

**DUMP NIXON! STOP THE FASCIST TIDE! ... See Page 12**

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

# **THE CALL**

**POLITICAL  
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LEAGUE**

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## **SUPERPOWERS IMPOSE MID-EAST SETTLEMENT**

### **Cease Fire Denounced by Arab and Palestinian Leaders**

Once again, the two superpowers, the U.S. and Soviet social imperialists, have forced their dictates upon the peoples of the Middle East. The cease-fire "in place" which was forced through the United Nations by the superpowers, is nothing but an attempt to use the current war to expand and consolidate their own spheres of influence.

The struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against aggressive Israeli Zionism, is a just struggle for the recovery of the Arab lands. During the present fighting, the soldiers and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine won some significant victories, breaking through the "invincible" Bar Lev Line and liberating, for the first time since the 1967 war, large sections of the eastern bank of the Suez. The Syrians succeeded in inflicting heavy casualties in Israel's attempts to invade that country and Israel suffered important defeats in the Golan Heights.

This courageous fighting put a damper on the superpowers' efforts to maintain the "no war, no peace" situation, which they have imposed on the Arab peoples since 1967. Frightened at the unprecedented Arab unity and the destruction of the myth of Zionist "invincibility," the U.S. and the Soviet Union, who had been in close contact with each other throughout the conflict, decided to stop it before it went too far. Following Kissinger's visit to Moscow, the cease-fire resolution was forced through the Security Council.

### **SUPERPOWERS ENCOURAGE ISRAELI AGGRESSION**

These actions were taken without consultation with the Arab peoples themselves. They were designed to protect the so-called "detente" between the superpowers, which has proven to be nothing more than a joint effort to dictate policy to the peoples of the small and medium-sized countries.

Both superpowers have for some time been encouraging the aggression of Israel. The U.S. has continued to supply the Zionists with bombers and tanks while the Soviet Union has been the main supplier of manpower. More than 30,000 Soviet Jews per year have been allowed to come to Israel and occupy and fight for land that belongs to the Palestinians, proving that the Soviet Union's self-interested policies have been carried out at the expense of the Arab masses. Even the arms that the Soviet government has sold to the Arabs have had strings attached. These strings have kept the Arab peoples from taking the offensive and have allowed the Zionists to carry out their aggression unopposed, until now.

The U.N. Resolution followed by a day a frantic display of military power by the superpowers, who both threatened invasion of the Middle East, even nuclear war in order to intimidate the smaller countries. As it turns out now, by Kissinger's own admission, the whole show was staged. This dangerous game showed that neither of these parties are friends of the Arab peoples.

The resolution, which called for the cease-fire "in place" made no mention of the fact that it is the Zionists who are the aggressors. It is Arab land that is being occupied and anything the Arab peoples do to recover their own territory should be supported. Secondly, it is the Palestinians who are the real victims of the resolution, which makes no mention of the rights of the Palestinians, especially their right to their land. The efforts to maintain a "no war, no peace" situation in the Middle East have always included as a basic supposition the recognition of the Zionist state. The recent cease-fire resolution is aimed at strengthening this supposition.

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**LOS TRES DEL BARRIO**, upon their return to Los Angeles. (From left to right), Rodolfo Sanchez, Juan Fernandez and Alberto Ortiz. (CALL foto.)

## **LOS TRES FREE ON BAIL**

Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Tres del Barrio, three Chicano activists caught in a web of government intrigue, were released on \$50,000 bail each last November 7-9, almost two years after they were convicted on various conspiracy charges.

The three Chicano activists, Rodolfo P. Sanchez, 27, Juan R. Fernandez, 24, and Alberto Ortiz, 23, were sentenced to a total of 75 years in prison on charges stemming from a frame-up in which a federal narcotics informer was shot and wounded.

The release of Los Tres came after months of demonstrations and mass activity in the East L.A. area and elsewhere around the country. Nearly a month of legal battles between federal prosecutor Irvin Praeger and defense attorneys Antonio Rodriquez, Roger Duncan and David Rothman were necessary before the judge would allow bail. Praeger then tried to raise the bail to \$150,000 per defendant.

Prosecutor Praeger claimed that the federal government had secret evidence that Los Tres had prearranged plans to escape to Mexico if they were released on bail. Federal Judge Lawrence T. Lydick, however, refused to raise bail and finally ordered Federal Magistrate John Kronenberg to certify collateral for Los Tres.

Los Tres del Barrio were leading members of a Chicano community organization, Casa de Carnalismo (House of Brotherhood), which launched a campaign during spring and summer of 1971 to combat drug traffic in East Los Angeles.

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SELL OUT**

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**UPSURGE  
IN STEEL**

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**SECCION EN ESPAÑOL**





## People in Struggle

### Boston Rally Demands "Boycott Farah Pants"

Boston, Mass.—A rally and march supporting the Farah strikers of Texas and New Mexico drew over 250 people here November 3. The Farah supporters heard a striker from Texas express the strikers' determination to win their struggle. Members of the Boston Farah Strike Support Committee (BFSSC) spoke about the relevance of the strike to New England—on the threat of runaway shops and the need to support unionization struggles throughout the country, on the relationship of the struggle of the Chicano people to the struggle of Afro-American and Puerto Rican people, and on the leading role of women in the union struggle.

Following the rally, the people carrying signs and banners marched from the Boston Commons to Filene's and Jordan Marsh, two of the stores selling the scab pants. A mass picket line with over 200 people kept up throughout the afternoon. The demonstrators chanted "Take 'em off, Take 'em off, Take 'em off the racks. Take 'em off, Take 'em off, Boycott Farah slacks," and "Workers are right, Farah is wrong! Show Filene's that we are strong!"

The rally was organized by the Boston FSSC, which contains representatives from the Revolutionary Union, Attica Brigade and the October League.

### Black Vietnam Veteran Seeks Prison Release

Private Melvin X. Smith, a Black veteran from the South Side of Chicago, is fighting a murder conviction from a 1971 shooting of a sergeant and two enlisted men in Vietnam. Despite overwhelming evidence from two Army psychiatrists that Smith was insane at the time of the shooting, the U.S. Army convicted and sentenced him to life imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In prison, Smith has suffered from inadequate medical treatment. The army has kept Smith confined in maximum security as a result of his work with the Black Muslims.

After a long legal battle, Smith has won the right to a new trial. Spearheading the struggle, his mother, Mrs. Dorothea Smith Slaughter points out that while the military treats all G.I.'s badly, that if her son was white, he probably would have gotten a discharge instead of life imprisonment.

Mrs. Slaughter has succeeded in getting assistance from the Lawyers Military Defense Committee, the National Prison Project, National Lawyers Guild, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, October League, Medical Committee for Human Rights, Russ Meeks of Search for Truth, and Clergy and Laity Concerned. More groups are becoming involved every day.

The main drive at this point of the campaign is to gather petitions demanding dropping all of the charges, honorable discharge with back pay and 100% disability payments.

The fight for justice for Smith is broader than just one man being destroyed by the U.S. Army. It is a struggle for justice for all G.I.'s and particularly Black G.I.'s. Contributions, letters of support and requests for petitions can be sent to Mrs. Dorothea Smith Slaughter, 8732 So. Sinchester, Chicago, Illinois 60620.

### Group Urges U.S. Recognition of Guinea (B)

An organizational drive by U.S. citizens is under way to demand that the U.S. Government recognize the recently-formed African state, the Republic of Guinea Bissau. The drive is being organized by the Committee to Support the Republic of Guinea Bissau, a group which has the endorsement of seventy-seven prominent figures including William Booth, Bella Abzug, Shirley Chisholm, Julian Bond, Ron Dellums, Charles Diggs, Louis Stokes, and Andrew Young. Booth, who is also president of the American Committee on Africa, is chairman.

The new African state was declared independent in September after a decade-long armed struggle against Portuguese colonial rule. It has since been recognized by more than 70 countries.

Letters, contributions and requests for petitions should be addressed to the Committee to Support the Republic of Guinea Bissau, Second Floor, 164 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. The petition reads: "I wish to add my voice to those recognizing and celebrating this newly-formed government. I also wish to urge the Department of State to extend full diplomatic recognition to the Republic of Guinea Bissau."

### Haitian Sought Asylum, Now Ordered Deported

Boston, Mass.—Nerio Paul, a Haitian national who fled the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti three years ago, has been ordered deported by the U.S. government. In response, the Committee to Defend Nerio Paul has been formed in the Boston area.

After two friends were arrested and murdered, Paul escaped Haiti and arrived in 1970 in the U.S., where he applied for political asylum. His request was denied and he appealed the decision. In September of this year Paul suddenly received a notice to appear for a hearing. At the hearing, the government ordered Paul deported to Haiti.

Thousands of Haitians have been forced to flee Haiti only to come to the U.S. to be harassed by the Immigration and Naturalization Authorities. Questions or aid should be addressed to the Committee to Defend Nerio Paul, P.O. Box 744, Dorchester, Mass. 02124.

### Wansley Denied New Trial, Jailed Again

Richmond, Va.—Thomas Wansley has been jailed again in the wake of a decision by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, upholding his conviction on a trumped-up rape charge. The 28-year-old Black man has already served 10 years on this charge.

A three judge panel overruled U.S. District Judge Robert Merhige, who last January overturned Wansley's conviction and granted bail. Merhige said Wansley had not received a fair trial.

For the past decade, the Wansley case has been the focal point of a national campaign against this kind of use of the rape charge. A campaign is now in progress asking that Virginia Governor Linwood Holton commute the sentence by executive decree. Members of the Prisoners Solidarity Committee and the Committee to Free Thomas Wansley report that they are collecting thousands of signatures daily in Virginia on petitions to the governor. The Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) is carrying the campaign across the country.

—from SCEF news release

### Saigon Political Prisoners Protested in Bay Area

San Francisco, Calif.—Over 200 people picketed the Saigon consulate in the pouring rain on Nov. 17 to protest the jailing of 200,000 political prisoners by the Thieu regime. The soaked but militant demonstrators then marched 10 blocks through downtown San Francisco to the Chinese Progressive Association in Chinatown where they heard speakers from the United Farm Workers Association, the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., the Democratic Filipino Organization and Anthony Russo of the Pentagon Papers case.

At the rally, sponsored by the U.S. Committee to Free Political Prisoners in South Vietnam, speakers emphasized that no amount of fascist terror by the Thieu government will prevent the Vietnamese patriots from continuing to fight for their independence. They called for the U.S. government to end all aid to the Saigon regime.

The National Prisoners' Reform Association, the inmate union at Walpole State Prison in Massachusetts, has called for a nationwide prisoners' boycott of the Christmas meal in support of the indicted Attica inmates and in memory of the Attica Rebellion. Support for the Boycott has also come from the National Lawyers Guild and the Attica Brothers Legal Defense Committee. They urge that similar actions be organized in communities, churches, and schools.

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Denver, Col.—A spirited and closely knit group of community and working people marched through Denver on October 27 calling for unity in the labor movement and shouting a slogan, "Unite to Fight Union-Busting!" Over a hundred and fifty marchers representing the rank and file as well as leadership of numerous Denver-area labor struggles participated in the three mile march to the Civic Center.





(Drawing by R. McNeil)

## Harlan County Miners Fight for Union Rights

"Which Side Are You On?" These words appear everywhere today in Harlan County, Kentucky. The famous labor song was written by Florence Reese during the great battles of the 30's and 40's that gave the county the name of Bloody Harlan.

In Harlan County today the miners at Eastover Mining Company's Brookside mine have been on strike since July 26 this year. Eastover is owned by Duke Power, the nation's sixth largest utility with \$90 million in clear profits last year. The 150 men at the Brookside mine are striking the corporate giant from N. Carolina for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW) as their bargaining representative. Basic demands of the strike are for, most importantly, a safety committee with strong enforcement powers, a decent hospital and medical plan for the miners and their families, a grievance procedure, and better wages.

A victory at Brookside would mark a successful beginning for a new drive to unionize the Eastern Kentucky coalfields. The workers at Brookside are pitted against not only one of the Southeast's largest monopolies but also against an alliance of the local Coal Operator's Association and the courthouses. The sides are clearly drawn and the question is clearly put.

### HARDSHIPS FOR COAL MINERS

There are many alive today that remember the battle of Evarts in 1931 that left five dead and seven wounded in a gun fight between miners and company gun thugs. Even more remember the five men killed by company machine gun fire in 1941 trying to enforce hard-won UMW contracts. Many others have died in ones and twos over the years in battles with operator gun thugs. The memories are hard ones.

Hard times in coal and union corruption led to a dark age for labor organization in East Kentucky during the late 50's and the 60's. Now under the impetus of a strong rank-and-file inspired reform movement and a newly elected reform leadership the militant fighting tradition of the UMW is being regained. The Brookside strike marks a major new organizing push in the nation's coal fields.

For years until August 1, 1973 the miners at Brookside labored under no contract or sweetheart contracts under the Southern Labor Union, a company union. The S.L.U. had been used to break a UMW organizing drive at Brookside in 1970. The UMW had been on the verge of getting a NLRB vote at the mine under its old owner. However, when Duke Power bought the mine, company personnel were used to force the signing of S.L.U. cards and before anyone knew it there was a 3-year sell-out contract with Duke's own "union."

Demands of the strike focus on union recognition and a safety committee with powers of enforcement. Hugh Jones, acting president of UMW's District 19 expressed the view that the union safety men should be able to go to a mine without notice. Where violations are found men should be able to leave the job without loss of pay until violations are corrected. This is especially important at a mine like Brookside which the men say has a bad roof anyway. To this point the actual number of fatalities at this particular mine have been held down only by sheer luck.

### Auto Workers Face Cold Winter

## WOODCOCK LEADS UAW SELL-OUT

UAW International leaders Leonard Woodcock and Irving Bluestone wrapped up the '73 contract sell-out of auto workers by settling at the last minute on November 19 with the giant of Big Three—General Motors. Details of the package were not immediately publicized because of the International's policy of "blacking-out" the bad news until they can present the contract in glowing terms. The settlement, however, was expected to duplicate the meager 3 percent raise and meaningless concessions on forced overtime that the UAW sold Chrysler and Ford workers earlier.

While assuring GM publicly that there would be no strike this year, Woodcock tried to appease the militant rank and file during negotiations by putting forward the possibility of "mini-strikes." The International used these same "hit and run" tactics a year ago when they scarcely disrupted production. Many GM workers argued at local union meetings that this tactic doesn't carry enough clout to win significant concessions.

Most GM workers feel that the International started selling them down the river in September when their contract was extended, preventing the locals from taking any actions on their own and allowing GM to stockpile cars. Now it is felt, that with the threat of a national strike gone, the locals are left on their own without any powerful support to settle their local contracts. Moreover, the union has allowed the company to drag out the negotiations to GM's benefit, so that locals are in a weak position to strike because of the much-anticipated drop in car sales. Lay-offs have already been scheduled in many plants.

Many of the GMAD locals have thousands of unsettled grievances—18,000 at St. Louis and 10,000 at Lordstown—over problems that are common to all the locals: speed-up, discrimination, and harassment by management. These are the problems that the International leadership has consistently refused to deal with.

### REBELLION AGAINST WOODCOCK

As the GM negotiations came to a close, Woodcock and his lieutenants faced an open rebellion from Ford workers dissatisfied with their proposed contract. In the first repudiation of a contract in UAW history, 28,000 skilled workers in mid-November voted 3 to 1 to reject the settlement mainly on the basis of the overtime clause. Although the UAW Executive Board ruled that the national pact had been ratified because of the favorable vote by the 157,000 Ford production workers, Woodcock was forced to make an about face and renegotiate parts of the contract concerning the skilled workers. Previous rank-and-file demands to renegotiate the contract had been met by a blanket refusal from Woodcock.

So heated was the struggle against the contract that in one Michigan local, David Mundy, a union president, got into a running argument with a rank-and-file militant, pulled a gun and shot the worker.

Indications of the open rank-and-file revolt against the contract came in the month prior to the ratification vote when hundreds of angry Ford workers picketed outside of Solidarity House, the UAW International headquarters in Detroit. The main issues raised at the demonstration included forced overtime, insufficient wage increases, and the fact that benefits will not take effect immediately.

One picketing worker, a UAW member for 47 years, emphasized the weakness of the overtime controls in the '73 package: "This isn't going to help me," he said. "I've worked 7 days a week for 8 years. I can't take that overtime." The clause on overtime in the Ford contract parallels that of the "pace-setting" Chrysler agreement. This "landmark" agreement has in fact legalized the 54-hour

week for the majority of autoworkers, while leaving an open-ended work week for the so-called "critical" plants. Many of these plants have been working up to 70 hours a week for the past year.

The skilled workers on the picket line said they were protesting an agreement between Ford and the union which would permit the hiring of substitutes from outside contractors if the Ford skilled workers refused overtime work. This, they said, would be nothing but a high-pressure tactic to insure that workers "volunteer" for overtime work or risk losing their jobs.

### LOW WAGE INCREASE

Facing a skyrocketing cost of living, the auto workers are also dissatisfied with the measly 3 percent wage increase in the new agreement. The 3 percent, amounting to an average 25 cents an hour in the first year and about 15 cents in the second and third years of the contract, is well within the government guidelines. It is a prime example of the failure of the trade union leadership to challenge the wage guidelines—a failure which cost working people a 3 percent decline in spendable income in 1973.

In the past, UAW president Leonard Woodcock has attributed rank-and-file dissension such as the Detroit protest to "outside agitators," but this position has been discredited by the public statements of union members themselves. Woodcock's newest trick is to blame the unrest on "widespread confusion" about contract terms. However, workers on the Solidarity House picket line made it obvious that they were well acquainted with the fine terms of their contract—in spite of Woodcock's attempts to create confusion. "We have read the fine print," read the sign of one picketer, "and we say NO!"

In spite of their current arrogance, the UAW leadership is still facing a long struggle to force their "agreements" down the throats of the autoworkers. The Chrysler contract, settled two months ago on the national level, is still being fought out locally by the workers of Chrysler's Fenton, Mo., truck plant. While the rest of Chrysler's 69 bargaining units have supposedly settled, at least six or more of these have twice rejected local settlements at ratification meetings.

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## Striking Woodcutters Gain Support From Miners Union and UFW

The striking woodcutters of the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association (GPA) now in the third month of their struggle have won support from other sections of the labor movement.

At the recent convention of the United Farm Workers (UFW) a resolution presented by southern delegates, was unanimously adopted calling for total support to the woodcutters.

More recently, Arnold Miller, the president of the United Mine Workers (UMW) issued a statement on behalf of his union, saying,

"The Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association has been a great symbol of hope to thousands of woodcutters Black and white, throughout the South. We urge all of organized labor in the South and throughout the nation to back the GPA strike."

Miller called attention to the "soaring profits of the pa-

per companies" and the \$2,500 to \$3,000 average annual income of the woodcutters.

The Southern Patriot reports that support has also been given by such southern organizations as the Delta Ministry, the Selma Project, SCEF, the NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Rural Coalition of Mississippi, the Greater Jackson Area Committee and Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss.

The woodcutters are badly in need of financial help and nation-wide support. A boycott has been called for against the companies refusing to negotiate with GPA. This includes Scott Tissue and other Scott Paper Co. products; St. Regis school supplies and stationary; Dixie cups and other picnic supplies from American Can Co.

Send your contributions and information about support activities to: Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association, P.O. Box 53, Eastabuchie, Miss. 39436.



# BLACK MAYOR ELECTED IN ATLANTA



Maynard Jackson



Coleman Young

The election of Black mayors in these two major urban centers signifies the increasingly important political role being played by the Black workers. These elections are a way of channeling the power of Black people into reformism.

Atlanta—Atlanta voters have elected the first Black mayor of a major Southern city. Maynard Jackson, a 35-year old Black lawyer who has been vice mayor for the past 4 years, won a landslide victory over white incumbent Sam Massell in a special run-off election, October 16.

Jackson's victory came in the face of the most blatantly white racist campaigns in recent Georgia history, waged by Massell, with Jim Crow voting frauds against Black voters which recall post-Reconstruction days.

Blacks also took 5 of 9 seats on the Board of Education and 9 of 18 City Council positions—new high marks for Black representatives in both cases.

The vote must be examined in light of Black mayoralty victories in Los Angeles (Tom Bradley) and Detroit (Coleman Young). The election of Black mayors in these major urban centers is an indirect result of the revolutionary struggle of the Afro-American people. In an effort to undercut the growing mass movement, Black candidates are allowed to run in order to steer the Black struggle into strictly electoral channels.

However, these election victories, in the face of the most blatant racist campaigns, strike a blow against white supremacy.

The vote reflects the changing national composition of this city of 1-1/2 million on the northern edge of the Black Belt. Since the last election four years ago, the Black population has passed the 50 per cent mark. School enrollment in the city is heavily Black, around 75-80 per cent. Among registered voters, whites still hold a slim edge; but Blacks turned out in larger numbers both for the regular election, October 2 and the run-off, October 16.

Atlanta, the Southeast's financial, commercial, sports and cultural center, has the largest Black middle class of any U.S. city. With six Black colleges in the Atlanta University complex, the city has long been a leading Black academic center with a large professional and student population. Since the early 1960's, it has also been the headquarters of several leading Black civil rights organizations. At the same time, the last quarter-century has seen a huge expansion of the city's poor and working-class Black population, as a constant stream of rural Georgia Blacks have been squeezed off the land and barriers to Black employment in Southern plants have fallen. This has given rise to the increasingly militant Black workers movement here in the 70s.

Jackson received strong support from all classes of Black voters. He got 82 per cent of the Black vote in the Oct. 2 ballot, despite the rival candidacy of a well-known Black politician, State Senator Leroy Johnson. He also got 6 per cent of the white vote, giving him 46.6 per cent of the total vote—almost enough to win without a run-off over the far-distant runner-up, Massell, with 19.8 per cent, and 9 other candidates. He increased both his black and white percentages on October 16, finishing with almost 60 per cent of the total.

In another important race, the Rev. Hosea Williams, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was beaten by white Alderman, Wyche Fowler, almost 2 to 1 in the race for City Council President, the city's No. 2 spot.

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## BOSTON PAPERS FAN RACIST HYSTERIA

**Boston, Mass.—BOSTON MAN STONED TO DEATH—ATTACKED BY MOB OF 50 WHILE FISHING—\$5,000 REWARD IN TORCH KILLING.**

This, and other headlines like it, are what readers of the Herald American found on their porches and on the newsstands during the first week in October. It wasn't just the Herald; the more liberal Boston Globe and, in fact, most papers around the country carried much of the same fare.

Acting in collusion with the city mayor, the Boston Police Department, and Boston school officials, the newspapers picked up and sensationalized to the point of hysteria a series of clashes between white and Afro-Americans.

By portraying Boston in the grips of a race war, with Black thugs roaming in search of whites to kill, these reports and the actions of the various city agencies were geared to accomplish three things:

- 1)take the heat off the white ruling circles responsible for the miserable schools, rising unemployment, chronic housing shortage and deteriorating social services in the city;
- 2)promote disunity between oppressed whites and Afro-Americans, and
- 3)create an atmosphere for increased police penetration and control of the public schools and the Black community.

The first reports centered on clashes in and around Dorchester High School between white and Black youth during the last week of September. A series of fights during the week culminated in a confrontation between 475 Blacks and 200 white youth. The fighting spread to other parts of the city and finally dissipated several days later.

Then, on Wednesday, October 3, the news hit the street that a young white woman, Evelyn Wagler, had been forced to douse herself with gasoline and was put afire, allegedly by six Black men opposed to her taking up residence in the heart of Roxbury.

Two days later, the headline at the beginning of this article was spread across the front of the Herald. A 55-year old man, Louis Barba, had been, according to the papers, stoned to death by a band of 50 Black youth. Barba, an ex-contractor, had been fishing off a pier close to the predominantly Black Columbia Point housing project.

Reports followed of two other assaults and robberies near the project, against a white man and white woman by 30 Black youths. By then, there was no stopping the media. Subsequent deaths of any white person were automatically linked to the "wave of violence spreading across the city." One radio station went so far as to link the discovery of a white man's body near Old Harbor Yacht Club to the same "wave of violence," only to report later that it had been a case of suicide.

"Horried" by Wagler's fiery death, the papers responded with front page spreads, countless background stories, 4—THE CALL—DECEMBER, 1973

re-enactments, and minute by minute accounts. Yet, as Rev. Virgil Wood of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church pointed out, two Black youths were set afire by white teenagers only a few months before, this went unnoticed except for "fleeting mention in the newspapers."

The press readily accepted police reports on the "bizarre death of the defenseless fisherman." After reports of the stoning went out on the wires, a routine investigation showed that Barba had been robbed and stabbed to death with his own knife—nothing unusual in the cities of capitalist America. All the morgue would say about the head bruises was that they were "consistent" with blows from rocks. But in the meantime, the story was out fueling whites' worst fears of Blacks.

While the papers screamed of the attacks by Blacks on Barba, and the two others at the housing project, there was hardly a murmur about white youths, earlier the same morning, pulling Black school kids out of buses at nearby Andrew Square and beating them. Attacks on white kids during the high school clashes made front page news, while prior beatings of Blacks went unreported.

The street murder of a Black man, Sylvester Jones, on the same day and in the same general vicinity as Wagler's death hardly made the news. In reporting the robbery and murder of a young, college-bound white cab driver several days later, the Herald said the driver "was the third to die in the wave of senseless savagery that has swept the city in the past five days, joining Mrs. Evelyn Wagler and

### Story of Race Attack in Florida a Hoax

Nearly lost amid the banner headline announcing "senseless attacks" on whites by gangs of Blacks, was a small story which appeared in the November 15 Los Angeles Times, "Story of Blacks Setting Man Afire Called False."

It seems that a Ft. Lauderdale, Florida woman told police that a gang of Black youths abducted her and her husband and set him on fire. This story made headlines in papers across the country. Boward County Sheriff, Edward J. Stack, now says, "All this business about abduction and racial incidents was all fabrication."

In fact what happened was that Bryan Kempler was beaten and kicked and hospitalized after he got in a brawl with Johnny Herrad over the quality of repair work Kempler had done on his TV set.

Stack later found out that the woman wasn't married to Kempler and when she refused to lead police to the scene of the alleged attack "by Blacks" he soon discovered that the whole story was phoney.

65-yr. old Louis Barba on that grim list." To the Herald the murder of Sylvester Jones was either sensible savagery, or he simply did not exist.

"Look how the white establishment is coming down on this white girl who got burned," said a young Black woman to a Globe reporter. "When somebody offs a Black person, it's just another 'nigger'."

Most outrageous of all the politicians' reactions was Mayor Kevin White putting up a \$5,000 bounty (drawn from undisclosed private sources) for the murder of Evelyn Wagler.

In a statement released October 7, a diverse group of Black leaders including elected representatives, clergy and community figures vehemently criticized the \$5,000 reward money as "obscene."

#### BOUNTY OFFERED FOR BLACK YOUTHS

"We ask the Mayor to understand," read the statement, "that the \$5,000 bounty... must be seen as an insult by the families of the other 94 killing victims in this city. We are particularly incensed that the reward should be offered for Black youths while none has ever been offered for any of the whites who have committed equally senseless crimes or killings against Blacks."

In response to demands that he withdraw the reward, White told the Herald-American, "there are a lot of groups who want a lot of things. I'm mayor and even I can't always get what I want."

The city called in the FBI to investigate Wagler's murder, on the basis that the men who killed her possibly violated a 1968 federal statute prohibiting "intimidation of persons seeking housing."

By charging the city with "gross inconsistencies in handling current racial problems," Rev. Dr. Prentice Moore of the Eliot Congregational Church responded, "The FBI was called in to investigate when a white woman was killed, but no FBI agents were called in when a Black youth (George Pratt-ed.) was shot to death in a South Boston public housing project, in clear violation of his civil rights. He was shot because he was a Black youth living in a white neighborhood."

But maybe the most ominous use of the Boston incidents was to rationalize in the minds of the people new escalations in the drive towards establishing and open police state and fascist rule. The cry was heard from various quarters for increased police penetration and surveillance of ghetto schools and the Black community.

During the two weeks of hysteria in the press, the Black and racially mixed areas of the city were under a virtual state of siege.

Police cruisers patrolled "troubled" schools throughout the city. School officials and Boston Police manned school entrances and checked student I.D.'s. Thirty Boston policemen—most of them in plainclothes—patrolled the hallways and entrances of Dorchester High to prevent "loitering and congregating." "Saturation patrols" were sent into the Black community, involving Boston's entire Tactical Patrol Force plus detectives from other districts, all in plainclothes and unmarked cars. But these were only temporary measures.

Associate Superintendent Harrison proclaimed "security is the number 1 priority in the Boston schools," and renewed his demand for a half million dollars for security

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 17)



# "OIL TYCOONS PROFIT FROM ENERGY CRISIS"

On November 7, Richard Nixon spoke to the American people on the subject of the "oil crisis," and warned that "all of us" will face hardships this winter because of energy shortages. He stated that the present crisis came about because of "events in the Middle East," as if reactionary U.S. foreign policy in that part of the world had nothing to do with it. As a resolution to this crisis, Nixon offered up a program which is aimed at protecting the rising profits of the oil monopolies at the expense of the working people.

One week after Nixon's speech, the bill calling for the construction of the Alaska Pipeline had been signed into law. Two weeks later, approval had been given to drill oil in the Santa Barbara Channel off California. Three weeks into November, controls on strip mining for coal were being lifted. All these measures had come before Congress last year, and all had been defeated despite the lobbying of the oil companies. In each case, the environment will suffer disastrous effects, while the oil companies gain

untold new profits. Under cover of "easing the hardship" for the people, Nixon made a gift of billions of dollars to the industry which is already the wealthiest in the U.S. (Exxon, the biggest oil company of them all reported 46 per cent increase in profits in 1972, while the industry as a whole averaged 25 per cent.)

Gas rationing was also one of Nixon's proposals to solve the crisis. But this is an attempt to place the burden of the shortages on the people least responsible for them since under 10 per cent of U.S. energy sources are used in private transportation. However, by rationing gas to the masses of people, the oil companies will be able to do what they started to do last summer: drive the independent gas dealers out of business. Right now, it is the independent dealers which force monopolies like Standard Oil to keep something of a lid on their prices. But a rationing system would mean that the most powerful dealers, the monopolies, would have gas to ration, while the independents could be denied gas by these same monopolies who sup-

## AFL-CIO ENDORSES WOMEN'S RIGHTS BILL

Women workers last month may have gotten their biggest break so far in their 50-year struggle to get the Equal Rights Amendment passed. The 13.5-million member AFL-CIO finally endorsed the amendment, reversing its previous strong opposition to it.

The ERA, first introduced in Congress in 1923, reads: "Equality under the law shall not be denied by the United States nor by any state on account of sex." Over the past year, it has gained growing support within the ranks of the labor movement, which has long been victimized by inequality for women workers.

The biennial convention of the country's largest labor organization, held in Florida last month, finally came out in favor of the amendment. A statement said the ERA is "precisely the kind of clear statement of national commitment to the principle of equality of the sexes under the law that working women and their unions can use to advantage in their efforts to eliminate discrimination against women."

Only a few months ago, the AFL-CIO strongly opposed the ERA. In February of this year, for example, the California state AFL-CIO newsletter carried a front-page article that began: "The national AFL-CIO this week urged stepped-up efforts throughout the country to block ratification of the so-called Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on grounds that it will do more harm than good for women's rights."

It is hard to believe the executive council of the AFL-CIO led by George Meany has suddenly become concerned and committed to reversing its traditional discrimination against women.

Actually, there were three main factors which caused the AFL-CIO executive body to change its stand:

- 1) pressure from the ranks of women trade unionists;
- 2) the increasing movement by many unions, including many within the AFL-CIO, to support the amendment; and
- 3) the writing on the wall that many discriminatory laws are being wiped out anyway, through legal actions.

### WORKING WOMEN'S COALITION FORMED

The most intense pressure has been generated by women workers lately by the formation of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW). Formed by top-ranking women trade unionists representing auto, teaching and steel among others. The women plan to hold a national conference open to all women trade unionists, in Chicago, March 23-24. The CLUW held a preparatory meeting in Chicago recently. Other regional planning meetings will be held on the East Coast (in Philadelphia, Dec. 8) and in the South and on the West Coast. The CLUW supports the ERA.

But many unions had come out strongly for the ERA before the AFL-CIO's recent reversal. More than 15 endorsed it. Among the largest bodies advocating its passage were the Teamsters with nearly 2 million members and the National Education Association with about 1.8 million members.

Among other unions to support it before last month's convention were the United Auto Workers, American Federation of Teachers, United Steelworkers of America, Communications Workers of America, International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), the Retail Clerks Union, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchers Workmen's Union, American Newspaper Guild, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), International Chemical Workers, International Brotherhood of Painters and the Airline Pilots Association. In addition, in many cases where a union opposed the ERA, various locals within the union have endorsed it. Two other labor-related bodies that endorse the amendment are the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department.

Among the unions that most strongly opposed the ERA (but which may now change their stands due to the AFL-CIO's recent reversal) were—interestingly enough—those composed mainly of women workers. These include the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the Hotel and Restaurant Workers. These unions include 25 per cent of all unionized women but only 3 per cent of women in the labor force.

But the union bureaucrats running these unions would oppose the amendment even if every possible guarantee of protective legislation were written into it. This is due to

ply them. This is the main factor that could lead the price of gas to rise as high as \$1 a gallon in the next year.

One of the most incredible factors in all of this is that while Nixon is asking the people to spend a cold winter, because of "shortages" oil companies are selling oil to other companies which will pay even higher prices. The talk about "shortages" here is in large part nothing more than a tool to drive our prices up. The ruthlessness of these policies is characteristic of the industry which gave the Rockefellers their money, which strangles all but a handful of the competing companies in the world and which has consistently exploited the resources and labor of impoverished people on every continent.

Despite a few symbolic gestures by government officials turning down White House thermostats, or driving Mustang's instead of Cadillacs, the plain fact is that the rich in this country are not going to be facing any hardships this winter. If they have to slow down to 50, they can always take a helicopter. If they have to pay a dollar a gallon for gas, they'll get it all back in their stock dividends.

The dimensions of the current crisis are undoubtedly wider than Nixon suggested in his November 7 speech. "Are we running out of everything?" asks the cover story of Newsweek's November 19 issue, in a question somewhat closer to the truth. The strategy of the imperialists is to make the people pay for the crisis as a stopgap measure until they can get the Arab oil back, start another war, or somehow find their way out of the overall economic chaos in the U.S.

the situation the garment industry in particular finds itself in today: it has organized many small sweatshops where, if women's pay was raised and if women sewers received equal pay with, say male cutters, the shops would most likely have to shut down. These sweat shops are able to exist by virtue of the super-exploitation of women's labor. Another threat against the union bureaucrats is that if the women should move to gain equal pay, the garment shops would run away to the South where labor is cheaper.

### ABOLISH DISCRIMINATORY LAWS

As for the hotel workers, the union bureaucrats are protecting the jobs of the higher-paid male waiters and bartenders. Discriminatory laws such as that women cannot work overtime, or can't work a third shift, reserve the most lucrative jobs for the men, such as serving dinners and cocktails at night, when the tips are highest. When the ERA is passed, such laws will be abolished and men and women would be able to compete equally for the best jobs.

The IUE, which three years ago opposed the ERA has given a good reason for coming out in favor of the amendment. It explained that inflation—or economic necessity—has meant that women and wives are working today not for pin money or just for a short time, but because they must. Women, the union said, are now a permanent part of the labor force and passage of the ERA would best guarantee them equality on the job.

## Nixon Administration Beheads Equal Opportunities Commission

The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC), one of the few government agencies that poor and minority peoples have been able to use to get some of their democratic rights, is coming under increasing attack by the Nixon administration.



Poor and working people have historically had to wage a constant struggle just to get enough welfare to feed their families when they are out of work.

Since 1964, when the Equal Employment Opportunities Act was passed, the EEOC has been giving legal assistance to individuals suing employers for discriminatory practices. The Act outlaws discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex. An amendment passed in 1972 gave the EEOC the right to institute court suits on its own.

The EEOC has used this new power in settling several important cases of discrimination, including American Telephone and Telegraph Co. which agreed to an out-of-court settlement amounting to \$15 million in back pay and \$23 million in annual wage increases. This settlement brought about hundreds of out-of-court agreements in other discrimination cases. In turn, the news of the settlement also led to the filing of thousands of new discrimination charges by workers.

Now it seems as though the Commission is doing its job too well. The EEOC chairman, William H. Booth III, a Black man, is being removed because he insisted on bringing charges against General Electric, General Motors, and Ford, even though these corporations received a clean bill of health on employment practices from the Labor and Defense Departments. According to the Amsterdam News, the largest circulated Black newspaper in the U.S., Booth is being asked to leave "... specifically because he insisted that the federal government make equal opportunity employers practice what they preached."

The replacement of Booth signals a new major attempt to restrict the hard won rights of minority and women workers. Big business is afraid that if workers secure fair hiring, firing and promotion practices, it will cost them millions of dollars.

In addition to firing Booth, the U.S. government is also reducing EEOC's budget. This has resulted in a backlog of thousands of cases. One worker in Los Angeles who filed a complaint in June of this year was told that he may have to wait a full year before an investigation is even begun.



# O.L. HOLDS SECOND LABOR CONFERENCE

Meeting with great enthusiasm and a high spirit of proletarian internationalism, more than 200 people, representing over 25 communist groups and organizations, from the U.S. and abroad, took part in the October League's Conference on Communist Work in the Labor Movement.

The conference, which was held in Chicago during the Thanksgiving holiday weekend, was the second of its kind held by the October League. The program of the conference included speeches, panel discussions and workshops designed to give direction to the work of communists in the growing rank-and-file movement.

The loudest applause was heard as speakers from other countries gave solidarity speeches. These included the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU); Mouvement Revolutionnaire Etudiants de Quebec; and the Committee to Defend the Democratic Rights of Haitian Workers.

The keynote speaker was Odis Hyde, a veteran of 40 years of activity in the communist movement, who spoke on the great communist tradition in the labor movement and in the Black liberation struggle. He told of his own experiences in working with communists in the great steel struggles in which the Black community was deeply involved in the Chicago area. He pointed out how the organizers made every workers' struggle a community struggle and every community struggle a workers' struggle.

Discussing the betrayal of the CPUSA in the past 20 years, Odis Hyde told of how moved he was at seeing the new communist movement emerging again as a force within the working class and Black liberation struggle.

The next presentation was made by Michael Klonsky, October League Chairman, who spoke on "The Present Crisis and the Tasks of Communists." Klonsky showed how the deepening crisis in the imperialist system has led to an intensification of the fascist offensive against the working and oppressed people.

Pointing to the mounting discontent with Nixon's policies, Klonsky said that communists must be in the forefront of the struggle to "Dump Nixon and Stop the Fascist Tide." While maintaining their independence and initiative, he said that communists cannot stand on the sidelines of this important anti-fascist struggle.

## NATIONAL QUESTION AND LABOR

The conference heard a presentation of "The National Question and Labor" by Sherman Miller who showed how the struggle for the democratic rights of Black and other minority people, must be a central part of our work in the labor movement.

The conference had a panel on "Organizing the Women," which included a speaker from DARE, a branch of the Chicago Women's Union which has been active in fighting for the rights of women workers.

Another panel had people active in the struggles of the farmworkers, the Oneita textile workers, the Farah strikers and the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Assoc., summing up the main lessons of those important strikes.

Some of the groups taking part in the conference were: August 29th Movement; Black Workers Organizing Committee; Cincinnati Workers Unity League; DARE; East-Bay Labor Collective; El Comité; Guardian Newspaper; Gulfcoast Pulpwood Assoc.; Haitian League of Marxist-Leninists to Support the Parti du Travailleurs Haitienne; I Wor Kuen; J-Town Collective; League of Revolutionary Black Workers (Chicago); lawyers active in labor work; Prairie Fire Book Store (Houston); Struggle Collective (Boston); Tampa Socialist League; and friends from Boston; Cincinnati; Chicago; Denver; Detroit; New Orleans and other areas in the South; Portland; Louisville and other cities.

In the next few weeks, a newsletter summing up the conference, will be made available from *The Call*.

# ON THE LINE

A SUMMARY OF WORKERS STRUGGLES AROUND THE COUNTRY

## Sloane Strike Support . . . Sears Shut Down . . .

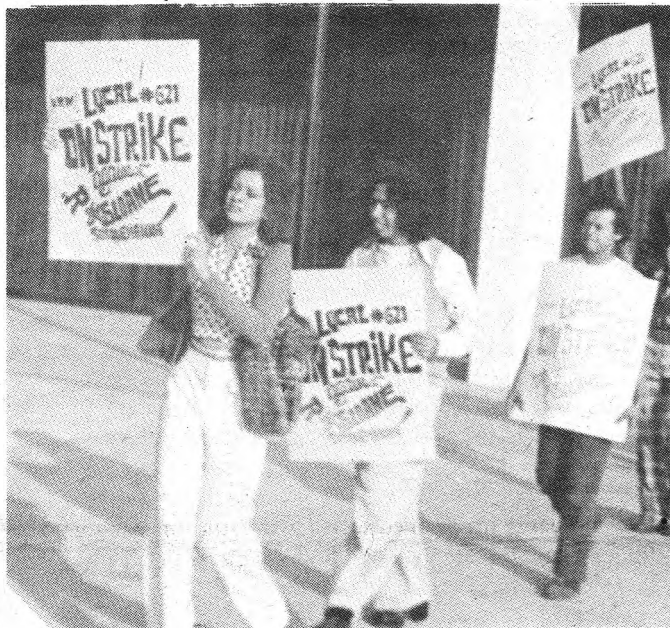
## Tobacco Sit-Down . . . Workers Defy UAW Leaders

**Sun Valley, Calif.**—Approximately 550 people picketed last November 7 at three different locations here in this community near Los Angeles, supporting Local 621 of the United Rubber Workers, which has been on strike for nine months against R.G. Sloane Company.

Earlier in the day, Chicano students from MECHA sponsored a rally at California State University at Northridge to support the rubber workers, most of whom are Chicanos and Mexicanos.

The strikers are demanding an end to racial discrimination against Latino workers, pay increases and benefits. R.G. Sloane has refused to negotiate with the union and has brought in illegal Mexican workers to try and break the strike as well as the union.

Strike support has come from MECHA, La Raza Unida Party, and the Los Angeles Labor Unity Organization, as well as many rubber locals throughout the city.



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**San Francisco, Calif.**—Close to 700 strikers and their supporters shut down the Geary Blvd. Sears store on Nov. 17. This was one of the Bay Area's largest labor demonstrations in recent history. The people marched around the huge store in the pouring rain and prevented any cars from coming in the parking lot.

Rank-and-file members and union officials spoke at the rally, representing the Transport Workers Union now on strike against TWA, the United Farm Workers of America, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, representing the Farah strike support committee, and the Teamsters. The speakers at the rally called on the Bay Area labor movement to swing full support behind the unions which have been striking Sears for the past four months. The IBEW and the Teamsters recently voted to return to work, but the Retail Clerks and the IAM are still out, taking their struggle to the public and putting pressure on Sears to negotiate.

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**Chicago Heights, Illinois**—4,400 autoworkers at the Ford Stamping Plant here, defying both the company and the UAW International, walked off their jobs on October 26. Responding to the autoworkers' militancy, the UAW International cooperated with Ford in firing the local union president for leading the strike, and suspending the entire bargaining committee for 90 days.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Demonstrations at the District 31 Annual Convention of the United Steel Workers of America indicate the growing rank-and-file opposition to I.W. Abel's policies.

Outside the convention hotel on October 13, seventy-five steel workers, steel workers' wives, and supporters from other unions demonstrated against the no-strike agreement signed early this year by the Abel leadership and the big steel companies. Inside, delegates attempting to speak against the no-strike agreement before the convention were squelched by Abel-machine representative, District Director Sam Evett.

Organized by the District 31 Committee to Defend the Right to Strike—an organization of steel workers from several Chicago-Gary locals—the demonstrating workers outside chanted slogans including, "Three Per Cent Won't pay the rent," "Hey hey, I. W. Abel no more deals under the table," and "What do we want? The Right to Strike! When do we want it? Now!"

The no-strike pact, which was not voted on by the gen-

To further gain control of these rebel workers, the International placed the local under trusteeship which means the local is under direct control of the International. Finally, it was the UAW International which removed the pickets at the Chicago Heights Stamping Plant after the company had gotten a back-to-work order against the strikers.

The anger of the workers had been building steadily the last few weeks before the strike as they were kept in the dark about their national contract, and Ford turned down every one of their 77 demands on the local level.

Having still not heard from UAW headquarters in Detroit whether a settlement had been reached with Ford, officers of Local 588, including President Richard Marco, went into the plant Friday morning at 9:00 a.m. and called for a walkout. Ford, with cameras clicking and video cameras filming the aisles, threatened to fire anyone who took part in the "illegal" action. After momentary confusion and milling in the aisles, the workers walked out and massed at their union hall. The workers then marched back to the plant gates. There they set up picket lines and the wildcat was on!

The stamping plant is extremely vital to Ford's production throughout the country. Interrupting the flow of truck doors, Ford hoods and other parts will stop production at many assembly plants, and this almost happened during the wildcat. However, with the support of the International, Ford was able to keep production going.

The men and women at the stamping plant support their local leadership in its fights against Ford. And they've shown they won't let Woodcock stand in their way. As one picketer said when he heard about the back-to-work order, "It says we have to go back to work. But it doesn't say anything about staying there. If we have to, we'll turn around and come right back out again."

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**Louisville, Ky.**—In August, Black workers at the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company in Louisville, Ky. staged an on-the-job sit-down strike to dramatize their complaints against the company's discriminatory policies in hiring and upgrading. P. Lorillard, which is located in the heart of the Black community employs only 150 Blacks out of 1,500 workers.

The demonstration was called after the workers tried unsuccessfully for months to get representatives of both the company and their union, Local 201 of the Tobacco Workers International Union to talk with them about discrimination. The workers sat down on their jobs in a key department and shut down the entire plant. The company responded by calling the police and having the workers fired.

Louisville supporters of the Black workers at the tobacco company have now called a national boycott of the company's products. The Black workers are demanding the reinstatement of seven workers who were fired as a result of the sit-down. They are also demanding a positive program to deal with discrimination in the plant.

Products to be boycotted include Kent, Old Gold, True Green, True Blue, Spring and Newport cigarettes. Other products are Beechnut and Big Red Tobacco, and Omega Slims, BTA and ERIK cigars.

Anyone desiring more information on the boycott and supporting actions should contact Concerned Citizens, 651 S. 17th St., Louisville, Ky.

# Chicago Steel Workers Protest No-strike Pact

ral USWA membership, calls for a 3 per cent raise and for settling the 1974 steel contract negotiations by submitting all unresolvable differences to binding arbitration. Picketers on the line said that giving up the right to strike would leave steelworkers without a weapon in negotiations.

The convention itself was stage-managed from start to finish by the Abel-machine. At least two locals, No. 1010 at Inland Steel and 1011 at Youngstown Steel, sent in resolutions calling for floor microphones. These resolutions were ignored. Instead, the agenda allowed for no discussion of issues facing the union.

On the first day, District Director, Sam Evett, the Abel-machine candidate who stole the election from reform candidate, Ed Sadlowski, last February and a man who never worked a day in a steel mill, made the main focus of his report an attack on "outside agitators seeking to fake over our union." Evett also offered a lame defense of the no-strike pact, and concluded by sloughing over in a racist way the important government decisions on plant-wide



# RIGGED STEEL ELECTION OVERTURNED

Chicago, Ill.—The U.S. Department of Labor has overturned the election in the Chicago-Gary area of an Abel-machine candidate as head of this district of the steelworkers union.

Responding to the challenge filed by reform-candidate, Ed Sadlowski, to last February's rigged election for Director of District 31 of the United Steelworkers of America, the Labor Department has declared its intention to sue the union to have the election set aside and to hold a new one under government supervision. This development took place as opposition to the President, I. W. Abel's leadership continued to grow on other fronts.

Running on a program of union militancy, democracy and responsiveness to the rank and file, Sadlowski challenged the Abel machine in the USWA when he ran against Sam Evett for Director of the union's largest district. District 31 covers Northwest Indiana and Northeast Illinois and includes 125,000 steelworkers. As reported earlier in *The Call*, it was the nearly unanimous feeling of the steelworkers here that Sadlowski "won the election but lost the count." This feeling was based on the experience of widespread physical intimidation against watchers and voters and massive evidence of vote fraud in counting ballots.

Sادلowski's response to the election rigging has been to keep his organization intact while filing legal challenges, first with the union and then with the Department of Labor.

While the union's International Tellers made a show of investigating Sadlowski's charges and even threw out the entire vote of Local 1014 (U.S. Steel, Gary Works), they made sure that Evett still came out on top. Evett occupied the office and has tried to keep running the district as a managed estate for the Abel-sellout leadership (see accompanying article, this page).

## PLENTY OF EVIDENCE

After going through the union's "internal remedies," Sadlowski filed his challenge with the Department of Labor. The Labor Department then sent out an investigating team which had no trouble finding evidence of a thoroughly-rigged election.

While Sadlowski has stated that this should have been enough for him to be declared the winner, the government has insisted on negotiating with the USWA leadership, seeking to agree on a date for still another election, this time under government supervision. However, the Abel leadership has refused to accept the arrangement, and the Labor Department has been forced to sue.

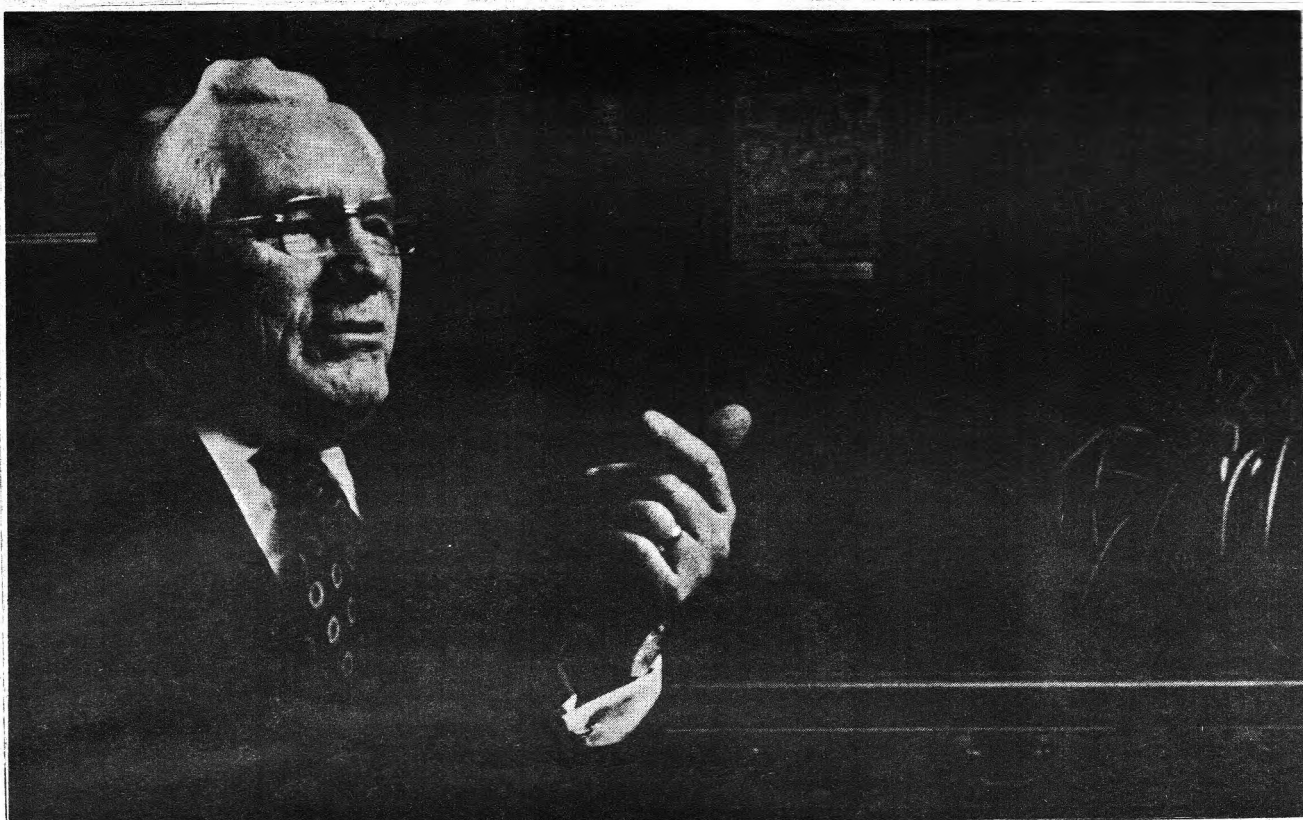
The Abel leadership, taking advantage of laws which favor such thievery in the labor movement, will try to put off the election as long as possible, hoping to drain Sadlowski financially and to demoralize the workers who support him. Meanwhile, they still hope to consolidate their reactionary front within the steelworkers through further manipulations.

This time, however, the leadership can be in for a surprise. Steelworkers are organizing their caucuses and locals around the issues of the right to strike, and millwide seniority, as well as union democracy and support for Sadlowski. Ed Sadlowski's campaign for militancy and democracy in the USWA has a big part to play in building the movement against the Abel leadership. The movement must rely mainly on the steelworkers themselves for support, while continuing to use the legal means available in this system. Doing this, it can not only survive and gain office, but with the full backing of the rank-and-file, it can continue to successfully fight the Abel machine and the steel companies.

seniority, saying they are things the union must "live with."

On the second day of the convention with the demonstration outside in full force, delegates from the Right to Strike Committee attempted to raise the issue of the no-strike pact on the floor and were met by harassment and intimidation. Efforts to present Evett with the signatures of 5,000 steel workers on a petition protesting the no-strike pact were stopped cold when delegates were physically barred from bringing leaflets and petitions into the convention. One delegate was threatened with being knocked down the stairs.

These events show how the Abel bureaucrats have been frightened by the growing opposition to their rule. In the Chicago area, Abel now faces opposition on two fronts—the democratic reform forces led by Ed Sadlowski (who has just won a legal suit overturning the fraudulent election of Sam Evett and the Abel gang), and also the forces opposed to the no-strike agreement organized by the District 31 Committee to Defend the Right to Strike.



"AT THE INVITATION OF U.S. STEEL . . . I.W. ABEL TELLS HOW AMERICA CAN BECOME MORE PRODUCTIVE"

Once more indication of USWA President I.W. Abel's growing sweetheart relationship to the big steel corporations appeared last month in a two-page Abel ad paid for by U.S. Steel. According to Abel in the U.S. News and World Report ad, the main way to improve productivity is by "stepping up the efficiency of each worker." Abel says this does not mean "work speedups and job eliminations." Abel failed to note that in the last 20 years 189,000 steel workers have been cut out of their jobs while at the same time the amount of steel produced has doubled. This is a result of speedup, job cuts, and automation. Abel seems to be more interested in Big Steel's speedup campaign than in protecting steelworkers' jobs and rights.

## STEEL WORKERS FIGHT BETHLEHEM'S RACISM

Sparrows Point, Maryland—The struggle against racial discrimination in the nation's steel mills has entered a new stage at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant. Under a recent decision by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bethlehem has been forced to end segregated departments and provide Black workers with special seniority and transfer rights.

The Sparrows Point plant has long been known as a cesspool of discrimination. It hasn't been many years since the company maintained segregated bathrooms and used Black steel workers to serve at company parties. However, the main form of discrimination has been hiring Black workers into the lowest paying departments with the worst working conditions, while placing most white workers in the departments with the better jobs. In this way, the company has established a clear pattern of de facto segregation. For example, although Black workers make up about 40 per cent of the company's work force, they constitute a majority in such departments as the coke ovens (75 per cent), the blast furnaces (81 per cent) the mechanical maintenance labor (94 per cent). On the other hand, Black workers in such departments as the strip mills, wire mills and skilled trades make up a small minority of the work force.

The long established unit seniority system has effectively prohibited Black workers from transferring into the predominantly white departments. If Black workers transfer into a new unit, they can't carry their seniority with them and therefore they are placed at the bottom of the new unit. This usually means a cut in pay plus a greater vulnerability in layoffs. This discriminatory seniority system and the frequent harassment of Black workers by white foremen has effectively locked the Black workers into the undesirable units.

Black workers at Sparrows Point have been struggling against this unfair, racist seniority system for years. The struggle began in 1962 when grievances were filed with the company and a complaint against segregation and discrimination was filed with the U.S. Commission of Equal Opportunity. The workers also held a long series of meetings with do-nothing officials from the company and government, but without results. The struggle entered a new stage in 1967 when a group of Black workers filed a suit against Bethlehem Steel with the U.S. Department of Labor. However, the Department of Labor took the company's side and refused to act on the complaint for over five years. Black steelworkers reacted to the government's inaction with picketing and demonstrations at the plant gates. At one time they sat in at the offices of the U.S. Secretary of Labor to force action on their grievances.

### USWA'S ROLE

The role of the International USWA throughout was one of opposition to the grievances of the Black workers. They maintained that discrimination did not exist and therefore the workers had no reason to complain. Since they could not find the help they needed from the union, the Black workers were forced to take independent action, including going to the Labor Department and building community support for their struggles.

The workers found many allies in the Black community. Important legal aid was provided by CORE and the Legal

Defense and Education Fund of the NAACP. Within the steel mills, the workers successfully organized an effective caucus, the Steelworkers for Equality.

The Labor Department decision, finally being implemented after years of struggle, takes the first step in breaking down discrimination at the Point. It provides special transfer and seniority rights for the 5,400 Black workers hired into majority Black departments before March 1, 1968. The decision orders that these Black workers who wish to transfer to the predominantly white units, can do so without loss of pay and are to be able to bid on new jobs in these units on the basis of their seniority in the plant rather than on their seniority in the department. These provisions will give the transferring Black worker a better chance to move up in the new department and increased protection from layoffs.

A class-action suit asking for back pay has also been filed in the courts. Payment of back wages is necessary in order to overcome the effects of discrimination. In the predominantly Black departments, the average worker is in a job class 6 (4.03/hour), while in the white departments, he is in a job class 10 (4.42/hour). Over the years, this difference in wages adds up to thousands of dollars.

### PANIC AND TENSION

Implementation of the Labor Department's decision has resulted in panic and tension in some of the predominantly white units. Since the local and International union did not educate the rank and file about the decision, many workers are unclear how it will affect them. The company is taking advantage of this confusion by spreading rumors and incorrectly implementing the decision to cause as much chaos as possible. This is part of a conscious company policy to divide the workers and sabotage the Labor Department decision. Many white workers are fearful of losing their jobs; in response to this, they are demanding that anyone who is bumped to a lower labor grade should retain his previous wage rate. As one white worker said at a recent union meeting, "this decision is long overdue, but we must make the company, and not the workers, pay the full price for their discrimination."

Discrimination against Black workers at Sparrows Point is a clear example of an unjust company policy. The struggle of Black workers against discrimination and for equality is a just struggle which white workers should support. As long as the wages of Black workers are kept down, the company will be in a stronger position to keep all wages down and weaken the efforts of the steel workers to fight the present economic crisis. If the company maintains predominantly Black departments with poor working conditions, the working conditions of everyone will remain poor. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. At this point, unequal treatment of Black workers is the weak link in the Steelworkers movement. At this time, one of the best ways for both Black and white workers to strengthen themselves is for all workers to demand implementation of the Labor Department decision, and expanding the decision on the basis of equality for all, with special measures to remedy racial discrimination. As one step in the struggle to achieve equality for Black workers, this can only strengthen the unity of the working class.



## INTERVIEW WITH UFWA LEADER...



## CESAR CHAVEZ

The following is an interview conducted with César Chávez on November 10 in Los Angeles. Those taking part in the questioning included reporters from the Los Angeles Times, KFWB, KWKW, La Opinion, the Guardian and *THE CALL*.

**Question:** What happened to the agreement you had with the Teamsters?

**César Chávez:** We thought too that we had an agreement with them. We negotiated towards the end of September this year and when we left the negotiating room in Washington there was an understanding that we had an agreement. It was publicized the following day in the press throughout the country, and now we hear three days ago that Fitzsimmons is repudiating that agreement. We weren't really surprised that he had done that because that has been sort of our life with them (the Teamsters).

**Q.: Is the problem the growers?**

**C.C.:** I think that the Teamsters wanted really to negotiate to get some pressure off of them, but I don't think that they were really sincere or in good faith in their negotiations.

**Q.: What is necessary to resolve the situation now? Are you demanding meetings with the growers?**

**C.C.:** We're now embarked on an all-out boycott of grapes and lettuce and we're boycotting Safeway stores. We're also boycotting Gallo wine and we're preparing for a strike at the latest this spring in the Coachella Valley when the grapes begin to come in and then the San Joaquin Valley through the summer. Possibly (we will strike) this winter in the Imperial Valley area and the Yuma Valley area on lettuce.

**Q.: Will these boycott efforts once again be a nationwide effort on your part?**

**C.C.:** Yes, we are now in about 65 cities throughout the United States and Canada and we have about 300 committees all across the country—volunteer committees—so the boycott is coming. This announcement was made three days ago and we see the tremendous lift it has been giving our efforts and so we feel pretty confident that it is going to work.

**Q.: Why the concentration on the Safeway stores?**

**C.C.:** Safeway Stores is the largest retail outlet for the products that we are boycotting: grapes and lettuce. We've been on Safeway now since 1965 asking them to cooperate. Safeway, as you know, is the largest chain store in the U.S., but it is also the only largest supermarket that has refused to participate with us. Almost all stores at one time or another have cooperated or have respected the boycott. Safeway has never done it and so we have been picketing them for almost a year.

**Q.: Do you believe the solution may lie in trying to get the United Farm Workers to come under the National Labor Relations Board Act?**

**C.C.:** No, because that's not going to help us organize workers. But, I think that if we had the same provisions and protections under the old Wagner Act that it would

be helpful. Or at least, in California we could have at least a procedure where the workers are given the right to vote, to determine which union they want.

**Q.: Why do you want protection under the Wagner Act?**

**C.C.:** We like the fact that we would be able to do the boycott. We must do the boycott in order to win or else we can't. Also, I think it would be processed very quickly. The Wagner Act, when it was passed back in the mid-thirties was a very helpful law for unions. The National Labor Relations Act these days is not that helpful because it has been amended many times and it has the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which are decidedly anti-union. At this stage we couldn't live with it because we are just a beginning union. If we had a formal union, organized, it would be O.K., but at this point it would interfere with our organizing severely.

**Q.: Would you tell us just briefly about your activities scheduled for this springtime? You said you will be going back into the Coachella Valley area. What will you be doing specifically?**

**C.C.:** Striking. We are now on a big food drive in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardino/Riverside Counties. We want to raise about a hundred tons of food to be able to feed the people because we don't have any money for the strike—being able to feed the people so that they will be able to do their work on the picket lines and striking.

**Q.: Is the (UFWA) dispute with Safeway or with the Teamsters?**

**C.C.:** It's a dispute because we have Safeway, the growers and the Teamsters fighting us. It's really an escalation of the boycott because we thought that we had an agreement with the Teamsters. . . now we're escalating the boycotting and the picketing to try and achieve our goal which means trying to stop the sale of grapes and lettuce.

**Q.: Do you anticipate any violence in the upcoming strikes and actions this next spring?**

**C.C.:** I don't think so. I think that by then there will be too much pressure on the County Sheriff's Department. I think that we are going to focus so much on it (the strike) that if they use any force at all. . . against us that it is going to become very apparent that they are part of the plot. We are accusing the Sheriff's Departments in Fresno, Tulare and Kern Counties of taking an active part in joining with the Teamsters, the goons and the growers, which started with the killing of the two people. We still have the investigation going on and I am hopeful that there will be some indictments out of that one.

**Q.: But if the growers are hurt significantly by the grape boycott and the strike, don't you think that they will become desperate enough to perhaps increase the terror and brutality against your picket lines?**

**C.C.:** Yes, the more effective we are in the boycott, the more pressure there will be out in the fields. But, also, if we're able to, if we can publicize, if we can bring what is happening on the picket lines to the public, in the cities, they're not going to let them get away with it.

## Los Angeles Rally Kicks-Off Grape Boycott

Los Angeles, Calif.—Over 500 people enthusiastically welcomed César Chávez, head of the United Farm Workers of America (UFWA), here at a forum in the city's westside last November 10 as he kicked off a nation-wide campaign to boycott grapes, lettuce and Gallo Wines.

During the program, Chávez spoke of the importance of the L.A. area, where grape and lettuce consumption is second nationally only to New York City and the consumption of Gallo Wines is number one.

The people responded vigorously when Chávez said, "This is a small boycott, but the big boycotts are still to come!"

An unedited film depicting the grape strike this past year which showed the clear collusion between the Teamsters, growers and county sheriffs was also presented to the audience. The film is slated to be released in January.

### BOYCOTT GALLO

Chávez attended three different picket line earlier in the day, in front of Safeway markets in the L.A. area and was greeted by shouts of "Viva la Huelga!"

In addition to the large number of farm workers at the forum, there were several Gallo Wine strikers, who received loud applause when they were introduced.

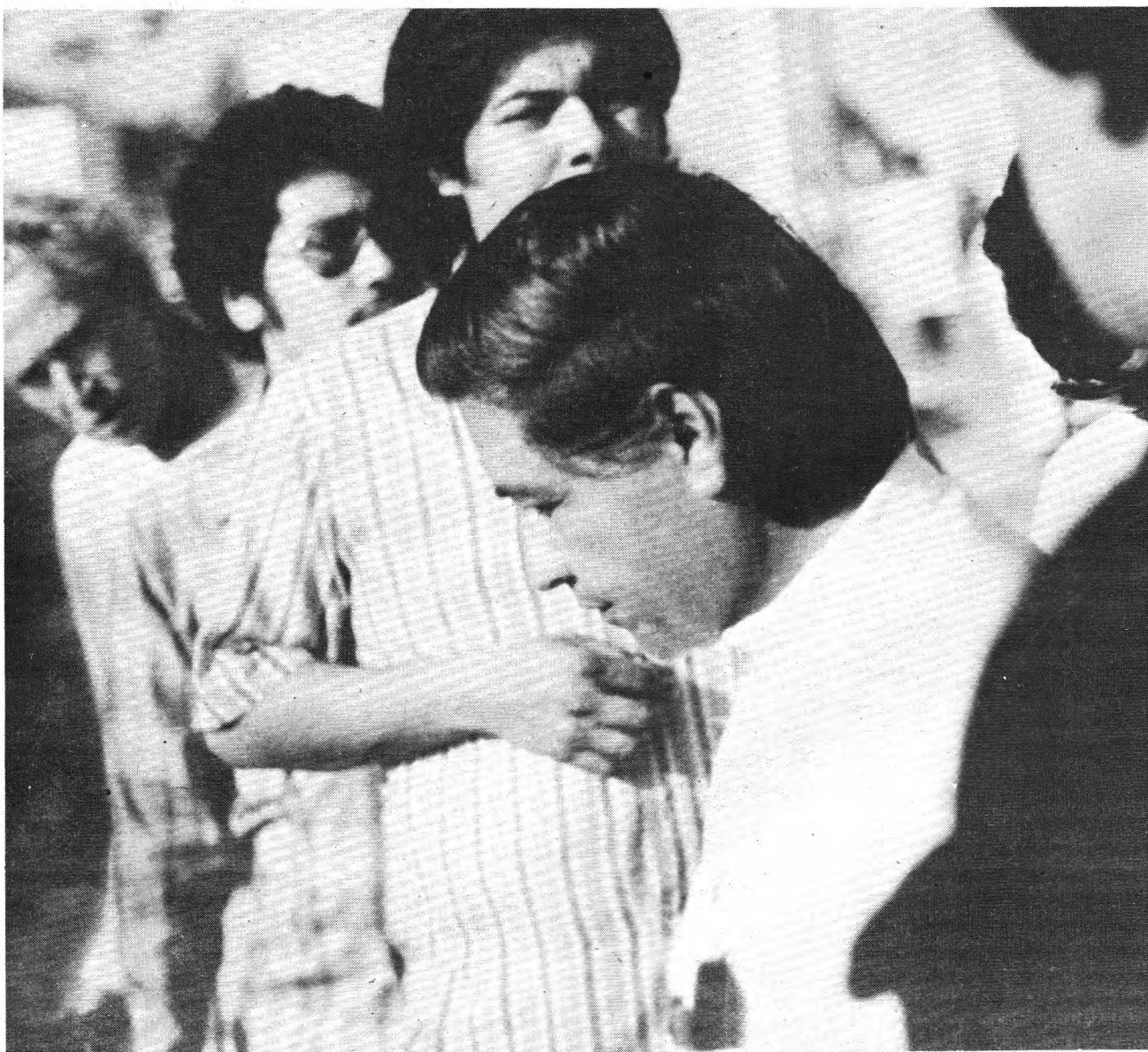
Workers from Local 621 of the United Rubber Workers Union, who have been on strike against the R.G. Sloane Rubber Company for more than nine months, came to show solidarity with the farm workers.

—BOYCOTT all grapes that do not carry the UFWA eagle.

—BOYCOTT all iceberg lettuce. Romaine and other lettuces are o.k.

—BOYCOTT all Gallo wines. Some Gallo wines, such as Boones Farm and Ripple wines do not carry the Gallo label but they come from Modesto, California where Gallo wine is the only distillery. Boycott all wines that come from Modesto, California.

—BOYCOTT all Safeway Stores.



CESAR CHAVEZ IN LOS ANGELES. The UFWA leader showed up at a picket line in front of a Safeway market on the corner of Fourth and Vermont to kick off grape boycott. (CALL foto.)



# THOUSANDS MARCH TO FREE PUERTO RICAN PRISONERS

The struggle of Puerto Rican people within the U.S. for an end to political repression and in support of the liberation of their homeland was brought to the door of the White House on October 30. On that day almost 3,000 people marched through the streets of Washington, D.C. in a militant demonstration to demand the immediate and unconditional release of five Puerto Rican nationalists from U.S. prisons.

Marching behind a large picture of the late Don Pedro Albizu Campos, the founder of the modern Puerto Rican independence movement, thousands of spirited voices raised chants of "Free the Five Nationalists—Free all Political Prisoners" and "Free Puerto Rico!" The demonstration, one of the most militant and lively to take place in Washington in some time, clearly showed the growing size and determination of the Puerto Rican independence movement.

At a rally in front of the White House, the demonstrators enthusiastically greeted several speakers, including Carlos Feliciano, a Puerto Rican activist recently sentenced to four years in prison, Don Pepe Sotomayor, a representative of the Nationalists Party from Puerto Rico, and the Rev. Ben Chavis, a Black activist and political prisoner who is currently out of jail pending appeal of his case.

A letter from Lolita Lebron, the only woman among the five nationalist prisoners, was read to the crowd. In her letter she stated, "My desire is to see my brothers who are in jail free. Also Pancho Cruz, Martin Sostre and all who have been victims of this dehumanizing system. . . Please give the people at the demonstration my profoundest thanks. I do not make any plea to President Nixon. We demand our rights. That is all."



**FREE ALL PUERTO RICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS!** More than 3,000 marched October 30 to demand freedom for Lolita Lebron, Oscar Collazo, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Andres Figueroa Cordero and Irving Flores Rodriguez—who are the longest held U.S. political prisoners.

## LOS TRES OUT ON \$50,000 BONDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Casa de Carnalismo began rather modestly by first asking merchants to stop selling spray paints (used by young people as a cheap high).

Later, Casa mounted a campaign against drug pushers in the Boyle Heights area of East L.A. Activists from Casa would first approach a pusher and ask him to quit selling drugs in the community, and would only use force if he refused.

The plan began to be effective against drug traffic in Boyle Heights, particularly heroin and seconal (reds), but soon ran into stiff police resistance as the campaign became more effective.

A pamphlet published by the Los Tres del Barrio Defense Committee described the situation that summer quite clearly:

"The people's movement against repressive drugs soon showed that it is the people themselves that can stop drug traffic.

### PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT PANICS GOVERNMENT

"When the People's Movement began to succeed, it then faced another problem. As has been the case historically, any sign of effective, non-governmental controlled organizing in oppressed communities, such as the work of La Casa, creates panic among the government officials and is met with repression on the part of the armed agents of the government. La Casa was raided continually and its workers harassed and arrested by the local police. Still, La Casa survived, especially its anti-drug campaign, until September of 1971."

Rodolfo Sanchez, who was then one of the leading members of Casa, became a marked man. Contracts were issued "out" on his life, according to defense attorney Antonio Rodriguez.

In early July 1971, a dealer using the name of "Bobby Parker" made several attempts to contact Sanchez, ostensibly to buy large quantities of heroin.

Sanchez, smelling a rat, nonetheless, agreed to meet Parker. Sanchez then informed Fernandez and Ortiz of his intentions to meet Parker and also of his suspicions of Parker's motives.

Sanchez and Parker then met at a pre-arranged location at 2:00PM on July 22 where Parker offered \$1,200 for three ounces of heroin.

Sanchez, after meeting Parker at Estrada Courts in the Boyle Heights area of East L.A., left on the pretext of going to his "connection" to obtain the "stuff" that Parker had ordered. In reality, Sanchez proceeded to meet Ortiz and Fernandez and informed them that Parker was a pusher.

The trio then returned to meet Parker. Sanchez parked the car several blocks away from where Parker was waiting; he remained in the car, however, while the other two went to keep the appointment.

Parker was waiting on his motorcycle when Ortiz and Fernandez arrived. The two demanded that Parker quit dealing drugs in the community and then demanded that he (Parker) turn over his money to the community and to the anti-drug program of Casa.

Dropping his wallet as a diversion, Parker wheeled around to one side of the motorcycle and drew a gun. Ortiz and Fernandez drew their pistols, fired two shots and Parker fell to the ground wounded.

Fernandez and Ortiz then fled back to the car and the trio returned to Sanchez' house. Within a half-hour after the incident, the offices of Casa were raided as well as the respective residences of Los Tres. The three were arrested and beaten up by police.

Normally, police do not react so quickly to the shooting of an ordinary pusher, but in this case "Bobby Parker" was no ordinary pusher. He was Roberto Canales, an ex-con who had been paroled in return for infiltrating leftist organizations. Canales was involved with the frame-up of the Soledad Brothers, and later revelations showed that Canales shared his services with four different government agencies including: the FBI, the Special Services Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department; the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division.

It was subsequently revealed that Parker (Canales) was shot on his right side even though Ortiz and Fernandez had

El Frente Unido Pro Libertad de los Presos Politicos Puertorriquenos (The United Front for the Defense of Puerto Rican Political Prisoners) a coalition of several patriotic and progressive Puerto Rican organizations, sponsored the march on Washington. At the same time, other demonstrations were held in Chicago, Illinois and Jayuya, Puerto Rico in support of the drive to free the five nationalists.

### HISTORIC DATE FOR PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE

The day chosen by El Frente Unido for the march on Washington, October 30, is a historic date for the Puerto Rican people. On this date in 1950, the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party launched a rebellion in Jayuya, Puerto Rico. This insurrection came at a time when the Nationalist Party was under severe attack from the U. S. colonial regime in Puerto Rico for its consistent efforts to win independence for Puerto Rico. Although the revolt was eventually crushed, it did succeed in seizing the town of Jayuya and proclaiming to the world the establishment of the Republic of Puerto Rico.

During the Jayuya uprising, Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, two Nationalist Party members, made an armed attack on the home of President Truman. Torresola was killed during this heroic effort to support the rebellion in Puerto Rico. Collazo was captured and sentenced to death. His sentence was later commuted to life in prison and he remains in prison today—23 years later. Of the five nationalists, Collazo has been held in prison the longest.

The other four prisoners—Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Andres Figueroa Cordero—have been in jail since 1954. At that time, they attacked a session of the U.S. Congress in an effort to bring to the attention of the world the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

The demonstration to free the five nationalists brought together wide sections of the Puerto Rican people—from workers and students to priests and businessmen. El Frente made a special effort to mobilize working people from the community. Many of the demonstrators were people who had never before participated in political activity. In this widespread unity, which the organizers of the march had consciously sought to build, lay the strength and success of the march. This year's march more than doubled a similar march last year to free the five nationalists.

While the majority of the marchers came from the Puerto Rican communities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a number of North American organizations and people also participated.

The five nationalists are the longest held U.S. political prisoners. The length of their captivity is but a small example of the hatred which U.S. imperialism holds for the Puerto Rican independence movement. To the Puerto Rican people, and justice-loving people everywhere, they are true heroes who have borne great sacrifices for the freedom of their people.

El Frente Unido recognized that it will take a long term campaign to win freedom for these prisoners. Because of this, it plans to continue its activities in many east coast cities. For more information, contact:

Frente Unido, P.O. Box 3  
Planetarium Station, New York, N.Y. 10024  
(212)874-9162

been standing to his left. In addition, the bullet that felled Parker (Canales) did not match with either of the weapons carried by Ortiz or Fernandez. Witnesses at the trial testified that they heard three shots, even though examination of the defendants' weapons showed that only two shots were fired.

Parker (Canales) was shot before he could draw his gun and consequently did not fire his weapon. From where, then, did the third shot come?

Witnesses claim that immediately after the shooting, five different men converged on the scene. Subsequent investigation revealed that these men were undercover police who had been watching the entire incident.

The trial itself was a mockery of justice. Los Tres were given court-appointed attorney Volney Brown, currently head of the Western District of the Drug Enforcement Agency, and another attorney just out of law school who was trying his first felony case.

The presiding judge, Lawrence Lydick, a former law partner of President Nixon, permitted the prosecution to make unfounded allegations that Los Tres were part of an urban guerrilla army dedicated to killing policemen. He also ordered court bailiffs and federal marshalls to frisk jurors before they entered the court room.

### JUDGE PREJUDICES JURY

The effect, according to defense attorney Rodriguez, was to prejudice the jury into thinking that Los Tres were especially violent and dangerous men.

But the most damning decision came when Judge Lydick maintained that Los Tres could be considered guilty of conspiracy even if they had not spoken to one another about "conspiring" against Canales/Parker.

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 16)



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

# TAKING UP THE CALL

## ATHENS REBELLION ATTACKS GREEK FASCISTS, NATO SUPPORTERS

Over 15,000 Greek workers and students occupied the Athens Polytechnic University in the largest public manifestation of anti-fascist sentiment since the military coup which brought Col. George Papadopoulos to power in 1967.

Under the slogans, "Down with the Junta—Death to Papadopoulos," and "Greece out of NATO, U.S. out of Greece," the students called on all progressive people in Athens to join them in the barricaded university on November 13. Thousands of students from other campuses as well as workers from all over Athens swelled the numbers of demonstrators to 15,000 by Friday. Quickly "reinstating" the martial law which had supposedly been abandoned last summer, Papadopoulos called in tanks, marines, and police wielding automatic weapons and tear gas, in order to put down the rebellion. In the next three days over 2,000 people were arrested, and at least 500 injured in the police gunfire. Fifteen people were known to be dead by Sunday.

Broadcasting from a secret radio station, the demonstrators stressed their desire to unite the people to oppose fascism, and stated that they themselves were unarmed. "We are unarmed. We are against the tanks, agents of the United States. The tanks belong to the junta which could not control the situation, and is using violence. Our struggle is a struggle for freedom."

On November 17-18, the demonstration spilled out of the University area, and into the main streets of Athens. Students attempted to march on Constitution Square where the fascist junta maintains its headquarters, but were beaten back by police. In other areas of the country students took over college buildings in solidarity with the struggle in Athens.

The protests began when students organized to speak out against the arrest of those who had attended a memorial meeting for the late George Papandreou, the Premier who was ousted by the military in 1967. Proceeding on this base, the demands were broadened to oppose the fascist policies of Papadopoulos, as the rebellion became more widespread.

In late developments, the Greek armed forces overthrew Papadopoulos on November 25, and installed a civilian government under the leadership of U.S.-trained lawyer, Adamantios Androutsopoulos.

Speaking in Stockholm on the day of the overthrow, George Papandreou's son, Andreas, who is leader of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement described the new government as "a change of facade based on American initiatives." He called the new Premier, "a mere CIA agent."

## KISSINGER:

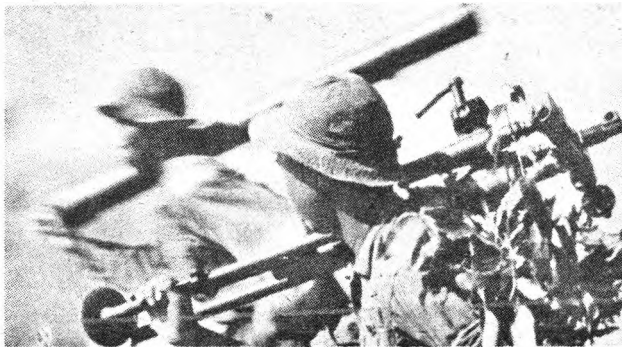
### "THERE IS BUT ONE CHINA"

In three and a half days of talks with Chinese leaders in November, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made several very important statements in reference to U.S. foreign policy toward China. The joint communique which was issued stated, "Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there is but one China; the United States does not challenge that position."

Emphasizing the desire to improve relations with the People's Republic of China, announcements were made during Kissinger's trip by U.S. military authorities on Taiwan that the 8,000 American troops now stationed there will be reduced to 3,000 by the end of the year.

The joint communique also called for expanded trade between the two countries, as well as enlargement of the liaison offices in Peking and Washington.

*Demonstrators in Athens poured into the streets to protest the fascist regime in Greece. The government stopped all traffic in the university area in order to mobilize tanks against the students.*



## PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS SHUT UNIVERSITY

Students at thirteen campuses in Puerto Rico's university system have been on strike since October 15, demanding that the university become less divorced from the community and from the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for independence.

Thousands of students and campus workers have supported the strike, and organizations such as the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Independence Party have endorsed it as well. Solidarity demonstrations have been held in many communities, and some workers' organizations have been mobilized to help provide food and funds.

A strike leader told the Guardian that, "The University of Puerto Rico reflects in microcosm the problem of all Puerto Rican society...The crisis of the institution is the crisis of the colony." The strike demands include political and organizational rights for students, as well as a voice in determining the educational system, which up to now has mainly served U.S. colonial interests.

## DISARMAMENT FRAUD DENOUNCED AT U.N.

The United Nations Political and Security Committee concluded its debate on disarmament November 8 with the peace-loving countries of the world issuing strong denunciations of the two superpowers and their policy of disarming others, while maintaining their own nuclear blackmail.

Charles Beavogui, of Guinea, stated, "It would be nonsensical to call on the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and other colonial nations who are struggling for freedom and independence to disarm."

Rako Naco, from Albania, pointed out that, "A serious discussion of disarmament should begin with disarmament by the two superpowers...But it is impossible for them to do so because all their imperialist and social-imperialist policies are based on force of arms."



## JUNTA INVITES FORD BACK TO CHILE

Ford, Dow Chemical, and Phelps Dodge have been invited by the military junta in Chile to pick up where they left off three years ago in their exploitation of the Chilean people's land and labor. The three companies, whose holdings were nationalized in 1971 by the government of murdered President Salvador Allende, are the first U.S. monopolies to receive formal invitations to return. It is expected that others, such as General Tire will follow shortly, as a prelude to the return of the huge copper companies who were largely responsible for putting pressure on the Allende government and for engineering U.S. support for the military coup last September.

Jose Zavala, a government spokesman in economic matters, announced that Allende's policy of keeping Chile independent of foreign domination was being "totally reversed," and that Chile would offer "incentives and support" to foreign investors to gain their "collaboration in the reconstruction of the country."

While these decisions were being announced, Admiral Ismael Huerta, the secretary of foreign relations for the junta travelled to New York where he picked up \$150 million in loans from ten major North American banks, as well as \$24 million from the U.S. government Import-Export Bank, which had refused to loan any money to Chile under Allende.

Overall, the economic program of the junta has resulted in tremendous inflation for the masses of people, while wages have been cut back sharply. The moves to re-establish the command of U.S. monopoly interests in Chile can only worsen this situation.

## "ELECTIONS" EXPOSE SOUTH AFRICAN SCHEME

In Namibia (Southwest Africa) the people's struggle against the illegal occupation of their country by the Union of South Africa is accelerating rapidly. Recently, the racist South African government attempted to stage an election which authorized "limited sovereignty along tribal lines" to the various tribal groups in Namibia. This plot was designed to pacify world opinion, especially the United Nations which has vigorously condemned the practice of apartheid (the fascist rule of a white minority over a Black majority).

In addition to appeasing the U.N., South Africa hoped to use these elections to split the united movement of the Namibian people into tribal factions fighting among themselves. The people, however, saw through this scheme, and united more firmly than ever to boycott the elections. Of the 50,000 Ovamboes eligible to vote in Ovamboland, the first region to be offered "limited sovereignty," only 2½% actually went to the polls. In the capital city of Windhoek, with 3,000 eligible voters, only four people voted, and three of them were policemen.

Despite the overwhelming boycott, South Africa is still trying to legitimize the "limited sovereignty" scheme.

## MEXICAN PEASANTS IN UNITED ORGANIZATION

Mexico(CNS)—Five of the major Mexican peasant organizations merged under one umbrella group last October 19 calling itself the Permanent Agrarian Congress(CIP) while adopting a progressive, anti-imperialist and revolutionary program.

The congress came in the wake of a massive resurgence recently of peasant takeovers of lands and farms owned by U.S. corporations which was highlighted when several hundred peasants took over the ranch owned by former president Lyndon Johnson. In addition, the Mexican peasants have been waging a campaign over the past several months for agrarian reforms and to exert pressure on the Mexican government to nationalize foreign land holdings.

The five organizations that merged under the CPA banner include: the National Confederation of Peasants (CNC); the General Union of Workers and Peasants of Mexico (UGOCEN); the Peasants' Independent Central (CCI); the Mexican Agrarian Congress (CAM); and a split-off from the UGOCEN.

Among the guests at the founding convention were Augusto Gomez Villanueva, Minister of the Department of Agriculture; and Enrique Olivares Santana, President of the Greater Commission of the Mexican Senate.



# ARABS ANGERED BY U.N. SETTLEMENT

The ceasefire settlement in the Middle East, forced through the United Nations Security Council by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., has drawn an angry rejection by many of the individuals, organizations and governments most actively engaged in the Arab and Palestinian peoples' struggle.

Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy stated, "I don't accept them (the two superpowers) as world cops. . . (the in place ceasefire) is a time bomb which one lays against us."

In Kuwait, the response to the ceasefire was quick and militant. Said Deputy Abdul Muttaleb Al Kazimi, "It is an unforgivable felony committed by the two superpowers." Other deputies added, "The Arab armies should proceed with fighting the enemy until our usurped lands are recovered. . . The resolution is not in our favor but in favor of Israeli aggression. . . There is no alternative but to fight."

Lebanese Foreign Minister Foad Naffah, stated October 23, that Lebanon found it strange that the resolution did not refer to the rights of the Palestinian people. He said, "We cannot talk of a just or permanent peace if the issue of the Palestinian people remains unsettled. . ." Lebanese students led mass demonstrations at the American University in Beirut, denouncing the ceasefire and calling for continued armed struggle.

The Moroccan newspaper, L'Opinion ran an editorial October 31, stating, "The superpowers have revealed their trick and clearly proved that they can march shamelessly on the tens of thousands of corpses with the sole objective of redividing the world between them."

In the Yemen Arab Republic, the newspaper, Al Thora, commented, "The Arab nation must continue fighting until decisive, final victory. . . what has been seized by force can only be wrested back by force."

The large Iraqi Mass and Popular Association, echoing the sentiment throughout the Iraqi government and among the people that the cease fire is unacceptable stated, "The recent resolution shows that imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, the enemies of our people, fear the spread of flames of the battle of destiny."

## EUROPEANS EXCLUDED

Outside the Arab world, the role played by the superpowers in the settlement came under severe attack from many sources. Most notably, the countries of Western Europe, longtime military allies of the U.S. refused to allow their military bases to be used as transfer points for U.S. arms on their way to Israel. French President Georges Pompidou told his cabinet that the negotiations concerning the Middle East were carried out by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. with deliberate exclusion of European representatives.

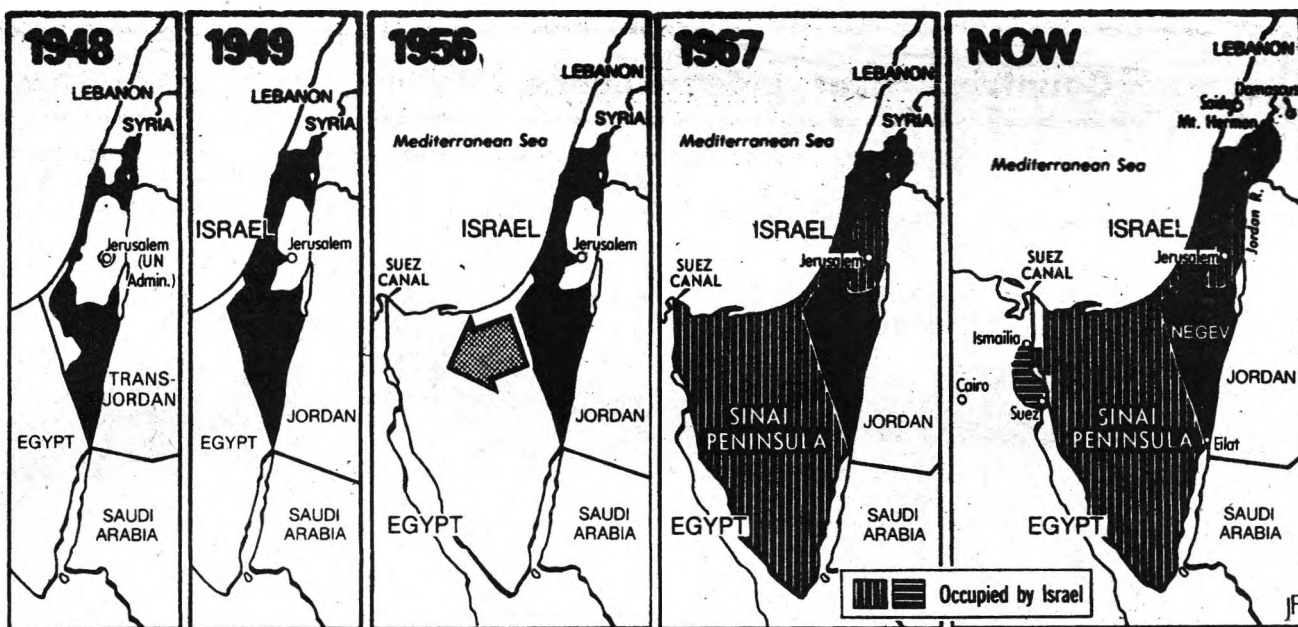
West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, agreeing with Pompidou noted that, "There is irritation among the Europeans because none of the partners in the (NATO) alliance has been informed of America's intentions and decisions in the Middle East."

All over Europe, large demonstrations were held in support of the Palestinian struggle, and in opposition to the ceasefire. London, Stockholm, and Paris demonstrations totaled over 20,000 participants in the first week of November.

The Marxist-Leninist Communist parties of the world, led by the Communist Party of China, took up the call to mobilize the people of the world in exposing the settlement and in support of the continuing Arab and Palestinian struggles. In an editorial from Peking entitled "Naked Display of Power Politics," the People's Daily stated, "Actually, the resolution. . . is aimed at reimposing the situation of 'no war, no peace' on the Arab countries and people. . . No plot of the superpowers can prevent the Arab people from marching forward. Their just struggle against aggression and hegemony will surely continue to develop in depth."

E. F. Hill, writing in Vanguard, the newspaper of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), stated that "The essence of a Munich settlement is to create a great crisis atmosphere, and under cover of that atmosphere, impose a dirty deal and call it peace. . . This is just what has happened in the Middle East."

The Worker, newspaper of the Communist Party of Britain (M-L) wrote in the Nov. 15th issue, "The initiative taken by Egypt and Syria in repelling Israeli aggression has shown what can be done by independent and united action on the part of the Arab countries. It has shown that quick victories are illusory and that protracted war is the only solution. It has shown that in fighting against Israeli aggression, the Arab peoples come face to face with the U.S. as the direct backer of Israel, and the Soviet Union whose interests run counter to those of the Arab people. . . No U.N. resolution or superpowers' blackmail and force will divert the Palestinian Fedayeen (guerillas) from fighting on to achieve that aim (a democratic Palestine), the only guarantee to peace in the area."



from Enke, Christian Science Monitor

## THE BLOODY HISTORY OF ISRAELI AGGRESSION

The Zionist leadership of the present-day state of Israel has a long and brutal history of aggression, expansionism and genocide against the Palestinian and Arab peoples in the Middle East. With the aid of the U.S. as well as British and French imperialists, the Israeli Zionists have launched four wars aimed at stealing Arab lands around Israel, and systematically wiping out Palestinian towns and villages.

In the early part of this century, the Palestinian people numbered close to one million. The Jewish population in Palestine was very small, but the two groups had existed side by side for centuries in peace.

The ideology of Zionism, whose leader was Theodore Herzl, put forward the idea that Jewish people, to escape the oppression they faced in Europe and elsewhere, should emigrate to Palestine where they had a "divine right" to throw the Arabs off the land, and claim it as their own. This was nothing more than an attempt by reactionary Jewish imperialists to set up their own state and base for empire, which they couldn't have in Europe.

From the 1890's through the Second World War, hundreds of thousands of Jews emigrated to the area. The Zionists led a mass campaign to occupy Palestinian lands by force, destroy pockets of resistance by massacre, and settle strategic outposts which could be used as bases of attack against the Palestinians.

In 1948, the United States and Britain led the clamor in the United Nations to legalize the sixty years of Zionist robbery in the Middle East, thus, the state of Israel was created, making refugees out of a million Palestinians.

The Arab countries attempted to defend themselves from this Zionist plot in 1948, but could not match the military strength of the U.S. supplied Israeli army.

In 1956, the Israelis with French and British detachments, launched a war in an attempt to take control of the Sinai Peninsula. This area was a strategic center for expansion,

since it controlled the Suez Canal. It was not until the "six-day war" in 1967, however, that the Israelis were able to drive Egypt out of Suez and Gaza, stealing an area of land larger than all of Israel, and making half a million Egyptians into refugees.

The 1967 war proved to be Israel's most aggressive victory, when the Soviet Union betrayed the Arab and Palestinian cause. As a result, Israel was able to steal the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River, and the city of Jerusalem, three highly strategic points for expansion into Syria and Jordan. The end of this war saw a population of Palestinians in wretched camps for refugees almost equal to the population of the rest of the country.

In the period between 1967 and 1972, Israel attempted to consolidate its hold on the stolen lands by building military-settler bases, relocating Arab communities and turning Arabs into the industrial work force of Israel. The Soviet Union aided this plan by allowing thousands of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel, providing back-up power for the undermanned Israeli army.

The most recent war has seen Israel push even further into Egypt and Syria. The expansionist drive by the Israelis backed up by the U.S. imperialists, has made Zionism and imperialism the key enemies of the Arab people. Seeing this, the Zionists have turned even more aggressive, trying to grab more land in an effort to stem the tidal wave of Arab resistance. But the last war was a narrow escape for Israel, and was military notice that the Arab people are organized, and prepared to continue the struggle.

The two superpowers are now trying to destroy the Arab struggle by negotiating further legitimacy for Israel. But the Arab and Palestinian peoples will never be resigned to such a fascist menace in their midst. They will fight until victory for the return of their land and for a free and democratic Palestine!

## Palestinians Denounce Ceasefire Agreement

Peking, November 7, 1973 (Hsinhua)—Some Palestinian organizations have issued statements on the Middle East situation stressing the need to continue the struggle to liberate all occupied land.

The Palestinian National Liberation movement (Al Fateh) in a statement in Damascus on November 4 said, "The Palestinian revolution was launched for the realization of the strategic goal, the liberation of our usurped homeland and the founding of the Palestinian democratic state over all occupied soil. This is the goal for which our revolutionaries have fought and are still fighting and will never give up no matter how dear the sacrifices will be."

The statement said, "Fateh confirms that any resolution taken by it will be based on its unchangeable principled stand."

It confirms the following: "1—any decision will spring from the national interest of the Palestinian people and from the safeguarding of their national and historical right. 2—the militant and political existence of our people, and their armed struggle will continue. 3—safeguarding the revolutionary gains and achievements attained by our people through their long national struggle. 4—the care for maintaining the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and the unity of the Palestinian people and the work for the unity of the Palestinian stand."

The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a communique issued on November 2 said, "Whatever the clauses of the U.N. Security Council Resolution relevant to the ceasefire, the principal task of the Arab masses, the Palestinian people in particular, is to continue the struggle to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and recover the Palestinian people's right to self-determination." The communique said that this position was defined at an extraordinary meeting of the political bureau of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The communique warned the Arab masses against manoeuvres to usurp the Palestinian people's rights.

In a statement on the same day, the Arab Liberation Front said, "the presence of the Palestinian resistance at peace negotiations with the Zionist enemy constitutes a dangerous precedent in the history of the Palestinian national struggle."

The Popular Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Palestine said in a communique on the same day, "Only a people's war can solve the conflict with the enemy camp." The communique called on the combatants and progressives of the Palestinian people to firmly oppose all attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (general command) reaffirmed on November 2 its "absolute opposition to all capitulationist projects and reaffirmed its pledge to continue the struggle against the enemy wherever he is." It expressed the determination to carry on the armed liberation of all the occupied territories.

The Lebanese branch of the Palestinian Student Federation said in a communique issued in Beirut on November 3, "the painful experiences our people have gone through in their history show that a just cause can find solution only in the means of revolutionary fighting guns aimed to liberate the fatherland and the people. A just cause is one which all the people fight for, without having to wait for the results of the deliberations of the United Nations or the resolutions adopted by the Security Council." The communique clearly expressed its opposition to the scheme of "the Palestinian state" which disregard the basic rights of the Palestinian people. It calls on the Palestinian people to keep vigilant against all imperialist plots of liquidating the Palestinian issue and sacrificing the basic national rights of the Palestinian people. It calls on the people "to get prepared for a long and arduous struggle" and a "long people's war of liberation in which all the masses participate."



# EDITORIAL

## DUMP NIXON! STOP THE FASCIST TIDE!

The movement for the impeachment of President Nixon is growing each day. The leadership of the most active sections of the labor movement, the minority struggles, students and the peace movement have committed themselves to the struggle to dump Nixon.

How should this struggle be carried out? Who are the forces to rely on? What tactics should we use? These are the most immediate questions that face us.

The call for impeachment, in and of itself, can do little to change the present situation which is characterized by economic and political crisis and efforts by the ruling class in this country to launch a fascist offensive. The impeachment call is being raised by some of the very same sections of the monopoly capitalist ruling class who put Nixon in office to begin with and in whose interest Nixon has carried out his aggression in Indochina and the Middle East. It is being raised by such demagogic union misleaders as George Meany, (who supported Nixon's candidacy) on grounds that Nixon is "soft on communism" by establishing relations with the People's Republic of China, and that Nixon is "crazy."

Sections of the ruling class and their labor lieutenants are calling for impeachment to take the heat off of themselves and to cover up the real causes of war, corruption and the economic crisis.

While playing a leading role in the struggle to dump Nixon and stop the fascist offensive, the revolutionary forces have a special responsibility within this struggle. This responsibility is to fight for working class leadership and to raise the level of consciousness and fighting capacity of the masses of people.

### "RELY ON THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. . ."

Reactionary and opportunist forces are trying to use the impeachment movement to channel people's discontent and keep the struggle within the halls of Congress. They have always been afraid that the people might actually be organized to take action against corruption, and would rather have them watch the whole thing on TV. Our tactics should be to rely on the people themselves, mobilizing them into action. If left to the senators and congressmen, dumping Nixon will remain simply the stuff that fills campaign speeches of politicians.

The issue must be broadened to show that the real question is not just Richard Nixon. The real issue is the stemming of the fascist offensive which Nixon has launched against the working and oppressed people as well as his own capitalist political opponents. While working people and minorities are being jailed and persecuted daily for going out on strike or for standing up for their democratic rights; while farm workers are filling the jails in Delano and the Coachella Valley, we cannot allow the real criminals like Nixon and Agnew to unleash these fascist attacks without punishment.

Of course, Nixon's real crimes are not the petty ones of bribery and corruption which his fellow capitalists so hypocritically accuse him of. Our movement to dump Nixon must expose his real crimes against the people of Indochina, the Arab peoples and the people of Chile as well as the working and oppressed people here in the U.S. While these are not on Time Magazine's or Senator Kennedy's list of Nixon's crimes, they must be added to our indictment of the Nixon government and the imperialist interests which he represents.

This is why we have raised the slogan, "Dump Nixon—Stop the Fascist Tide!" rather than calling for "New Elections" which the revisionist Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) has done. The opportunists of the CPUSA, like those who oppose Nixon within the Democratic and Republican parties and in the leadership of the AFL-CIO, are unable to see beyond the limits of elections. The CPUSA has consistently put forth the lie that socialism can come to the U.S. through the election of "good leaders" and "within the framework of the constitution." This line has been proven bankrupt by the recent events in Chile as well as in the Watergate investigations themselves.

These events have also exposed the imperialists' claim to be believers in "law and order," and the constitution. These are things which the imperialists wave in the face of the working and oppressed people when they rebel against oppression and exploitation. For themselves however, they are simply vehicles to ride to power and wealth. Whenever their power is seriously challenged, they will abandon the constitution and resort to open fascist terror and violence.

The CPUSA, the main apologists for the imperialists within the movement, are trying to steer the impeachment struggle into working "within the electoral framework" with their call for new elections. In other words they are no different from Time Magazine and the capitalist politicians who are now willing to sacrifice Nixon and a few others in order to "save the system" (restore confidence in the government).

Rallies to dump Nixon and to oppose his fascist attacks should be organized on college campuses. Working people can struggle within their unions to make impeachment resolutions more than empty rhetoric, while in pro-Nixon unions and unorganized shops, workers can be organized independently of the leadership. In the process, the people will be able to learn the real lessons about how to change things. They will learn from their own experiences, from Nixon, their teacher by negative example, and from a growing conscious and revolutionary leadership in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism and its policies of war and fascism.

12—THE CALL—DECEMBER, 1973



Bill Green (LNS)

## CAPITALIST

Despite widespread talk of the President's impeachment or resignation, it now appears that the country's ruling circles are trying desperately to ease their way out of the present "crisis of leadership" by keeping Nixon in the White House.

Nixon himself has embarked on a nation-wide public relations drive aimed at picking up his dwindling poll ratings, which in the past few months have slipped lower than those of any president in history.

Calls for impeachment have come from the broadest sections of the labor movement and nearly every organized section of the civil rights, student and peace movements. Student demonstrations numbering in the tens of thousands of people have been held from Berkeley to Madison, demanding that Nixon be dumped.

Even in Macon, Georgia, where he went to find a base of new support, Nixon was met by hundreds of angry student demonstrators from Mercer University. Public reaction has been equally hostile to Nixon's efforts to build a "new image."

Despite pleas from reactionaries such as Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.)—who called on people to "Cool it! ...in the name of reason, in the name of sanity, of justice and enlightenment, in the name of the great God above, for a moment of quiet thought and reflection."—the people, are in no mood to "cool it."

Senator Mike Mansfield (D.—Mont.), Senate Majority Leader, reported that mail was running "13 to one against the president," and Republican Congressman, Rep. Albert Quie of Minnesota, added that his mail was running 20 to one for impeachment.

### DEEPENING CRISIS

The move for impeachment within the ruling class has been brought on by the deepening political and economic crisis which confronts U.S. imperialism at the present time. This crisis is characterized by worsening difficulties abroad, especially in the Middle East and Indochina, as well as economic chaos here at home.

Furthermore, the exposures of the Watergate bugging and widespread corruption throughout the upper levels of the administration have worsened the crisis of U.S. imperialism, and may have become the "straw that broke the camel's back" for Nixon and Agnew.

The call for impeachment was initially raised by powerful forces among the monopoly capitalists for several reasons, some of which include:

—Impeachment calls meant that other sections of the ruling class could try and channel the mass discontent among the people into a strictly legal, parliamentary campaign, which could whitewash the capitalist system by dumping Agnew, Nixon, and several of the administration's cohorts.

—Nixon had prematurely dropped the image of the capitalist "democracy" with his extralegal police state tactics, his bugging and disruption of the Democratic Party campaign and his efforts to centralize and consoli-

## SHAM CONG BY COMMUN

In the United States today, an increasing number of revolutionary people have begun to see the necessity of building a new communist party, to lead the working class in its fight for socialism and a better life.

Faced with the intensifying economic and political crisis, more and more people have begun to take up the study of Marxism—Leninism—Mao Tsetung Thought and the task of integrating that study with the movements of the working and oppressed people. This growing trend is reflected in the growing movement of communist and revolutionary organizations that have emerged in recent years.

Running counter to this trend has been the most concerted efforts of the imperialists to smash and subvert the communist movement, by any means necessary, including open fascist attacks as well as the use of opportunists within our own ranks. The revisionist CPUSA has stood in the front ranks of these opportunists, proclaiming themselves as the "vanguard" of the working class, while at the same time, spreading ideological confusion with their line of "peaceful transition to socialism." This shows that proclamations are not enough.

The CPUSA has launched a vicious campaign of slander at the entire anti-imperialist movement and especially at the forces of Marxism—Leninism—Mao Tsetung Thought, who stand as the main alternative to their corrupt, revisionist leadership. A day does not pass, when these "peaceful" revolutionaries do not openly attack this movement as well as the People's Republic of China, which stands at the center of the world revolutionary movement today.

Their purpose is to create a wall between the revolutionaries and the masses of the people, in an attempt to isolate



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Senator Hubert Humphrey stated the situation the  
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The efforts of Nixon and his regime to push fascism  
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## SHAM CONGRESS CALLED BY COMMUNIST LEAGUE

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Within the ranks of the anti-revisionist forces, there are  
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These forces are exemplified by the Communist League  
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While calling for impeachment, Nixon's fellow reactionaries in power and those in the leadership of the AFL-CIO have done so only to do a "cover-up" of their own. These critics of the Nixon regime may lash out at high-level corruption, but what they are trying to do is cover-up the reality that is the cause of the present crisis.

At the AFL-CIO convention, for instance, George Meany claimed that Nixon should resign or be impeached because he had "lost control of his senses" and was crazy. In essence, Meany was saying that U.S. monopoly capitalism would be better for everyone only if Nixon were to be replaced with someone less "crazy."

### MEANY PROPS UP CAPITALISM

Much of the criticism directed against Nixon, however, is of a very dubious nature. Meany, for example, has also attacked the administration for its "soft" policies towards China and the Soviet Union. Meany, in the past, has been one of the President's chief supporters in the aggressive policies in Indochina and in the Middle East. By focusing attention on Nixon's "craziness" and on his alleged "soft stand" on communism, Meany helps maintain and prop up the capitalist system.

Corruption, aggression and exploitation, however, would continue regardless of which liberal or conservative occupies the White House. The fact is, that the policies of war, corruption, and misery are the policies of an imperialist ruling class regardless of whether Nixon is President or not.

This became evident during the recent Middle East War

when Nixon was called on to mobilize U.S. troops for a confrontation with the other superpower, the Soviet Union.

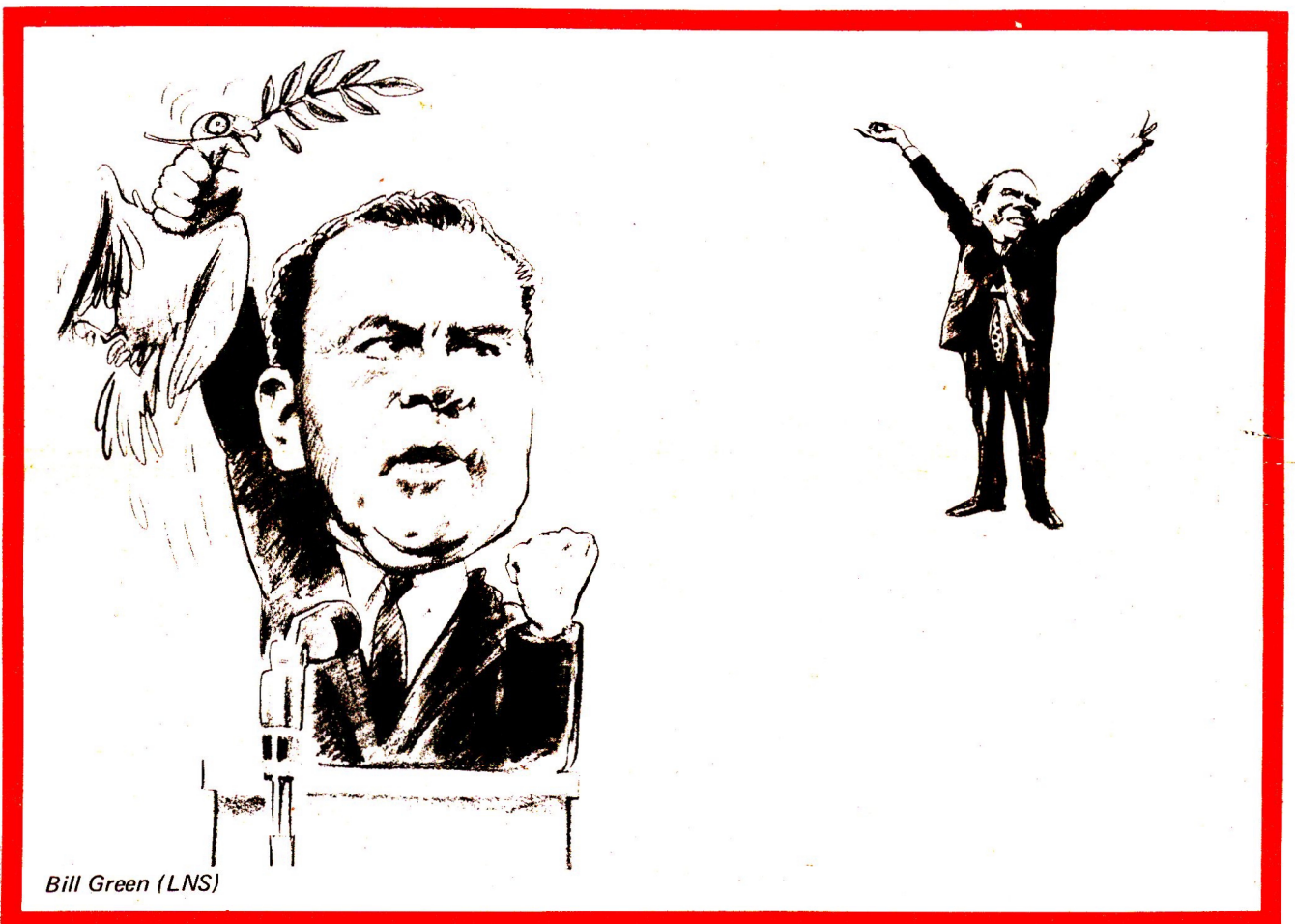
When Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held a press conference the following day to explain the situation, a newsman asked about Nixon's sanity. Kissinger's statement was very revealing: "I must say that all of the President's senior advisors, all the members of the National Security Council, were unanimous in their recommendations, as a result of a deliberation in which the President did not himself participate, and which he joined only after they had formed their judgement, that the measures taken, and he in fact ordered, were in the national interest."

In short, the aggressive and exploitative policies of the capitalist system are not simply a question of Nixon's state of mind, but rather are a product of the system itself and of the drives of the monopoly class.

Why, then, should we fight to get rid of Nixon?

Because it will serve to weaken the ability of the ruling class to unleash fascism; because it will intensify the contradictions in their ranks and because through the struggle, the people can learn to fight and organize to strengthen the united front against imperialism and fight against the fascist and aggressive policies of imperialism.

While dumping Nixon will not solve our problems, it will certainly be a great victory for us, and will put us in a better position to fight.



aries, while even the Chinese Communist Party and its leading organs are "run by revisionists."

Here at home, they pose their slogan "class against class" as the alternative to the united front against imperialism, liquidating the national question facing the oppressed peoples within the U.S. as well as the struggles of the millions of people of various strata of the population fighting heroically to defeat the fascist and aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism.

When looked to for guidance by the masses, they pose their simplistic formula for all the struggles of the people. "Build a party" they tell them, in essence, posing the basic task of party building in opposition to the day-to-day struggle of the people.

### TRITE, STALE SLOGANS

They make the slogan of party building into a trite, stale slogan, instead of a living reality. They turn the communists away from the people, saying that no struggle can go on until there is a communist party. By following this line of "first build a party, then fight for the people" they turn their backs on the masses and their line becomes one of dogmatism, just the opposite of what Marxism-Leninism is supposed to be. Their relation to the mass movement of the people is to participate in this or that struggle, only in order to recruit the "most advanced" while forgetting about the immediate struggle altogether.

In Chou En-Lai's *Report to the 10th Party Congress of the CCP*, he emphasized an important principle for all revolutionaries to grasp: "The people and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

This principle must govern party-building as well. The class struggle exists independently of the Communist League or any other group and no party worth a damn can be built outside the storm of this struggle. By trying to stay out of this storm and keep dry, the C.L. can never build a

party of the Leninist type, a party that is a fighting arm of the working class; a party that is rooted firmly in the struggles of the people; and a party that successfully integrated the principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete conditions here in the U.S.

There is no short-cut to building such a party. It cannot simply be proclaimed into being. It must be built slowly and carefully among the vanguard sections of the proletariat and oppressed people. The forces who signed the C.L. "Call" are an isolated group of proven splitters and ultra-"leftists" who have attacked everything healthy and developing within the revolutionary movement.

There is nothing the revisionist CPUSA and the imperialist ruling class would like more at this time than for the C.L. to "declare" themselves the party and use them as the "left" alternative. There is nothing the revisionists would like more than for the genuine Marxists-Leninists to oppose the anti-imperialist united front and isolate themselves. There is nothing the revisionist party would like better than for revolutionaries in this country to abandon Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought for the "thought" of the C.L.

However, the future is bright. Thousands of honest revolutionary fighters have rejected the two bankrupt roads of right revisionist (CPUSA) and "left" revisionism (C.L. and their dozens of predecessors). Like C.L.'s forerunner, the Progressive Labor Party, who once proclaimed themselves the "vanguard" party, but later proved to be splitters and wreckers, C.L.'s future is dim.

The day is rapidly approaching when the genuine revolutionary leadership in this country will be consolidated organizationally as well as ideologically and the working and oppressed peoples will have conscious leadership. But, we are forced to say, that C.L.'s "congress" will not be that day.



# U.S./THIEU THREATEN ANOTHER VIETNAM WAR

"The Thieu regime has become extremely isolated and has had to resort to drastic actions in order to stave off growing disaffection. These actions have included land-grabbing operations to weaken the hold of the PRG over the countryside, particularly the rice-growing areas."

The Paris Peace Accords, which were supposed to end the Vietnam War and peacefully reunify the country, have been virtually ignored by the Saigon regime as last month the south Vietnamese military launched several offensives against the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Fighting and violence erupted again as U.S.-made F-5 fighter-bombers streaked over the Vietnamese countryside to bomb and strafe villages in PRG territory, threatening to plunge Vietnam into another full-scale war.

Saigon troops provoked battles the entire length of south Vietnam and at one point the south Vietnamese air force staged an extermination raid against the village of Lo Go, in PRG territory in the Tay Ninh province 70 miles northwest of Saigon.

The Associated Press (AP) carried a dispatch which stated that more than 100 bombs fell on a populated area less than a half-mile square in Lo Go, causing extensive damage and casualties. Spokesmen for the PRG also charged that the south Vietnamese air force had bombed Loc Ninh, the capital of the PRG, on at least 10 different occasions.

The tempo of the fighting has been steadily increasing since early October and apparently many of the battles have been provoked in a last-ditch effort to save the isolated regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Exiles leaving Vietnam have painted a gloomy picture of the deteriorating situation of the Saigon regime. Several Vietnamese told Australian correspondent Wilfred Burchett that spiraling inflation, severe food shortages, corruption and black marketeering, and economic bankruptcy were making life intolerable for the majority of people living in the Thieu-held areas.

Food shortages, including scarcities of basic staples such as rice, have become so acute that families are now allotted only one-fourth of the weekly rice allotments as compared to what they previously received.

## "THE VIETCONG MUST COME"

An exiled Buddhist told Burchett after returning from a visit with his family in Vietnam that, "They (my relatives) don't know anything about politics. But they kept saying: 'The Vietcong must come. We don't know what they're like but nothing could be as bad as this government.'"

In short, the Thieu regime has become extremely isolated and has had to resort to drastic actions in order to stave off growing disaffection. These actions included land-grabbing operations to weaken the hold of the PRG over the countryside, particularly the rice-growing areas. The south Vietnamese air force has also been launching massive raids daily against positions of the PRG and especially against heavily populated civilian areas.



AGAIN VIETNAM. PRG troops have had to remain firm in the face of growing provocations by the Thieu regime, which has been aided by massive U.S. military aid and U.S. mercenaries. (foto from VIETNAM magazine)

Last month, the New York weekly, the Guardian, reported that the south Vietnamese air force was launching about 100 sorties daily against the PRG in the Tay Ninh province.

The PRG, meanwhile, has not allowed Saigon's aggression to go unchecked. Several days after the raid on Lo Go, PRG gunners shelled the massive airbase at Bien Hoa with the 122 mm rockets and destroyed eight F-5 fighter-bombers and damaged approximately 20 others.

This Nov. 6 attack was in response to the Saigon bombing raids and PRG spokesman Le Van Sau, pointed out that the patriotic forces would retaliate against future military operations launched against the liberated zones in violation of the cease-fire.

The Saigon troops have been installing 155 mm and 105 mm howitzers at these bases, which have respective ranges of 20 and 15 miles and are ideal for shelling targets deep in the liberated zones of the PRG.

The U.S., however, is not standing still on a possible collapse of the Saigon regime. Thus, while it is politically difficult to send in uniformed U.S. troops, it certainly is not difficult to send CIA agents and mercenaries.

A 14-year Marine Corps veteran, John Naveau, told reporters that the CIA was employing discharged Vietnam veterans as mercenaries in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. Said Naveau, who served in Indochina in 1954, 1964 and 1967, "If I was a flight mechanic in the Air Force Force, say, I would get a discharge upon showing the Air Force my contract with the company (that was hiring mercenaries). Then, I would put on civilian clothes and go back to my job. Same job, different clothing."

"For four days there were ads in the (Saigon) papers for chopper pilots and mechanics. Then there were four days of interviews. I went to the place listed and there were about 300-400 Americans there. . . . Then this guy got up (I found out later he was from the CIA) and gave this rap. They were paying \$2,400 per week for pilots and door gunners and \$1,800 per week for ground crew. They would work for the Cambodian government in name, but everything was American. Then he said, 'This is your chance to kill all the gooks you want!' In just those four days, over 1,000 Americans were hired."

Naveau also commented on the extent of U.S. involvement in ground operations: "I met Green Berets who had gone out on ground patrols. I got to drinking with them and learned about ground missions being conducted in Cambodia, Thailand and Laos. They had been in fire fights."

Naveau's statements give obvious proof that the U.S. role in Indochina has not ended even though the Peace Accords

stipulated withdrawal of all American military forces.

The U.S. presently has more than 22,000 CIA agents and mercenaries in all Vietnam although the Paris Accords only allow a maximum of 728 U.S. personnel. The U.S. has also stepped up its military and economic aid to Thieu and has shipped over 500 fighter-bombers to the south Vietnamese air force.

The U.S., however, is using all sorts of lies to try and justify breaking the Peace Treaty, charging for instance, that the PRG has violated the Accords by building several air bases inside south Vietnam and has stationed MIG jet fighters on them.

## IMPLEMENT THE PARIS AGREEMENT

President Nguyen Huu Tho of the NLF said in a recent interview, in response to the charges that the liberated forces are building air bases that, "Slander and distortions are the daily work of the Thieu administration. That is the trick of a 'thief crying stop thief,' aimed at covering up its crimes, misleading public opinion and serving as a pretext for new military adventures. . . ."

"The unswerving stand of the PRG is, together with the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, to strictly and scrupulously implement the Paris agreement of Vietnam. We are ready to settle all the internal political affairs of south Vietnam in the spirit of national reconciliation and concord."

What is obvious is that the U.S. has not given up on its efforts to colonize Southeast Asia and that such allegations are part of a publicity campaign to justify further U.S. aggression and intervention.

In addition to the 22,000 CIA agents and mercenaries in Vietnam, the U.S. also maintains about 40,000 personnel in Thailand as well as an impressive array of bombers and fighter-bombers on bases in Thailand and on the aircraft USS Hancock in the South China Sea.

There is no doubt that the U.S. will continue its efforts to sabotage the Peace Accords and there is ample proof that the Thieu regime will not abide by the Treaty either.

The danger thus still remains for renewed aggression by the U.S.-Thieu clique. The tasks then require that all progressive and working people not be fooled by the propaganda campaign in the Western press and to remain vigilant demanding implementation of the Peace Accords.

U.S. OUT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA!  
NO SUPPORT FOR THIEU!  
THE U.S. MUST ABIDE BY THE TREATY!

# SUPERPOWER SETTLEMENT . . . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

It is for this reason that the Palestinian Liberation Organization refused to accept the cease-fire and is continuing to carry out their revolution, taking the fight within the borders of Israel. This decision was announced on October 22 by the PLO Executive Committee, headed by Yasser Arafat. PLO spokesmen, Abu Nidal, announced in Cairo that the cease-fire did "nothing at all to restore the rights of the Palestinians." He said, "A just and permanent peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by establishing a Palestinian Democratic state on Palestinian Soil." He said, "The Palestinian people will continue their just struggle by all means to achieve this aim."

In a strong speech before the United Nations General Assembly, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua denounced the cease-fire resolution. Chiao said, "The

Chinese delegation firmly opposes such a malicious practice of using the U.N. Security Council as a tool to be juggled with by the two superpowers at will." He asked, "What is the need for the United Nations? Would it not suffice to have the condominium of the United States and the Soviet Union plus a secretary-general?"

Chiao concluded, "The heroic Arab and Palestinian people will certainly draw the necessary lessons from what the two superpowers have done, continue to break through the situation of 'no war, no peace' . . . enhance their unity, act independently on their own initiative, ceaselessly strengthen themselves. . . and carry on the just struggle against aggression. The great Arab people will certainly win liberation."



Egyptians cross the Suez Canal and break through the "invincible" Bar Lev line.



# MAO TSE TUNG: IN MEMORY OF NORMAN BETHUNE

In commemoration of the great surgeon and anti-imperialist fighter Norman Bethune's death, Nov. 12, 1939, we are printing Mao Tsetung's speech, "In Memory of Norman Bethune."

Comrade Norman Bethune, a member of the Communist Party of Canada, was around fifty when he was sent by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States to China; he made light of traveling thousands of miles to help us in our War of Resistance Against Japan. He arrived in Yen-an in the spring of last year, went to work in the Wutai Mountains, and to our great sorrow died a martyr at his post.

What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn. Leninism teaches that the world revolution can only succeed if the proletariat of the capitalist countries supports the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and if the proletariat of the colonies and semi-colonies supports that of the proletariat of the capitalist countries. Comrade Bethune put this Leninist line into practice. We Chinese Communists must also follow this line in our practice. We must unite with the proletariat of all the capitalist countries, with the proletariat of Japan, Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and all other capitalist countries, before it is possible to overthrow imperialism, to liberate our nation and people, and to liberate the other nations and peoples of the world. This is our internationalism, the internationalism with which we oppose both narrow nationalism and narrow patriotism.

Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warmheartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him. There are not a few people who are irresponsible in their work, preferring the light to the heavy, shoving the heavy loads on to others and choosing the easy ones for themselves. At every turn they think of themselves before others. When they make some small contribution, they swell with pride and brag about it for fear that others will not know. They feel no warmth towards comrades and the people but are cold, indifferent and apathetic. In fact, such people are not Communists, or at least cannot be counted as true Communists. No one who returned from the front failed to express admiration for Bethune whenever his name was mentioned and none remained unmoved by his spirit. In the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, no soldier or civilian was unmoved who had been treated by Dr. Bethune or had seen how he worked. Every Communist must learn this true communist spirit from Comrade Bethune.

Comrade Bethune was a doctor, the art of healing his profession and he was constantly perfecting his skill, which stood very high in the Eighth Route Army's medical service. His example is an excellent lesson for those people who wish to change their work the moment they see something different and for those who despise technical work as of no consequence or as promising no future.

Comrade Bethune and I met only once. Afterwards he wrote me many letters. But I was busy, and I wrote him only one letter and do not even know if he ever received it. I am deeply grieved over his death. Now we are all commemorating him, which shows how profoundly his spirit inspires everyone. We must learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people.



諾爾曼·白求恩 1890-1939  
Norman Bethune  
中國人民郵政  
84.2-2 (278)1960

## CHINESE WORKERS REBUILD THEIR TRADE UNIONS

By Robert Allen

Robert Allen, Associate Editor of *The Black Scholar*, recently returned from a trip to the Peoples' Republic of China, which was sponsored by the *Guardian* newspaper. While in China, Allen did an investigation of the trade unions in that country and upon his return, submitted the following article to *The Call*:

China is reconstituting its trade unions following a period of intense ideological struggle. In some areas unions are already functioning. In others they are still being re-organized.

During the Cultural Revolution many trade unions were criticized for promoting economism, stressing the use of material incentives to increase production, and downplaying the role of political education work in the struggle for production. In short, the unions were charged with putting "bonuses in command" instead of "politics in command."

Before 1966, acquisitiveness, bureaucracy and elitism were beginning to emerge in the trade unions. This tendency was halted during the fierce ideological struggles that marked the Cultural Revolution. In fact, some unions ceased functioning altogether as they were engulfed in a tide of internal debate. The present reconstitution of the Chinese trade unions indicates that the rectification process has been successful, and is now being consolidated.

The concrete meaning of this was clarified during a recent visit to the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant No. 3. The plant was established in 1958. It employs 1,200 workers and produces grinding and boring machines. Chang Hong Shing, a 28-year-old leading cadre, explained what happened to the trade union in his plant:

"During the Cultural Revolution the broad masses of the workers were aroused to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and his followers. In this factory the revisionist line promoted the fallacy of running the factory by the 'experts,' the philosophy of 'trailing behind at a snail's pace,' and so on. This was aimed at restoring capitalism. The revisionist line didn't grasp the class struggle firmly and it didn't give prominence to proletarian po-

litics. It didn't believe in the strength of the masses: it put profits in command, and suppressed the initiative and creativeness of the workers. It laid stress on welfare and economic benefits only."

Chang continued: "The masses of workers rebelled against the manifestations of the revisionist line during the Cultural Revolution. Consequently, the old trade union was compelled to stop functioning for a period of time. The masses set up a new organization, called the Workers' Representative Conference, to take the place of the old trade union. Subsequently, this new organization was given the name of trade union."

What is the role of this trade union under Socialism? "The role of the trade union," Chang answered, "is to act as a link among the masses, to be a bridge between the Party and the masses, and also to assist the work of the Party. According to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the stress should be laid on political education: political encouragement should be given for working hard and diligently in the building of socialism. So now we stress political and ideological education instead of material incentive."

Underscoring this last point, Chang pointed out that although bonuses had been abolished, production at the plant had increased by 70 per cent since the Cultural Revolution.

### MAIN TASKS OF TRADE UNIONS

He then went on to list the specific main tasks of the new trade union organization:

(1) "The trade union organizes the masses of the workers to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in order to raise the political consciousness and the ability of the masses to distinguish sham 'Marxism-Leninism' from the real Marxism-Leninism." Workers' study groups meet once or twice a week. Among the works studied are included: *Communist Manifesto*, *State and Revolution*, *Materialism and Empirio-criticism*, *Anti-Duhring*, *Critique of the Gotha Program*, *Civil War in France*, as well as Mao's philosophical writings. In all of this study, its relation to concrete practice and production in the plant is always drawn out.

The organization of political study by the workers is a means for placing "politics in command," and also a refutation of the idea that ordinary working people are incapable of understanding Marxism-Leninism.

(2) "The trade union will firmly grasp the class struggle as the key link and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship." This represents a repudiation of the notion of the gradual "dying out" of class struggle during the period of socialist construction.

(3) "The trade union will organize socialist emulation drives among the masses in order to accelerate the work of socialist construction."

(4) "The trade union will organize the masses to supervise the cadres at different levels to insure that they correctly carry out the Party's line, principles and politics." This is apparently aimed at countering tendencies toward bureaucracy, elitism, and political errors that developed among some cadres in the past.

(5) "The trade union has the responsibility of educating and forming the proletarian successors" (raising the political, technical and cultural level of the workers), "and recommending to the leadership the promotion of advanced workers to positions of leadership at different levels."

(6) "The trade union is also concerned with the welfare of the workers in order to bring their creativeness and initiative into play."

(7) "Furthermore, the trade union will give internationalist education to the workers and they will be encouraged to learn of the revolutionary experiences of peoples in other countries in order to promote friendship and close ties of workers around the world."

Chang concluded by indicating that the process of reconstituting the trade union is not fully completed and that "we are still exploring better ways for the trade union to operate."

However, a 15-member trade union committee is already functioning as one of four leadership groups in the plant. The other three are the Communist Party committee, the revolutionary committee, and a committee of the Communist Youth League. The Party committee is responsible for overall unified leadership in the plant. Under its direction, the revolutionary committee is responsible for handling all administrative affairs.

The revolutionary committee is a new type of organization. A direct outgrowth of the Cultural Revolution, it was formed in August, 1968, and is composed of workers,

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)



## HILTON - DAVIS STRIKE DEPICTED BY OHIO NEWSREEL

Ohio Newsreel has recently produced an important new labor film, *Hilton-Davis: History of a Strike*. The film is a document of a strike by Local 342 of the International Chemical Workers Union against Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. in Cincinnati, Ohio in June of 1970. The union demanded safer working conditions, plant-wide seniority, higher wages and an effective grievance procedure. The strike at Hilton-Davis was just one of the many that took place during the crisis which culminated in Nixon's Wage/Price freeze. The film focuses on union members and their wives as they prepare for future struggle by analyzing the events which led to a defeat for Local 342.

The lessons of the Hilton-Davis strike are important to working people in struggle all over the country. The film shows the growing class consciousness of working people as the necessary response to this crucial period in the development of a militant labor movement. *Hilton-Davis: History of a Strike* is a must for union educational, union caucuses, strikers, strike support groups, or anywhere people gather. Available from: Ohio Newsreel, P.O. Box 19241, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219. (513) 561-6900  
Review submitted by Ohio Newsreel.

## LOS TRES . . . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9)

Thus, between the "conspiracy" decision, the inept defense attorneys, Judge Lydick and the prejudiced jury, it was not difficult to obtain convictions. After a three-month trial, Los Tres were convicted for:

- Conspiracy to commit crimes against the U.S. (five years maximum sentence);
- Conspiracy to commit assault on a federal agent (10 years maximum sentence); and
- Conspiracy to commit assault on a custodian of mail matter, money or other property of the U.S. with intent to steal, with the use of weapons (25 years maximum sentence).

On January 7, 1971, Judge Lydick sentenced Sanchez to 40 years in the Atlanta, Georgia federal prison; Fernandez to 25 years in Leavenworth, Kansas federal prison; and Ortiz to 10 years in Lompoc, California. Bail was set at \$50,000 per defendant.

The case is currently under appeal to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and Los Tres now have new attorneys who are competent and are aware of the tremendous political significance of the case.

## NEW PEOPLE'S BOOKSTORE OPENS IN ATLANTA

Just recently, a new bookstore was opened in Atlanta to meet the rising demand by the people of the South for revolutionary literature. It's Prairie Fire Book Center, operated by an independent collective who recognized that demand and enthusiastically set out to answer the call.

Prairie Fire offers an exciting collection of books, both old and new, on trade unionism and workers' history and struggles, on Black liberation and the heroes and history of the Black people, Chicano liberation, the G.I.'s struggle, the women's movement, the prisoners' movement, and the struggles in Viet Nam, Chile, Africa and the Arab countries. There are progressive and revolutionary newspapers from different parts of the country and educational books for children. An extensive selection of literature from China and Albania is available, as well as colorful posters and tapestries. And of course, all the classics of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the works of Mao Tse-Tung.

Prairie Fire is located at 75 Cone Street, NW (upstairs), Atlanta, Georgia. (area code 404-525-2922) Free catalogues are sent by request. Write to:

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## Review of Afro - American Play :

# "I AM THE RIVER NIGER, DON'T DENY ME..."

The River Niger is a play about a present-day Afro-American family living in Harlem in New York City. It was produced by The Negro Ensemble Company and has been playing at a Broadway theater before largely Black audiences for nearly a year. The play is about to go on a tour of the United States and will be performed in several major cities, including Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Detroit.

The play concerns the conflicts that arise during one week in the family's life. But it becomes apparent soon after the play begins that this is not just a story about one Black family.

The play reveals a number of contradictions that exist within the family and between the family as a whole and a white-supremacist society. The strength of the play lies in its answer to those contradictions which is that Black people must unite and continue to struggle against a common enemy.

One of the main contradictions in the play is between old and new ideas. Johnny Williams, the father of the family and a retired house painter, is awaiting his son's return from the Air Force as the play opens. The father views his

son's commission in the Air Force as a proud achievement, but this view is confronted by the son upon his return home. The son, Jeff, tells the family that he actually flunked out of navigator's school because he found himself in the position of having to prove his worth to a white society or as he puts it, of having to be the "super-nigger just to prove he's as good as the Man." He refuses his father's wish to wear his uniform because he is ashamed of it and because he doesn't "believe in the system, doesn't believe in lies."

This struggle between the old and new ideas is resolved, however, in the play's final scene when the father comes to his son's defense as police are surrounding the family home.

A weakness in the play is its treatment of women who are seen mainly as playing supportive roles to the men and who have little independent life of their own on the stage. This contradiction is left largely unresolved by the play.

But the play's essential thrust is its call for unity and its call for continued struggle for equality, no matter how the battle is fought. Its message is summed up in its final lines when the father concludes a poem he has been writing throughout the play, "I am the River Niger; don't deny me, do you hear me, don't deny me."

## holiday gifts from THE CALL

### THE CALL / EL CLARIN

*THE CALL/EL CLARIN* is the political newspaper of the October League (Marxist-Leninist) and is published throughout the year. It contains a Spanish section with selected articles for the Latino communities.  
\$4 a year.

### OCTOBER LEAGUE PAMPHLETS 25 cents

*Statement of Political Unity of the October League (Marxist-Leninist)* is a re-print of the Unity Statement published following the merger with the Georgia Communist League. The Statement outlines the basic principles and program of the O.L.

*Building a New Communist Party in the U.S.* is taken from a series in *THE CALL* and not only presents the historic importance of a Bolshevik party but also puts forward the concrete tasks of party building facing communists in the U.S. today.

*Lenin on the Party* is a new pamphlet with excerpts of Lenin's writings and an analysis of those works.  
50 CENTS

### REVOLUTIONARY POSTER

"Countries Want Independence, Nations Want Liberation and People Want Revolution" is the slogan on a new *CALL* poster with a drawing of the historic meeting between Mao Tse-tung and Madame Binh. In three colors: yellow, brown and black.  
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### PARTY BUILDING IN THE U.S.



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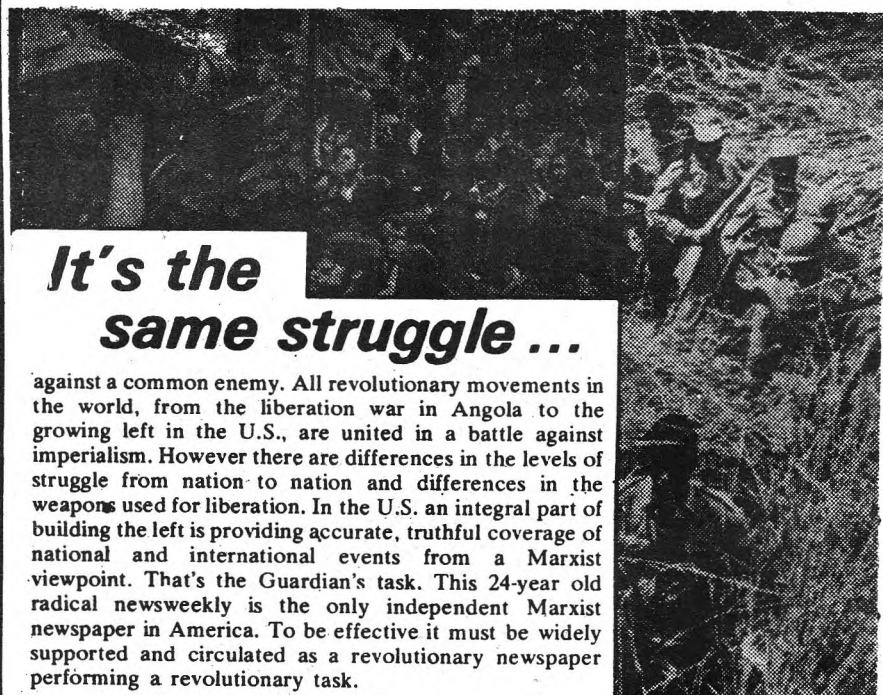
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**Guardian** independent radical newsweekly

## PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE USED ON WOMEN PRISONERS

Women prisoners at the California Institution for Women (CIW) at Frontera have organized to resist the creation of a new "management" unit. This new instrument of repression, called the Intensive Programming Unit, utilizes "transactional analysis" to break down the psychological defenses of the women in order to, as one inmate put it, "make us like mush and take away our identity so they can build us up again the way they want to."

Under the guise of "therapy," unskilled prison counselors are conducting intense, mandatory group encounters (called attack grouping) in order to expose the prisoners' so-called "deviant" behavior and attitudes. By pitting inmates against one another in an atmosphere of fear and isolation, the authorities are attempting to break any unity among the women, and to program "acceptable behavior" in the inmates.

Although the Intensive Programming Unit (IPU) has only been operating a short time, three have already gone on strike against the program. Because they refused to sign a contract giving the prison administration their consent to be used as human experiments in behavior modification, these women were placed in strip cells and subjected to severe harassment.

Although the administration has brought great pressure to bear against them, the three women have not yielded. One of them was hospitalized after being beaten in one of the attack groups. She was later sent to the Psychiatric Unit. Another woman chose to go to the hole rather than cooperate. And the third woman escaped from the prison altogether.

### BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION

The Intensive Programming Unit employs the concentrated use of attack grouping in order to achieve behavior modification. The women inmates sent to this unit are subjected to sensory deprivations, and are locked up and segregated from the main prison population 24 hours a day—without the rights accorded other inmates of the prison.

Selection for the unit is totally arbitrary, without advance notification of the right to appeal. Although not charged with any infraction of prison rules, these women may be kept in the IPU for as long as the prison officials see fit. One woman was put in the unit because she dared to use the courts to protect her from the authority's abuse.

The IPU is clearly designed to suppress and control the rising social consciousness of the inmates, in the same way that the widespread use of powerful and dangerous psychoactive drugs has been used against prison populations around the country. Behavior modification as it is used against prisoners is nothing less than an attempt to turn psychiatry into the handmaiden of the police.

As unemployment rises, living standards fall and discontent grows; the ruling class is increasingly turning to medicine (drug therapy) and the behavioral sciences for more sophisticated ways to control individuals and preserve the status quo. Inmates in prisons around the country are seen as the guinea pigs for these fascist techniques. However, it is clear that more sophisticated means of social control will not deal with the basic problems of this society that have produced the discontent of the people.

## BOSTON ...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

aides. Mayor White gave him the go-ahead. School Committeeman, John J. Kerrigan, not satisfied with aides, demanded uniformed police patrol inside and outside all Dorchester schools. The School Committee, notorious for its racism and violations of countless court orders to integrate the schools, voted unanimously in favor of Kerrigan's motion.

Most ominous of all, however, was the cry for the formation of what amounts to vigilante groups.

### 'BOSTON HAD A TASTE OF FASCISM'

What all this amounted to was probably best summed up in a letter appearing in the Boston Globe Friday, October 12. The letter, signed by Brook K. Baker and 99 other members of the Northeastern Law School Community, said in part:

"Thanks to the police, politicians and press, Boston had a taste of fascism last week, and The Globe played no small role in it. Racial hysteria created by The Globe only prevents Blacks and whites from uniting to overcome their common oppression of bad schools, housing and hospital care, of deteriorating city services, of unemployment and of inflation. This only leads whites to blame Blacks for their problems, instead of the government and their press."

DECEMBER, 1973—THE CALL—17

## Letters to THE CALL

Dear Sir:

Are you aware that during the last few years a policy of preventive detention has been implemented in the prisons of this country? It used to be that you generally had to break some rule or regulation before you were locked up in the "hole." Not now though; they're putting many of us in the "Long Term Control Unit" indefinitely (18 months in my case, much more in others). This is not for what we did, but for what we might do. They're even converting normal cell blocks into segregation units to handle the hundreds of prisoners locked up.

On October 22, 1973, a squad of "correctional officers" armed with clubs, helmets, and plastic shields beat Jackson "Curly" Fee (weight 125-135 lbs, height 5'5" or 5'6", age 50-60) in cell H-D-17 and dragged him to the "boxcar" cells, which are yet more punitive. On Oct. 27, 1973, he was found hanged to death. Preventive detention claims another victim.

Lt. Culley, manager of this Long Term Control Unit, wouldn't allow Curly's best friend, Richard Montgomery, to talk with Curly, when he, in a complete reversal of

normal manner, stopped speaking. Officers Virden and Herring both stated that there was something very wrong with him. Inmate Joseph Dougherty, who talked to him briefly, could tell immediately that he was ill, but the higher officials couldn't—or wouldn't—do anything for him.

Under their policy of perpetual lock-up there will be more suicides, self-mutilations (one occurred since Curly died), prisoners being driven insane, psychosomatic illnesses, etc. Meanwhile, Norman Carlson, Director of the Federal Prison Bureau, continues to prate his "rehabilitation" theme to the public. Congress, of course, continues to vote millions for "correctional services"—with over 90 per cent spent for guns, bars, locks, and Long Term Control Units. I believe that two billion are allocated for more prisons in the future; to what end—to force, at best, coerce, more good people like my friend Curly into suicide.

Our cell block is now in the 8th day of a hunger strike—futile as that may be.

Thank you.

Sincerely,  
RDR  
U.S. Penitentiary, Marion, Ill.

## ATLANTA ...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

Because of his long record of militant struggle in the civil rights and Black workers movements, Williams was viciously opposed by the local power structure, including a small group of rich Black businessmen. Nevertheless, he finished 2nd of 5 candidates on October 2, winning 55 per cent of the Black vote, and got an even larger Black vote October 16. This is a significant indication of a growing militancy and rising political consciousness among Black people here.

Williams has played a role in many recent local Black workers' struggles, including the 7-week long Mead strike in 1972 and the 1973 Rich strike. His involvement in these struggles has landed him in jail repeatedly.

Alone among the major candidates, he called for reducing crime by "dealing with its underlying causes—unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, drugs and other social problems of a competitive capitalist society." Last year, he visited the People's Republic of China and returned with mixed, though generally favorable reactions.

Maynard Jackson, while more moderate than Williams, has also taken some progressive positions, especially against police brutality. He opposed Chief of Police Inman's appointment and has had public disagreements with him, but now says he will work with Inman to "maximize law enforcement." His main campaign issue was Massell's failure to stem the city's mushrooming crime rate—now the nation's highest in murders. Jackson promises to be tough on crime and "death on drugs." This anti-crime pitch, many felt, is a bone tossed to the rich backers of Jackson, who were afraid of Black militancy. This base of support lies at the heart of Jackson's reputation as a weak compromiser on the civil rights struggle. This same weak-kneed stand could be seen in L. A. Mayor Bradley, himself a "law and order" cop for 27 years. Young is considered the most progressive of the three because of his background in the labor movement.

Jackson defeated Massell, a realtor who was considered a liberal when he was elected mainly by Black and labor votes, as the city's first Jewish mayor in 1969.

Shortly after taking office, Massell tried to crush a strike by garbage collectors and city workers. He continued his strike breaking in the Mead strike, the Rich's strike, and

virtually every significant Atlanta strike since 1969. He gave top priority to building up the police force, initiating the hated SWAT squad, consistently supported the police against charges of brutality and murder against Black people. He also used the police to drive hippies off the streets in the Tenth Street area. Massell is widely believed to have Mafia connections; his brother Howard Massell moved out of the city several days before a grand jury released a report documenting his connections with organized crime.

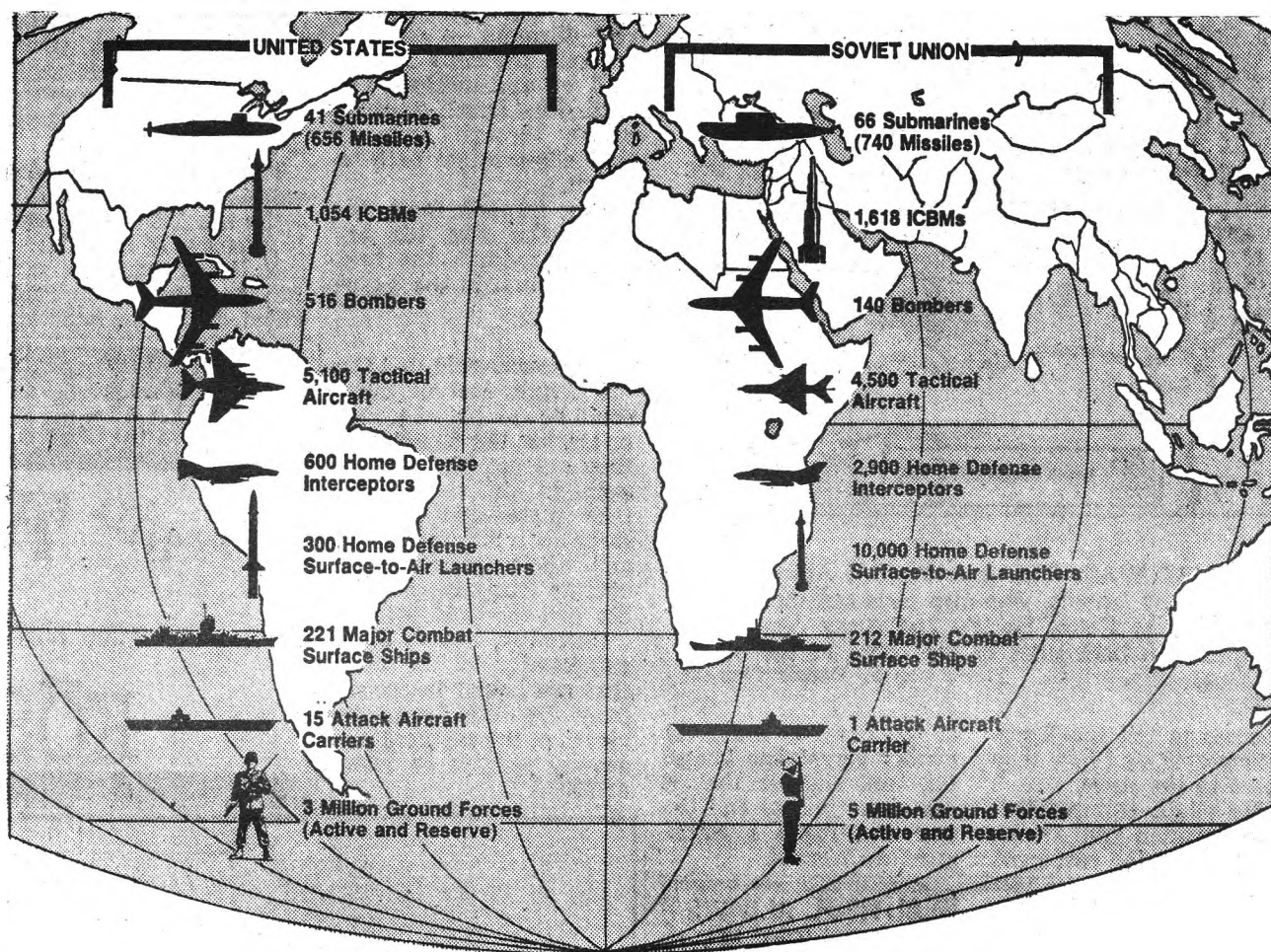
### MASSELL — RACIST APPEALS

During the two-week run-off campaign, Massell tried to revive his fading chances with openly racist appeals to white voters. His malicious slanders were directed mainly not at his opponent Jackson, but at the more militant Williams, in an attempt to weld a majority white-block vote against both Black candidates. Using the Big Lie, Massell attacked both Jackson and Williams as "racists." His billboards told white voters: "We can win if we stick together" and "Atlanta's too young to die." These tactics backfired on both fronts, not only consolidating Jackson's large Black vote, but driving a significant minority of whites to vote for Jackson as well.

Besides the failure of Massell's race-baiting, there were other indications that the local power structure of bankers, realtors, corporate heads and downtown businessmen can no longer decisively influence local elections. In the first election, the power-structure backed candidate for City Council President, Wade Mitchell, finished third, failing even to make the run-off. In the mayor's race, the power structure newspapers, the Journal and Constitution, tried to divert Black votes from Jackson by endorsing the only other Black candidate in a field of 11, State Sen. Leroy Johnson. Johnson finished fifth with a measly 3.8 per cent. Throughout the campaigns, these newspapers kept up a steady stream of racist cartoons and comment, directed especially at Williams, but also at Jackson, finally endorsing Jackson only at the last minute when his victory was certain.

Both Jackson's and Williams' vote totals were reduced in the October 2 ballot by widespread racist fraud in a number of Black precincts. Many Blacks were told they could not vote unless they had their Social Security cards, or knew their mother's maiden name. A restraining order to stop these tactics was obtained in mid-day; no one knows how many Black voters were turned away before the order was implemented in every precinct.





## Bay Area Forum Hits at "Social Imperialism, Revisionism"

Oakland, California—Over 400 people gathered here on November 10 for an October League sponsored forum on "Social Imperialism and Revisionism." The crowd represented the growing sections of revolutionaries and anti-imperialist fighters who are coming to see the real role of the counterfeit revolutionaries, the modern revisionists.

They heard speeches from Bay Area activist and translator, Martin Nicolaus; Guardian executive editor, Irwin Silber and Michael Klonsky, chairman of the October League.

Nicolaus, speaking on the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, used various Soviet publications as evidence that the once proud homeland of socialism is now, again, a capitalist's paradise. He showed how restoration brought with it widespread unemployment; production based upon profits and not on the needs of the people; economic chaos and constant crisis and a situation where workers no longer have any say in planning or decision making.

### CAPITALISM — STATE OWNERSHIP

Nicolaus pointed out that capitalism doesn't necessarily mean "private" ownership in the strictest sense, but can take the form, as it often does in the United States, of "state ownership" or state monopolies. With the leadership of the Soviet party and the government in the hands of capitalist roaders and revisionists since Stalin's death, a complete reversal has taken place, leading back to the conditions of exploitation and misery for the people.

While calling themselves socialist in word, the Soviet government, Nicolaus pointed out, "is practicing fascism against the people of the Soviet Union."

Irwin Silber next described the reactionary role that the Soviet social-imperialists are playing throughout the world. He discussed their lack of support for the revolutionary forces in Cambodia, and their full recognition to the fascist Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh. Silber also described the imperialist role of the Soviet Union in the division of Pakistan and the setting up of the puppet state of "Bangla Desh." The treachery of the invasion of Czechoslovakia was shown to be another part of the revisionist's disregard for the sovereignty of small countries.

Silber traced the history of the dispute between the Soviet Union and China and how under the leadership of Khrushchev, the Soviet party tried to push its line of "peaceful transition" to socialism on the entire communist movement. Silber pointed out how this betrayal began with a vicious attack of Stalin which confused many people and made them lose their bearings. It was later exposed that the revisionists were attacking Stalin from the standpoint of the imperialists and were really attacking the whole idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They substituted instead their version of the "dictatorship of the whole people" and told people that classes and class struggle had disappeared from the Soviet Union. This provided a good cover for the old exploiters to make their comeback.

Silber showed how this attack on Marxism-Leninism was met head-on by the Chinese and Albanian communists, who exposed these efforts to turn back socialism and whose efforts gave rise to the young and growing communist movement in the world today.

On the subject of the struggle against the Communist Party of the U.S., OL Chairman Michael Klonsky, pointed out the necessity to "fight opportunism as we fight imperialism."

He showed how the CPUSA revisionists rooted themselves in the "bribed sections" of the working class, the labor aristocracy. This upper strata, which has as its spokesmen, such union misleaders as Meany and Abel, is out to accommodate itself to the system, rather than do away with that system.

He pointed out that the CP's line of peaceful transition to socialism which calls on the people to work for change "within the framework of the constitution" is the same line that led to fascism in Chile.

Klonsky then used excerpts from CP leader Henry Winston's book to show how the CPUSA has abandoned the Black liberation movement and now tells Black people that that they can work for change peacefully within the system.

He warned that it is not enough to engage in name-calling at the revisionists. Pointing to the danger of "ultra-leftism" within the ranks of the anti-revisionists, Klonsky showed the need for the CPUSA to be exposed in the course of struggle, and not from the sidelines.

This forum and the response that it received, shows that large sections of the revolutionary movement are coming to see through their own experiences, the real role of revisionism and social-imperialism as the main prop of the imperialists within the ranks of the peoples' movement.

## CHINA UNIONS...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15)

cadres, and members of the local militia. (Chang himself is a young worker who was elected to the revolutionary committee.) The Youth League is a vanguard group responsible for increasing the political and productive contributions of young workers.

In visits to other plants in other cities a similar structure and list of trade union tasks was described, suggesting that what is taking place at the Shanghai plant is part of a general process going on throughout China.

Our interview ended with a final question: If bonuses have been eliminated, did this adversely affect the general level of workers' wages and their standard of living? Chang replied by first explaining that the workers have a part in determining wages under the new system. Wage policy is proposed by the revolutionary committee, he said, and then made public for discussion by the workers. The workers discuss the policy and also the wage level of each individual. The results of these discussions are then sent back to the revolutionary committee for final approval and action.

He then went on: "The bonus system has been cancelled, but we didn't lower the income of the workers. The fund which was used for bonuses in the past is now distributed to every worker as an additional part of the regular wage. But you must also understand that raising the living standard of the workers is not based simply on increasing wages. For example, in China the prices of commodities have been stabilized since 1951, and some prices have recently been lowered, such as prices for drugs, some fuels, and radio sets. Also, rents are very low, normally taking up only 5 per cent of a worker's total income. Finally, our social welfare programs, such as nurseries, free medical care, and so on, also guarantee a steady improvement in the living standard of the working people."

## HARLAN...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

As it stands now safety and health violations are deliberately overlooked by both supervisors and government inspectors. Men are repeatedly sent into dangerous areas with faulty equipment and little training.

As a result, mining has the highest death rate of any industry in America. Twenty men died in mine "accidents" in the eastern coal fields in August. Sixteen more died in September. A hundred and twenty to two hundred men a year die in the mines because of the greed of the giant monopolies that bleed the land and people of Appalachia. For each man killed there are scores more maimed for life. For those who can continue to work there is the dust polluted air of the pits. The future holds little in store for these men but life in a ravaged land unable to even fully breathe the air on the outside because of black lung.

Despite the poverty of mine camp life and the attacks on the people by hired thugs, the people of the mountain coal fields remain unbroken in spirit. There is anger, hatred for the bosses, and determination to win.

Harlan County today is an armed and polarized camp—workers vs. the coal and oil monopolies. There are night visits by gun thugs which are answered at the door by armed and ready miners. The State Police have been brought in to intimidate and were forced to back down by a force of miner's wives and daughters blocking the road with their bodies. Sixteen people, including seven women have received 6 month jail sentences and \$500 fines. Seventy-five more are on trial as this article is being written for contempt of court.

As an example of the "impartiality" of the courts, witness the behavior of Judge Byrd Hogg (aptly named). After listening to several hours of testimony in the initial hearing the judge dismissed the jury. He justified this by saying that the defendants were so clearly guilty that he was going to take the case out of the jury's hands. This was presumably to make sure his kind of "justice" prevailed. Judge Hogg, incidentally, was borrowed from another county because of his anti-labor history and to spare the local official the embarrassment of carrying out the Coal Operators Association bidding in his own area. Judge Hogg's sense of justice is so great that when mothers in the first group refused to be separated from their children, he sent the children right along to jail too.

The attitude of the people toward this is clear. One miner told *The Call* that, "If they put 75 in jail today there will be 75 more on the picket line tomorrow." This reflects the fact that the strike has broad, active support from the community and from union miners out of other mines. The role of the families of the miners in carrying on picketing, especially the women, has been heroic.

Mass picketing and determined refusal to allow any scabs to break the line are the scene each morning. Pockets bulge with weapons and faces reflect determination. As Oudia Widner, whose father works at Brookside said, "If we back down now there ain't going to be nothing left, East Kentucky needs unions." Her grandmother, Maggie Day who remembers the Harlan wars of the 30's and 40's said, "We toughed it out on beans and taters then, we'll do what we have to now."

One of the workers from Brookside stated to *The Call* that the "only way the judge can ever keep me away from the picket line is lock me up, throw away the key, then beat me till I can't get free. No matter what the court says we will be out till we win." Another man put it this way, "We've seen too much hell in Harlan County not to fight this as hard and as long as it takes to win"

## WOODCOCK...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

At this time, over half of the Ford units are reported to have come to terms—however, an undisclosed number of these local contracts have also been rejected by the rank-and-file. The struggle over ratification and local contracts in GM plants also promises to be lengthy and heated, particularly where militant rank-and-file caucuses exist. If the historic repudiation of the contract by the Ford skilled workers is an indication, then UAW International leadership could be in for another rebuff.

Outside the Big Three Auto contracts, 40,000 UAW workers at International Harvester went on a 20-day strike, successfully fighting off a company attempt to takeover their right to refuse overtime. However, in a contract similar to the Chrysler pact, the union conceded to the company the right to take discipline against workers involved in "collective action" in refusing overtime.

Like the big auto contracts, the Harvester wage agreement drew fire from many workers. Norman Roth, president of Chicago Local No. 6, according to a Guardian news report, said that the Harvester workers did not get what the companies' profits allowed because of the wage freeze. "The failure of the labor movement to challenge the 5.5 percent limit was a mistake," said Roth. "There is no leadership in the labor movement today which is challenging a very obvious attempt to freeze wages and guarantee profits."