivido bajo la sombra de La Migra. La opresión y la explotación brutal de obreros indocumentados a la merced de



A través de su lucha los obreros de Sbicca voltearon esta lucha común en la frontera de Mejiico y California y formaron un precedente para que los obreros indocumentados lucharan por sus derechos.

empleadores avaros que los amenazan con deportarlos a cualquier tiempo es bien conocido. Cuando Sbicca necesitaba labor barata ellos aconsejaban a los obreros mexicanos a que cogieran los trabajos, a veces trabajando tanto como 15 horas al día, y a veces no obteniendo ningún sobretiempo, desde que los encargados los tienen trabajando bajo dos números de aseguro social, evitando inspección por el Departamento de Labor. Sbicca vende los zapatos en tiendas caras y en tiendas de departamentos de lujo por \$30-\$50 el par mientras le pagan a los obreros \$2.65 la hora.

La Migra ha sido una máquina bien aceitada al dispuesto de los dueños de la fábrica, los campesinos monopolistas y otros que explotan y aterrorizan a obreros mexicanos, chicanos e inmigrantes. Ha deportado a miles antes y ha sido usada para aplastar muchas campañas de unión por obreros mexicanos.

Pero esta vez el exitoso uso de tácticas legales echó La Migra en caos. A causa de la buena organización y movilización de las masas de los obreros mexicanos y la comunidad y la buena exposición pública a otros como estudiantes por El Comité de Igualdad de Los Angeles, la lucha de Sbicca en las cortes ha sido exitosa. Después de retornar de la frontera, 65 obreros decidieron quedarse y luchar y ellos vinieron a ser los 65 de Sbicca. Con toda esta organización más los ojos del público velándolos, La Migra fue tan expuesta que ellos estaban paralizados y pararon su "negocio como siempre." El Comité de Igualdad usó cada paso del proceso legal y cada obstáculo impuesto por La Migra para movilizar, informar y educar al pueblo de la lucha de Sbicca. La Migra trató de parar a los obreros de Sbicca de salirse de la cárcel estableciendo fianza de \$2,000 cada uno pero toda las familias y apoyantes fueron movilizados para recoger fianza, hasta poniendo autos y objetos de valor como

seguridad.

Cuando La Migra trató de obtener evidencia de las audiencias para enseñar que los obreros no tienen residencia de los E.U., nadie les daba la información aunque los agentes los presionara. Fueron hasta forzados a ir a México para buscar evidencia.

Cualquiera que es arrestado por La Migra tiene el derecho a permanecer callado, puede demandar ver un abogado y tener un juicio de deportación. Pero muchos indocumentados no saben esto, y La Migra se prospera en el miedo e ignorancia de sus derechos. Cada día, La Migra invade fábricas, arresta a cualquiera que no pueda hablar mucho inglés y "parece extranjero," y pregunta cuestiones como ¿"eres mojado"? Muchos indocumentados no sabiendo sus derechos, sólo se rinden. Pero los obreros de Sbicca saben sus derechos, y se han quedados para luchar

### La Lucha por los Derechos de Obreros Indocumentados Estimulan Actividad Gremial

Haber ganado una victoria retrazando las deportaciones, los obreros de Sbicca han aumentado su campaña de unionarse. Han entablado cargos de prácticas laborales injustas contra los patrones. La Migra está siendo expuesta como la policía política de largo plazo y rompe-unión de los obreros mexicanos y chicanos y varios casos legales han sido entablados contra La Migra por multitudes de arrestos de activistas de uniones en el área de Los Angeles. Obreros mexicanos y chicanos están empezando a ver más claramente como luchar contra La Migra y su relación con sus patrones.

La organización fuerte de los obreros de Sbicca y también la exposición pública ha forzado a la Unión Internacional de Mujeres Obreras de Vestidura (ILGWU) a tomar una promesa pública a organizar a obreros mexicanos

y chicanos. Ahora la ILGWU también ha entablado juicio contra la Migra por entremetimiento con miembros de la unión.

### La Victoria y Lecciones de Sbicca se Extiende por Todo el País

Un mes después que los autobuses de Sbicca fueron devueltos de la frontera, la misma cosa pasó en Chicago, Illinois, donde abogados progresistas usaron la misma táctica que ellos aprendieron de la lucha de Los Angeles. ¡30 obreros han decididos levantarse y luchar en Chicago, después que su autobus fue retrocedido en Tejas! Con organización sólida y construyendo un amplio frente unido de todos esos grupos y gente apoyando la lucha de los obreros indocumentados, estas luchas en Los Angeles, Chicago y los 5 del Molino en Denver y por todo el Suroeste se enlazará y se extenderá el grito de "¡Que Viva La Lucha de Los Obreros de Sbicca" y "Alto a las Deportaciones!" a las fábricas y comunidades adondequiera. Tres demostraciones de apoyo organizadas por El Comité de Igualdad ya han sido efectuadas al Edificio Federal en Los Angeles, según obreros chicanos, latinos, y otros y estudiantes piquetearon y llenaron las cortes de los 65 de Sbicca. Más y más agencias de servicios sociales, iglesias, grupos comunales y políticos están tomando la lucha.

150 obreros de Sbicca y sus apoyantes de diferentes comunidades y escuelas y de muchas distintas nacionalidades se agruparon en una Noche de Solidaridad auspiciada por El Comité de Igualdad. Estimulado por canciones de la lucha de los campesinos, compartieron historias conmovedoras de sus vidas, muchos forzados a salir de México a buscar trabajos y proveer para sus familias.

Jose Calderón del Al Frente de Lucha de Colorado habló de corazón que la lucha de los 5 del Molino en Denver contra La Migra y los 65 de Sbicca es la misma lucha.

Habló de como las deportaciones habían aumentado desde la crisis económica y que los obreros indocumentados fueron usados como chivos expiatoros como la causa del desempleo. Además, él conectó la lucha en México y la lucha en los E.U. através de las corporaciones multinacionales. La lucha de los 65 de Sbicca claramente demostró que la explotación de \$2.65 por hora por labor agotadora, opresión de falta de servicios sociales y correrías constante y hostigamiento por la odiada Migra ha brotado resistencia. Su posición valiente llamaría a todos los obreros indocumentados a luchar por sus derechos y perder el miedo de La Migra que hace posible para ellos deportar por montones cada día de casas, fábricas y fincas. Durante la cena, un obrero de Sbicca dijo como no iba a regresar a México para las Navidades porque él cree que es importante para él quedarse allí con la lucha de Sbicca. El dijo, "Me quedaré y lucharé para que otros puedan quedarse." ■



# Campana Unión de Campesinos Bloquea Cosecha

Es el fin del verano en el norte de Ohio. Miles y miles de millas del paisaje en el medio oeste se extienden tan lejos como el ojo pueda ver. Granjas grandes y bien mantenidas y casas de fincas blanca como la nieve esta esparcida bajo los grupos de verdes árboles altos. Acres más acres de verdes fincas, mayormente de tomates, están esperando lista para ser cosechadas. Pero este año las granjas fueron pintadas en rojo—¡“Viva la huelga,” “35 centavos por cañasta,” “Viva la unión!” Este año los tomates se pudrieron en la enredadera.

En Belmore, Ohio, un pequeño pueblo en medio de una área próspera en fincas, una tienda de campaña es establecida a las afueras de los límites de la ciudad. Las tablillas de los carros leen mayormente Tejas y Florida. Letreros en los parachoques de los autos y camiones proclamaban, “Yo soy Chicano.” Cada año miles de obreros pobres y sus familias, mayormente chicanos, hacen la gran caminata por autos desde Tejas y Florida para esclavizarse en las fincas de Ohio. Ellos va a dondequiera haigan cosechas para ser pcojidas. Tan lejos que al norte de Michigan y Wisconsin en la primavera, sobre las fincas de tomates en el caliente del verano y de regreso a Tejas y la Florida en el otoño. “Somos gente pobre,” dijo un obrero de fincas. “Toda mi familia tiene que recojer la cosecha para obtener dinero suficiente para poder vivir. Mis hijos tienen que perder escuela. Esto no está bien.” Este año su unión, el Comité Organizador de Labores de Fincas (FLOC) hizo una morida decisiva y hizo un llamado a huelga. Los previos 9 años de organización pagó tan pronto la ciudad tienda campaña se llenó y las cosechas fueron dejadas a pudrirse.

Trabajadores de fincas, mayormente chicanos han esclavizados por décadas en las fincas de los hombres ricos. Ellos se agacharon por horas para recojer productos que crecen bajos como el tomate. Ellos se queman en temperaturas de 100 grados para poder llenar algunas canastas que los dueños de fincas pagan centavos por ellas. Ellos han sido maduro para organización.

Pero las tradicionales uniones de labor chauvinistas tal como la AFL-CIO no ha tocado a los obreros de fincas. Ellos se sientan para atrás mientras los obreros de fincas hacen un atento para organizar. Entonces, en lo último de la década del 60, la United Farmworkers se levantaron en las fincas de California con el grito ¡“Viva la huelga!”

Por todo el país los obreros en las fincas están bien ocupados organizandos. Y esto ha sido un duro trabajo. Un obrero de finca viaja miles de millas. Con cada estación diferente, hay un jefe diferente. La unión ha organizado a los obreros una cosecha a la vez, una estación del año a la vez. Y esta vez, en las fincas de tomates, la huelga fue efectiva.

Miles están en huelga porque sus salarios y condiciones de viviendas no son tolerable más. En una temporada ordinaria los hombres, mujeres y niños quienes cosechan los tomates obtienen 23 centavos por cada canasta de 32

libras recojida a manos. Las viviendas para los trabajadores son parecidas a cabañas con un sólo cuarto y sin agua caliente o facilidades sanitarias. Muchas de las chozas no tienen electricidad. A algunos trabajadores le dan ranchos para vivir.

Ellos están demandando 35 centavos por cada canasta con un minimo por

hora de \$3.25. Ellos quieren transportación para que los lleven a las casas, beneficios de salud y personal para que limpien los campos pagado por la fábrica de conservas. La unión también está demandando para establecer un negocio de tres direcciones con los empacadores y los fingueros. Ellos quieren estar en las negociaciones entre los cultiva-

dores y los empacadores en la primavera. Un boicot está en marcha dirigido a los empacadores grandes como Libby y las sopas Campbell.

Los trabajadores de las fincas están en contra de un enemigo poderoso. La economía local está dominada por grandes empacadoras poseidas por Libbys y Campbells, monopolios cap-

Vea pagina 11

## ¡Rompiendo Las Cadenas!



Alrededor de 300 obreros organizados por el distrito 1199 y TUEL britaban “No Contrato, No Trabajo,” “Caridades Catolicas es su nombre, Romper la union es su juego.”

### EXPLOSION EN REFINERIA MATA 3, HIERE 12

COMMERCE CITY, COLO.—La explosión lanzó brillantes bolas de fuego naranjado y espeso humo negro, cientos de pies hacia el aire. Pedazos de metal torcido, algunos tan grande como la puerta de un carro fue arrojado frente a las casas de vivienda 2 millas de distancia.

Las explosiones pudieron ser oídas 30 millas de las colinas cerca de Rocky Mountain.

“Esto parece como si fuera en Vietnam en la década de los 60, la ofensiva Tet,” dijo un veterano de

### LOS HUELGUISTAS DE SCHERVIER ORGANIZAN PIQUETE MASIVO

RIVERDALE, N.Y. — La huelga de Frances Schervier Nursing Home por un contrato de unión entró en su 8 ta semana, alrededor de 300 obreros organizados por el distrito 1199 de la National Union of Hospital and Health Care Workers. Un contingente del capítulo NY/NJ de la TUEL tomó parte del piquete y marchó por la comunidad de Riverdale en el Bronx. Los obreros gritaban “No Contrato, No Trabajo,” “Caridades Católicas es su nombre, Romper la unión es su juego.” 200 policías se escondieron en los control listos y armados mientras

Vietnam.

La compañía Continental Oil a las afueras de Denver, la cual supe el 25 por ciento de los productos petroleros de esta area, propano combinado y gas butano para hacer gasolina y otros productos de petróleo líquido. La mezcla combustible, de vapores hidrocarbonos se escaparon al aire y fue encendido. Esto causó la explosión que mató a 3 personas e hirió a 12.

Los trabajadores fueron ordenados a no dar comentarios sobre este accidente. Y por lo menos un trabajador suró no volver a regresar a trabajar allí.

docenas más rodeaban la línea de piquete.

Los trabajadores de Schervier estan parados firme aunque la huelga dure hasta el invierno. Mientral la demostración ayudó elevar el espíritu de los huelguistas, más organización y acciones militante se necesitará para detener a los rompeshuelgas y forzar a la hermana Rita Kerr, al presidente a entrar a la presa de negociación

### PIQUETES ENFURECIDOS EXTIENDE HUELGA PAPEL Y PULPA

Militantes huelguistas del papel y pulpa en la Pacific Northwest han cerrado 40 molinos más en adición a los

28 molinos ya en huelga. Los piquetes ambulantes los cuales pueden durar 5 días, fueron establecido por la Asociación de la Western Pulp and Paper Workers Unión los que han estado en huelga desde el 9 de julio, por un contrato de 2 años para pension y aumento salarial de 12por ciento a 14 por ciento por año. Los 9,100 obreros en estos y colinos que han integrado la línea de piquetes eran mayormente miembros de los Talladores Internacional de América y de la Unión de Obreros de producción e industria de madera.

Los piquetes ambulantes fueron organizador por el alto sentimiento de estos otros obreros del papel y pulpa sobre las prácticas de rompeshuelguista de la compañía en los molinos. La Georgia Pacific Corp. le puede cargar a los AWPPW con “piquete ilegal.”

### HUELGA DE MAESTRO CONTINUA Y SE EXTIENDE

Desde el comienzo del año escolar han habido sobre 85 huelgas de maestros hasta el presente. En Chicago, los maestros de los Colegios de la ciudad fueron en huelga para protestar los atentos de aumentar su horario de trabajo. Más de 40 maestros fueron arrestados en Dayton Ohio mientras los conductores de autobuses escolares se unieron a la huelga.

En Washington, DC 6500 maestros votaron para ir en huelga si a las negociaciones de unión no le dan tiempo libre para negociar las sesiones. Con la profunda crisis económica y control en presupuestos junto con las futuras preposiciones 13 esperadas, el presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Educación declaró, “Estos son tiempos duro en la economía pero los maestros no estan intimidados.”

### LUCHAN CONTRA LA PREPOSICION DERECHO A TRABAJAR EN MISSOURI

Este noviembre, una preposición de derecho-a-trabajar puede hacer de Missouri otro estado en el medioeste a un la ley derecho-a-trabajar con los otros vecinos de Arkansas, Iowa, y Kansas. Un total de veinte estados tienen leyes del derecho-a-trabajar que prohíbe talleres, sindicalistas y otras actividades sindicales.



# PUNTO de VISTA OBRERA

VOL.3 NO. 10

OCTUBRE 1978

25 CENTS

Fin A La Autoridad Criminal de la Clase  
Capitalists Monopolista de Los E.U.,  
Luchemos Por El Socialismo!

El Proletariado, Pueblo Y Naciones Oprimidas  
Del Mundo, Unanse!

## Brotan demostraciones en el West Bank

# LOS PALESTINOS RESISTEN LA TRAICIÓN

La tinta estaba casi seca en los acuerdos de Camp David, cuando una tormenta de protestas y demostraciones que han barrido a través del West Bank, el Gaza Strip, el Líbano y otras capitales árabes. Con un espíritu de determinación renovado a despecho de la intervención del imperialismo de los E.U. y la capitulación de Sadat en Camp David, los palestinos en el West Bank y el Gaza Strip tomaron las calles, tirando piedras a los soldados israelitas en Ramallah y formando barricadas a través de las calles en Nablus. Estudiantes palestinos orgullosamente levantaron la bandera de la OPL en Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem, y en Ramallah. Siguiendo el liderato de la OPL, que llamó a una huelga general, los comerciantes y los almacenistas por todo el West Bank cerraron sus tiendas, los estudiantes salieron a la huelga y los alcaldes de Nablus, Kalkul y otras ciudades ocupadas denunciaron los acuerdos de Camp David, y afirmaron apoyar a la OPL (Organización Palestina de Liberación), la única representante del pueblo palestino. A causa del tamaño y la naturaleza extendida de la demostración y la huelga general, las fuerzas de ocupación israelí estaban sin poder de aplastar las protestas que se brotaron en todas las esquinas de Palestina ocupada.

Más de 30 alcaldes en el West Bank y en el Gaza Strip se reunieron y firmaron un documento llamando por el abandono completo israelí de las tierras ocupadas árabes, y condenando el acuerdo de Camp David: "Los arreglos



de Camp David ignoran el representante legal del pueblo palestino, la OPL." Hablando para el pueblo palestino, la OPL declaró, "El traidor Sadat ha vendido todos los territorios sagrados, los palestinos, el Golan Heights y la dignidad de Egipto en retorno por una mano llena de arena en el Sinaí... no puede haber paz en el Medio Oriente

sin la OPL... La OPL continuará su resistencia armada dentro de los territorios ocupados." Suhi Terzi, un representante de la OPL en la ONU, denunció el arreglo como una "continuación de la negación de los derechos inalienables y básicos del pueblo palestino. Los palestinos todavía están siendo negados de su derecho a la auto-

determinación.

Casi un año atrás, el presidente Carter estaba echando indirectas imprecisas de reconocer "los derechos nacionales palestinos." Y el Secretario de Estado, Vance estaba alabando la unidad árabe y solemnemente declarando que las negociaciones del Medio Oriente no pueden proceder sin algún  
*Vea pagina 5*

## Nicaragua—Sandinistas Lanzan Ofensiva



En una campaña de ataques coordinados a través del país, el Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional desató una ofensiva nacional en la continua guerra civil contra el odiado gobierno del presidente Anastasio Somoza. Atacando puestos de la Guardia Nacional y apoderándose de ocho ciudades importantes por unos cuantos días, los Sandinistas fueron aliados en la lucha con el pueblo nicaragüense (especialmente la juventud) en la lucha contra el fascista de Somoza respaldado por los E.U.

Los ataques se extendieron desde la capital Managua a Estelí, Chinandega y León en el norte y hasta Masaya, Diriamba, Jinotepe y Rivas en el sur. A dondequiera que las fuerzas de liberación iban, éstas tenían el apoyo del pueblo que lo recibía con aplausos, ofreciéndoles comida, ropas y armas por las masas. Mientras la Guardia Na-

cional de Somoza pudo finalmente entrar de nuevo a las ciudades donde la lucha todavía continúa, su brutalidad y acciones criminales ha ganado para ellos y Somoza el perpetuo odio de todo el pueblo nicaragüense. Aún más importante, esta última ofensiva por los Sandinistas demuestra la continua situación revolucionaria en este país del tercer mundo. Somoza apenas capaz de resistir el más reciente ataque furioso por el pueblo nicaragüense bajo la dirección del Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional, esta capturado como un ratón en una trampa. Para él, es solamente una cuestión de tiempo ante que el pueblo nicaragüense obtenga su venganza por sus 40 años de su gobierno sanguinario.

Situación Revolucionaria  
en Nicaragua

en Momento Culminante

El golpe relámpago del Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional ha  
*Vea pagina 4*

**RETURN TO:**

GPO BOX 2256  
NEW YORK, NY 10001

**SEND TO:**

Elmore Corona  
PO Box 193  
Monterey Park, CA 91754

U.S. 40c