

**PEOPLE OF
THE WORLD
UNITE TO
DEFEAT
IMPERIALISM**

THE CALL

**POLITICAL
NEWSPAPER
OF THE
OCTOBER
LEAGUE**

Vol. 3, Number 5—THE CALL, Post Office Box 2278, Bell Gardens, California, 90201—February, 1975—Published by the October League (Marxist-Leninist)—25¢

JOBS NOT WAR MAKE THE BOSSES PAY



THE REAL VICTIMS of the capitalist crisis of over-production are millions of workers who are denied the means by which to feed their families.

In Detroit, 700 angry workers jammed into the January Common Council meeting shouting "Jobs Now!" In Washington, 5,000 demonstrators, Black and white, marched on the White House with signs reading, "Give us jobs, not talk." In New York, demonstrators from the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists stood outside the Federal Plaza in freezing weather calling for immediate action.

But these scenes represent only a small part of the movement that must be built in response to the skyrocketing unemployment, inflation, taxes and the other effects of the worst economic crisis to rock the capitalist system since W.W. II.

In December and January alone, two million more workers were thrown out of their jobs bringing the "official" total of unemployed close to seven million. With one out of every five auto workers unemployed, the official jobless rate soared to 7.1 percent in December and these official figures don't even count people who have been looking for a job for over a year or women and youth trying to enter the work force for the first time.

Hardest hit by the crisis have been the minority workers, women and youth. The Labor Dept. reported that unemployment among Blacks and other minorities reached a rate of 12.8 percent—or one-eighth of the work force in that sector of the population. There are no figures given for minority youth, although the statistics given for youth in general comes to 18.3 percent. Some estimates like those of former N.Y. State Senator Sidney Von Luther, who marched with demonstrators in that city, are 26 percent Black unemployment. There are many urban centers, such as Newark, Detroit, and Atlanta where it is more like 50 percent.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE FOUR



THOUSANDS MARCH in Atlanta demanding jobs and democratic rights. (Call Photo)

SUPPORT THE MENOMINEES

Gresham, Wisc.—Menominee Indians, once the most numerous people in the Wisconsin Valley, have occupied a monastery in this town for over a month. They are protesting the historic robbery of their rights and lands, demanding the use of the abbey as a hospital.

New Year's Day saw the entrance of forty Menominee Warriors into the abandoned building owned by the Alexian Brothers. The Warriors demanded the unused 65-room mansion be turned into a health facility.

In explaining the militant action, a leader of the Menominee Warriors Society stated: "We had to take this action because the government has forced us to sell our heritage. It is the government's fault that we have become poor just to live and pay their taxes. We are here to claim the novitiate for our people; the people who originally lived here. This building and land are needed by the poor people of this area."

For the first few days of the occupation, the Menominees faced the threats and harassment of 250 heavily-armed Brown County police along with reinforcements from 16 other counties. No food was allowed to go in, until 75 people marched on the state capitol demanding that the governor allow food and communications lines to be operated freely. While newly-elected governor Lucy agreed to these demands he sent national guard troops into Gresham to handle all the negotiations. These troops have turned Gresham into a city under siege, sealing off every road, and attempting to isolate the Menominees from outside support.

In several cities, including Milwaukee and Chicago, hundreds of people turned out to express their solidarity with the battle for the hospital and return of

the lands. Leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) have called for a nationwide mobilization to bring material support in the form of food and money to Gresham.

The history of the Menominee struggle is part of the general history of oppression, genocide, and betrayal which American Indians have suffered at the hands of the U.S. government and big business interests. Although the Menominees once controlled as much as 9 1/2 million acres, the big banks, factories, and real estate offices in Wisconsin and Michigan have systematically stolen this land. In 1850, however, the Menominees responded to such attempts with the first sit-down strike in Wisconsin history, as they refused to be moved and relocated on bad farming lands near St. Paul.

Attempting to quiet the rebelliousness of the people, the government stepped in and granted some fairly large tracts of lands "forever" in the Wolf Treaty of 1854. But "forever" proved to be a short time.

The state changed the reservation status into county status in 1954, and then began levying huge taxes against the people in 1961. Hospitals and other services were closed when the reservation was no longer tax exempt. From that time onward, the closest hospital has been ten miles away in Shawano. This

is the reason behind demanding that the Gresham Abbey be turned into a hospital.

Through a variety of ordinances and conniving banking practices, the Wisconsin Bank managed to gain control over most all Menominee lands, and in 1970 leased them to a land-developing resort company.

Since 1970, the Menominees have fought many struggles for the return of their stolen lands, for control over the environment of the area which is being ruined by the resort developments, and for basic needs of the people such as food, housing, and medical care.

The Menominees have never given up fighting, from the sit-down strike of 1854, to the occupation of the Alexian Abbey. They are fighting against a system which has murdered Native Americans and deprived them of all rights in a bloody drive for expansion and profit. But today, the Menominees and other Indian peoples are proving that the just struggles of the oppressed people cannot be silenced by guns and police. The Indian movement, the unity of the various tribes and the growing support of the American people, are all building into a solid fist which can smash the oppression of this system, and restore the rights of Native Americans.

SUPPORT THE JUST STRUGGLE OF THE MENOMINEES

**BUILD WOMEN'S
DAY ...P.12**

**MALCOLM X
...P.10**

THE PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE



PROTEST ANTI-ALIEN HYSTERIA

New York—Protesting a barrage of hysterical “anti-alien” propaganda in the New York Times, more than 225 people marched through Times Square chanting, “The People United Will Never Be Defeated” (El Pueblo Unidos-Jamas Seran Vencidos).

The march, which ended up at the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) on Jan. 14, heard several speakers including Joe Carnegie from Fight Back (a Black construction workers organization), Father Jean Urifie of the Haitian Fathers, Professor Paul Lehmann and Ira Gollabin of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Carnegie summed up the feelings of the marchers when he said, “The capitalists apologists are trying to use the question of ‘illegal’ aliens in this country to explain away the economic crisis...All of us—Black, white, Chicanos, the foreign born and the native-born, must unite to fight against this.”

The Times’ articles have been charging that foreign born workers are taking jobs away from U.S. citizens, not paying taxes and send their money back to their native country. This was nothing but an attempt to cover over the fact that it is the capitalist crisis of overproduction which has thrown millions of workers out on the street; the giant corporations which never pay taxes; and the same imperialists who export millions of dollars to other countries to plunder and exploit the people around the world.

The demonstration which was called on short notice by the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, received broad support. The October League played an active role in building the march and carried banners in Spanish and English reading: “End Attacks on Immigrants—Stop the Fascist Tide!”

The Committee is planning a conference in the near future to fight deportations. Information about the conference is available from: The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 799 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10003. Phone: (212) 674-5058.



FIGHT BACK SPOKESMAN Joe Carnegie hit capitalists’ attempts to blame “illegals” for crisis. CALL photo.

SUPPORTERS RALLY BEHIND MENOMONEES

Chicago—Hundreds of American Indians and their supporters held a march and rally here, Jan. 10, in support of the struggle of the Menominee Indians’ occupation of a Wisconsin monastery.

The Menomonees have been occupying the Alexian Brothers Monastery in Gresham, Wisc., demanding the rights which have been taken from them. After marchers arrived at the Alexian Brothers’ house, the American Indian Movement (AIM) sent a message asking that a representative come out and speak to the crowd, but they refused.

While the march itself was peaceful, armed police lined the entire route. This was the heaviest show of force seen here in years in an effort to force a retreat on the part of the Indians.

Eddie Two Rivers, a spokesman for AIM, said that the struggle in Wisconsin was the fight of all Indians for their treaty rights and against racism. Following the march, a car caravan left for the occupied monastery in Wisconsin to show support.

BLACK JUDGE GETS CUT LOOSE

New York—Judge Bruce Wright, one of the few Black judges in the New York criminal court system, has been forcibly removed from his office.

He is being transferred to another court division removed from the areas where poor and minority people come and where he will be less able to cause the kind of trouble he has caused in the past.

Since being appointed five years ago, he has been outspoken in his criticisms of the courts and prison system. He told *THE CALL* in an interview: “The criminal court system is deeply infected with racism. I have been accused of being ‘hung up’ on the question of race, and of course, I plead guilty on the basis of what I’ve seen in the courts.”

One of the main targets of Judge Wright’s criticisms has been that the bail system functions in reality as a form of “preventive detention.” Most poor and minority people, are in the words of Wright, victims of “demented judges who delight in setting bail that rivals the national debt.”

This means that people often spend months and even years in jail before they even get to trial, for lack of bail. Judge Wright is well known for setting low bail. He is known respectfully to poor people as “Cut ‘em loose, Bruce.”

The harassment of Judge Wright shows the real class nature of the courts. They exist for the purpose of protecting the rich and keeping the working class and minorities down. People like Judge Wright, who are well-intentioned reformers, are beginning to learn that the court system cannot be reformed because they are an instrument of class oppression.

CINCINNATI CALL SELLER ARRESTED

Cincinnati—Police in this city dragged out never-before-enforced laws to arrest a person selling copies of *THE CALL* on city streets.

Saying they were acting on an “anonymous complaint” the cops booked the *CALL* vendor for “vending without a license.” This is part of an ongoing history of harassment by the city to keep revolutionary literature out of the hands of the people.

In court, it was revealed that no one has been arrested on this charge in decades and that in fact it is impossible to get a license because nobody in the court even knew which city agency issued such things. Furthermore, it was shown that the daily Cincinnati newspapers, speaking the views of big business in the city, have never been required to have them.

Faced with this evidence, the court was forced out of embarrassment, to dismiss all charges and order police not to enforce this reactionary law any more.

THE CALL seller of course, is now back on the streets, bringing the voice of revolution to the people once again.

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CORRECTION:

In last month’s issue we incorrectly identified one of the organizations sponsoring the SCEF coal conference as the Iranian Students Association, when it should have been Inmates for Action.

DAVIDSON TOUR A BIG SUCCESS

Los Angeles—Hundreds of people turned out in west coast cities to hear Guardian columnist Carl Davidson speak on the tasks of the revolutionary movement in the U.S. The speaking tour was jointly sponsored by *THE CALL* and The Guardian.

The tour took Davidson to Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington where he was joined by speakers from the October League and various independent groups. In Los Angeles, 250 people heard Mary Emerson representing the striking Sloane workers, now in the 23rd month of their struggle along with Davidson.

In his speech, Davidson showed how the “three magic weapons” of the Party, the United Front and the armed struggle had to be built in the face of the present capitalist crisis. He sharply criticized the reformism and the white chauvinism of the revisionist Communist Party and the ultra-“leftists” in the Revolutionary Union (RU).



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THE CALL, BOX 2278, BELL GARDENS, CAL. 90201

On March 11, 1973, United Rubber Workers (URW) Local 621 voted to strike the R.G. Sloane Mfg. Co. The following day, picket lines of hundreds of Chicano and Latino strikers were thrown up around the plastic pipe fittings plant in Sun Valley, Calif. Through court-ordered injunctions the picket lines were drastically cut down to under 28 strikers. But the strike continued even though attacked by police and refusals of the company to negotiate.

Over the course of the two-year strike, Local 621 has severely crippled the once largest plastic pipe fitting manufacturer in the world. Mass cancellations of orders due to shoddy production on the part of scab labor, and the more recent cancellations due to Local 621's boycott of "GSR" products have cut into Sloane's profits. Gradually, warehouses, distributing centers and other production factories have been shut down or cut back due to Sloane's worsening situation. Now, there is the very real possibility that the Sun Valley plant will be shut down by the company for three weeks or longer.

Stock market reports show that Susquehanna Corp., Sloane's parent company, has steadily dropped in standing, and for three days in early January was not even listed on the pages of the American Stock exchange as it dipped below one point a share.

R.G. Sloane management, who once boasted that they would "never be the party to reopen negotiations" with the rubber workers union, were forced to go back on their idle threats in late October 1974, and now are attempting to win at the bargaining table what they were unable to force out of the strikers through mass arrests, court injunctions and a host of other tactics. Yet the last three months since the start of negotiations have produced no compro-

STRUGGLE NEARS THIRD YEAR

SLOANE STRIKERS STAND FIRM

mise on the part of the company, and in fact Sloane still speaks with confidence that they will be able to crush Local 621 in the struggle.

Sloane's confidence at the bargaining table is accompanied by their efforts to sabotage the local from within. The strikers have come under repeated attacks from their own international union leadership for their militant tactics and their unity with left and community forces (including the October League). Having built a strike and boycott largely without the help of the United Rubber Workers International leadership, Local 621 has become a threat to the labor aristocrats, who have in the past refused to organize the runaway shops of the Southwest and to defend the rights of the Chicano and Latino peoples.

Local 621 first started working with other groups due to the URW's past betrayal of the strike. Soon after the strike started, URW representatives abandoned the local after mass arrests had temporarily stunned strikers. They returned only when outside supporters helped to build publicity for the militant local, and it was clear that the strike was still alive. After strikers spoke out on television against the international and made several visits to the URW Dis-

trict 5 office, once again the business agents were seen on the picket lines and in the local's storefront union hall.

Militant strikers who had in the past been forced to bow to the bureaucrats, were becoming leaders in the local's newly formed Strike Committee in charge of publicity, or involving women strikers and wives in the struggle. Strikers were speaking on behalf of Local 621 at rallies and marches, taking part in United Farm Workers boycott lines, and holding mass meetings every week to build greater unity in the local and the future directions of the strike. Although the international representatives have complained loudly in the past concerning lack of involvement on the part of union members, one of the first steps they took was to declare all meetings except one a month "unofficial." This was done in an effort to hold back decisions made by strikers from holding weight in the strike. In an effort that hasn't stopped to this day, the international union has tried to take the wind out of the sails of Local 621 through anti-communist "red-baiting."

"REBORN IN STRENGTH"

While supporters and the Local 621 publicity committee have continued to pour out leaflets, posters, press releases, and a 16-minute film about the strike, "Reborn in Strength," the international union has done next to nothing to make the Sloane strike known to the labor movement.

While Local 621 planned marches and fund-raising events to support the strikers, the international leadership spent its time complaining that "too many communists were around the strike." They expressed their fear that the "outside" supporters would scare away the big labor leaders from supporting the strike. In fact, when funds collected for the boycott from other international unions ran out, and boycott activities ended, the international's feeble excuse was the same—"supporters are killing the strike." Although strikers repeatedly voted in union meetings to hold another march from the union hall to the plant, the International continued to sidetrack plans, confidentially telling a striker that the idea for a march was good, but the problem was that the wrong people had suggested it.

INTERNATIONAL SEEKS DIVISION

While Local 621 has been divided by these attacks on the part of the International, there is still mass striker sentiment for unity between the strikers, International union and supporters against R.G. Sloane. Repeatedly, Local 621 members have spoken out in union meetings to defend the role of supporters in the strike, yet the International has continued to rely on anti-communist articles and sections in the union constitution to block this unity.

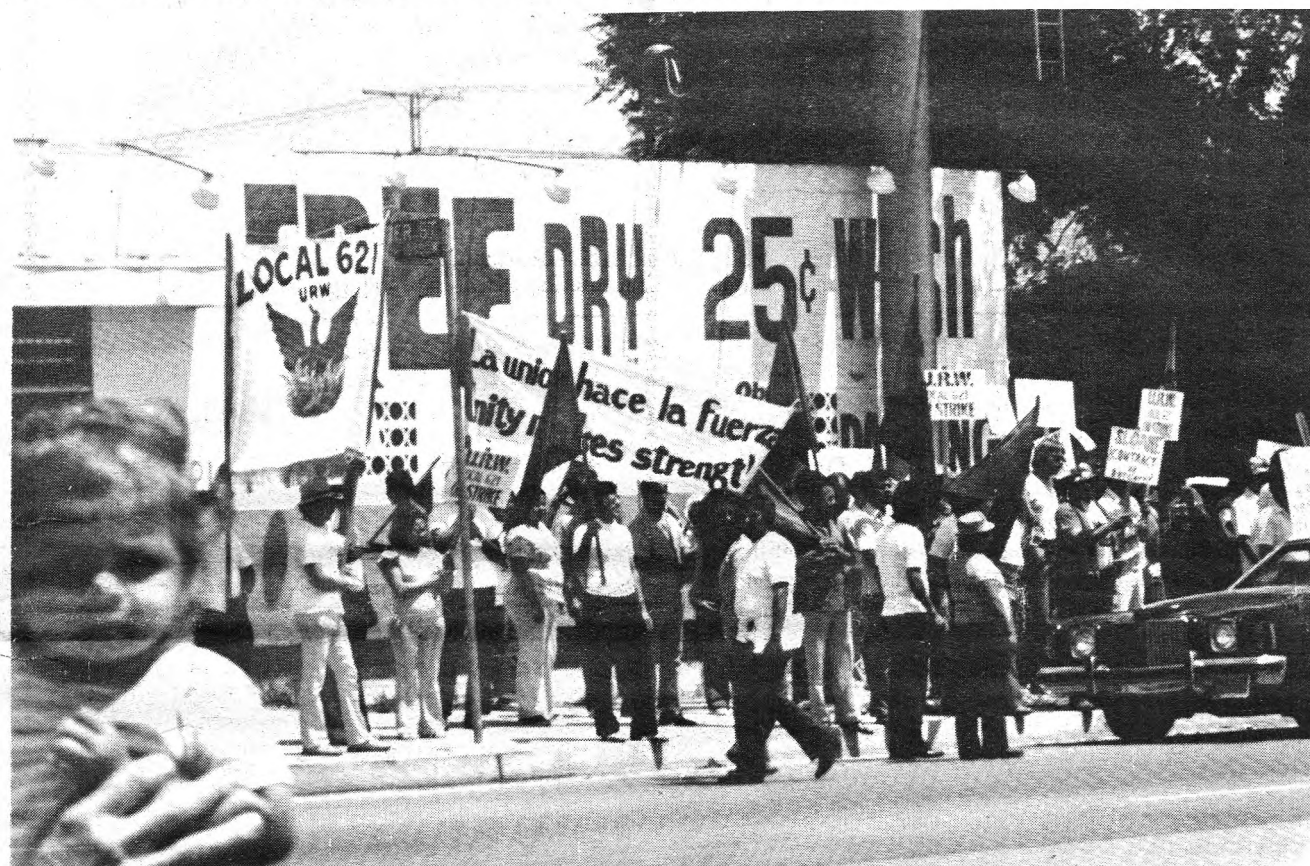
This current struggle in the Sloane strike is being repeated every day across the country and in the labor movement, as the crisis drags millions of workers into the coming depression. The URW has already stated in the December issue of their newspaper, The United Rubber Worker, that inflation and unemployment are "not the main problem." As thousands of rubber workers are being laid-off, and as Local 621 approaches its third year of a life or death battle against Sloane, it's clear that the views of the international URW leaders aren't those of their members. It's also clear that the struggle for Chicano rights, the spark that ignited the Sloane strike and has kept it going for almost two years, is opposed by URW leaders.

DEPORTATIONS NOT THE ANSWER

Consistently ranting for more deportations of Mexican workers, the URW has betrayed not only the Mexican and Latino strikers who make up the majority of Local 621, but have betrayed all workers. Instead of seeing the militancy of Mexican workers coming from years of brutal exploitation in the U.S. as a spark for the labor movement, they spread the lie that the Mexican workers in the U.S. are the "cause of unemployment and scabbing." Until it was proved that the majority of scabs inside the R.G. Sloane plant were American born, ex-union members, who had crossed the picket lines, the International was always heard calling for immigration raids to "clean the plant out." And never once did these labor leaders point out that the unemployment in Mexico is caused by U.S. imperialism's stranglehold on the Mexican economy.

The truth is that it is the bribed labor leaders who collect huge salaries at the expense of union workers, who are the enemy of the labor movement. It is the union leaders who have refused to support the Sloane strike, who have hurt the cause of organizing the unorganized and defending the unions that are already organized. And it is the sell-out leaders who are afraid that the example of militancy that Local 621 has shown will reach the ears of their union members. This shows the past lies that they have spread about Mexican people for what they really are, echos of imperialists like R.G. Sloane.

As the third year of the strike approaches, Local 621 has shown that no obstacle can stop them. The sentiment of the strikers is the same as the day the strike began—Viva la Huelga!



SLOANE STRIKERS, now ending their second year on strike, march through the community. (CALL PHOTO)

"We Won't Starve Our Kids!" WOMAN WORKER SPEAKS OUT

Women and minorities are hit hardest by the current wave of layoffs. Blacks and women have traditionally been excluded from the better paying jobs in basic industry by discriminatory hiring practices. This means that they are at the bottom of the seniority list and the top of the lay-off list. A representative of the Equal Opportunity Commission recently stated that in big plants where women and minority workers make up only 10 per cent of the workforce, they account for 60-70 per cent of the layoffs. Here is a report from a recently laid-off woman worker in Cincinnati:

On December 13th MacGregor Sporting Goods here in Cincinnati closed their doors and put about 250 people, mostly women, out of work. About 10 per cent of the workforce at MacGregor's was Black. The majority of the Black women were employed in the Glove department, lacing professional baseball gloves by hand. Piecework rates in the Glove department were far lower than in other departments and the fact that it was next to impossible to make the rate on some jobs was used by the company to harass and fire dissident workers.

MacGregor's is a division of Brunswick Corporation. MacGregor's said that they were going out of business, but in fact they simply moved work from the Cincinnati plant to their plants in the South and in Taiwan to take advantage of tax breaks and lower wages. As the economic crisis gets worse, more and more small "women's" shops are shutting down and in the larger shops women are the first out the door. In Cincinnati it has become virtually impossible for a woman to find a job.

The unemployment office is packed and with the overload, it takes at least 6 weeks to get your first check. One

woman was turned down by the unemployment office because MacGregor's "forgot" to turn in the time she worked in 1974. It will take her appeal at least another six weeks to go through. While you're waiting for your first check, you're supposed to be able to get emergency relief, food stamps, but this "emergency" relief is as slow in coming as the checks.

The week of the 16th of December, I went to the Food Stamp Program to apply for stamps because I was laid off. After two hours of waiting I was told that I would receive the stamps on the first of January. I was waiting for the stamps so I could buy food and I didn't receive them so I called my worker. They told me that she had gone on vacation for a week or two! After a few more calls I was told that the stamps were in the mail, which was a lie. The week of January 15, I had to report back and I still had not received the stamps. After three hours of waiting in the stamp office I was told that I was not eligible. After three hours of sitting in that office the man had the nerve to tell me to go to welfare! I came home to find the stamps in my mailbox. After 31 days of waiting they only sent me a half month's stamps!

What were we supposed to do for those 31 days? Starve our kids? These agencies act like women don't need relief. We're not working for "extras." We're working to support ourselves and our families. Every year the number of female heads of households increases. Today, 9.6% of white families, 17% of Latino families, and 35% of Black families are headed by women. This system uses women in times of prosperity and then sets us aside when the economy slumps. Well, we're not going to take that kind of treatment. Getting laid off and having to mess with all this made me realize that working people have got to get organized and clean up this whole rotten system!

JOBS NOT WAR

(Continued from page one)

All this is coming at a time when contention between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union has reached a high point and the threat of new world war is becoming very great. In his January 15 "State of the Union" message, President Ford stated, "International security cannot be taken for granted. More than ever before," he said, "our own well-being depends on America's determination and leadership in the world." The U.S. will not abandon its commitment to its "allies and friends" in the Middle East and in Europe and Asia. Ford continued, we "must have the tools to do the job," namely, "strong and ready" military forces and "fully adequate conventional and strategic forces," accompanied by "effective diplomacy."

The message could not be clearer. The ruling class of the U.S., in deep trouble at home and abroad, is looking at increased contention with the Soviet Union and war as a possible way out. The president tried to blame the oil-producing countries and last year's oil price increase for the economic crisis in this country and for "strangling the industrial world." Secretary of State Kissinger preceded Ford's speech with an interview in Business Week magazine in which he warned of the possibility of aggression against the Middle East countries.

In essence, Ford wasn't offering any real program or solutions to the present economic crisis. His plan can be summed up as follows:

- Severe cut-backs in all social welfare measures under the banner of fighting inflation.
- Increasing the budget deficit of the government as inflationary "stimulus" for an economic upturn.
- A big tax break for the corporations and measly tax "rebate" for those workers who earn enough to pay taxes, which in any case won't come to more than \$100.
- An increased gasoline tax which will more than off-set the "rebate" and hit hardest at those least able to afford it, the workers and unemployed who cannot afford to give up driving. (Ford's "rebate" will give back \$12 billion only to charge the workers \$30 billion in new taxes.)
- Even larger defense spending with a proposed \$2 billion going to support Israel in its continued aggression and a total defense budget of close to \$100 billion.

CAPITALISM OFFERS NOTHING NEW

This plan contains nothing new and suggests the same old methods which have been used since the 1930's, all end in failure. The fact is that capitalism and its ruling class can offer no solutions to its built-in crisis except war, starvation, and fascism. This holds true also for the labor bureaucracy which has rolled over and played dead while the burden of the crisis is being shifted onto the backs of the workers. Plant shut-downs due to overproduction, lock-outs and union busting are being accepted as a "fact of life" by Woodcock, Abel, Meany and Fitzsimmons. A meeting of the AFL-CIO's paper "General Board" could come up with nothing except spending more of the union's money on "lobbying" and endorsing politicians.

The labor leadership is frightened of one thing—not layoffs and unemployment, but their own rank-and-file being mobilized. An example of this fear is the reorganization of the planned UAW march on Washington into a small "indoor rally" on February 5. The change came when Woodcock saw that rank-and-file participation was being mobilized and feared that the UAW bureaucrats would not be able to control it.

LABOR LEADERS REFUSE TO FIGHT

Furthermore, the labor big-wigs have refused to speak out against the racist and chauvinist layoffs of women and minorities, disuniting the class and keeping any political struggle out of the fight-back. They have also been among the most outspoken supporters of Ford's and big business' anti-Arab line, supporting in fact war and aggression instead of real job programs. They have been the first to blame "foreign workers" and to support deportations of Mexicans; but they refuse to blame the capitalists for the crisis.

I.W. Abel, head of the Steel Workers Union, has announced that he is for an "urgent jobs program" but when more than 20,000 workers were laid-off in one sweep at Gary, Indiana's U.S. Steel plant, Abel and even newly-elected "radical" Ed Sadlowski hardly said "boo" let alone organize the rank-and-file to fight back. The plant was shut down when the company refused to abide by government clean-air standards. This was a test of strength on the part of U.S. Steel to see how the union would respond. Their weak-kneed lack of action will now give the steel industry even more encouragement in their assault on the workers' living standards. The seeds for this were sown a long time ago when the union accepted the so-called "Experimental Negotiating Agreement" (ENA), giving up the right to strike, and when minority and women steel workers were sold out with the racist consent decree.

Where will the leadership in the fight for jobs come from then? Certainly not from the labor leadership. The revisionist Communist Party USA has likewise shown itself to be worthless to the workers in this time of crisis. They have put forth no independent program for the working class and have assumed their traditional role as lackeys for the likes of Woodcock and the corporations.



"Our country is facing a most serious crisis and you talk about feeding your kids..."

While calling themselves "communists" they have not attacked the capitalist system at all for fear of alienating their allies in the Democratic Party and the Congress. Their only program is lip-service attention to "a reordering of priorities" from defense spending to job programs. The demand for shrinking the gigantic defense budget and for more social services and jobs, must be accompanied by an analysis of why, despite all their talk of "detente", both superpowers are frantically building more nuclear armaments and why the arms race continues. This is the very nature of imperialism, a system which can only survive and expand based upon aggression and war. While demanding jobs as an immediate answer to our basic needs, we must

launch an attack on the whole system of imperialism and super-power contention which leads to the arms race and ultimately to war. The CPUSA revisionists have raised the slogan "Detente Means Jobs" which must come as a bad joke to the millions of unemployed workers who have been laid off in greater number after each super-power summit meeting which issues new proclamations about "world peace."

EXCELLENT CONDITIONS

Never has the need for a new communist party, based on revolutionary struggle rather than class collaboration, been greater. Never have the conditions for such an organization being born, been better. The building of such a party is the key to the nation-wide fight-back that is needed. However, such a party can be built only in the course of building the struggle now. Those who would like to sit back and wait until the party is built, before taking up the struggle for jobs and against the other brutal effects of the crisis play into the hands of the CPUSA and the labor bureaucrats. Action is needed now!

The conditions call for a nation-wide counter-offensive aimed at the need for jobs or income. They call for a united struggle of workers and unemployed, organized into Solidarity Organizations which mobilize the working class and its allies in a militant fight-back. The trade unions should become storm centers of workers struggle in this period, and the movements to organize unions and protect the right to strike will be cornerstones of strengthening the working class forces.

Key to this unity and struggle is the fight against the special oppression of the minority workers and women in whose behalf special demands for jobs and super-seniority must be raised. This must be coupled with the demand "Jobs Not War" and an all-around attack on the war threats of the superpowers and unity with the peoples and countries of the Third World. In this way we cannot be divided.

Finally, this program of the fight against the effects of the crisis must be linked to the struggle against increased fascist repression which is being used in an attempt to break our will to fight. This struggle was begun with the nationwide campaign December 4, the National Days of Resistance to Repression. It is through such revolutionary-led struggles, that the necessary leadership for the tasks ahead can be shaped and trained.



(CALL PHOTO)

2,000 MARCH BEHIND 'PEOPLE'S MANIFESTO' KING'S BIRTHDAY IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Ga.—Over 2,000 people marched against unemployment, hunger, and inflation here January 15th, the 46th anniversary of Martin Luther King's birth.

The march was sponsored by a broad coalition including the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Welfare Rights Organization, the Black Workers Congress, the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition, the October League and several labor unions, among them, AFSCME and the International Laborers Union. In addition, several caucuses and workers contingents were represented including steel and glass workers from local plants. Many of the same forces that participated in the ERA march on the 11th were also present on the 15th.

The coalition drew up a "People's Manifesto" which said, in part, "The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, hand in hand with the Mayor, the City Council and the County Commissioners represent the same interests that shot King, Malcolm, Fred Hampton and so many other freedom fighters." It was presented to a member of the Chamber of

Commerce, a representative from the Mayor's office (the Mayor himself refused to meet with the marchers) and the Governor. The demands of the Manifesto included "Free food for the unemployed and those on welfare," "An end to the brutal attacks on Black and working people by the police, and an end to SWAT, Stakeout, Decoy, and Intelligence Squads—more jobs, not more cops," "Special seniority for women and minority workers, no more layoffs!" The manifesto ended by saying that "We—Black working and poor people—refuse to pay for this crisis. We will fight to make the rich pay!" Banners carried in the march raised other demands, including the right of self-determination for the Black nation in the U.S.

Participation by labor and communist forces in this year's march was stronger than ever before. Speakers from the October League, the Black Workers Congress, and the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition all stressed the same theme when they addressed the rally. The present crisis—unemployment, inflation and increasing police repression—are all a product of the decay of the imperialist system, a system that exists only to produce profit for a few. The only response of the people to these attacks is to organize "to make the rich pay," and defend the democratic rights of the people. Other speakers from SCLC, NWRO and other organizations also addressed the rally. All the participants in the march agreed that the best legacy Dr. King left was: continue the struggle, organize and take to the streets.

BLACK WOMEN MEET TO FORGE UNITED FRONT

Editor's note: As we go to press, we have received news of the Black United Front Women's Conference. Because of the great significance of this conference, we will run an in-depth article in our next issue. The following is an early report.

Detroit— A conference of great significance took place here on the weekend of Jan. 25-26, bringing together more than 600 Black women with the aim of building a new anti-imperialist united front of Black women fighters.

The conference was organized by the Congress of Afrikan Peoples (CAP) and was supported by the October League as well as revolutionary-minded women from many different organizations. This was a follow-up to an earlier meeting held on July 1. This one had the purpose of forming a structure for the new organization. While no elections were held, an organizing committee was set up to build the Black Women's United Front in cities across the country.

According to organizers, the new organization will be mass in its character and view "imperialism, capitalism and racism" as its enemy. Among the women attending the conference, an estimated 50 per cent were workers with the rest being professionals, students and movement activists.

Speakers included CAP Chairman Imiri Baraka, Alice Nixon, from National Welfare Rights Organization; Star Bisha, CAP; Eve Williams, Youth Organization of Black Unity (YOB); Eunice Foster, All Afrikan People's Revolutionary Party; Tamu Galjiuwani, Black Workers Congress and representatives from the Pan Afrikan Student Organization.

In his speech, Baraka said that the purpose of the Black Women's United Front was "not to bring women into the system, but to overthrow it."

Regional organization of the Black Women's United Front have been established for the Midwest, Northeast, South and Western regions. The next national conference has been tentatively set for May 3rd in Detroit.

AUTO WORKERS DEMAND JOBS, WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Fremont, Calif.— Carrying posters saying "FIGHT FOR A SHORT WORK WEEK" and "LAY OFF THE BOSSES," 200 members of UAW Local 1364 at General Motors, marched through Fremont and held a rally against the lay-offs of more than 2,000 production workers.

With their SUB fund quickly running out, hundreds of thousands of auto workers around the country face the future with uncertainty. For most, the lay-offs are "indefinite" (a nice way of saying "for good"). For those still working, speed-up and harassment have gotten worse.

At the bottom of all this is the inherent crisis of overproduction which is built into the capitalist system. The drive to continually and increasingly exploit auto and other workers for all the profits possible has led to the building of more cars than people can afford to buy.

To cover up, Chrysler announced that they would pay \$400 to anyone who would trade in their '74 model for a '75. Ford and GM soon followed suit. President Ford meanwhile proposed that only old cars (before 1973 models) be stopped and checked for defects by the Highway Patrol. All of these sales hustles cannot get to the real cause of the crisis, nor can they put the burden of the crisis where it belongs—on big business.

Perhaps even more dangerous is President Ford's proposed tax on oil imports. This tax will result in even higher gas prices at the pumps and rather than stimulating the economy, these increased costs will only serve as yet another weight on the already sinking living standards of the working class. This import tax is being backed up by intense propaganda, blaming the Arabs and the peoples of the oil producing nations for the U.S. economic crisis as well as open threats of "invading the oil fields."

From these policies we can see that the corporate giants have a dual plan for dealing with the crisis. The first is increased hardship and suffering for the workers of this country; the second is more war in search of new markets.

The workers here at GM, Fremont have a better idea. That is making the bosses pay for their crisis. The short-work-week demand came from the workers at GM themselves as one way of keeping everyone working, coupled with the demand for their regular weekly pay. It was seen also as a way of protecting the jobs of many of the newly hired women as well as the minority workers—always the last hired and the first fired.

The short-work-week movement here at Fremont has been coupled with actions aimed at discrimination in the hiring and lay-off practices of GM. One of these was the Women's Law Suit which was filed by 8 women assembly workers here on Aug. 8.

During a 6-month cutback in passenger car production in 1974, all 500 women who had been hired since 1968 were laid off, along with 1,000 men. Right after the women filed their suit, demanding that a percentage of women be recalled with no extra men laid off, all 1,500 workers were called back. The plant returned to full production in early October, but at Thanksgiving the expected announcement came that the entire second shift of 2,500 men and women would be laid off on Jan. 10.

From Oct. to Jan., the women's lawsuit was one of the



(CALL PHOTO)

FIGHT FOR SHORT WORK WEEK

main topics of discussion among the women as well as the men workers. Most agreed with the charges against GM of discrimination against women, but many were unclear about how this could be remedied. The firmest supporters of the demand for protection of women's jobs were the women workers themselves, most of whom are sole or main supporters of their families. Most of the minority workers also could see how the present seniority system had its weaknesses, especially when it served to perpetuate years of past discrimination against women and minority union members.

But company agents, especially members of the Trotskyist Spartacist League, did everything they could to sabotage and spread lies about the law suit. They first put out long leaflets and tried to gather signatures on a petition, claiming that the suit would have the effect of "wrecking the seniority system" and "throwing men out of work." Of course now that hundreds of thousands of auto workers are on the streets again, it is easy to see the lies of these agents clearly. It was not the women's law suit that was going to cost the men their jobs, but rather the capitalists with the help of a badly-weakened work force with sell-out union leadership at its head, sowing the seeds of division in the ranks.

The Spartacist League also echoed the charges of the company that the movement for protection of women's rights during this crisis, was the work of "communists" who were "manipulating" the workers. To counter these lies, supporters of the suit put out leaflets explaining that: "The main remedy that we are asking for is a short work week which our local membership supports, and which would keep everybody working (everyone with over a year's seniority would be guaranteed 36 hours pay). The other remedies we are asking the court to consider are: 1) both shifts working one week on, one week off, or 2) GM should keep the same percentage of women in the plant during the lay-off, with no men laid off to keep women working."

Uniting with the plant-wide campaign against the lay-offs, the women made the demand for a short work week their main focus, to show that the special needs of women must be dealt with concretely, in the context of the overall struggle of the workers. They also showed that a real fight for

the workers meant a fight for each section of the working class that faced special oppression and had special demands. This kind of fight would bring real unity and victory, whereas if the women or the minorities had their special demands dropped, the whole working class would be weakened and beaten down.

The most treacherous opposition to the struggle at GM came from the UAW International Union leadership. These high-paid labor phonies have refused to act to keep jobs and have sat back, occasionally spouting empty words about lobbying in Washington for bills on federally funded job programs and for more import quotas on foreign cars. Their supposed "March on Washington" has been turned into an indoor rally for fear that the rank-and-file would turn out in unprecedented numbers "out of control."

Finally, these International scabs on the workers struggle have refused to touch the problems of the women and minority workers, who are the greatest casualties of the current crisis in auto.

In court, the top UAW lawyers from Detroit and the big-shot corporate lawyer from GM both argued against the suit on the grounds that it violated the "sacred contract" between management and union. "Thank God for our contract," bleated the UAW lawyer as he painted for the judge a rosy picture of laid-off autoworkers enjoying the SUB fund benefits won by the union (which will be all gone by June). When the UAW lawyer had finished his argument, there was little for the GM lawyer to add. The workers got a lesson from all this. They saw how the only time the labor big-wigs militantly defended the workers' contract was when it was used to keep minority and women workers down.

The judge, obviously mindful of the big impact of his decision on corporations all over the country at a time when the economy is sliding into a depression, denied the motion for an injunction against the lay-offs and set March 14 for a full hearing.

Despite this the women felt the first court battle was a victory because they had succeeded in exposing the collaboration between GM and the UAW leadership to the workers and had succeeded in raising in a militant way the woman question in the plant. A leaflet put out by the supporters of the suit said: "We know our equality will not be won just through this court suit or without a hard struggle. Yet we are not afraid, though many of us have been harassed, had our lives threatened and our names smeared all over the plant. We stand firm behind the suit. We look to the leading role that women have played in winning union drives, like the Farah and Oneita strikes. With your support, women in auto can do the same!"

The struggle here at Fremont is continuing against the lay-offs and against the discrimination of the company and the union leadership and against their agents. A rank-and-file paper is now being published called "Stand Up" which voices the needs and sentiments of the GM workers. The merger of the struggles of the women and minorities with the general movement of the workers against the effects of the crisis, will deal an important blow to the auto companies. Important victories are on the horizon.

STOP THE FASCIST TIDE



'Whoever does not fight the reactionary measures of the bourgeoisie and the growth of fascism at these preparatory stages is not in a position to prevent the victory of fascism, but, on the contrary, facilitates that victory.' (G. Dimitrov, United Front Against War and Fascism)

Birmingham, Ala.—The Atmore-Holman Brothers come to trial Feb. 10, in the small town of Brewton, Ala. near the Atmore and Holman prisons. The trials are aimed at crushing "Inmates For Action," a prisoner organization that has grown up in response to the brutality and inhuman condition in the prisons.

Their first organized action was in Oct. 1972, a sit-down strike, which was responded to with beatings and lock-ups. Since then, a "death list" has been circulated (discovered by the press) by prison officials. Among those inmates on the list are the IFA leaders. Two of the prisoners on the list have already been killed by prison guards.

A campaign organized by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) has forced the postponement of the trial twice and charges to be dropped in all but 11 of the Atmore-Holman Brothers' cases. Money is badly needed: For information write: Atmore-Holman Defense Fund, 802 6th St. North, Birmingham, Ala. 35204

Riverside, Cal.—The third trial of Gary Lawton, Black community organizer, began on Jan. 8, in Riverside Superior Court. Lawton is being framed up in the "ambush" slaying of two police officers. He was previously on trial with two other Black men, whose charges were dismissed prior to the third trial.

Russell Langton, a juror in the first trial stated, "It was more than a frame-up. If it had been a frame-up, they would

have framed some evidence. You can bet they'll do it for the third trial."

For more information, contact: R.P.P.D.C., 3859 Main, Rm. 22, Riverside, Ca. 92501; Phone (714) 682-3486

New York—Former middle-weight boxing contender, Rubin Carter and his friend John Artis, have been denied a new trial by the same racist judge who first sentenced them to life in prison.

The refusal came despite testimony by the two "eyewitnesses" whose word in court convicted the defendants of robbery and murder, that they had lied.

San Francisco, Cal.—Four Japanese immigrant restaurant workers here face deportation after they exposed the corruption and collusion of the Immigration Service with the big corporations.

Attracted by promises of high wages, these workers were brought here in 1973. When they arrived however, they found nothing but long hours and starvation wages. When they took their complaints to the union and to state and federal agencies, demanding \$50,000 in back wages illegally held from them, they were threatened by their bosses, Kiku Restaurant and Sekitei Corp., with deportation. Kiku told them that they had been brought with falsified visas. When the workers went to the INS with proof that Kiku had violated immigration laws, that agency began deportation hearings against the four cooks.

The union, Local 44, Restaurant and Culinary Workers,

has dragged its feet on the case for weeks. Finally a hearing was held and a partial settlement of \$15,000 was given the workers. Following the settlement, the union turned around and tried to fine the workers the same amount for "not reporting such infractions immediately." The workers sharply protested and the union dropped the charges.

Los Angeles, Cal.—On Jan. 3 at 9:45 p.m. in this city's South side ghetto, police beat and finally murdered a 21-year-old Black man, Richard Smith.

The police claimed that Smith had hit one of them after they stopped him for speeding. Eyewitnesses however, have a different version. They charge that Smith had been harassed by police before and that they knew him by name. When they stopped him this time, a fight began and a crowd gathered. Cops told everyone to get off the streets and chased one man into his house.

They then dragged Smith to an empty parking lot and began to kick, stomp and hit him with flashlights and clubs. Witnesses heard Smith scream, "If you are going to kill me, get it over with. I can't take this anymore." The police then ordered him to run, which he was too weak to do. He took two steps and fell. Police opened fire on him.

The official coroner's report lists seven bullet wounds but witnesses at the funeral counted 12. Despite attempts to intimidate witnesses and members of the family, the outrage at this, yet another police murder, has led to the formation of an organization called "Mothers Against Police Brutality." Mrs. Foy, an eyewitness and spokeswoman for the group said that in order for any kind of legal action to win it has to have people from the community organized behind it. She added, "People better wake up and do something about these killings, for this is how Hitler started in Nazi Germany."

Hamtramck, Mich.—A recent series of attacks against Black people in Hamtramck has sparked a broad and angry protest against local police and school officials.

The community scored an early victory when dozens of supporters showed up at the trial of Sammy Davis, Jr., a young Black worker, who faced trumped-up charges arising from one of the incidents.

Other incidents include the unprovoked police beatings of six Black youths, the mysterious shooting death of a young Black man, the unprovoked macing of numerous Blacks, including a one-year-old child, and the police department's quick release of young white hoodlums, charged with terrorizing the Black community.

A community-based, multinational organization, STOP Coalition which stands for—Stop Terrorization of Oppressed People, has been formed to end this racist repression.

The Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition's film was shown at the committee's first meeting, January 26th. The film was a great inspiration to the people.

Sixty people from the STOP Coalition met at the UAW local 262 hall to plan a mass protest rally against racism and repression for February 8.

next day, one was so badly mutilated that the family was told that they could not see it. The nose and ears were missing and the body appeared to have been burned. The step mother of the other man after insisting on seeing her son, has sworn that the body she viewed is not his. SCLC officials now believe that at least one and probably both of the bodies they viewed in Pensacola were not those of the slain men. In addition, the bodies were found 2-1/2 miles apart.

At least two witnesses popped up from nowhere to discredit the investigation or throw it off track. Strangely enough, both made identical references to the rough water that night. (The Coast Guard had already established that the men never put out in their boat.) One "witness" claims to have talked to the men Friday night on the 29th "before sundown." Yet, they were on their jobs until 4 p.m. Friday in Atlanta and didn't leave for Florida until 7:30. Driving steadily without stopping at 55 mph, they couldn't have arrived in Pensacola before 3 a.m. This "witness," who also spoke to the FBI, now admits lying but refuses to say why. The other witness, a white man who popped up out of nowhere claimed to have been with the men Saturday night, November 30th, drinking and warning them not to go out fishing because of rough water. But the Coast Guard had discovered the men's boat at 10 a.m. that morning with the anchor line cut and reported the men missing. Even if this man's story is true, which no one believes, the men couldn't possibly have gone out in their boat because it was already in Coast Guard possession.

SCLC has asked the States of Florida and Georgia to launch a full scale investigation of these murders, but, to date, neither has taken any action.

Those who talk about a "New South" or who belittle the significance of the South as the historic homeland of Black people and the area where national oppression is the most deeply rooted, should study this case very seriously. The "stench of the slave market" still permeates every governmental and "official" institution in Dixie. And the stench is getting worse, not better.

FIVE BLACKS DEAD IN THE "NEW SOUTH"

Atlanta—Five Black men, long time friends, left Atlanta Friday evening, November 29 and headed for Pensacola, Fla. They were on a fishing trip, towing their boat behind them, something they had done many times before. They never returned.

Now, a recently completed investigation by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) indicates that the men were murdered—"lynched"—with the knowledge and almost certainly the cooperation of Escambia (Pensacola) County law enforcement officers. The facts of the case speak for themselves and would utterly shock anyone not familiar with the history of oppression and KKK terror in the Black Belt South.

The men arrived in Pensacola about 3 a.m. Saturday, Nov. 30th and went directly to buy bait, where an argument took place with the white store owner over the price. They left, but decided to return and apologize for the disagreement. At this time, they were arrested and taken to an island 38 miles from Pensacola. This information is known because one of the men managed to reach a phone while they were being held (in something he described as looking like a "castle") and called Atlanta. The conversation was cut off before it could be completed. This was the last known communication anyone had with the men. This information was confirmed by a waitress at a Black nightclub in Pensacola who dates a Black policeman who was aware that the men were being held.

At 10 a.m. Saturday, the Coast Guard found their boat floating in the Santa Rosa Sound with the key in the ignition, throttle in neutral and two full tanks of fuel. The

anchor line had been cut. Later, the men's vehicle was found with bait, tackle, food, clothing, ice, etc., still in it. They had obviously never gone out fishing in their boat. Yet, they were all "found"—supposedly drowned—two weeks later.

The Coast Guard dragged the bottom of the Sound for three days and said they couldn't find anything. On Dec. 8, SCLC issued a public statement in Atlanta announcing their investigation of the murders. One day later, after nearly two weeks without finding a body, Florida authorities announced they had "found" one of the bodies, even though they had officially ended their search. The day SCLC officials arrived in Pensacola, Dec. 12, two more bodies were "found." SCLC officials were told that the Sheriff and County Rescue Service were sure they'd find the remaining bodies "the next day." And sure enough, they "found" them.

SCLC officials went to the County Hospital to view the bodies of Robert Walker and John Sterling, both in normal condition. This aroused their suspicions, because, according to the authorities, they had been in the water from November 30th to December 12th and would have been highly decomposed by that time. When SCLC pressed the Sheriff for any further information he had about the deaths, he said he was "getting his information from the newspaper" and didn't really know too much about it. Five men killed in one evening and the Sheriff was "getting his information from the newspaper!"

When the bodies of the two men arrived in Atlanta the

"Tito" Perez, a young Puerto Rican, and a group of friends were singing on the New York City Lexington Ave. subway train, Sunday night December 1. A few hours later, "Tito" was dead, murdered by the police in the 25th precinct station. Police claimed he had "committed suicide" by hanging himself with his belt. Witnesses report he wore no belt and that his hands were manacled behind him.

Charged with disturbing the peace, "Tito" was beaten up and then dragged off the subway by 4 cops. They threw him into a holding cell at the station, handcuffed and badly beaten. About an hour later he reappeared, slumped over dead in a wheel chair with his hands now manacled in front of him.

This recent vicious murder of "Tito" Perez is no isolated incident. In the New York area alone, there has been a string of violent police attacks and murders of young Afro-Americans and Puerto Ricans. 14-year old Claude Reese was shot in the back of the head while planning a surprise party in the basement of his Brooklyn building, and 10-year old Clifford Glover was shot in the back by police while walking down the street in Queens early one morning. In addition, Fernando Hernandez was slain by police in the Bronx, and Luis Miniz was murdered in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

"Tito's" real crime was being Puerto Rican. Puerto Rican people along with other national minorities in this country still lack even the most fundamental of democratic rights. They have been subjected to greater police surveillance, police occupation of their communities and police brutality than the white population as a whole. The "Zebra" round-ups in San Francisco and the dragnet raids and deportations of so-called "illegal" aliens in many cities are recent examples.

Minority people in the U.S. are hardest hit by unemployment. They are forced to live in the worst slums where landlords and the city provide the worst sanitation, health and educational facilities. Bilingual education, for example, has either been denied or set up with make-shift and inadequate resources which are vanishing with the first waves of budget cuts. Special programs in higher education for minorities, initiated only as a result of the militant struggle of the sixties, are now being wiped out by "crisis" cutbacks.

The stepped-up repression exemplified by the Perez murder comes on the heels of the rising anti-imperialist movement in the U.S. and throughout the world. For Puerto Rican people, the relationship between their struggles here and in their homeland has become increasingly clear over the past months.

GENERAL STRIKE

Last November striking workers in Puerto Rico threatened to organize a general strike aimed at the U.S. colonial rule of Governor Hernandez Colon. In the U.S., 20,000 people gathered in Madison Square Garden on October 27, pledging support to the Puerto Rican independence struggle. The U.S. government's swift reaction was to unleash a new wave of repression that hit youth, strikers and "independentistas" head on. "Tito's" murder was part of this brutal offensive. "Tito" was an "independentista," a fighter for the independence of Puerto Rico.

In the last few years, the Puerto Rican struggle has become a spearhead of the anti-imperialist movement in the U.S. The 20,000-strong rally at Madison Square Garden showed significant advances along these lines. A large number of Puerto Ricans from the U.S. were present, but

TITO'S CRIME WAS BEING PUERTO RICAN



there was also strong support from other national minorities, working people and revolutionary organizations.

A large Puerto Rican national minority lives here in the U.S., concentrated in cities like New York, Boston and Chicago. This national minority within the U.S. is a link to the independence struggle in Puerto Rico and it is also part of the general movement fighting for socialism in the U.S. Forced by imperialism to leave their homeland in search of jobs, Puerto Rican people are linking their struggle to the general workers' movement in the U.S. for socialism, democratic rights and in defense of living standards.

EXAMPLES OF ATTACKS

As the struggle of Puerto Rican people has intensified, the U.S. has tried frantically to destroy their movement, both in the U.S. and in Puerto Rico itself. Recent examples of the attacks on the Puerto Ricans in the U.S. include:

- Police murders of young Puerto Ricans like "Tito" Perez, Luis Miniz and Fernando Hernandez.
- The "Hartford plan" financed by the Law Enforcement Administration Agency with half a million dollars to fence off the Black and Puerto Rican communities. Developed by the Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, this plan was to be pushed through the New York City Council for approval before anyone caught wind of it. When the community found out about it, a mass protest began, forcing alterations in the plan. But the city is still closing off certain streets, and equipping police with shotguns and 357 Magnum revolvers with "dum-dum" bullets that explode when they enter the body.
- The New York police plan to number buildings in the main Puerto Rican community in the Bronx to facilitate surveillance and rapid occupation.
- Continued harassment of political prisoners in jail or on bail like Martin Sostre and Carlos Feliciano. For example, Carlos Feliciano, a veteran fighter for Puerto Rican Independence and a leading member of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, faces a 4-year jail sentence for a frame-up charge of possession of explosives. The Judge has refused to take into account the 17 months Carlos already spent locked up because he couldn't post the \$200,000 bail when he was arrested back in 1970.
- Increased surveillance, infiltration and attacks against Puerto Rican political organizations like El Komite and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP).

- Stepped up ideological offensive to discredit the Puerto Rican political movement. For example a recent CBS "KOJAK" program shown on nationwide television told the story of the detective's work to wipe out a terrorist Puerto Rican organization. The organization was depicted as a group of fanatics, bombers, assassins and lunatics. The name given the group was "El Komite" which is in fact the name of a revolutionary organization committed to the struggle for an independent Puerto Rico and for socialism.

- Further development of programs to sterilize Puerto Rican women and propaganda attempting to convince Puerto Rican women that voluntary sterilization is the only effective and available means of birth control.

- Cutbacks in or elimination of Puerto Rican studies programs, special admissions and scholarship programs. This has happened at Brooklyn College and there was an unsuccessful attempt to wipe out the gains made through the 60s at the Newark campus of Rutgers.

Because the popular offensive is more developed in Puerto Rico the attacks have been sharper there.

- The use of the National Guard to break the recent strike of the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority workers (AAA). The National Guard was mobilized to confront workers and also to scab on them.
- Escalated attacks by the CIA, FBI and the colonial government against political organizations through infiltration, frame-ups, raids and police violence.
- A new work plan for massive sterilization in Puerto Rico will utilize unions and factories to help out a targeted sterilizations of 5,000 women in 1975.
- A Pentagon plan to transfer 11,000 troops to Puerto Rico to stiffen the repressive apparatus was revealed and denounced before the UN Decolonization Committee.

Not since the early 1950s has the cry for Puerto Rican independence been sounded as loudly and insistently as today. Never before has the demand for independence been taken up so broadly raised, before the nations and peoples of the entire world.

Independence for Puerto Rico! Full Democratic Rights for Puerto Ricans in the U.S.! These are the just demands of the Puerto Rican masses.

STEEL WORKER IN MURDER FRAME-UP

Chicago, Ill.—James Jackson, an Afro-American worker at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Blast Furnace is being held in jail on the charge of murdering William Neubauer, a white foreman at the Blast Furnace. The company, the press and the police have portrayed the killing as a senseless and brutal act, and have already "convicted" James. Their goals are to develop sympathy for the foreman, use the incident to further divide white and Black workers, set the stage for a legal lynching of James Jackson, and to increase the discrimination against Afro-Americans and Latinos in the Blast Furnace.

Other workers in the Blast Furnace know the real story. Neubauer was one of many white foremen transferred in recent years to the Blast Furnace to act as a racist slave driver of the minority workers, in order to increase production and suppress any resistance. The foremen are commonly called "grabbers" by the men since they think nothing of roughing up the workers. A Black worker's spine may be permanently damaged as a result of one foreman's treatment. Others have told of how they are not allowed to rest at all and how they are forced to do dangerous work without the necessary safety equipment. Foremen consistently try to combine jobs and send workers home or fire them without cause. At the Blast Furnace, foremen are drilled by the company to be tough, and it is well known that they carry guns to enforce their rule. Over the past two years several workers have been killed in the Blast Furnace, and many have been injured.

Neubauer in particular had a reputation as a racist. When he was the yard master, he laid down on the tracks in front of a locomotive to keep a Black man from becoming an engineer. Virtually all engineers are white, and it is a well-

paid, safe job. After he was forced out of the yard, he was sent to the Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF), where in a short time he could not work alone on the midnight turn because he was hated so much by his crew. Finally Neubauer was forced out of the BOF when the Superintendent was told, "Either you transfer him or you'll have his blood on your hands."

MAIN FAMILY SUPPORTER

James Jackson, on the other hand, is twenty years old, and he has been working at Youngstown for two and a half years. Since his father died at age 43, after 24 years at the Blast Furnace, James has been the main supporter of his family, and has not missed more than five days' work in two and a half years. He has a clean record with the police, has never been reprimanded on the job, and his mother says, "He wouldn't have anything to do with gangs." The police have no murder weapon, and the only "witness" (who is in trouble with the company) is "not sure" who did it. James signed a confession to the killing, but only after he was held at the police station from 4:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., during which time he was not allowed a lawyer, was not able to make a phone call, and his mother was not allowed to see him. All he would say to his mother when she finally saw him was, "They broke me." It is clear that James is being railroaded with no proof.

Faced with increased economic and political crisis, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, like other monopolists have been throwing their problems on the backs of the workers, especially the national minorities. The steel industry has consistently segregated national minorities into the worst departments. As one worker said, "There is no reason why

someone hired in as a laborer for the Blast Furnace can't be a laborer in the machine shop where the conditions are better. But Blacks are hired into the furnaces, the coke plant, and places like that." To offset the inevitable tide of resistance, and to further increase production, the company has trained its foremen in police tactics and racism.

The Black and Latino workers in the Blast Furnace and Coke Plant are standing in the front lines of the struggle against the speed-ups and the oppressive and arbitrary foremen. In addition, the company's increased use of these racist foremen coincides with the recent upsurge of Klan and Nazi activity under the encouragement of the State. Already people working on Jackson's defense have received threatening phone calls. The Klan is organizing a march in nearby Crown Point, Indiana. There are also three Nazi Party alderman candidates in Chicago.

REACTION OF THE WORKERS

The reaction of workers in the Blast Furnace and the BOF is that if someone else had not killed Neubauer one of them might have. They are upholding the right to rebel against all forms of discrimination and national oppression. At the same time, the men are continuing to protest the abuses of the foremen in the Blast Furnace.

A Defense Committee has been formed including workers from the Blast Furnace, other departments at Youngstown, workers from Inland Steel and U.S. Steel, friends of the family, Congress of Afrikan People and the October League. The Committee intends to unite the struggle of all workers by building militant mass support.

Address donations, support and questions to the James Jackson Defense Committee, P.O. Box 972, Hammond, Indiana 46325.

ON THE LINE!

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS STRUGGLES FROM AROUND THE COUNTRY



OIL SETTLEMENT FALLS SHORT

As most oil contract negotiations are being wrapped up, it appears that the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW), settled for less than it bargained. Working for the profit-bloated oil monopolies, OCAW members hoped to win significant advances in pay and benefits.

But the OCAW leadership lacked the militance and aggressiveness needed to direct a national strike. While OCAW international president, A.F. Grosperon, talked tough, he retreated past several "strike deadlines" and "ultimatums." Vice President Rockefeller, the world's most powerful oil baron, let it be known that an oil strike might be considered a "national crisis" open to government intervention.

As the Jan. 7 strike deadline came and went, most refinery workers found themselves working without a contract. But workers at Standard Oil in El Segundo, Ca. and others at Texaco and Gulf in Port Arthur, Tex. decided to walk out over "local issues." These issues actually were pretty much the same as the national issues. Standard workers demanded better health and pension benefits plus a union shop clause as part of their "local grievances." The difference is, as one Standard worker told *THE CALL*, "We just won't work without a contract."

The OCAW had their staff researching the economic empire of the oil monopolies for the past year. Some of the facts are: while labor cost per barrel of oil has dropped 7.1% in 1969, to 3.3% today, the price of a barrel has gone up from \$3.85 to \$10.10. This has contributed to the staggering \$17 billion profit of the oil monopolies and exposes the lie that the "Arabs" are to blame for inflation. Worker productivity is down, and the actual labor cost of each gallon is only a few cents. Since 1961, the oil companies have increased their returns by 135%, yet oil workers hourly wage has dropped 18¢ in buying power.

The first contract negotiated was with Gulf Oil, whose workers were on strike in Port Arthur. A 26.8% wage increase was offered, over the 2-year contract. This meant a 75¢ raise instead of the original demand of \$2.00. The cost of living clause was simply put as "a point of further negotiation." The settlement made improvements, but fell short of the demands for full medical coverage, along with plans for the pension benefits.

The oil monopolies are among the richest of all American industry, and stubbornly refuse to share a penny of their billions with the workers who create their wealth.

WORKERS RESIST ALIEN ROUND-UPS

Chicago—On January 9, officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) rounded up "illegal" Latino workers in a raid on the Stewart-Warner plant here. The raids at Stewart-Warner are part of a campaign by the INS to deport Mexican and Puerto Rican workers around the country. The raids were conducted with the full cooperation of the company, with the foremen at the plant pointing out individuals to the INS agents.

The workers rounded-up by the INS were held without their families being notified. In addition, the paychecks due the arrested workers are being illegally held by the company even though the families of the arrested workers desperately need them.

On January 13, a rally protesting the raids was called by the October League in front of the gates at Stewart-Warner. Participants in the demonstration included CASA, an organization fighting for the legal rights of undocumented workers across the country, and Fight for Unity, a progressive workers' committee at Stewart-Warner. The rally received the enthusiastic support of the plant workers. It showed the government that people weren't going to remain silent in face of these attacks.

The union at Stewart-Warner, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 1031 has not made any comment about the raids. The president of the local, Perlin, is a politician in Mayor Daley's corrupt political machine.

The Fight for Unity caucus, however, is inside the plant demanding that the union investigate what happened to the workers who were jailed but not yet deported. The caucus is also demanding that the company issue certified checks for the families of the arrested workers in the amount of the pay checks due those workers.

SPARROWS POINT WORKERS HIT RACISM

Baltimore—Workers in the coke ovens and throughout Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point Plant are once again on the move. Led by the rank and file forces with some support from the local union, they are determined to fight the latest company-International agreement around the new coke pelletizing plant. The pellet plant sell-out agreement is clearly racist and is an attack on the seniority rights of all workers.

The company claims that the new pellet system which is much cleaner and more efficient than the old system is "experimental" and part of a joint venture with four other companies. Since Bethlehem says the experimental pellet plant is not part of the Sparrows Point plant, the International has agreed to allow the company to disregard the normal seniority procedure. Rather than promoting workers from the Black coke oven department, the company is hand-picking mostly white workers from throughout the plant and off the street.

The coke ovens have had a long history of wildcat strikes against the blatant discrimination and miserable working conditions Black workers face. The company has no intention of allowing these "troublemakers" into the new operation. Quite the contrary, they see the new pellet system as doing away with the jobs of most of the coke oven workers.

Workers numbering over 100 at times have picketed the District 8 union headquarters and the company. The picketing, organized by the Steel Wide Movement for Job Protection and other activists, has demanded an end to discrimination in hiring practices and priority to the majority Black coke oven workers.

MINERS HIT COMPANY-ABEL ALLIANCE

Grant County, New Mexico—The fight of miners here against Kennecott Copper Co. continues after the sell-out contract was signed last spring by the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) President, I.W. Abel. The miners are members of USWA Local 890. A militant strike of this local, previously a part of the Mine, Mill, and Smelters Union, was portrayed in the well-known film, "The Salt of the Earth." The current struggle is against the company, against the reactionary leadership of the USWA, the courts, and now the Teamster leadership as well.

In July of last year, the miners staged a three week strike for the right to negotiate on local issues, and against the treachery of the company and of Abel who tried to force the miners to work with no contract. Stemming from the strike, they now face a lawsuit in which the company alleges that the strike was "illegal." Included as defendants in the suit are Juan Chacon, president of the local, and Israel Romero, financial secretary of the local.

Not satisfied with courtroom harassment, the company disciplined 200 workers with letters, threatening firing. The company saved the harshest treatment for Chacon and Romero; they were fired on October 23.

Fearing the militancy of the local and the respect that the members have for Chacon and Romero, the USWA leadership joined the company in attacking the local. When the Teamster leadership sent in a team of organizers to raid and split the local, Abel sat back and didn't give the members anything. But the miners aren't depending on the International. They continue to mobilize themselves and to organize the unorganized workers in Grant Co. Because of these efforts, the Teamsters, so far, have been unsuccessful in their raids and Local 890 is continuing to grow.

In addition, the local is vigorously waging a battle against the firings and the lawsuit, with the active involvement of the rank and file. There are frequent meetings, where the members express themselves, and formulate ideas and programs to fight back against the courts, the company, and Abel. Now, against their will, Abel is trying to force Chacon and Romero to be represented by the International at their arbitration.

In the mine, slowdowns and walkouts are continuing in protest against the contract which among other weaknesses, fails to speak to local issues and to health and safety issues at Kennecott. The conditions in the mine, the oppression by the company, the treachery of Abel, and the attack on the miners by the state, will continue to spark fierce resistance of the workers, following in the long and militant tradition of Local 890.

ATLANTA CLUW FIGHTS FOR WOMEN'S JOBS

Atlanta—On Jan. 16, the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) sponsored an informational picket line and rally during the afternoon shift change at Atlantic Steel. About 40 men and women picketed and distributed leaflets demanding that Atlantic Steel end discrimination in hiring women.

Five women currently are employed at Atlantic, the result of a campaign launched by the local CLUW chapter last year. However, the company has not even taken applications from women in recent months, even though it has hired over 30 men. The 5 women inside the plant are constantly harassed by supervisors and foremen. One male worker, Ken Chastian (see Oct. *CALL*) was fired for standing up for the women workers' rights. CLUW actively worked in the successful struggle to get his job back.

Chastain and Claude Hawk, a Black steelworker now fighting to regain his job after being fired unjustly, and Louise Runyon, one of the 5 women employees at Steel, spoke to the rally. Also addressing the rally were Nan Grogan, a member of CLUW and of the October League, and several other people active in the community.

CLUW is continuing its campaign to end discrimination against women. Threatened layoffs will not only wipe out the initial gains made by women at Steel, but they already have caused massive unemployment among Black and women workers, who lack seniority because of racist, sexist hiring policies. CLUW is fighting for special seniority rights for minority workers and women demanding that not all women and minority workers be laid off.

THE CALL interviewed a number of men workers going in and out of the plant. The vast majority, Black and white, supported the right of women to work at Steel and felt they handled their jobs well. However, a larger percentage of Black workers spoken to said they recognized the discrimination against women, due to their own experience with the company's discrimination against Blacks. There was a small minority of workers who were hostile to the rally.

UFW YUMA STRIKERS BATTLE SCABS

Yuma, Ariz.—The strike of 3,000 lemon pickers that began in late August of last year has shown the strength of the strikers and their union, the United Farm Workers of America (UFW). Strikers estimate that up to 80% of the \$40 million crop has not been picked.

The battle started when farmworkers arrived to pick a bumper crop of lemons and found that "bin rates" had been cut from \$18 to \$14 per bin.

Scabbing has been cut off by two methods. First the strikers turned back the scabs at the border. Secondly, workers joined the union, and left the fields to walk the picket lines.

The strength and unity of the strikers and Mexican workers who supported the strike has made the possibilities of a fair union election good. Such an election, without a doubt, would give the new contracts to the UFW, and win the demands of the lemon pickers.

The Yuma strikers overcame the growers and INS scabbing efforts with what they called the "border patrol", although it operated on a totally different principal than "La Migra" (INS). The strikers set up a line that stretched across the Arizona and Mexico border, and stopped people from crossing the border. They talked about the union and the necessity for unionization, and told them about the strike. When told not to scab, most went to work in other places. The UFW's patrol even let some people work for a week to make enough money to leave. Those who did scab were usually drawn out after a day or two by the pickets. Only in a few instances did strikers actually hand people over to immigration. Some strikers crossed the border to chase strikebreakers, gathered by "coyotes" (labor contractors), and also to spread news of the strike and organize people in Mexico.

When scabbing didn't break the strike, the Arizona police were called in to attack the strikers. More than 200 strikers were arrested in November. During this month, strikers were clubbed, tear-gassed and maced. Undaunted, the strikers continued to picket and stop scabbing. One young UFW member put it this way: "I don't care if they arrest me or put me in jail. I'll still come back. I'd even die for "La Huelga," I'm not afraid.

The UFW has mobilized support to maintain the strike. Benefits for 3,000 workers comes to about \$80,000 per week. The UFW has found jobs for people in other fields, and there have been many donations given. Rank-and-file union members and democratic caucuses within unions (including the Teamsters) have rallied to support the strike. They have given donations, come to the strike lines, and have walked boycott lines. Rank-and-file support even pushed George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO to back the strike with a \$1 million loan.

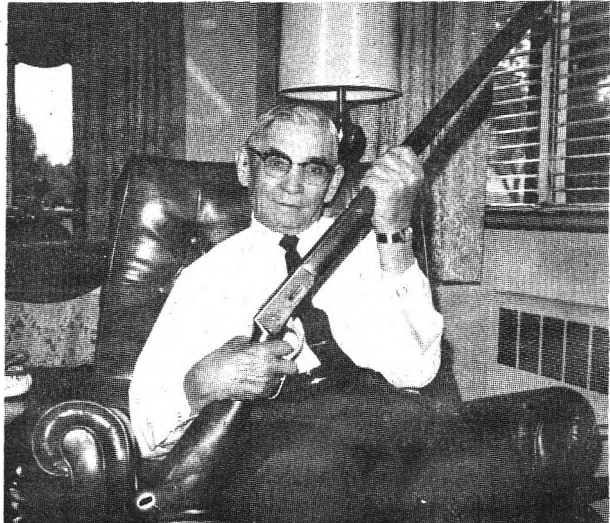
Two years ago, the UFW first came to Arizona to organize. But people said the state was impossible. "No se puede (it can't be done)," people said. The UFW answered "Si se puede!" The next day, people began to write "Si se puede" on walls, and soon the slogan was all over Arizona. Now in Arizona they say, "Ya lo pudo!" (We already did it.)

A PAGE FROM HISTORY

STORY OF THE LUDLOW MASSACRE

Denver, Col.—Mike Livoda came to this country at 17 from Yugoslavia. He worked in the steel mills and later in many western coal mines. In 1912 he was hired as a United Mine Workers Union (UMW) organizer, a position he had during the Ludlow massacre and held for 17 years. (Ludlow and other Colorado Fuel and Iron mines were owned and controlled by the Rockefeller family.) At 24 years of age, he was elected vice-president of the UMW's District 15, Colorado and New Mexico.

In this interview, he tells reporters from *THE CALL* about the conditions during his organizing days and the massacre of striking miners in the Ludlow mines, owned by John D. Rockefeller.



"The Federal Troops wanted us to turn in our guns. But I said, 'Hell, I'm not turning in mine.'" (CALL PHOTO)

Mike, how did you come to be an organizer for the United Mine workers?

Well, I worked in a union coal mine in Montana before I came to Colorado. Working in the mines of Colorado was practically a slave job. If you made \$4.00 a day, you were considered the best, and you worked your head off. With the conditions we were working under, we felt that we'd be just as well dead than to continue working this way for the rest of our lives. We decided that we wanted to form our union and when John Lawson (UMWU official) found out, he hired me as an organizer.

What were the dangers of being an organizer in those days?

I got shot at, beat up, followed around by thugs like the worst criminal, run out of town. Sometimes when I think back over the years I worked for the United Mine Workers, I'm surprised myself that I haven't been killed. I would organize by night, sneaking past the company guards into the mining camps to sign up the workers.

How did the strike begin at Ludlow?

Well, you see the strike began all over the state and we had at Ludlow, maybe 2000 coal miners. For the families that had no place to go, the union bought some land and put them up in tents, supplying them with coal and electricity. That tent colony was burned down. In the second tent colony, we put in wood floors whereas before they just had bare ground.

What were the demands of the Ludlow strike?

An increase in wages, better conditions in the coal camps, the right for miners to trade wherever they wanted without

being forced to spend their last dime at the company store, and of course, an end to debt work. Safety too, since between 1900 and 1913 more than 1300 men died in those Colorado mines. We started the strike in September and it was snowing already. The strike lasted continuously for 16 months until the first part of December of the following year, 1914.

And the massacre occurred in April 1914. Maybe you could explain a little about what happened?

The governor called up a militia of private citizens; when they found out that we were going to be on strike continuously. The company managed through General Chase and his bunch to muster in company guards in state uniforms to be "peace-makers" between the company and the miners! What can you expect. They kept attacking the miners, we had to defend ourselves and keep them away from the tent colony. Finally we ran out of ammunition. We had no way of getting more. The fight lasted a whole day. Five of our men got killed and when we had no more ammunition, the company thugs (who had machine guns on armored cars) got closer and set the tent colony on fire. Because the camp had been shot up so much we had built a cellar below some tents. When the attack started, many mothers with their children went to the cellars. That's where many died that day. They were burned and suffocated to death below the burning tents. We lost three mothers and 11 children.

Most of the men moved a mile and a half away to what we used to call Black Hills and set up a station there to fight and to try to mobilize more men. You see, after the fighting broke out it was our intention to keep on going to destroy Mr. Militia because they were nothing but a bunch of thugs. My biggest job was to try to feed our people. On the second day after the massacre there was a train that came from Trinidad with four-hundred and fifty men. They were carpenters, all kinds of different union members, bartenders, ready to fight and help the miners out. Well, when you got that sort of combination, you're not going to go out here and end it in a half an hour. You don't know how long it's going to last. In fact, it lasted from the time of the Ludlow massacre till Saturday morning (5 days). The fight started in Aguilar. We mobilized men and sent them up there. Fights broke out in Walsenburg, Hogback and Fremont county, and all over the state. What we wanted to do was to get out there and destroy Mr. Company Guards.

So Miners elsewhere and many of the communities were mobilized to take on the militia with arms.

Oh yes, I bet that to every couple of miners there were three or four outsiders that tried to help out. And the women stormed on the governor's office. The governor finally had to wire President Wilson to send federal troops. By that time more than 100 people had lost their lives in this coal war. The federal troops came and we were told we had to surrender our guns, but I said Hell, I'm not going



"LUDLOW, COLORADO"—A drawing by John Sloan which appeared on the cover of *Masses* magazine in June 1914. (CALL PHOTO)

to turn mine in! I still have that 30-30. I used to use it as a pillow. The United Mine Workers Union bought those for us. We got help from all over the country, especially the unions in the East, clothes from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, help from everywhere.

In what way was John D. Rockefeller as owner of the Ludlow mine directly involved in the massacre?

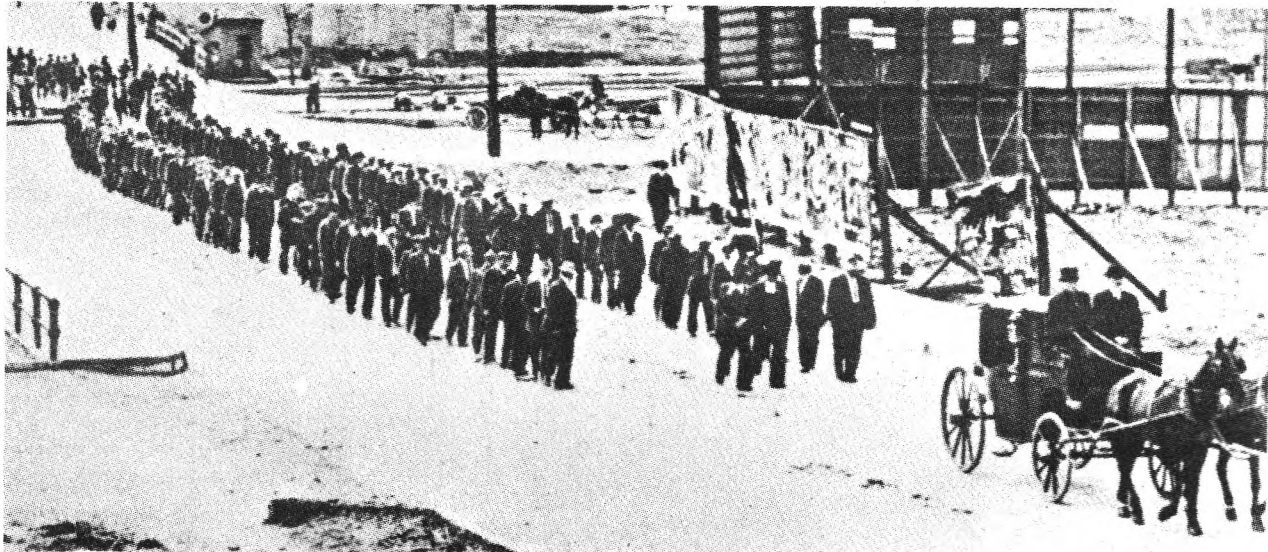
He didn't only own Ludlow. He owned \$35,000,000's worth of mines and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. He made the miners strike and suffer and die for 20 cents a day increase, from \$2.95 to \$3.15 a DAY and the lowering of the hours from 10 to 8 a day. He said he didn't know what was happening but even in Congress he was forced to admit it when they showed him his own letters. Mother Jones used to give him hell whenever she spoke to the miners.

What role did the court and the government play during the strike?

You see, most of the courts were company dominated courts. District Attorney, Sheriff, you know, everything political was company dominated. The only thing the State Attorney General did was to indict miners for murders here, murders there. So the Attorney General prosecuted miners but never prosecuted operators—Don't you know that at one time there were 435 miners indicted for that struggle, that fight. And what happened after the strike ended The Colorado Fuel and Iron took him up as their chief council and the son of a bitch died being a stooge for CF&I!

When I visited the UMW's memorial monument at Ludlow this past summer, I was reminded by the inscribed names of the very militant unity between miners of different nationalities. One fact that has been erased by ruling class historians is that many of those who died during the Ludlow massacre were Chicano or of Mexican ancestry.

We had Mexican, Russian, Polish, Yugoslav, Italian, American, Scotch, but the spirit of unity and harmony was so solid that we were just like one family. It didn't make any difference, my being Slavic and another guy being Chicano, we were all in a fight and we were all going to die fighting or be free fighting!



FUNERAL MARCH past the burnt rubble of the tent colony after the Ludlow Massacre, April 1914. The pit behind the store served for both storage and refuge from the attacks of the company guards. (CALL PHOTO)



STRIKERS TENT COLONY during the winter of 1913-1914. (CALL PHOTO)

ASSASSINATED 10 YEARS AGO

MALCOLM X BLACK LIBERATION FIGHTER

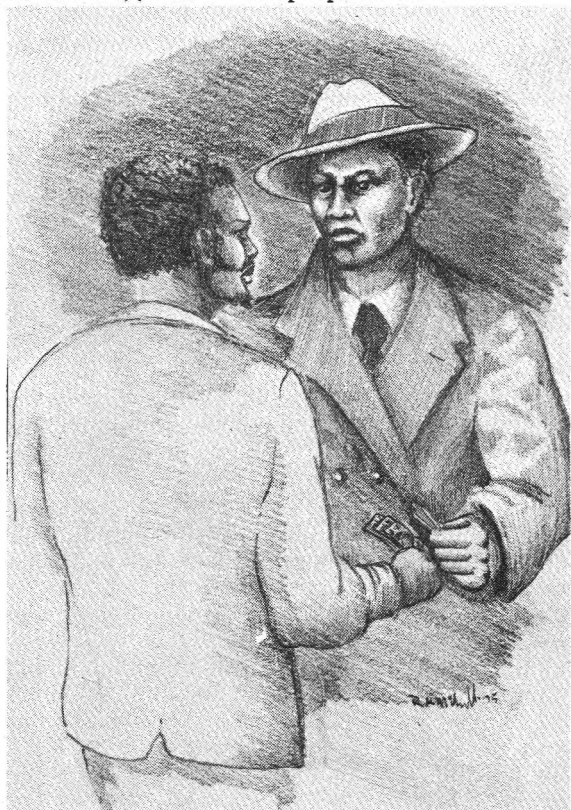
"My earliest vivid memory," recalls Malcolm X in his autobiography, was a "frightening confusion of pistol shots and shouting and smoke and flames."

In 1929 when Malcolm was four, his father moved the family to Lansing, Michigan to spread the word of the Black nationalist movement led by Marcus Garvey. The organizing Malcolm's father did for the Garvey "Back to Africa" movement brought a constant stream of threats against his family from the local white racist terrorist society in Lansing, the Black Legion. The memory Malcolm X describes in his book is the Black Legion setting fire to his family's home and shooting into their house. Two years later his father was murdered. Everyone knew the Black Legion was responsible, even though the police department never conducted an investigation.

The Black nationalist movement led by Marcus Garvey in the 1920's was utopian in its final goal of returning Afro-American people to the African continent of their origin over 300 years ago. Several hundred years of slavery, the fighting of the Civil War, and the Reconstruction Era and its betrayal were historical forces that forged the descendants of the African slaves into a separate and distinct oppressed nation within the Black Belt of the southern states of the U.S. The liberation struggle to center here, in this country, rather than fleeing to Africa. But Garvey's movement did positively awaken nationalist strivings for freedom in the hearts and minds of millions and millions of Black people in the U.S.

BLACK AWAKENING

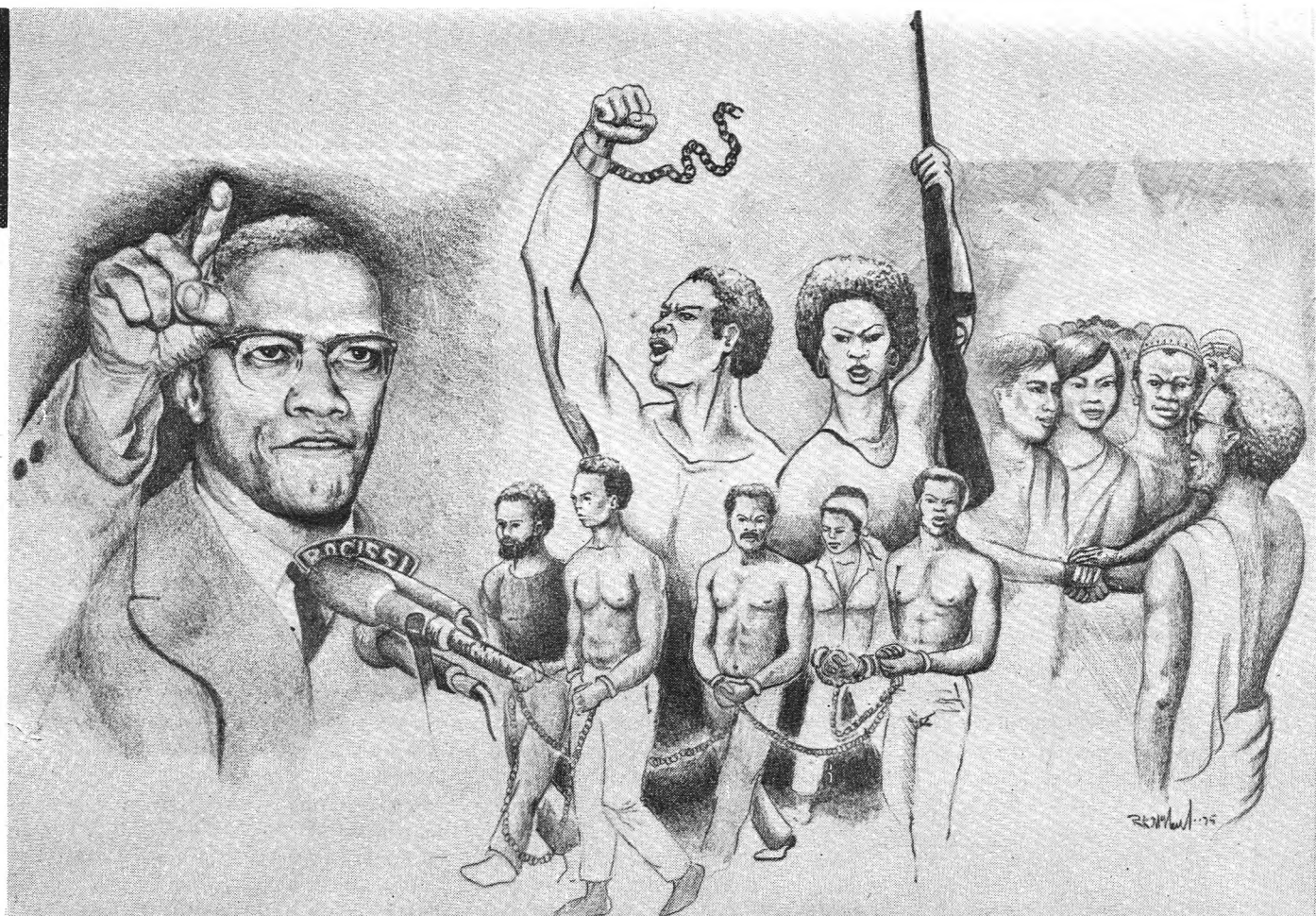
That awakening among the masses laid the groundwork for the clear voice of Malcolm X to give new leadership, more than a generation later, to the nationalist aspirations of the oppressed Black people in the U.S.



In his younger years Malcolm, then known as "Detroit Red" fell into a life of robbing and hustling like many young Black men, just to stay alive. But as he became politically conscious he saw that instead of looking out for just himself, he must struggle for the freedom of all oppressed peoples.

In what ways did El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz (Malcolm's true Muslim name) move the national liberation struggle of the 22 million Afro-American people closer to the final goal of ending the criminal rule of U.S. imperialism?

When he traveled throughout Africa in 1964, after his pilgrimage to Mecca, he was amazed to discover the tremendous interest in and awareness of the fight of Black people in the U.S. by the peoples and nations of Africa. Pan-Africanism became vitally important to Malcolm X. But unlike his predecessor, Marcus Garvey, Malcolm nev-



er obscured its true significance with any utopian schemes. He never lost sight that the national liberation struggle of the Afro-American people was a distinct national struggle in its own right. When speaking to an audience of African students, Malcolm pointed clearly to U.S. imperialism as the main supporter of Portuguese colonialism and the white racist apartheid regime in South Africa. Wherever he traveled across that great continent he consistently and thoroughly exposed the real face of the U.S. government in oppressing and exploiting the Black people back home. The struggles of the Afro-American people and the peoples and nations of Africa were united because they faced a common enemy in the U.S. imperialists. That was the real meaning of Pan-Africanism. Further, he saw that Africans and Afro-Americans shared special historic ties in that common struggle that gave a closer bond to their fight.

VISIT TO MECCA

While in Mecca, El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz also witnessed the brotherhood that freely flowed between peoples of many different nationalities and colors. The experience opened his eyes to the real roots of white racism. The source was not in the masses of people themselves, but in the system of imperialism which depended on striving for world domination for its super profits. To carry out their domination, the imperialists fostered racist ideas among the people to divide their struggles off from each other. Racism did not spring from the masses themselves.

White people who were sincere in their desire to aid the Black liberation struggle could do so, Malcolm believed, by combatting racism, especially among white people. He believed that the only firm basis for unity between Blacks and whites was the willingness of whites to take up the struggle against racism and discrimination.

Malcolm X was a Black nationalist. But he broke with the narrow nationalism of Elijah Muhammad (leader of the Nation of Islam), which viewed all whites, regardless of their class, as the "enemy" of Black people. Malcolm became a revolutionary nationalist who fought and laid down his life for the cause of liberation.

He grasped through his own life-experiences that because of their common national oppression, Afro-American people had to be united into one common front of struggle. He set out to create that united front in the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) shortly before his life was cut tragically short by an assassin's bullet in 1965.

The revisionist CPUSA attacked him as an "extreme nationalist" and a "police agent" because he dared to attack the Kennedy liberals. He exposed the racist liberals as attempting to turn Black people into beggars for their rights. To the attacks of the revisionist CPUSA, Malcolm replied:

"Certainly, nothing is ever going to be solved by throwing upon me and other so-called Black 'extremists' and 'demagogues' the blame for racism that is in America."

But despite his warnings, this view that Black nationalism is more dangerous than white racism is still being heard from some sections of the communist movement. Malcolm's words and deeds are a shattering repudiation of this lie.

The recent events in Boston clearly show that the national oppression of Black people in the North is no less real than in the South. Malcolm once said:

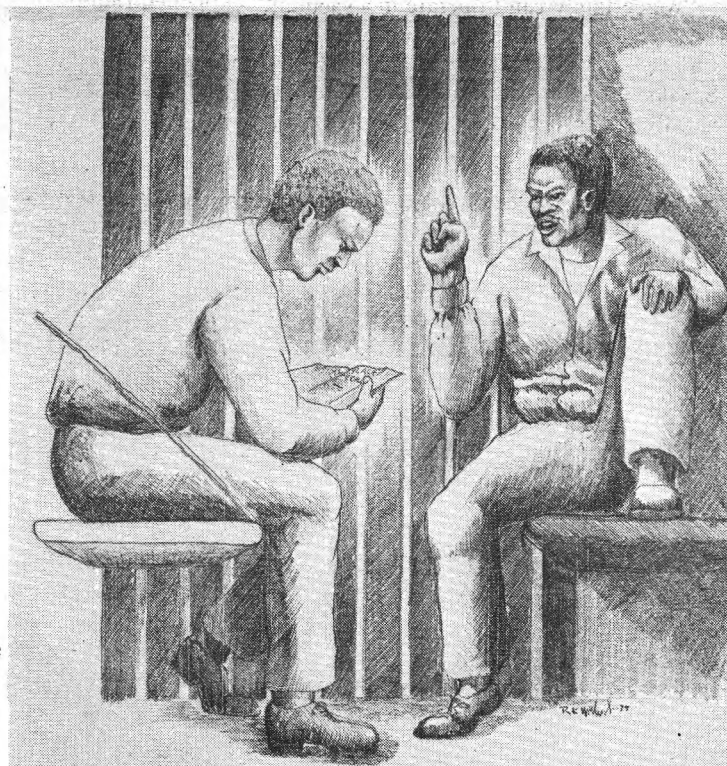
"Mississippi is anywhere south of the Canadian border."

His break with the Nation of Islam was inevitable because he wasn't satisfied with just talking about oppression, as they did, but demanded action. He stood on street corners and in front of mass meetings calling on people to take up the fight against the ruling class. He continuously exposed reformism and begging the system as a dead end.

"Revolutions," Malcolm once said, "are never based upon that which is begging a corrupt society or a corrupt system to accept us into it. Revolutions overturn systems."

It is not known to what extent Malcolm X studied Marxism-Leninism, but in China's new socialist society, he saw an example for the 22 million Afro-Americans. In a speech, he commented, "The Chinese revolution—they wanted land. They threw the British out along with the Uncle Tom Chinese...They set a good example."

Finally, Malcolm furthered the internationalism of the Black national liberation struggle by calling on Black people to take their case to the U.N. The world body had censured colonialism in Africa and that could be used as a precedent case for Black people to secure a censure of U.S. imperialism. It would strike a deep blow at U.S. imperialism to be exposed and condemned before the peoples of the world for its own criminal deeds right in its own territory.



At twenty-one years old Malcolm was convicted of burglary charges and sent to prison for several years. While in prison he taught himself to read and write. He spent his years in jail totally absorbed in studying and educating himself about world history and the history of oppression of Black people.

El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz showed how an individual could transform himself through commitment to the people and close ties with the masses. In his early years, before he became a revolutionary, Malcolm was a victim of society and turned into a "criminal." He described himself at that time as a "thief" and a "hustler." But over the years, as he grasped the need for revolution and the way to make it, he changed through his closeness to the Black masses. His fighting style of work (a model of what is called a proletarian fighting style), based on action, his dedication and self-sacrifice are models for us all.

He stood in support with the people of Indochina, Latin America and all countries that stood up and battled for their freedom.

He died the heroic death of a freedom fighter on February 21, 1965 three months after his return from Africa and the Middle East. His own story of his life is recounted in "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" Grove Press, 1965.

Black Businesses Crippled By Crisis

Drive down the main street in any Black community and you will see the empty store fronts and shut-down offices of hundreds of Black-owned businesses, banks and insurance companies.

The national oppression of Afro-American people affects the lives of not only the great majority of the Black laboring people, but the existence of the Afro-American business community as well.

The effects of the present economic crisis facing the entire capitalist system have been felt most sharply by the very sections of industry and finance where the Black capitalists are most often to be found. Tight money, cut-backs in government programs in the Black community and the general slow-down of production resulting in the bankruptcy of thousands of subsidiary producers have served to drive many Black and other minority businessmen to ruin.

The capitalist economic crisis under this system, where the entire economic and political life of the country is dominated by a handful of giant monopolies, means a constant shifting of the losses caused by that crisis onto the shoulders of the smaller, non-monopoly enterprises. It is in these non-monopoly areas where the Black capitalist class has historically been contained, hindered in their growth by the giant capitalists and victimized by the entire system of white supremacy and national chauvinism.

"We certainly can't operate in a vacuum," explained Dempsey Travis, chief executive of Sivart Mortgage Corp. of Chicago, in an interview with the newspaper Muhammad Speaks. Sivart Corp. recently suspended its home loan service due to the tight money policies of the Federal Reserve Board.

"Everytime we make a loan, we lose six per cent," complained Travis, "so we stopped making loans." Travis pointed to the difference between the interest rate of nearly 16 per cent that lending institutions like Sivart must pay for money, and the state-controlled rate of 9.5 per cent they are allowed to charge borrowers which makes financing Black home buyers a losing operation.

The Muhammad Speaks article by staff writer Larry 14X, also pointed to the example of F.W. Eversley & Co., a New York-based Black construction firm, which built primarily government-sponsored urban rehabilitation housing. The cut-backs in social-reform programs in the Black community has meant that firms like Eversley, which are heavily into these programs, suffer severe slowdowns in their operations.

SLUMP IN HOUSING DEMAND

Eversley, which built Kuzuri-Kiji Village in East Orange, N.J., the Medgar Evers project and Noble Drew Ali Plaza in Brooklyn, is presently seeking private contracts since the slump in the Federal Housing Authority demand.

Another area of high concentration for Black businessmen has been in supplying parts to Detroit's auto industry. With the worst crisis in over 40 years, the auto industry has come to a skidding halt, pushing nearly a quarter of a million auto workers onto the unemployment lines and driving many Black-owned businesses to ruin. Just as minority workers are the last hired and the first fired, so the minority businessmen, often operating on a very slim margin, are the first ones to go broke.

A spokesman for Renmuth, Inc., a supplier of metal parts to the major auto makers, described the position of the industry's peripheral Black suppliers in this way: "If the auto industry is making money, then we are making money. If the auto industry is in a slump, we are in a slump."

Clipper International Corp., a Black Detroit manufacturer of axle tubes for Chevrolet and Pontiac products recent-

ly sent employees home following the slowdown in production at GM. Purchasing Manager Howard Goolsby said he anticipated more lay-offs at the beginning of 1975 as Pontiac slows down their production.

Another company laying off workers is Progress Aerospace Enterprises, a Black Philadelphia supplier of auto parts. "These lay-offs were not unexpected," said Bob Cook, the company's manager of administration. He explained that year-end auto parts production is always slower. Cook said, however, that the country's gloomy economic picture will make the lay-offs longer than usual.

The slowdown in auto sales due to the impoverishment of the workers and their inability to afford new cars has had a severe effect on Black auto dealers. These dealers who rely on the Black community for their market, are suffering the consequences of double-high unemployment among Black people. Jim Ethridge, general manager of Al Johnson Cadillac, reports a 20 per cent drop in traffic into his showroom. Ethridge said that Johnson—the country's biggest Black dealership—has kept afloat by the increased effort of his salesmen and the loyalty of Chicago's South Side community to his dealership.

Another factor deeply affecting the future of Black capitalism in the country during the crisis, has been tremendous cutbacks in government small business loans, earmarked by Richard Nixon in his presidential campaign for the establishment of Black-owned and operated businesses.

This sharpening contradiction between a large section of the Black capitalist class and the giant white-owned monopolies has thrown many such businessmen to one degree or another into the struggle for self-determination, equality, and democratic rights. With the development of consistent leadership from the working class in the fight against discrimination and for Black liberation, these forces can play a positive role in the struggle against imperialism.

FREEDOM NATIONAL BANK—Harlem's first Black-owned, Black-chartered bank.



MORE ON IRAN QUESTION

Comrades,

This letter is in response to two letters which appeared in the December issue of Revolution (newspaper of the Revolutionary Union—ed.), one of which also appeared in the January issue of *THE CALL*, concerning the question of Iran and the OL position as outlined in the October *CALL*.

First off, it is becoming increasingly clear that Iran is taking a stand on the question of Soviet social-imperialism and its attempt at intervention in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Nobody seems to argue that the Shah has not been against Soviet intervention. The main argument has been that in doing so the Shah is not functioning as a member of the United Front Against Imperialism, but as a tool of US imperialism. There are two mistakes here. The first is not to see the importance of the attempts by the Shah to exercise independence from US imperialism. The second is to underestimate the danger of Soviet social-imperialism. Both are examples of substituting subjective ideas for objective reality.

The very existence of Iran as a member of OPEC is strong indication of the progressive direction of the Shah's regime in relation to imperialism. The letter writers insist on seeing only the negative. It is true that the US has tried to force the Shah into reactionary stands in OPEC, but from their point of view this is just making the best of a bad situation. If they had their way, the Shah would have refused to join OPEC. If the Shah were nothing but a divisive tool of imperialism in OPEC, he probably would have been kicked out. Teng Hsiao-Ping in his speech to the UN said, "The imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, are taking advantage of temporary differences between the developing countries to sow dissension and disrupt unity so as to continue their manipulation, control and plunder. We must maintain full vigilance. Differences among us . . . can very well be resolved . . . through consultation between the parties concerned." It seems that the ultra-"lefts" are also trying to take advantage of these differences for their own ends.

The second aspect of the error involved is to underestimate the threat of Soviet social-imperialism. In the first

LETTERS TO THE CALL



letter the Iranian comrade goes so far as to list all the countries which have imperialized the Persian Gulf and then refers to the Soviet Union as yet "another name" and asks if Iranians "should care if particularly the Soviet social-imperialists should plunder Iran's oil this time around?" It is Soviet social-imperialism which is most threatening the sovereignty of the Persian Gulf states now, it is this imperialism which is on the rise, while US imperialism is on the decline.

In Struggle,
J.S., Chicago

LIKES CALL ON SELF-DETERMINATION

Brothers and Sisters,

Greetings for the New Year. I trust all is well with you. Before I place an order, I would like to make two comments on the October League (M-L) and its paper. First, I believe that the O.L. has the clearest definition and line on self-determination of any Left group today and certainly of any group in the growing new communist movement. The line's application in the Boston busing issue helped me understand where the struggle for democratic rights is placed in the demand for self-determination. Your explicit delineation of this line in the Jan. 1975 issue, going so far as to discuss the issue of where the ghettos and barrios fit into the struggle of the oppressed nationalities, is clearly a step forward. I think a continuation of these discussions—being explicit about how self-determination comes down in the cities—is needed. Secondly, I believe *THE CALL* is the clearest and easiest to read of all the papers on the Left today. Terms are explained in easy to understand, yet undiluted ways.

J.F., St. Paul, Minn.

ECONOMIC CRISIS & MILITARY EXPENSE

To the editor,

In the December issue of *THE CALL* you discuss the causes of the current economic crisis and mainly describe it as one of overproduction. But this doesn't account for a very important factor of the U.S. situation—specifically one that you pointed out in an earlier series on the decline of imperialism.

Since WW II the U.S. has been the world policeman for capitalism. It has poured billions of dollars into puppet governments and spent billions more in equipment, construction, and wages for a world occupation army of U.S. mercenary troops. This huge outflow of dollars is the primary factor adversely affecting the "balance of payments" you mentioned. While the trade picture for the U.S. has worsened in recent years and is no longer having an offsetting effect on this balance, it never actually balanced the dollar flow out of the country from investment and especially military spending.

This inevitable outcome (of an estimated \$400-800 billion in foreign hands) results from the absolute need of world and U.S. capitalism to defend its hegemony. Here is capitalism at its most irrational—either you don't spend the money to defend your empire and thereby have stagnation because there is nowhere to expand, or you spend billions to "defend" the neo-colonies from nationalization and in the process destroy your own economic base by 1) world inflation 2) domestic inflation 3) increased "foreign" capitalist competition, all leading to new collisions between capitalists of various countries and between capitalists and the people they oppress.

You lose in the short run or you lose in the long run! And the people of the world will eventually win!

In struggle,
Roy Runkle

MOBILIZE FOR MARCH 8

CALL FOR WOMEN'S DAY PROTESTS

A mass march and rally at the United Nations has been called by the October League on March 8, International Women's Day. Under the banner of "Full Equality for Women," the march and rally will point to imperialism as the main enemy of women throughout the world.

Similar rallies are being called in other cities around the country by the O.L. and many other groups, including women's organizations. International Women's Day is also being celebrated in practically every country in the world, as it has been since 1910. It was then that the German socialist leader, Clara Zetkin, proposed that March 8 be taken up by the whole world movement as a day of celebration and solidarity with women everywhere, in their struggle against oppression and subjugation. The purpose of the holiday was to mobilize the masses of women as well as men in giant demonstrations, parades and mass meetings, in a fight against the wage-slavery system that is at the root of women's oppression.

The date picked was the anniversary of an event right here in the U.S. in 1908 when socialist women in New York organized a march of thousands of garment workers demanding an end to the sweatshop conditions, child labor and for the right to vote. In that sense, International Women's Day really began in the U.S.

Since that time the movement for women's liberation has grown tremendously and has become a basic part of people's struggle everywhere against imperialism. Women, making up one-half of the working class and one-half of the movements for national liberation are a strategic force in every revolution. They are also a large group of people with special demands and needs which must be taken up by the entire working class and by all oppressed people.

The last half century since International Women's Day began has seen great advances in the cause of women's liberation. The women in the socialist countries such as China and Albania to name but a few are now living in a society free from exploitation and oppression. In such a society, the material conditions which give rise to women's oppression have disappeared. Women are on an equal plane with men. In the national liberation movements in the Third World, women play an active and leading role in the revolutionary struggle and in changing and building up their countries.

WOMEN UNDER ATTACK

In the past year, the women of the world have again come under sharp attack by the imperialists who continue their policies of war and aggression against people everywhere. They have attempted to blame the world-wide economic crisis now gripping the capitalist world on "over-population." They try to claim that the cause of hunger and poverty in the world is that Third World women have too many children. They have resorted to massive forced sterilization programs along with other plans for "population reduction" in the Third World and among minority women here in the U.S. This is why the March 8 demonstration at the U.N. will state clearly that *Imperialism, not overpopulation is the cause of hunger, unemployment and economic crisis in the world.* The march will stress the unity between the women in the U.S. and the people in the Third World who are today in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. The march will also demand an end to all forced sterilization programs now being carried out against working and minority women.

Key to building the March 8 activities will be unifying the women's struggle with the working class and oppressed minorities. The overwhelming majority of women in this country are part of the working class and are being especially hard hit by the present crisis. Suffering triple oppression are the minority women who carry the full brunt of imperialism's cruelty towards women. The activities for International Women's Day this year are making the fight-back against the effects of the crisis a major part of the program. Demanding "Equal Pay for Equal Work", "Jobs or Income Now", and "Super-Seniority for Women and Minority Workers," the Women's Day events will also call for the closest unity between men and women in the fight-back. International Women's Day is not just an event for women but for all working and oppressed people. The working class struggle can only advance to the degree that the women are brought into it and mobilized to fight. On the other hand, women can only liberate themselves with the revolutionary victory of the entire working class.

The program for International Women's Day should be taken into the factories, the mills, and sweatshops; into the unions and rank-and-file caucuses and into the many minority organizations and progressive groups in order to build the broadest possible united front, with the workers and minority struggles in the forefront.

VICTORIES OF PAST YEAR TIED TO PRESENT CELEBRATIONS

The International Women's Day event should be linked to the ongoing struggles of women now taking place around the country. The past year has seen great victories in the struggle. Last February, the workers at Farah Mfg. Co. in El Paso, Texas, won a strike of major importance, with Chicana women in the forefront. The strike, which lasted 22 months, sparked organizing drives throughout the Southwest among garment workers, the majority of whom are women.

In Harlan County, Ky., women have sparked the militant struggles of the miners. The Brookside Women's Club has pointed the way of militant struggle for all the miners in their life and death battle with the mine owners.

A major breakthrough in the women's struggle came last March when more than 3,000 women attended the founding convention of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), a mass organization of women workers which has grown steadily since then and has become an important factor in the struggle of the working class movement.

A mass movement has grown throughout the country demanding passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) which if passed, would be a step forward in smashing the barriers to women's equality.

Faced with increased inflation and unemployment as well as falling wages, women have taken the lead in mass consumer boycotts and struggles for jobs, income and increased welfare benefits. In the wave of tenant struggles that have broken out against the landlords, women and especially minority women have been in the forefront.

Groups have also formed in many cities to oppose the increased sterilizations program of the government and increasing fascist repression. All of these and many other struggles make up a significant part of the struggle for women's liberation.

As a prelude to International Women's Day, the Congress of Afrikan Peoples (CAP) held a conference of hundreds of Black women calling for "Abolition of Every Possibility of Oppression and Exploitation" in Detroit.

The march at the U.N. must build broad unity in militant struggle with all forces who stand for liberation. Our demands are: **FULL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN—IMPERIALISM, NOT OVERPOPULATION IS THE ENEMY—JOBS OR INCOME NOW—END THE LAY-OFFS—SPECIAL SENIORITY RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES—PASS THE E.R.A.—FREE CHILDCARE—END FORCED STERILIZATIONS—END THE CUTBACKS—END THE ATTACKS ON THE WORKING CLASS AND MINORITIES—STOP DEPORTATIONS—END IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, AND THE MIDDLE EAST.**

International Women's Day is a call to all oppressed people to join together in militant unity for the liberation of women and all oppressed people.



THE WOMAN QUESTION

WOMEN

As International Woman's Day, 1975, approaches it is essential that we grasp the full importance of the struggle for the liberation of women and see how it is linked with the overall struggle for socialism and with our efforts to build a new communist party.

As V.I. Lenin wrote: "real freedom for women is possible only through communism." Only the end of society based upon private property and the victory of socialism creates the conditions for an end to the historic sexual division of labor. It was this division as it arose with the rise of class society, which led to thousands of years of oppression for half of society—the women.

The development of capitalism into its highest stage, imperialism, has greatly intensified the oppression and enslavement of women while at the same time, bringing thousands of women into industry as workers. This has in some ways, created the basis for them to fight, in unity with the class struggle for socialism, for a final end to their own oppression.

Capitalism has served to heighten the struggle for women's freedom and increase the strategic importance of women as a part of the overall revolutionary struggle. Lenin put it this way: "There can be no socialist revolution, unless a vast section of the toiling women takes an important part in it."

Of course there can be no more important part for women in the revolutionary movement than that of being a member of a communist organization such as the October League and a member of the new communist party that is being forged out of the present communist forces.

A new party, when it is built, will provide a great push forward for the struggle of women around the country.

This party must have the full participation of thousands of revolutionary fighters from among the women. They must be won to take part as equals in the struggle, including roles in positions of leadership and responsibility. But history has shown that this can only occur when the communists put forth a revolutionary position in theory and in practice on the woman question and take a lead in the struggle for women's rights. The communist organization must also wage within its own ranks, a consistent fight against all inequality and chauvinism towards women. This chauvinism represents the ideology of the capitalist class and must find no fertile soil to grow in within our ranks.

The communist movement must also set a militant example as fighters for the emancipation of women in both their personal and political conduct.

How can these general guidelines be put into practice in party building? First, there must be the recognition of the strategic importance of the woman question within the revolutionary struggle. Secondly, our work among the masses of women, especially among working and minority women, must be intensified.

The woman question is a question of making revolution and in the final analysis it is a question of class struggle. Because capitalism has been unable to offer any real sol-



ATLANTA DEMON.

MARCH 8 PROTESTS

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THE WOMAN QUESTION AND THE TASKS OF COMMUNISTS

WOMEN AND PARTY BUILD.

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The woman question is a question of making revolution and in the final analysis it is a question of class struggle. Because capitalism has been unable to offer any real sol-

utions to the needs of the masses of women, the fight for women's freedom has become integrally bound up with the struggle for socialism. J.V. Stalin pointed out that the "first task of the proletariat and its advanced detachment, the Communist Party, is to engage in decisive struggle for the freeing of women workers and peasants from the influence of the bourgeoisie, for political education and the organization of women workers and peasants beneath the banner of the proletariat." He added that, "International Woman's Day is a means of winning the women's labor reserves to the side of the proletariat."

In order to carry out this work effectively, the special needs of women must be considered and made part of our revolutionary program of struggle. There are some so-called "communists" and "socialists" today who refuse to raise the special demands and needs of the women for fear that these demands will supposedly split the working class struggle. Two groups in particular, the sectarian Communist Labor Party (CL) and Revolutionary Union both refuse in practice to take up the special demands of women among the workers and have put off the struggle against oppression until after socialism.



ATLANTA DEMONSTRATION calls for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

It is not enough for the communists to issue abstract calls for socialism, as these groups do, in response to the immediate demands and needs of the women. If such a policy is carried out, the leading women fighters will be driven away from the ranks of the Party. Lenin always stressed the need to combine the struggle for socialism with the concrete demands for the needs of the women. He explained the need to bring forward socialism and the seizure of power by the working class. Without this dictatorship of the working class over the capitalists, he said, the REAL equality between men and women was impossible. But, he said, "the women of the working class will not feel irresistibly driven into sharing our struggles for the state power if we only and always put forward that one demand, though it were with the trumpets of Jericho. No, no! The women must be made conscious of the political connection between our demands and their own suffering, needs and wishes." (Clara Zetkin, "Lenin and the Women Question")

This struggle for the rights and needs of women must include the demands and be based on the struggle of 90 per cent of women, and not just on the few from the upper classes and professionals. They must speak to the oppression of primarily the working class, minority and poor women. This program must speak to:

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There has not been in not participated. Women emancipation movement brought to the front hum emancipation of the serf ing -class movement, the women toilers to its ban International Women's binger of its great future Women toilers--working good half of the populat letarian movement, the Consequently, the first t solute struggle to free w them politically and to c International Women's But the women toilers a real working-class army working women and pea and decisive task of the International Women's reserve of the working c Long Live Internation

*an end to the forced s ity women, which have b and fascist attack against

*the right to free, safe

*equal pay for equal w including paid, full mater

*free child-care for all

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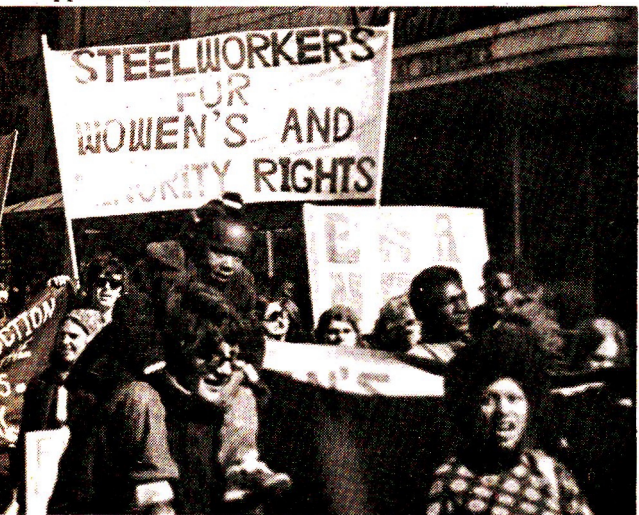


AND THE TASKS OF COMMUNISTS

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STALIN ON WOMEN'S DAY

There has not been in the history of mankind a single great movement of the oppressed in which women toilers have not participated. Women toilers, the most oppressed of all the oppressed, have never kept away from the high road of the emancipation movement, and never could have done so. As is known, the movement for the emancipation of the slaves brought to the front hundreds of thousands of great women martyrs and heroines. In the ranks of the fighters for the emancipation of the serfs there were tens of thousands of women toilers. It is not surprising that the revolutionary working-class movement, the mightiest of all the emancipation movements of the oppressed masses, has rallied millions of women toilers to its banner.

International Women's Day is a token of the invincibility of the working-class movement for emancipation and a harbinger of its great future.

Women toilers—working women and peasant women—are a vast reserve of the working class. This reserve constitutes a good half of the population. The side that it takes—for or against the working class—will determine the fate of the proletarian movement, the victory or defeat of the proletarian revolution, the victory or defeat of the proletarian power. Consequently, the first task of the proletariat, and of its advanced detachment—the Communist Party, is to wage a resolute struggle to free women, working women and peasant women, from the influence of the bourgeoisie, to enlighten them politically and to organize them under the banner of the proletariat.

International Women's Day is a means of winning the reserve of women toilers to the side of the proletariat.

But the women toilers are not only a reserve. If the working class pursues a correct policy, they can and must become a real working-class army, operating against the bourgeoisie. To forge from this reserve of women toilers an army of working women and peasant women, operating side by side with the great army of the proletariat—such is the second and decisive task of the working class.

International Women's Day must become a means of transforming the working women and peasant women from a reserve of the working class into an active army of the emancipation movement of the proletariat.

Long Live International Women's Day.

March 8, 1925

The growing struggle against the threat of a new war and increased fascist repression provides us with a chance to take up the woman question in practice and win large numbers of women to the cause of revolution and into the new party.

But work among the masses of women and recruiting women to the Party is not enough. The Party must be organized and able to train and educate women once they come in and be organized to take up the mass struggle for women's rights and equality and give it leadership.

The Marxist-Leninist party does not organize women into separate groups within it and does not have separate "women's caucuses" which might be found in unions or mass organizations. The Party is a vanguard organization in which every member, man and woman, must unite and fight together as a single group. "A woman Communist," said Lenin, "is a member of the party just as a man Communist, with equal rights and duties." (Zetkin)

However, working groups and bodies, such as commissions and committees must be established to oversee the work among women, and particularly among the minority and working women and to bring the party closer to them. The Women's Commission of the October League also has the duty of seeing that those women brought into the OL are trained in Marxism-Leninism and equipped for their role in the struggle. All forms of discrimination and chauvinism against women and minority comrades must be opposed by the entire membership and the Women's Commission must oversee this fight.

ARMED WITH THEORY

Furthermore, the Party can only become the vanguard of the women's struggle when they (the men as well as the women) are armed with the most advanced and scientifically correct theory on the woman question. This must combine the study of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung, with the concrete conditions of the U.S. today. This is a weakness of our movement. Very little theoretical work has been done to push forward our work for women's liberation.

We must train theoreticians from among the women as well as the men to advance the science of Marxism on the woman question. More articles on the question must appear in the revolutionary press. There are some organizations in the young communist movement that have in fact, never written anything on the woman question, either in their newspapers or theoretical journals. With this neglect of theory (evidenced especially in the work of some of the groups who most dogmatically scream about the absence in the movement of revolutionary theory) how can revolutionary work among the women be carried out?

It is also necessary that our party-building work take into account, the special needs of women, if they are to participate fully in revolutionary activity. This means attention must be paid to child-raising and child care so that women can attend meetings and activities as well as being able to spend time with their children. Women who are not as politically advanced as their husbands must be carefully and patiently worked with and brought into the struggle. With political education, these women often advance ahead of their husbands. In other cases, special work must be done with the men whose wives are politically active. Special emphasis must be placed on the fight against male chauvinism within the ranks of the movement. This is the main roadblock to the participation of large numbers of women in our organizations.

Special work must be done in our cadre schools and work conferences to see that women attend in great numbers and that special organizational meetings are called on carrying out women's work. Especially important is the training of Afro-American, Chicana, Puerto Rican, Asian and other minority women. It is the training and development of these women as leaders of the revolutionary movement which will bring the party closer to the most oppressed sections of the masses.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18

*an end to the forced sterilizations, especially of minority women, which have been used as part of a genocidal and fascist attack against the struggles for national liberation.

*the right to free, safe abortion.

*equal pay for equal work as well as on-the-job protection including paid, full maternity leave.

*free child-care for all working women;

*adequate welfare and social protection, including free health care for welfare women, free from harassment and racism by the welfare department.

*jobs or income based upon super-seniority for the millions of women kept down or out of work because of discrimination.

These demands must become especially sharp in this period of depression, where all the gains won in the past years in getting women into basic industry are being taken away. Women and minorities are the last hired and first fired.

Our demands, while speaking mainly to the needs of the great majority of women, the working and minority women (who suffer triple oppression as workers, minorities and women) are not limited to them. We also take up the fight against all forms of oppression of women, including women from the propertied classes. Our efforts are aimed at building a united movement for women's freedom, led by the working class and united with the general struggle of the working class.

Our work for the passage of legislation, like the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) reflects this line. The ERA makes all forms of discrimination in hiring, promotion and other fields illegal in the professions, factories and social life in general. However, formal equality is one thing—real equality something else. As long as there is a small class of people who own the means of production and exploit the masses in their millions, real oppression cannot be ended. The ERA is a reform that can only be won as a by-product of the revolutionary struggle for women's freedom and socialism. If not, it will be turned around against the people by the capitalists. Along with the fight for passage of the ERA must come a struggle to protect the hard-won gains in the area of protective legislation for women.

PROGRAM MUST STRIKE AT TWO ENEMIES

The communist program must also strike out at imperialist war and fascism, two of the main enemies of women, as well as in defense of the working class family in general. The capitalist system of exploitation, especially in times of economic crisis such as these, strikes viciously at the working class family. The capitalist attempt to destroy the family through war, the welfare system, forced deportations and increased brutality towards women and children. The system's impoverishment of the masses leads to a rising rate of crime and violence which hits directly at women. Its fascist culture is aimed at undermining the ideals and principles of the working class and working class morality and attacking them with decadence and degeneracy. Speaking of the fascist danger, the great communist and anti-fascist leader G. Dimitroff said: "Fascism, posing as a benefactor, throws the starving family a few beggarly scraps trying in this way to stifle the bitterness aroused, particularly among the toiling women, by the unprecedented slavery which fascism brings them. It drives working women out of industry, forcibly ships needy girls to the country, reducing them to the position of unpaid servants of rich farmers and landlords. While promising women a happy home and family life, it drives women to prostitution like no other capitalist regime." (The United Front Against War and Fascism)

TAKING UP THE CALL

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

FOURTH CHINESE CONGRESS DRAFTS CONSTITUTION

The Peoples' Republic of China held its Fourth National Peoples' Congress, the first congress in over ten years. The Congress drafted a new constitution, replacing the previous one written in 1954. The new constitution reflects changes brought by mass revolutionary struggles since that time, especially the Cultural Revolution and the campaigns to criticize Confucius and Lin Biao.

The Congress reelected Chou En-lai Premier.

The most significant change is the recognition that the class struggle continues throughout the period of socialism. The preamble states:

"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this period, there are classes, class contradictions, and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration..."

Other major changes brought by the new constitution were summarized in a report to the Fourth Congress by Chang Chun-chiao.

The Communist Party's "centralized leadership over the structure of the state" is strengthened. The chairmanship of state is eliminated, bringing control of the armed forces under the chairman of the party.

The Chinese state is a "socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class." The 1954 constitution described the government as a "people's democratic state led by the working class." That was true in 1954, but since then the power of the working class has further consolidated in China.

The socialist transformation of the means of production has been mostly completed. The new constitution stresses the need to continue the class struggle to make socialist ownership more of a reality for the masses.

Socialist China, under the new constitution, guarantees democracy for the masses and the ruthless suppression of the former class of exploiters and their agents who seek to restore capitalism. Chairman Mao personally proposed that the new constitution give the right to strike to all citizens. The democratic freedoms of the masses insure greater unity of will in their ranks to carry forward the socialist revolution.

Finally, the new constitution states "China will never be a superpower." Chang Chun-chiao said in his report: "...our country does not seek hegemony today and... it never will. Only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation."

INDEPENDENCE SET FOR ANGOLA

A date has been set in November of this year for the total independence of Angola. A transitional government is forming including representatives of the Portuguese government and the Angola liberation movement.

While Portuguese colonialists have tried to hold onto Angola's resources such as oil and coffee, they could not hold back the growing military strength of the liberation movements. Until recently the Lisbon government relied on divisions among the Angolan freedom fighters to put off independence. But the struggle of the masses was too strong.

On January 5, leaders of three Angolan liberation organizations met in Mombassa, Kenya and pledged to work together in the struggle for independence and decolonization. Attending the meeting were Holden Roberto of the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA), Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and Agostinho Neto of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). A communique from the meeting stated:

"The three delegations analyzed all problems related to the decolonization process and the sovereign state of Angola in the future...and agreed on a common political program."

The three movements also agreed that the defense of the territorial integrity of Angola was of the greatest importance. They agreed to fight against all attempts to split-off the mineral-rich Cabinda province from the rest of Angola.

SOMALI WOMEN'S ROLE SALUTED

Hawa Osman, a heroic woman fighter of Somali, was honored in a mass celebration January 11, 27 years after losing her life in the cause of independence for this East African country. The president of the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council, Siad Barre, used the occasion to announce a decision of the government to establish full equality between Somali men and women in political, social, and domestic life.

MIDEAST COUNTRIES RESPOND TO KISSINGER

Henry Kissinger's verbal darts of war thrown at the oil-producing countries have been met with firm unity in the Middle East, and a refusal to be bullied by aggressive threats.

Iran and Libya reacted quickly to Kissinger's talk of invading oilfields "if necessary." The Shah of Iran said, "No one can dictate to us or show a fist." Abdel Salem Jalloud, Premier of Libya, pointed out that oil-producers "do not fear threats and use of force from industrial nations." Quoting Kissinger himself, Jalloud added, "It is easier to get into a war than to get out of it."

A Saudian official denounced the attacks and the anti-Arab propaganda in the West, saying, "Inflation, a phenomenon brought to us by the industrial countries, existed before oil prices were raised."

Algerian President Houari Boumediene stressed that the "struggle of the oil-producing countries is part of the colossal struggle of the Third World for the revaluation of their raw materials and for the establishment of a new economic order. If we have gained the upper hand of the industrialized countries, that is due to our solidarity."

Although not a major exporter of oil, Egypt also denounced the policies of both superpowers in the Middle East. President Anwar Sadat told a Lebanon newspaper, "Egypt will not be the sphere of influence for anybody, neither for the Soviets, nor for the Americans."

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES DENOUNCE U.S. TRADE BILL

The countries of Latin America have reacted in forceful unity to the new U.S. trade bill which would restrict trade with countries participating in raw material associations and demanding a fair price for their goods. Spokesmen for Brazil, Panama, Bolivia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, and Costa Rica, among others, denounced the bill as soon as it was signed.

Carlos Perez, president of Venezuela, has called for a meeting of Latin American leaders to discuss united action against the U.S. bill. Peruvian Prime Minister Jarin called the trade bill a "clear act of economic aggression," and said the U.S. imperialists are trying to force the Third World to give up its independent stands.

Coming on the heels of the discriminatory trade bill, Henry Kissinger's proposal for a "new dialogue in South America," appears as nothing more than a bad joke to most Latin leaders. Several countries have refused to discuss other economic issues with the U.S. until the trade bill is revoked, and the Mexican government has stated that it will not take part in Kissinger's conferences at all unless representatives from Cuba are invited.

SPANISH WORKERS' STRIKE WAVE

The workers movement in Spain is sweeping the country with militant strikes in defiance of the fascist laws which forbid strikes and unions. In December, over 100,000 workers participated in a series of strikes aimed at lowering inflation and demanding higher wages. The strikes began in the Northeastern provinces where most of the workers are of the Basque nationality. The strike movement spread throughout Spain.

By mid-January, Navarre province was the scene of several pitched battles with police as workers struck to protest wage-cuts in the potash mines. In Barcelona, Spain's most important industrial city, striking workers paraded through the downtown streets in open defiance of the police and the fascist government.

GREAT ADVANCES FOR THAI PEASANTS

The last year has seen inspiring advances in the peasant movement in Thailand's countryside, according to "Voice of the People of Thailand" radio. A new year's broadcast detailed the growing unity of the peasant struggle under the slogan, "Land to those who use the ploughs!" Last year also saw the formation of the Thai Peasant League which has given organizational strength to the movement.

The battles fought in the countryside have their counterparts in the urban areas as well. The first week in January alone saw major strikes of 1,000 Bangkok bus drivers, 300 government warehouse workers, 2,000 textile workers, and the employees of Pan Am Airways. A large number of students have participated in actions of support with both the workers and peasants movements.

ZIONISTS CONTINUE ATTACKS ON LEBANON

Israeli Zionists have carried out new aggressive attacks in southern Lebanon, aimed at "wiping out Palestinian guerrillas." But these attacks have strengthened the unity of the Arab people, and their determination to win Palestinian liberation.

Lebanese and Palestinian armed forces repelled the Israeli artillery fire which was backed up by planes and boats. However, Zionist forces killed several people and destroyed a large number of houses in the attacks.

Lebanese prime minister, Rachid Solh, denounced this newest wave of aggression, pointing out that Israel is trying to split Lebanese-Palestinian unity by making Lebanon the target of its raids. Solh stated firmly that Lebanon would continue to answer all Israeli acts of aggression, and added that "All Arabs regard the Palestinian cause as their principal cause."

FROM THE WORLD PRESS



This article is reprinted from "El Pueblo" newspaper of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile. It appeared in August, 1974.

During Allende's government, the Chilean people carried out heroic struggles against Yankee imperialism and the reactionaries, for their liberty, independence, and the right to a better life.

The false communists (the revisionist Communist Party of Chile—ed.) sabotaged the struggle and enclosed it within the bourgeois legal system. Like all reactionaries they were afraid more than anything that the masses would arm themselves and win victory by means of their own strength. They knew very well that afterward the people would "change the gun to the other shoulder" and afraid of this, they left our people to confront, unarmed, the hordes of bourgeois military assassins, armed and directed by Yankee imperialism.

However, the Chilean working class, the peasants, and all the patriotic and anti-imperialist sectors have not been intimidated. On the contrary, this terrible experience, for which they have paid with their blood, has shown them the road they must follow.

All patriotic Chileans know today that Yankee imperialism is a brutal and merciless killer. Russian imperialism pretends to support our struggle, but in fact, their agents, the false communists, are the ones who led the masses down the suicidal road.

These days, the two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR, are fighting between themselves for the economic and political control of the world. They resort to aggression, coups and countercoups, to reforms and dictatorship, in order to consolidate in their own sphere of influence and win position in the sphere of influence of the other. In all of these acts an important role is played by the agents of the two superpowers, particularly the agents of social-imperialism, who disguised as communists, deceive the people of the world in order to subdue them.

In our country the false communists are against Yankee imperialism, and at the same time they are advocates of another imperialism. But the people are learning and rejecting that influence, and undertaking their own way, that of liberty and national independence.

SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS NOW TALKING "PEACE"

The growing isolation of the white-supremacist governments in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and South Africa (Azania) have forced them to the negotiating table with representatives of the African liberation movements.

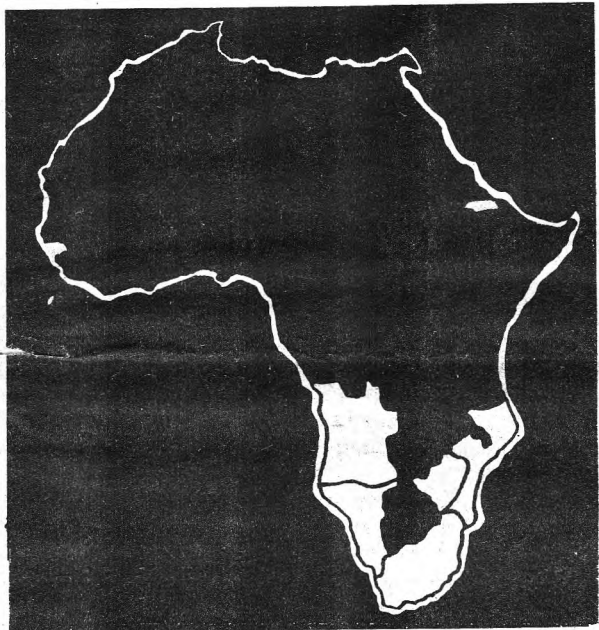
But these false overtures of "peace" and "detente" appear to be simply desperate attempts on the part of the racists to hold onto their racist, minority government.

Under the apartheid system of white settler rule, the Black Africans have suffered incredible racism, super-exploitation and massacres. In the face of this oppression, organized resistance and armed struggle have grown daily.

Governments throughout the world, especially in Third World countries, have condemned Rhodesia and South Africa for their reactionary policies of racism and aggression against neighboring countries. South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia (Southwest Africa) has been vigorously denounced by the United Nations. A resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority demanded that South Africa withdraw from Namibia and return the country to the Namibian people.

Confronted with this severe isolation in the world and faced with guerrilla war in Africa, South African Prime Minister B.J. Vorster, followed by Premier Ian Smith of Rhodesia changed their tune towards the Black African peoples and countries. They have been preaching that they are "prepared to make their contributions towards peace in South Africa."

The peace signs made by the two southern African regimes was to meet with the leaders of the national liberation struggles of Zimbabwe and also with the heads of states of bordering nations. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia (a southern African country with major-



ity rule), played an important diplomatic role in arranging meetings between the two sides.

Representing the Black African majority were Ndabaningi Sithole of the Zimbabwe National African Union (ZANU), and Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), who were released for the meetings after 10 years in Rhodesian jails. The African National Council (ANC), the only legal organization of Black Africans, also participated in the talks.

In addition to Kaunda, other Black heads of state attended the negotiations in Zambia, including Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania and Seretse Khama of Botswana.

After one week the Smith regime broke off negotiations, when its "proposal" for peace was flatly rejected by the African liberation movements. The proposal offered the immediate appointment of three Africans to the Rhodesian cabinet, followed in "two or three years by a 50-50 parity of whites and Africans in the Parliament." This amounts to petty-tokenism in a country with only 250,000 white settlers and 5.5 million Black Africans.

The Smith regime also demanded that all armed struggle stop "until parity is reached." This was aimed at ZANU which has been waging successful people's war against the government for the past three years. ZANU has been making very successful raids in northeastern provinces of Rhodesia. Centered in the districts of Sipolilo and Centerary, these military actions have been more effective in combating the government troops and shaking up the Smith regime than any other single event in Rhodesian history. The growth of ZANU and Smith's fear of losing power has forced him to shift from calling ZANU a "pack of bandit terrorists with no credibility among the people," to saying that he is willing to negotiate.

Although there are differences among the leaders negotiating for the people of Zimbabwe, they are united on one point—the continuation of armed struggle of the people. Also out of the talks ZANU, ZAPU, ANC, and a smaller organization called Frolizi (Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe) have formed an alliance using the name of ANC. The leaders of the different organizations signed an agreement that stated in the next four months a new constitution would be written, broadening ANC to include all forces opposing racist minority rule and the liberation of

Zimbabwe.

A key paragraph in the agreement written by the liberation organizations states the "... inevitability of continued armed struggle and all other forms of struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe."

Premier Ian Smith's real intentions were clearly revealed when newsmen asked him if a negotiated peace settlement might ultimately mean Black majority rule. Smith responded, "It is the intention of our government to maintain law and order in Rhodesia...we are not prepared to deviate from the standards of our civilization."

TALKS OF "DETENTE"

In South Africa, conditions are similar to Rhodesia. While Prime Minister Vorster has talked of "peace" and "detente", the government has carried out a murderous policy of every type of fascist attack against the Black population. Stating that no force "would take political power out of the hands of whites," the Vorster regime has gunned down 19 Black miners at the Merrispruit gold mine last June 14. Four more miners were shot when they struck at Vaal Reef's mine, and over 2,400 were arrested in January for the crime of going on strike. All strikes are illegal in South Africa.

In spite of this repression, the struggle of the Black people of South Africa (who call their nation Azania) has grown tremendously.



Since the armed defeats of the Portuguese colonialists in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola, the white-settler regimes in southern Africa have panicked. They are rapidly expanding already huge defense budgets and building large armies and secret police agencies. Because of their reactionary policies, even some of the European countries will no longer send financial or military aid to Rhodesia or South Africa. As a result they have begun to rely almost exclusively on the U.S. imperialists for their survival.

HIGH STAKES

The U.S. has very high stakes in keeping white supremacy alive in southern Africa. South Africa, for example, is a source of cheap labor and is rich in gold and natural resources. Uranium deposits are the largest in the world; it is a main ingredient in making atomic weapons. Today there are over 350 U.S. corporations in southern Africa. Recently the U.S. signed a new, long-term military contract with South Africa when they were offered the "best bases" and "high profits." Southern Africa is a strategic military region, looking out on both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. These two seas are a sharp point of competition for U.S. and Soviet naval control.

While the U.S. has openly sided with the reactionaries in southern Africa, the Soviet Union has distorted the real significance of the liberation struggles, even while claiming to support them. The "Afro-Asian Journalist" magazine denounced the Soviet Union's lies and said, "The present leaders of the Soviet Union flagrantly attributed these victories to a 'relaxation of tension', to 'detente'. Who would ever believe this fictitious 'detente'? What does it have in common with the 13 years of bitter armed resistance, bloodshed, sacrifice?" The article stated further that the USSR seeks "that the people of Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau should rely not on themselves but on the Soviet Union; that it should not take their destiny in their own hands but should be handed over to the Soviet Union as from now on."

The freedom fighters of Africa through protracted people's war and self-reliance are defeating the reactionaries in their own countries and bringing an end to 500 years of colonial domination. Relying on their own people, the African liberation movements are dealing major defeats to imperialism in that continent.

TWO YEARS AFTER TREATY VIETNAM STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Although Jan 27 marks the second anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords on Vietnam, the U.S. imperialist, through its puppet government in Saigon, is continuing its aggression as the fight for liberation in that small country continues.

The U.S. and Saigon governments are openly violating the Paris agreements daily while trying desperately to maintain some stability in their corruption-filled and weakening rule. The most important violations of the Peace Agreements include:

- *The refusal to send the agreed upon aid to help in the reconstruction of the north.

- *The continuing of reconnaissance flights over the DRV (north Vietnam) and the liberated areas in the south controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG).

- *The continued presence of U.S. military forces in the south in civilian dress under the name of Management Services, Inc. numbering nearly 60,000.

- *The continued sending of massive arms aid to the fascist Thieu regime, without which the war could not continue.

- *The Saigon regime still holds hundreds of thousands of political prisoners, many in the infamous "tiger cages" subject to the most inhuman treatment and tortures.

- *The puppet troops, under U.S. direction have not stopped their fighting for a single day and continue to attack the liberated areas.

Because of their failure to implement the Paris Accords, the U.S. and Saigon puppet regime have the blood of more than 621,000 Vietnamese patriots on their hands (killed, wounded or missing in action) since "peace" officially came in 1972. Yet the weakening position of the U.S. government and its puppets has been laid bare with the growing victories of the Vietnamese people.

THIRD FORCE ACTS AGAINST THIEU

The economy of Saigon is tottering. Thousands of workers are striking, even though strikes are outlawed, and the people of that city have taken their struggle into the streets in militant demonstrations against Thieu. These actions have included large numbers of Vietnam's Third Force movement, which includes many religious leaders and neutralists who are demanding that Thieu be overthrown and replaced with some type of coalition government with the PRG and any other patriotic forces.

If the U.S. Congress carries through on its cuts in military aid to the puppet regime, its economic crisis will grow even more severe. In Saigon, the rate of inflation has risen to 60 per cent and unemployment stood at about 40 or 50 per cent in 1974. Agricultural and industrial production have continued to decline and Thieu has been forced to import over 700,000 tons of rice to this country which has the capacity to be one of the richest rice growers in the world. Even U.S. companies like Lear-Siegler and others have laid off 1,300 U.S. technicians, causing a maintenance crisis for the Saigon military.

The military victories by the liberation forces over the past year have been no less dramatic. From figures compiled by the PRG Information Bureau in Paris, the Saigon forces lost 250,000 men during the first 11 months of the year as well as 500 planes and 4,100 military vehicles and tanks.

At the same time, the people in the north have made great strides forward in rebuilding and socialist construction. They worked to reforest Trang Son mountain and fought the floods brought on by the rainy season. The hospital in Bach Mai, which was the sight of Nixon's terror bombings, is now half finished and people from all over the world have sent aid.

Faced with their growing isolation, the Saigon puppet regime is responding with increased terror. In a recent act of gangsterism, the Thieu clique hired some thugs and sent them to manhandle members of the International Control Commission who are there to oversee the carrying out of the Paris Agreements. Last month, a group of Americans organized a protest at the U.S. Embassy and were promptly deported.

But the demonstrations and protests continue to grow and there are grave doubts, even within the U.S. State Dept. about the ability of the Thieu fascist clique to hang on. The victory of the Vietnamese people is growing near and when it comes, it will be a victory for all the people of the world who stand up against imperialism and fascism.

USSR: A "PRISON OF NATIONS" AGAIN

In the old days of Tsarist Russia, the ruthless oppression of the different nationalities, such as Georgians, Ukrainians, and Armenians, was one of the most bitter aspects of life. The tsars preached that the "great Russian" nationality was superior, and forced all others to bow before the terror of the "Black Hundreds" and other fascist gangs. Minority nationalities were forbidden to speak their own languages, their communities were burnt and terrorized, their best crop lands taken from them, and their people forced to abandon their own customs and traditions and accept those of the great Russians and the Tsar.

None of the tsars, however, were able to wipe out the spirit of nationalism and defense of national culture which characterized more than 200 oppressed nationalities under great Russian domination. The desire of Russia's oppressed people to smash tsarist rule (great Russians and minorities were oppressed) forged the unity of the workers and peasants necessary for the victory of the October Revolution in 1917, bringing about the first socialist country in the world.

In the period of consolidation of socialism under Lenin and Stalin's leadership, great attention was paid to the solving of the "national question," meaning the question of the relationship between the people of the oppressed nations and the great Russian majority. Under working class leadership, the socialist Soviet Union brought about unity among the different nationalities on the basis of respect for the rights of every nationality, regardless of number or area of land. Oppressed nations were guaranteed the "right to self-determination" meaning the right to wield their own political power and determine their own destiny. For instance, the Finnish people were allowed to secede after the October Revolution. In different parts of the Soviet Union, "autonomous regions" were set up, and other methods were utilized to ensure that the rights of every nation would be respected.

Among a number of the nationalities, the Soviet workers state carried out long years of painstaking work to restore national traditions, and to popularize national languages and cultures which had been systematically destroyed by the Tsar. The Bolshevik (communist) Party actively went among the minority peoples to train them in Marxism and to build leadership for the party and state from among the ranks of their most dedicated fighters.

With the rise of the Krushchev and Brezhnev regimes and the small group around them, capitalism was restored in the USSR. The workers and oppressed minorities have come under new fascist rule; the rule of the "new tsars," who while pretending to be socialists, have brought back all the old forms of exploitation and oppression for their own profit and power.

In the last few years, suppression of the oppressed nationalities has become more systematic than under the old tsars. Brezhnev and his gang, feverishly working to restore capitalism, have found that one of their greatest obstacles is the revolutionary resistance of the oppressed nations. Hoping to destroy this movement of resistance, they have unleashed a campaign to completely wipe out all the nationalities, and submerge them under the "great Russian" banner once again.

To better carry out this racist, fascist campaign, Brezhnev has invented a new theory of Marxism to justify it. He calls this the theory of "national rapprochement" which means that "a single socialist nation is taking shape"



UNDER THE LEADERSHIP of Lenin and Stalin (left) the oppressed nationalities experienced unprecedented freedom and full democratic rights. With the restoration of capitalism, the tsarist policies of national subjugation have been brought back.

and that the differences among the nationalities have disappeared. The journal Soviet Ethnology states, "The concept of nations and tribes. . . will increasingly give way to the concept of a Soviet people," while the magazine Statistical Review, stated in 1972, "The people of different nationalities. . . in their millions regard Russian culture as their own." This is nothing but great Russian chauvinism, under the guise of "socialism."

The new tsars go so far as to boast in their own literature about how successfully they have wiped out nationalities. The book, Theoretical Problems of the Development of the Multi-National Soviet State, points out that "With each new census, the number of nationalities. . . constantly declines." From 1959 to 1970, seven nationalities ceased to exist independently, while eight others declined in population, such as the Moravian people whose population decreased 51 per cent.

In the Peoples' Republic of China, the position of the formerly oppressed nationalities is the opposite of oppressed people under the thumb of the Soviet revisionists. Socialist China has assisted minorities on the verge of extinction in rebuilding their national unity and reconstructing their languages. The right of all minority peoples to their own language and culture is continually safeguarded. The living conditions of the formerly oppressed peoples in China have greatly improved with the development of a socialist society. In regions such as Inner Mongolia, where the population was declining yearly due to hunger and savage repression in pre-liberation China, the population is now growing at a healthy 2 per cent per year.

IMPERIALISM NOT LENINISM

In studying the facts regarding the USSR today, it becomes clear that the decline of the nationalities, or the "integration of the whole people" that Brezhnev speaks of has taken place through the use of force and violence, turning Leninism into its opposite—imperialism. Brezhnev claims that "Russian has become the language of the whole people." If this is so, it is because the government has refused to print books in the native tongues of most of the peoples, and has made the learning of Russian the most important schoolroom subject in the areas where the oppressed nationalities live. Without speaking Russian, one cannot join the party, work for the state, or attend a high school or college. In Latvia and Lithuania, people have been arrested and tortured for teaching underground classes in the language and history of those nations. Although Lithuania is 80 per cent Lithuanian, 75 per cent of all schools are taught in Russian.

On the language question, Lenin was very clear. He said, "There must be no official compulsory language." Lenin went on to show that even after the establishment of socialism on a world scale, nations would still exist for a long period of time. But Brezhnev ignores Lenin, and says that the Soviet people are such an integrated whole that there is no reason for Russian not to be the official language and no reason to speak of nations other than the Russian nation.

Actually, Brezhnev has very good reasons for attempting to force the Russian language down the throats of non-Russian speaking people, just as the old tsars had good reasons. In "Handbook of World Population" the Soviet "theorists" point this out themselves, noting that "groups of people who have changed their language, in the course of time usually also change their ethnic (national) identity." Once the bonds which tie a people together are destroyed, their spirit of resistance is easier to break. We have seen the U.S. imperialists do the same thing with the language and culture of Afro-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Chi-



canos, and other nationalities.

The new tsars of the Soviet Union have a number of other techniques for destroying the fighting spirit of the nationalities. Some peoples have been forcibly moved out of their own national territory in great number: 5 million Ukrainians and 14.6 per cent of the Moldavian population have faced this policy of forced dislocation. In other cases, especially where the nationalist sentiment is high, great Russians are sent to take over the schools, party offices, and big farms in the oppressed nations.

In Georgia, where the nationalist sentiment is so strong that the new tsars are unable to ban Stalin's portrait from public display, the Brezhnev clique was forced to kick out the leadership of the party at all levels, including the first secretary. Although the party cadres were charged with the crime of "nationalism," the new party leadership has been forced to admit in the local newspaper that it has received "thousands of letters and petitions from the working people" opposing revisionist suppression of the Georgian people.

It is also the policy of the new tsars to build large military bases in the minority nationality areas. While failing to construct industry and develop the living standards of the people, the new tsars never hesitate to build new bases to house their tank corps. The photographs of the Soviet tank corps occupying Czechoslovakia, are all too familiar to the masses of people in the Soviet Union.

In spite of all these attempts to wipe out the movement of the nationalities, the conditions in the USSR today only prove that "where there is oppression, there is resistance." This is a law of history which has characterized the struggles of oppressed peoples under the old tsars, under the yoke of U.S. imperialism, and holds true today under the domination of the new tsars. A recent article in the Chinese magazine, Peking Review (No. 29, 1974) details some heroic incidents of resistance to great Russian oppression:

"It was reported that a group of Ukrainians had declared in open letters their 'opposition to the destruction and ruination of the Ukrainian language.' They pointed out that the Soviet authorities' policy of great Russian chauvinism 'violates the constitution and is anti-Leninist, anti-Party, and anti-Soviet. . . ' In May 1972, a Communist Youth member in Lithuania burnt himself to death in protest against national oppression by the Soviet revisionists. This touched off two-day demonstrations by thousands of workers and students who shouted, 'Free Lithuania.'

"In June and September that year there were mass demonstrations and strikes involving over 10,000 people in two Ukrainian cities, Dniprodzerzhinsk and Dnepropetrovsk. Last year a massive strike took place in the biggest plant in Vitebsk, Byelorussia. . . Some non-Russian nationalities have set up underground organizations to resist the Soviet revisionists, and published underground papers, journals, and books to expose the national oppression they are carrying out."

This movement of resistance exposes all of Brezhnev's talk of a "single Russian people." The people of the oppressed nationalities are willing to rise up and fight great Russian chauvinism even if it means arrest, torture, dislocation, purge from the party or death. Like all imperialist systems before it, the social imperialism of the Soviet Union (socialist in name, but imperialist in actions), has carried out barbaric exploitation and repression of the minority nationalities. But like U.S. imperialism, these policies have only served to awaken the fighting spirit among the nationalities and to bind their movement up with the whole Russian working class in a common struggle to bury the new tsars beside the old ones and re-establish the power of the working class.



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SUPERPOWERS CONTENTEND IN EUROPE'S WATERS

Europe's Northern waters have become the scene of fierce rivalry among the imperialist powers of the world, especially between the U.S. and the USSR.

These waters, which include the North Atlantic, the Norwegian Sea, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the Barents Sea, are of great strategic significance in the battle of the two superpowers for world control. In the Second World War, it was Hitler's control of these waters which provided the German fascist forces with a base to attack the European countries, and a method of splitting the supply lines of the allied forces.

Today, the Soviet Union has established the upper hand in controlling Europe's Northern waters. Its naval maneuvers have threatened the peace and security of all European countries, especially the Scandinavian countries. At the same time, the frantic scramble for control of North Sea oil and Norwegian Sea fish has presented an open attempt to exploit economically the Scandinavian countries. These actions have added substantially to the evidence that the Soviet revisionist chieftains are imperialists in their own right, trying to out-distance the U.S. imperialists for a position as sole ruler of the world.

The significance of the Northern waters can be seen by the importance attached to them by the Soviet revisionists themselves. Fully 60 per cent of the Soviet submarine force is deployed in the Northern waters, and 45 per cent of Soviet total naval vessels call in Northern ports regularly. In the U.S. and other Western countries, it has become acknowledged fact that the Soviet navy is more extensive than any other navy in the world, and that the Baltic Sea has become a "Russian Lake."

The USSR has carried out acts of open hostility towards the Scandinavian countries, such as mock-landing operations on islands off the Swedish coast; frequent illegal entry into Swedish and Norwegian waters, and espionage missions under cover of "freighters" and "tankers." Last May 15, a Soviet submarine moved into Swedish waters and only retreated after Swedish ships opened fire. Again on December 17, a Soviet "cargo" boat crossed into Swedish

waters illegally, causing the Swedish government to lodge a formal protest.

Currently, the Soviet Union is beefing up its already massive forces at the Kola Peninsula naval base, in order to create a "defense line" dotted by submarines extending from Kola to Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. In point of fact, this is no "defense line" at all; it is nothing but an offensive ring of strategic nuclear submarines, prepared to back up any possible Soviet military aggression on Europe's land area.

This naval activity is one part of the increasing Soviet penetration of Europe. It cannot be separated from the Soviet schemes to meddle in Cyprus and split the NATO control of the Mediterranean, nor can it be seen apart from the USSR's threats against socialist Albania, and intrigues aimed at toppling the Yugoslav regime. Soviet naval activity is motivated by the same imperialist designs that have turned Eastern Europe into an armed camp with Warsaw Pact countries possessing twice the number of offensive weapons as the Western European armies, and three times the number of troops. The U.S. and the USSR are locked in a bitter battle for control of Europe, and the Northern waters washing the shores of 16 countries comprise a strategic focal point of this battle.

In addition to the strategic significance of the Northern waters, superpower rivalry has been stepped up greatly since the discovery of oil in the Norwegian Sea several years ago. Today, companies from the U.S., Canada, Britain, Japan, and other capitalist countries, are all trying to be the first to exploit the new wealth of Norway. Both the U.S. and the USSR have violated the sovereignty of Norwegian seas by sending "investigating" companies to explore

for oil, without prior consent of the Norwegian government. The USSR, which had never been interested in discussing its boundary with Norway in the Barents Sea, all of a sudden became very interested in this question, as soon as it caught the scent of oil. Now the USSR is claiming that the oil-rich areas of the Barents Sea are within its "natural borders." But Norwegian Foreign Relations Chairman, Tor Oftedal, replied to these claims, "Norway will yield nothing that belongs to its territorial sea."

The superpower rivalry for control of Europe has taken on a very menacing dimension in the Northern waters. It has posed a very direct question to the governments and peoples of Europe—that is, whether or not they will allow themselves to be caught in the crossfire of superpower ambitions, and used as pawns in another world war.

While revisionist "Communist" parties in the European countries are busy defending the actions of the USSR as actions motivated by "love for peace and detente," the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties in Northern Europe are waging a campaign to expose both imperialist superpowers as the enemies of the European people. The national defense of the European countries must be strengthened, but not on the treacherous grounds of reliance on one superpower to fight the other.

The face-off of the superpower navies against each other, the presence of huge naval and air bases, the scramble for oil, the constant espionage—all these factors indicate that there is no such thing as "detente" between the superpowers.

The rivalry is actually stepping up even while Brezhnev and Ford shake hands. Europe's Northern waters are only one of the many strategic areas where this rivalry is threatening a new war.

IN BOLIVIA:

BANZAR'S FUTURE IS SHORT

Special to The Call

For the past year Bolivia has been the scene of numerous peasant rebellions, general strikes, military uprisings, and coup attempts. Throughout it all, the fascist dictatorship of General Hugo Banzar has managed to stay alive with the support and comfort of U.S. imperialist interests. The Banzar regime has not only become totally isolated from the people, but the ruling class itself has become locked in internal rivalry.

Although the average life of a Bolivian government has been only nine months, Banzar has managed to stay in power ever since his 1971 overthrow of the progressive-nationalist Torres regime. Banzar came to power in a military coup, backed up by American-trained Ranger units. His first act after the coup was to dissolve the People's Assembly.

The People's Assembly had been a popular congress, organized by the left forces. While Bolivia's Marxist-Leninist Communist Party urged the People's Assembly to prepare for armed defense of its initial victories, the Assembly never formed a popular army to secure and advance what it had won. Instead the revisionist Communist Party manipulated the Assembly to seek functionary posts in the Torres government, and urged the acceptance of Soviet "aid." Other forces, such as the Trotskyist "Revolutionary Workers Party," debated loudly for the dictatorship of the working class, but would not unite with the anti-imperialist nationalist government of Gen. Torres. These divisions, and the failure to arm the masses, opened the door for a reactionary coup.

Since Banzar's rise to power, Bolivian money has been devalued 40 per cent, and even some of the nationalized tin mines have been returned to private hands. Great landed estates have again arisen, and wealth from new oil discoveries have been promised to Brazil. Banzar's government has rested on an alliance of the Military, Socialist Falange (similar to Franco's party in Spain) and the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement (MNR), a popular party under national bourgeois leadership.

When all food came under a 140 per cent price increase in January 1974, this alliance started to crack. For two weeks all working sectors held the country in the grip of a general strike. The peasantry re-entered Bolivian politics in massive force, as over 10,000 Indians blockaded the

national highways and fought with the military. This great uprising hurried along a brewing split inside MNR. Paz Estensoro was kicked out of the Party of his founding, and leadership came firmly into the hands of the right-wing under Rocco and Humbolt. This appeared to be a tightening of the reactionary ranks in the face of the popular rebellion. But the right was torn by its own internal contradictions.

The dictatorship showed its first real signs of deterioration when MNR made a play for power less than six months after the worker-peasant uprising. Even the right-wing of MNR felt a "civilian form" of government would be a better front than the outright military face of Banzar. They correctly saw the small popular base of the regime disappearing and attempted to establish a more "realistic" government better able to fool the people. Their grasp at power failed within a day's maneuverings, and MNR was promptly expelled from the government. This left only the Military and Socialist Falange within the government. But the splits continued.

PALACE REVOLT

On June 5, Major Gary Prado (who had headed the military unit which captured Che Guevara) led a palace revolt which was quickly brought under control. High level opportunism and jockeying for power has played an important part in Bolivian comprador politics for a long time, but with the growing popular unrest and re-emergence of left activity, Banzar's imperialist backers decided it was no time for changes and instability in the government.

July saw the breaking up of a plot backed by nationalist bourgeois forces. The Christian Democratic Party, allied with the liberal elements of MNR still loyal to Estensoro, plus military officers looking for a governmental role, had planned a coup but failed to carry it out.

Meanwhile student activity was again on the rise. The youth sector of MNR (more openly left than the liberals allied to Estensoro), and other radical youth, had turned the silence of the campuses into open activity which climaxed on October 4. Police fired on a student-faculty demonstration wounding five, causing the closing of schools and universities. This led to miners declaring a 24-hour strike of solidarity, and the Bolivian Workers Central protesting Banzar's repression and his threat to call off the '75 elections.

Last November, General Prado, (Major Prado's father) and an ex-Interior Minister, Carlos Valverde, lead an abortive

rebellion. Santa Cruz, a major city surrounded by large landed estates, came under their control. Even the Rangers who brought Banzar to power, sided with General Prado. MNR came out in support of the rebels, and even the Falange deserted Banzar, backing Prado. While Banzar managed to rally loyal air force and paratrooper units to defeat the uprising, this latest uprising left the dictatorship totally split and isolated, even from its most solid reactionary backers.

On the heels of this uprising, the Bolivian Workers Central declared a general strike. Mines closed, while students and other working sectors (particularly in Cochabamba where the peasant rebellion centered in January), supported the 48-hour work stoppage. All of Bolivia's 30,000 miners walked off their jobs causing the State Mining Corporation a daily loss of \$450,000. Banzar has been forced to postpone the elections for five years. These elections never were to include any leftist parties, but now with the right split, Banzar is afraid of even a rigged election.

Recently, Banzar has started to forcibly draft union leaders, professionals, and businessmen into government civil service. On one hand Banzar is attempting to prop up his faded popularity among the business sector by establishing tighter governmental links, and creating a system of personal patronage. On the other hand, by forcing union leaders into service, he can keep a closer eye on dissident labor forces and maintain tighter control over their activities. Six mine leaders have been jailed over their refusal of "government appointments." This is a clear reflection of the isolation the fascist dictatorship is suffering.

Though mass discontent exists among the workers and peasants, the left has had difficulty in organizing their forces in the face of severe repression, assassinations, and jailings. Many leftist leaders are still in exile. Yet over the past year new signs of activity and growth have appeared.

In Bolivia, Banzar's future is short. The reactionaries are split and fighting among themselves, and the resistance and power of the people is growing. For the first time since the 1952 MNR-led revolution, masses of peasants have again picked up their arms. Students are active after 3 years of silence. The working class is carrying out militant actions, and is ready to fight. The Bolivian Workers Central has actively lead two general strikes over the last year. At press time Bolivia is in the throes of another strike. This rising tide of people's struggle soon will surely sweep Banzar and his supporters from power.



WOMEN & THE PARTY...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

In our mass work among women there is the need for special forms of agitation as well as organization. These special forms of organization, such as mass women's rights organizations, union committees and women's caucuses are necessary to bring the masses of women, often kept out of the mainstream of political activity, in this society, into the struggle. CLUW (Coalition of Labor Union Women) is one important example of such a special form of organization which communists should do work in. Lenin, referring to such special forms of organization for women said, "That is not feminism, that is practical revolutionary expediency...." (Zetkin)

Party building among women also means a consistent ideological struggle against all forms of opportunism on the woman question. All groups and parties who sacrifice the interests of women must be exposed. Starting with the liberal imperialists who come out in word against "male chauvinism" with their sickening and patronizing attitude towards the women's movement, but whose very existence is based upon the suffering and oppression of women; and down to the various revisionist and ultra-"left" groups who try to separate the women's struggle from the general class struggle for socialism—we must expose these phony "liberationists."

PHONY "SOCIALISTS" EXPOSED

Lenin always exposed the phony "socialists" and democrats who took a chauvinist stand towards the real fight for women's rights. He called on the workers and peasants to: "Tear the masks from the faces of these liars...Ask them:

'Equality between what sex and what other sex?'

'Between what nation and what other nation?'

'Between what class and what other class?'

'Freedom from what yoke, or from the yoke of what class?' Freedom for what class?'

Whoever speaks of politics, of democracy, of liberty, of equality, of socialism and does not at the same time ask these questions...is a wolf in sheep's clothing, is a bitter opponent of the workers and peasants, is a servant of the landlords, tsars, capitalists." (Women and Society)

The main "wolf in sheep's clothing" is the revisionist Communist Party USA. While calling themselves "communists" these liars preach that women can be free apart from revolutionary struggle and the dictatorship of the working class. They claim that simply through legalities and petitioning the government and other forms of "legal" struggle, the liberation of women can be won. They confine the women's struggle simply to the most narrow reforms and refuse to support the mass struggle of women for political rights, such as the ERA. Their program devotes only a few sentences to the woman question under "Allies Against Monopoly," while never discussing how these "allies" can become part of the revolutionary struggle for socialism.

The revisionists of the CPUSA are joined in their male chauvinist line by the various ultra-"left" and Trotskyist groups who try to drive a wedge between the women's struggle and the class struggle from the "left." These organizations, including the RU and CL, liquidate the woman question and put the struggle off until "after socialism." With this kind of an approach, we will never get to socialism. They also serve to alienate the masses of women from the communist movement and keep communists isolated from the women's movement. A good example of this was the boycott and attempted sabotage by these groups of last year's International Women's Day march in Chicago, the largest march of its kind in the country.

A struggle must also be carried out against narrow feminism, which poses men as the enemy, splits the working class struggle and has historically pushed a white chauvinist line in the women's movement. The narrow feminists have refused to fight for the needs of the working class and minority women or to recognize the leadership of these women, within the movement. This narrow feminist trend pushes the women's movement to "go it alone," without unity with other forces and disunites men and women. This trend is also characterized by reformism and counter-cultural solutions, such as homosexuality, to the oppression of women. In many areas, such as CLUW and many of the various women's unions, Marxist-Leninist women are coming forward and providing leadership to the mass women's struggle in opposition to these various white chauvinist and petty-bourgeois feminist trends.

In our struggle to build a new party and push forth the revolutionary struggle for socialism their must be a radical break with opportunism. The woman question must be seen as a revolutionary question and not simply one of reforms. It is a question which only the working class can settle in a revolutionary way. It is a strategic question in the sense that it can't be settled apart from the overall struggle for socialism. It is also a strategic question because women make up half of the working class and half of the national liberation movements, which together make up the core of our strategic United Front Against Imperialism.

Stalin pointed out that working women "are the greatest reserve of the working class. This reserve (ally-ed.) constitutes a good half of the population." He added that, "the fate of the proletarian movement, the victory or defeat of proletarian power depends on whether or not the reserve of women will be for or against the working class." (Political Biography)

But women are not only a "reserve" or ally of the working class. They are also part of the working class itself and if our work is carried out correctly the masses of women will become, as Stalin added, "a real army of the working class operating against the bourgeoisie." He said, "International Woman's Day must become a means of turning worker and peasant women from a reserve of the working class into an active army in the liberation movement of the proletariat."

"Long Live International Woman's Day!"

Women's Day 1975 can serve as a beginning of a drive to organize large numbers of women and fill the ranks of the communist movement with revolutionary women leaders.

NEW CARDS FROM SCEF

"Labor cannot emancipate itself in the white skin where in the Black it is branded." This quote from Karl Marx is the inspiration for one of a series of greeting cards now available from the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). Printed on the outside only so you can write your own message on the inside, they are suitable for use as greeting cards or notepaper the year round. The messages are drawn from historic progressive struggles around the world, from Frederick Douglass' famous "Power concedes nothing without a demand and a struggle" to Mao Tsetung's "Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend." The photo illustration is on tan paper with designs by various artists. Also available from SCEF is a 1975 wall calendar "Struggle in Today's South." For information on obtaining the cards or calendar or SCEF's monthly newspaper The Southern Patriot, write SCEF, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky., 40211.

ATLANTA FORUMS ON WOMEN

Atlanta, Ga.— The Prairie Fire Book Center (75 Cone St. N.W., Atlanta, Ga.) will hold a series of forums throughout February: "Women Hold Up Half The Sky."

The forums, taking place every Monday, beginning Feb. 3 through March 3, are to build interest and participation in International Women's Day. "Women Hold Up Half The Sky" will include slide shows on women in China and Vietnam, and presentations on Black women, the history of women in the labor movement, and women and the family—fighting against genocide, and for day care.

Admission and child care will be free. For more information, call (404) 525-2922.

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Revolutionary Union

Opportunism in a "Super-Revolutionary" Disguise

60¢

This new pamphlet from the October League includes three major polemics against the line of the Revolutionary Union:

- On communist work in the trade unions
- On the international united front against imperialism and the standpoint of proletarian internationalism
- On the Afro-American national question and the fight against white chauvinism

In addition, the pamphlet contains an introductory note summing up the different party-building attempts of the last fifteen years, reprints from THE CALL on the Revolutionary Union's role in the Chicago Women's Day march and the Dasco strike, and the recent series of gangster-style attacks by the RU on other groups in the revolutionary movement.

OTHER LITERATURE AVAILABLE: Party Building in the U.S. (25¢), Unity Statement (25¢), For Working Class Unity and Black Liberation (50¢), Lenin on the Party (50¢), Enver Hoxha's speech, "Our Policy is an Open Policy" (25¢).

BUTTONS: "Self-Determination for Afro-Americans" and "End Attacks on All Oppressed People" (50¢ ea.)

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Yasser Arafat at the United Nations (\$1.50)

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