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SECCION EN ESPANOL

BEHIND THE ENERGY FREEZE SEE PAGE 4

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE TO DEFEAT IMPERIALISM

THE CALL

POLITICAL NEWSPAPER OF THE OCTOBER LEAGUE

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"DUMP NIXON"

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ANTI-NIXON MOVEMENT GROWS



RALLY IN THE RAIN—Despite heavy rain, hundreds of people rally at Los Angeles City Hall demanding that Nixon be dumped. This was one of many "Dump Nixon" demonstrations held throughout the country on January 20. (Call Photo)

Rallies Held Around Country

The January 20 demonstrations called to "Dump Nixon" were a major breakthrough in the anti-fascist struggle that is emerging in opposition to the reactionary offensive of the government. Despite bad weather and other adverse conditions, the demonstrations were large and spirited.

Organized on the initiative of left and revolutionary forces, the demonstrations included broad united front coalitions of forces opposed to imperialism and its fascist aggressive policies.

In most of the activities, there was significant participation and leadership by working people and national minority organizations. The demand to Dump Nixon was raised in conjunction with the struggles against the energy freeze, the struggles of the labor movement and the fight of Black, Chicano and Puerto Rican people for their democratic rights and was supported by many unions and civil rights organizations.

The January 20 actions are only the beginning of the struggle. By setting a tone of militant action and united front participation, these demonstrations will bring the question of the political struggle against Nixon's anti-people policies into the hands of the people themselves and will take the initiative out of the hands of the liberal politicians and their "left" supporters who stand paralyzed for fear of hurting the "unity of the nation".

The following are reports sent in to *THE CALL* from the scene of activities in several cities:

LOS ANGELES

Despite the bad weather and the Sunday "gas shortage," nearly 1,000 people turned out on January 20 for a march to City Hall and a wet but spirited rally sponsored by the Dump Nixon Coalition.

"SI SE PUEDE" (Yes, it can be done!), slogan of the farm workers' struggle, resounded after the rousing speech of Roberto de la Cruz, a Gallo striker representing the UFWA. Another striker, speaking for the United Rubber Workers Local 621, which has been striking Sloane Co. in the San Fernando Valley for 11 months, now, told the crowd to continue firm opposition to the anti-labor and union-busting policies of the Nixon administration. "Nixon," he said, "is running scared of a strong labor movement."

Jane Fonda, representing the Indochina Peace Campaign, pointed to Nixon's treacherous secret bombings of Cambodia and the intensification of fascist attacks at home. "These are men who will stop at nothing," she said. "We must get rid of him to serve notice on all of them. We the people will not stand for fascism and terror at home or in Indochina."

Members of George Wallace's American Independent Party, carrying large "Confederate" flags, tried to disrupt and provoke the rally. Their efforts were thwarted when one of the rally chairmen, Carlos Calderón, asked the crowd: "These men are carrying the flag which symbolizes the enslavement of Black people in our country. Do we want it in our rally?"

"Fascists Out!" responded the crowd. This racist attempt to disrupt and distort the rally was beaten back by the people. It was perfectly clear to all concerned that George Wallace is no satisfactory substitute for Nixon in the fight against fascism and racism.

ANGRY STEEL WORKERS STORM ABEL MEETING

Special to THE CALL

Washington, D.C.—Their placards read, "End Slave Labor," "The Right to Strike is not for Sale," "I. W. Abel—Traitor to Labor, Waiter to the Bosses." These were workers, Black and white, from the coke ovens in Maryland at the Sparrows Point mill of Bethlehem Steel, rank and filers from Local 2610 of the United Steel Workers of America.

They came on buses straight from the night shift and set up their picket line in front of the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. where USWA President I.W. Abel was holding reign over the Basic Steel Conference of the union, with 600 local union presidents attending to formulate demands for the upcoming negotiations. The demonstrators asked for a meeting with Abel, their \$60,000 a year leader.

Organized by a committee of workers from the coke ovens, with the support of some of the union leadership, the demonstration was militant and loud. A caucus has grown out of the struggle in the mill against racial discrimination as well as against the unsafe working conditions and low pay, most common in the coke ovens.

With the contract expiring in August and negotiations due to begin January 30, the demonstrators were calling for action against Abel's "Experimental Negotiating Agreement" (ENA) which signed away the steel workers' right to strike last year.

On Oct. 5, the wage policy committee of USWA adopted a policy statement which would tie any wage increase to "higher productivity." No specific wage target was set and little mention made of safety, health or other important working conditions.

Abel sent a flunky down to negotiate with the 150 workers. He told them that Abel was "too busy" to meet with them but that he would arrange a meeting between a rank-and-file leader and one of Abel's representatives. To this proposal the demonstrators shouted, "Let him come out here!" When Abel still refused, the angry workers stormed into the meeting room, pushing past guards. Some hired USWA goons attacked and a fight broke out, but the paunchy goons were no match for the angry young steel workers, who gave them a beating.

Finally, with the police being mobilized outside to protect Abel, the workers made an organized retreat down the marble corridor, shouting, "We'll be back, Abel! This is only the beginning!"

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)

WILDCAT HITS SPARROWS POINT

Bulletin—As we were about to go to press, we learned that the coke oven workers at the Sparrows Point mill of Bethlehem Steel have gone out on a wildcat strike.

The strike began on Jan. 25 after workers spent the day demonstrating outside of the offices of the company. Representatives of the workers went into the company offices and presented their demands and got nothing for their trouble but a run around.

It was then that the graveyard shift shut down the plant and all but a small number of skilled workers walked out. The main demands call for a reclassification of jobs with a special focus on getting Black workers out of all the worst jobs with the lowest pay.

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 3)



People in Struggle

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Farmworkers' Boycott—A Powerful Weapon

The United Farm Workers' national boycott of grapes, wine and lettuce has won significant support in cities across the country, including the two eastern cities of Atlanta and Boston where major grocery chains have agreed to remove scab products from their shelves.

In Atlanta over two hundred supporters and UFW members picketed a major Big Apple supermarket on January 17, launching a citywide boycott against this major seller of scab grapes and lettuce. The campaign comes on the heels of a major UFW victory in which the big grocery chains of Big Star and Richway agreed to stop selling non-union grapes, lettuce and wine. The agreement is considered very important by the UFW because the South is the area where in the past growers have been able to dump their products when the boycott was cutting sales elsewhere.

In Boston, UFW support activity has continued to grow despite police harassment, court injunctions, and goons hired by the giant A & P grocery chain. Twenty boycott committees are working in neighboring communities and every Saturday at least 150 people come out to picket at some 20 A & P stores. As a result of this broad support, four out of five of the big supermarket chains are honoring the strike by carrying UFW lettuce.

Many trade unionists in the Boston area have taken up the defense of the UFW union as if it were their own. One-fourth of the Teamsters in Checker taxi Local 469 signed a petition supporting the farmworkers and condemning the Teamster leadership for attacking the UFW. Another union, Local 1199, has been trying to get scab lettuce out of the hospitals, while at the Lynn General Electric plant, a gate collection raised over a thousand dollars for the farmworkers' cause. With support like this growing all over the country, the grape-wine-lettuce boycott is becoming a powerful weapon in the fight to defeat the Fitzsimmons-grower attack on the United Farm Workers' union.

One Thousand March for Equal Rights Amendment

Atlanta, Ga.—Over 1,000 people marched here on January 12 in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. Students, working people, housewives, professional women, and an impressive number of men marched down Peachtree Street where they received smiles and greetings from women working in office buildings, bars, and shops.

Eleonore Raoul, a leader of a 1914 parade for the right to vote, was on hand to lead this march for equal rights. Supporters of the demonstration included: Georgians for the ERA, chapters of the National Organization of Women, the Socialist Worker's Party, the Georgia State Nurses Association, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, local feminist groups, local student women's organizations, the United Auto Workers, and the October League.

Despite this broad support for the bill, the Georgia legislature voted the amendment down on January 28. The amendment may be reconsidered at any time. The legislatures of Maine and Montana recently endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, leaving the endorsement of seven states needed for the ERA to become law. Thirty-eight states must ratify the amendment by 1979.

Prisoners Fight Behavior Modification

Three prisoners at the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Mo., have been charged with seizing a guard after they attempted to resist being forced into a behavior modification program. Jessie Bishop, William Alexander and Gerald McDonnell, who had been placed into the Special Treatment and Rehabilitative Training Program (START), were charged on December 13 after Bishop allegedly seized a guard, using a broken cup for a weapon. Bishop said he only wanted to get help in getting out of the START program.

Since the program began in September 1972, prisoners have fought against forced treatment there. Doctors testifying in federal court have said that the program is based on violence and that any normal person would resist. Throughout the country prisoner organizations have called for an end to the fascist techniques of such "behavior modification" programs. For more information on the START 3 contact the Denver Collective, Box 1916, Denver, Colorado, 80201.

Crusade for Justice Members Acquitted

Denver, Colorado—The Crusade for Justice, a regional Chicano organization located in Denver, has won an important victory with the acquittal of four long-time members. Nine months of defense work against an all out physical and legal attack by the city led to the acquittals. The four were charged with assault on police following the March 17, 1973 police attack on the Crusade for Justice headquarters. The police who murdered Crusade member Luis "Junior" Martinez were never even arrested.

During the March 17 police raid, Denver police carried out the mass arrest of 70 people, conducted an illegalsearch, and destroyed two units of a Crusade-owned apartment with explosives. Besides murdering Martinez, police also shot three Chicanos, including a 16-year-old girl. Those Crusade members who were either beaten or shot were also charged with felony assaults.

Ernesto Vigil, a prominent member of the Crusade leadership, was the last person to be tried by the courts. Vigil was shot in the back and then charged with first degree aggravated assault. The evidence was so poorly invented that it took the jury only five minutes to decide that Vigil was being framed.

Vigil commented that "March 17 is only one of many, many examples of police harassment of the Chicano community and especially of those who are organized to fight the oppression of this society."

Guild Sues to Void 1972 Election

The National Lawyers Guild, an organization of progressive lawyers, is preparing a legal suit to set aside the 1972 election of Richard Nixon. The suit, representatives said, aims to show that the "criminal acts committed by Nixon and his cohorts" were part of a "grand conspiracy directed towards saddling the people with four more years of Richard Nixon and the policies he represented." The Guild, they said, hopes to show that the people's Constitutional right to a free and fair election was violated by Nixon and his big business supporters in several ways: (1) that "economic interests representing a minute segment of the population bought the election"; (2) that the Nixon administration tried to silence his most vocal opposition through many illegal operations such as wire-tapping, agents provocateurs, and political prosecutions; and (3) that Nixon used his office to deceive and mislead the voters. Those interested in the suit should write: the Committee to Set Aside the 1972 Election, 156 Fifth Ave. Ave., Room 634, New York, New York 10010.

Charges Dropped against San Quentin Six

The San Quentin Six won a court victory in mid-January when a judge dropped murder and conspiracy charges, ruling that the Marin County, California, grand jury that indicted the Six "did not represent a cross section of the community."

The six Black and brown prisoner activists were charged in November 1971 following the events in which the Black revolutionary George Jackson was fatally shot in the back by San Quentin prison guards. With little evidence against the Six, the indictments were rammed through the grand jury by a bare minimum vote.

In responding to the defendants' motion to throw out the charges because of the jury's non-representative makeup, Judge Vernon Stoll said that the "means" used to select the grand jury "did not assume a fair representation... of the Blacks, the Latin Americans, the blue collar working class and the young."

In the 26 months since the indictments, the defendants have been forced to appear in court wrapped in chains. Because of their vigorous opposition to their court appointed lawyers, they have been repeatedly ejected and on June 29, 1973, were beaten in the court room in the presence of Judge Broderick. The Six—Fleeta Drumgo, Johnny Spain, Luis Talamantez, Willie Tate, Hugo Pinell, and David Johnson are now in San Quentin's brutal "Adjustment Center," the scene last month of a prison hunger strike against inhumane conditions.

The fight to defend the San Quentin Six is not over as the prosecution has announced it will appeal the court ruling. Send contributions or letters to the San Quentin Six Defense Fund, 3169 16th St., San Francisco, Calif.

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Chicago, Ill.—About 250 people demonstrated here on January 25 to demand Nixon's ouster and an end to U.S. involvement in Indochina. Organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War—Winter Soldier Organization, the rally featured the slogans, "Implement the Treaty, End Support of Thieu and Lon Nol," "Kick Nixon Out," and "Universal and Unconditional Amnesty."

THE CALL

THE CALL is the political newspaper of the October League (Marxist-Leninist) and is published monthly throughout the year. THE CALL includes a Spanish section (EL CLARIN) with selected articles for the Latino communities.

THE PEOPLE MAKE THE NEWS



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DUMP NIXON RALLIES...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Madonna Gilbert, one of more than a hundred Native Americans presently up on charges for the Wounded Knee occupation of 1973, addressed herself to Nixon's genocidal policies against the Indian peoples' struggle. She called for Nixon's ouster and asked the crowd to remember the struggle at Wounded Knee and build support for the defense of the activists.

The L.A. Asian Coalition, made up of several Japanese, Chinese and Filipino groups, mobilized for the demonstration with colorful banners denouncing the oil companies and proclaiming "They Say Cut Back, We Say FIGHT BACK!" They also carried banners which demanded, "DUMP NIXON, CUT OFF ALL AID TO THIEU, LON NOL, MARCOS AND PAK REGIMES." (These names refer to the puppet rulers of South Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines and South Korea, none of whom could exist for a day without U.S. imperialist backing.) Asian Coalition spokeswoman, Linda Iwataki of the Asian Women's Center, spoke on racism towards Asians and the need to build up the women's movement.

Reverend Robert McKinney of Operation Breadbasket denounced the Nixon cutbacks and attacks on the poor, vowing that Breadbasket will intensify its fight to get rid of Nixon.

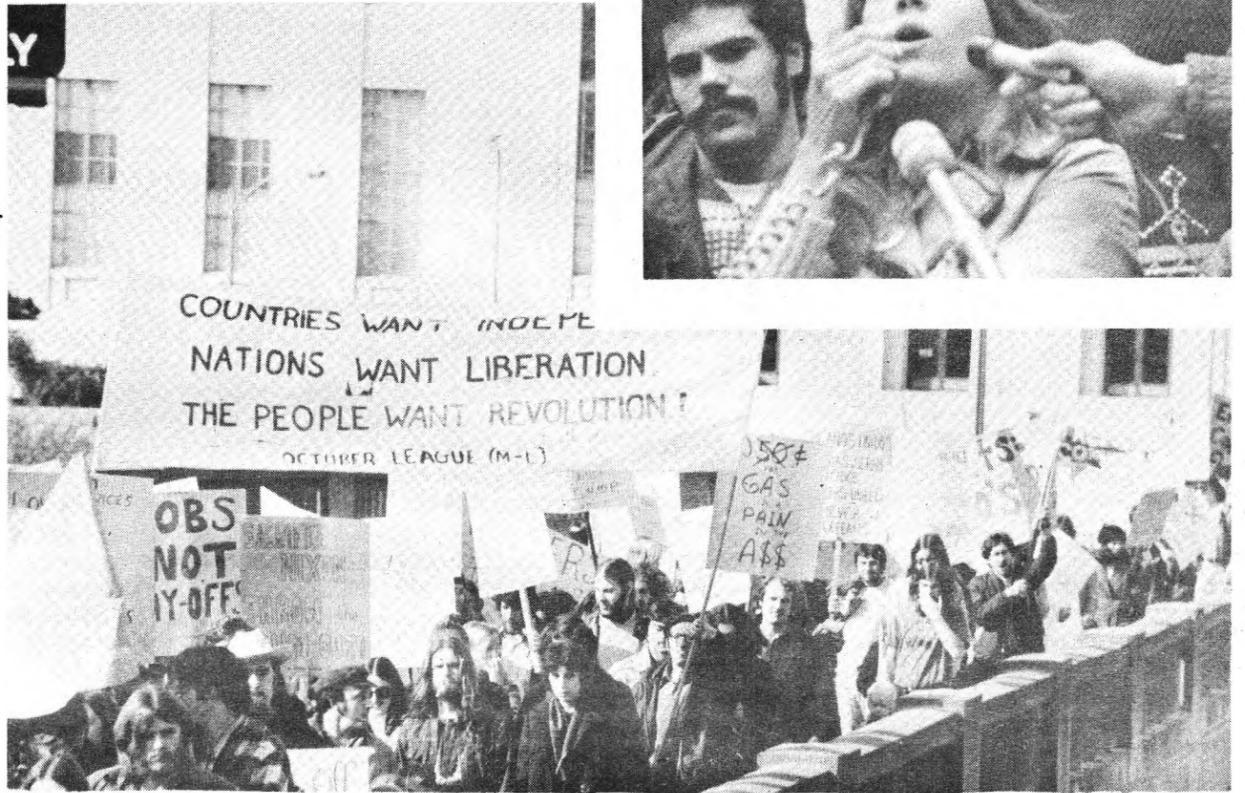
One of the broadest coalitions assembled in recent years in Southern California, the Dump Nixon Coalition included, among others, the American Civil Liberties Union, Operation Breadbasket, several chapters of La Raza Unida Party, MECHA (a Chicano student organization), Local 621 of the United Rubber Workers (from the 11-month long Sloane strike), Locals 645 and 808 of the United Auto Workers, the L.A. Boycott Committee of the United Farm Workers of America, the National Lawyers Guild, the Asian Coalition, the Revolutionary Union, the October League, and several local student organizations.

The success of the demonstration was due to the unified effort of more than 30 organizations. It was felt by the organizers that if the weather had been good, several thousand more people would have turned out. Further actions by the Dump Nixon Coalition are planned for the coming months, including a Day of Solidarity with the Farm Workers against Nixon's labor policies. Organizations and individuals wishing to work with the Dump Nixon Coalition can obtain information by calling the office of La Raza Unida Party, City Terrace at (213) 261-0128.

OAKLAND

Over a thousand people marched and rallied on January 20 in a demonstration to Dump Nixon and Fight the Energy Freeze. The demonstration began with a march around Lake Merritt and into a neighboring community. Marchers, including a delegation of striking members of the United Farm Workers and a large contingent from the Asian community, chanted "Dump the Chump, Squeeze the Freeze, Bring Nixon to his Knees!" and "Erase Nixon, not the tapes!"

The program reflected the broad outreach of the coalition that organized the demonstration. In addition to speeches on the demands "Dump Nixon" and "Fight the Energy Freeze," given by Odis Hyde, of the October League and



IN OAKLAND—More than 1,000 people marched and rallied under the slogans, "Dump Nixon!" and "Fight the Energy Freeze!", while Los Angeles marchers listened to Jane Fonda say, "We will not stand for fascism and terror at home or in Indochina." (Call Photos)

Bill Klinge from the Committee to Fight the Energy Freeze, other speakers showed how Nixon's reactionary policies affected their organizations. A Gallo striker from the United Farm Workers denounced the attacks against his union. Darlene Lawson from the Coalition to Save Our Schools talked about the fight to keep police out of the Oakland schools and Rebecca MacGinnis, a welfare mother, talked about how the cutbacks in welfare funds affected women with children, especially minority women. Assemblyman Ken Mead and Father Ed Haas, from the United East Oakland Clergy, spoke about why the demand to Dump Nixon has such broad appeal. A local singing group, Prairie Fire, and singer Marina Garcia maintained the spirit of the rally with songs about the Farah strike and the crimes of Richard Nixon.

Veteran communist Odis Hyde spoke about the need to get rid of Nixon so that we can fight for the changes we need. He pointed out, however, that just dumping Nixon won't solve the basic problems that are inherent in the system—the economic crisis, the exploitation of working people and the oppression of minorities and women. He talked about how we have to deal with the system that, in its endless search for new markets, is forced to begin wars of aggression. He said, "We can't fall into the trap of blaming the 'energy crisis' on the Arab people, since they should

have the basic right to control the wealth and resources of their countries, just as the Palestinians have the right to fight for the lands that were stolen from them."

Referring to his experiences in the '30's, Hyde showed how the people organized themselves and weren't deterred by police brutality or attacks from the ruling forces from building the unions and winning social security and many of the other benefits we enjoy today. He said that the people have to "rely on themselves and realize that they are the makers of history. They produce the wealth of this country and by god, they have a right to decide for themselves how it should be used. When enough people come together, the police can't dictate the destiny of humanity."

Hyde's speech, which brought a standing ovation from the crowd, ended with the call to keep the movement growing: "We will not be free until we unite and do what we're doing here today: organizing church groups, community groups, school groups, unions and political groups. When we do that, we have the forces that make America work and can make it beautiful!"

The demonstration was endorsed by eight major unions, including Locals 1364 and 76 of the United Auto Workers, the Oakland Federation of Teachers and Local 535 of the Service Employees International Union. Black, white, and Chicano workers from many of these locals attended and many people were drawn from the East Oakland community by means of posters, leaflets and sound trucks.

The coalition which organized the demonstration was made up of a broad range of organizations, including the National Lawyers Guild (Bay Area chapter), Liberation School, Coalition to Save Our Schools, Workers Defense Committee, National Welfare Rights Organization, Vietnam Veterans Against the War /Winter Soldier Organization, Committee Against the Energy Freeze, United East Oakland Clergy, East Bay Labor Collective, J-town Collective, Black Anti-imperialist League, the October League, and the Revolutionary Union.

PORTLAND

In this city, an enthusiastic crowd of 250 people marched under the banner of the Ad Hoc Committee to Throw Nixon Out from a local park to the Pioneer Post Office and held a rally.

Speakers from the Committee, American Indian Movement and the United Farm Workers of America all spoke out in favor of dumping Nixon.

CINCINNATI

A crowd of 150 people braved a rain storm and held a march and rally to "Dump Nixon! Stop the Fascist Tide!" The rally was sponsored by the Coalition to Impeach the President and was initiated by Ohio Newsreel.

The coalition, which included the UFWA and textile workers from the striking Levi-Strauss plant had speakers at the rally, including representatives from the Committee for Decency and Integrity in Government, Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the National Welfare Rights Organization. The main speaker was Irwin Silber, Executive Editor of the Guardian. Silber pointed out that dumping Nixon won't solve all of the problems confronting the people in this country, but it will serve to weaken the fascist thrust being unleashed against the people.

FEBRUARY, 1974—THE CALL—3

UMW TAKES MILITANT STAND IN NEW CONTRACTS

Pittsburgh, Penn.—For the first time in the 83-year history of the United Mine Workers Union, a national contract will be submitted to the rank and file for approval during the 1974 negotiations with the big mining companies. President Arnold Miller told the recent UMW convention that "any agreement we arrive at with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association will be submitted for rank and file ratification. If they don't vote for it, we won't sign it."

Miller was asked what would happen if the rank and file voted to strike and the Federal Government imposed a "back-to-work" order under the Taft-Hartley Act. "Did you ever know a coal miner in this country that would work because some government agency told him to?" responded Miller.

The militant tone of the convention indicated that a nation-wide strike against the robber-baron coal interests is likely this year. The UMW, whose contract expires Nov. 12, is demanding large increases in wages and benefits to offset the rapidly rising cost of living. These wages are deserved more than ever now that the coal companies are turning huge profits off the so-called "energy crisis." The major UMW demands include a cost of living "escalator" clause, increased pension payments, 30 days a year paid sick leave, longer vacations, and a six hour work day! Miller stated that the UMW will not sign more than a one year contract without a cost of living clause.

Another issue of major importance arose last month, when the Supreme Court ruled that strikes by miners against poor health and safety conditions were illegal. The ruling in effect said that miners are breaking the law when they walk out of a mine that's about to collapse. This ruling will af-

fect not only miners, but has implications for the entire labor movement which is beginning to feel the cutbacks in safety as the corporations try to drive more profits out of their investments in these crisis-ridden times. Health and safety has always been a major issue to the coal miners who risk their lives every time they go into the mines. Whether or not the leadership will respect the court's decision in the event of rank and file rebellion against safety and health hazards remains to be seen.

The union intends to submit its demands to the coal industry in January or February and begin negotiations early. Miller told the convention that the union is prepared to strike for six months if necessary, and added that the UMW would not tolerate Cost of Living Council "wage freeze" restrictions. If the government intervenes, said Miller, "there won't be a ton of coal mined." (In a similar situation, British coal miners are already fighting directly with the government to obtain a living wage and put an end to forced overtime. They have received the support of the entire British labor movement.)

The militant stance taken by the UMW's new leadership, the extension of union democracy, and the renewal of tough organizing drives in places like Harlan County, Ky., are all a direct result of the rank and file reform movement which last year threw out the corrupt, right-wing Tony Boyle leadership. The real fruits of this victory should come in 1974. If the coal miners are successful in building a genuinely democratic union that fights for its membership, they will be setting an example for the rest of organized labor.

CAPITALIST SYSTEM TO BLAME FOR ENERGY CRISIS

Despite confusion spread in the pages of the press, there is no great mystery about the energy crisis. It is a significant part of the general crisis of the worldwide system of capitalism, a system heading rapidly for its final collapse.

It stems from the basic contradiction inherent in this society, a contradiction which arises from the fact that the production of wealth is social (done by millions of workers) while the great profits are gained by a few (the capitalists). It is this fundamental contradiction in capitalist society which is responsible for the energy crisis.

It is because of this that production under capitalism is unplanned and anarchical. There is no planning in the use of available natural resources. While the U.S. consumes 60 per cent of the world's energy output, it uses it without taking account of the future needs of the world or the U.S.

Commodity production under capitalism is based upon sales and is carried out with little, if any, knowledge or concern about the needs of the people. Each capitalist group is interested only in outdoing the others. The race for profits creates chaos—and production and distribution of goods is carried on spontaneously.

This is one of the reasons why some goods are in short supply, while others are over-produced. The other main reason for the fuel crisis lies in the nature of imperialism itself.

U.S. ACHIEVES ENERGY CONTROL

At the end of World War 2, the U.S. became the unchallenged leader among the imperialist countries, plundering the world's natural resources and keeping the smaller countries at its mercy. Whenever these smaller countries would try and assert their national interests ahead of the interests of U.S. imperialism, they would be met with military aggression. Using subversion or outright military invasion, the U.S. toppled governments and established puppet dictatorships in order to open up the countries of the third world to American oil and mining interests.

In 1953, the Iranian government under the leadership of the progressive nationalist Mossadegh began a program of nationalization of that country's great oil holdings. This was met by a CIA coup which toppled the government. This same fate met other nationalist regimes in Latin America and Africa.

It was largely on account of U.S. military plunder that the oil companies were able to seek oil here in the U.S. at well below its value on the world market. It was because of the high per-profits, taken at will from the cheap or slave labor in the colonial countries that oil became the basic energy source for the advanced capitalist countries. Plunder and aggression outside the borders of their own countries in search of raw materials for their industrial empires was not simply the policy of some president or corporation chief.

Imperialism is the system of capitalism at its highest stage, where monopolies have taken the place of small competing, capitalist concerns. In order to gain maximum profits and contend with other competitors, these monopolies expand into a worldwide system.

Economic expansion always leads to military expansion, and this was certainly true while U.S. imperialism was on the rise. The present crisis in this capitalist system can be traced in large part to the fact that for the first time, U.S.

imperialism has suffered major military defeats such as the ones in Korea and Vietnam.

These defeats have toppled the U.S. from its throne and have given encouragement to the smaller countries standing up for their national rights. It is for this reason that the Arab countries were able to band together and place a boycott on oil exports to the U.S., demanding that the U.S. change its Mideast policy. The initiative is no longer with the U.S. and the oil monopolies can no longer do as they did in 1953. Today, revolution, not imperialist domination is the main trend in the world.

While bemoaning the falling imports of oil from the Arab countries, the oil millionaires have only used the situation to enrich themselves and increase fuel prices a hundred per cent. Their profits have reached record levels through these manipulations of the crisis for their own ends. Even today, oil tankers are sitting off the Eastern coast filled with petroleum, waiting for room to unload into tanks that are filled to the brim. The reason is not that there is an overabundance of oil, but that what supplies do exist are being held to drive up prices. Other tankers are sending badly needed oil to Europe and Japan where it can be dumped on the market there at higher prices, and petro-chemical products such as tires and plastics are being sold to poorer countries at inflationary prices.

Inflation is an inherent disease of capitalism. It is caused by attempts on the part of the government to stimulate the economy through more government spending and budgetary deficits and by using lower interest rates, easy money, and expanded credits. These measures can only create a false boom which brings rampant inflation in its wake.

This has been intensified by the enormous military expansion of the government in recent years and the monstrous spending in the arms races. In this mad race with the Soviet Union, the U.S. has spent more than 81 billion dollars in arms expansion, even as the two superpowers speak of "détente." This money has gone into products that were either destroyed by war or made obsolete by time. When such vast amounts of government spending are turned to waste, inflation is heightened.

Under a socialist system, where the working class is in control, production can be planned and in the face of dwindling oil reserves, new sources of fuel can be developed. But the monopolies, inasmuch as they can maintain high prices and can plunder the oil of the Middle East, are not interested in the introduction of technical inventions. New developments such as solar energy and atomic power would tend to undermine the monopolists' hold on production and make their millions in capital investments valueless.

Furthermore, when they do move forward with scientific discoveries, they are often at the expense of the people. Some "advances" are made without taking safety into account (See Jan. CALL article on Atomic Wastes). Others like the change from coal to oil, create widespread unemployment and destroy whole communities. Science under capitalism is motivated by profit, and its theme is "to hell with the workers."

So we can see that the system of monopoly capitalism is the root of the energy crisis as well as the general crisis which the whole capitalist world is presently facing. Production for the profit of a few leads to an unplanned, unstable

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Auto workers picket Exxon Corp. to protest the holding back of gas in order to drive up prices. While fuel shortages do exist, due to lack of planning and waste, they are being used by the oil companies to make wind-fall profits.

Oil Tycoons Control Coal Industry

MINERS TAKE ON OIL GIANTS

In their struggle for decent pay and safety conditions in the mines, the coal miners of Appalachia are taking on the largest of the giant monopolies.

While the spokesmen for the coal industry claim that there are 5,000 mines and 1,200 mining companies, the truth is that 15 companies produced more than 301 million tons of coal last year, or more than half the total coal produced in this country. The top 50 companies combined, produced 400 million tons, or 2/3 of the total. This shows that the coal industry is among the most concentrated and monopolized industries in the world.

When you hear about the "energy crisis," think about this fact: The coal mines in this country are effectively owned and controlled by the major oil interests, who are using the "energy crisis" to force the price of oil up for their own profit. In the meantime, these oil companies are sitting on top of the largest readily available supply of coal on earth—about 1.3 trillion tons, with about 390 billion tons readily available. At present consumption levels, this amounts to a 600-year supply.

You can see from these figures, that when you speak of the coal companies, you are really talking about "energy monopolies" headed by the giant oil interests, which are so much in the news today. Oil companies control two of the three top coal companies. The biggest, Peabody, is owned by Kennecott Copper, and gets about 80 per cent of its coal from strip mining. (A mining method which tears up the land so that is unusable in the future.) Peabody alone produces about 12 per cent of the industry's total and out produces the combined efforts of the seven companies at the bottom of the list.

The enormous power in the hands of these monopolies and the total control they exercise, accounts for the brutal exploitation of the miners who work for them. When the mine workers fought for better conditions in the past, this country witnessed the most bloody labor struggles in its history. The ruthlessness of the oil and copper barons is without precedent in world history, not just in the U.S. but around the world.

Company	Real Owner
1. Peabody Coal Co.	Kennecott Copper
2. Consolidation Coal Co.	Continental Oil Co.
3. Island Creek Co.	Occidental Oil Co.
4. Clinchfield Coal Co.	Pittston Co.
5. U.S. Steel Co.	(independent)
6. Bethlehem Steel Co.	(independent)
7. Ayrshire Coal Co.	American Metal Climax
8. Eastern Associated Co.	Eastern Gas & Fuel
9. North American Coal.	(independent)
10. Old Ben Coal Co.	Standard Oil Co.
11. Freeman and United Coal.	General Dynamics
12. Westmoreland Coal Co.	(independent)
13. Pittsburg & Midway.	Gulf Oil Co.
14. Utah International.	(independent) Owner of world-wide copper and iron ore operations
15. Central Ohio Coal, Central Appalachian Coal, Windsor Power House, Central Coal and Southern Ohio Coal group.	American Electric Power—world's biggest private utility company.

The events in Chile, where Kennecott Copper reigns, or in the Middle East, where the oil cartels have often brought the world to war in its drive for power and profits, are recent examples of this ruthlessness.

The oil monopolies are holding down the amount of coal being produced to drive up prices and make us more reliant on oil. This is because oil is cheaper to produce, requires fewer workers and utilizes the super exploitation of labor and resources in the Middle East and in Latin America. Thousands of miners have been thrown out of work because of this situation and it is not uncommon for a company to shut down a mine only to set up operation in Latin America.

Coal is far more abundant than gas or oil in terms of available reserves. U.S. Geological Survey figures show that coal accounts for 87.1 per cent of this country's resources. Oil is 3.5 per cent and gas is 4.6 per cent. Oil however, along with natural gas, account for 78 per cent of our current total energy consumption. These statistics show that the energy crisis has resulted from the unplanned character of a system based upon greed and profits rather than need and a scientific accounting of our resources.

The monopoly character of the coal industry means that the miners are not simply struggling against each individual coal company, but against the entire power of the monopoly capitalist class, the class which rules the United States today. In this struggle they will run head on into the police and military who serve only that class.

However, with the support of all those who must also confront this system of monopoly profits, the miners can score some historic victories against a system that has made itself the most treacherous enemy of the people around the world.

CALIFORNIA FANS ANTI-CHINESE PROPAGANDA

San Francisco, Calif.—Opposition is growing in the Chinese community here to a recent bulletin from the State Department of Justice which attempts to link all Chinese people with organized crime in California. The report issued from the Criminal Intelligence Bureau of State Attorney General Evelle Younger's office, is titled: "Triad, Mafia of the Far East."

It alleges that Chinese throughout the world are all part of an intricate network of dope smuggling and organized gambling through their membership in fraternal organizations. The report is full of such racist slurs as, "The Chinese, as smugglers, are very patient." "Paying for the services of a police official is as everyday as eating rice." About Chinese immigrants to the U.S., Younger's report states, "The only way they know how to make a living is . . . drugs, gambling, extortion, prostitution."

Such blatantly racist stereotypes recall the vicious anti-Chinese propaganda of the 19th and early 20th centuries in California. In the 1870's, Dennis Dearney, a prominent San Francisco politician, tried to blame the severe economic crisis of that period on the Chinese immigrants. His speeches, which began and ended with the slogan, "The Chinese must go!", accused the Chinese of robbing white men of their jobs, and led to the brutal harassment and frequent lynchings of Chinese workers.

In a similar way, the report from the Attorney General's office is a sensationalist attempt to stir up racism and find a scapegoat for the problems of U.S. society. For example, the role of the CIA in smuggling heroin from Southeast Asia is becoming widely known. Yet through an illogical



ANTI-CHINESE RACISM in the days of the Old West is shown in this drawing of the anti-Chinese riots in San Francisco.

maneuver, Younger tries to blame the Chinese: "There is more drug involvement as a result of the 1965 Act which raised the quota of Chinese immigrants allowed to enter this country." Such calculated lies, which the report is full of, are designed to lay the groundwork for future "legal" and illegal attacks on Chinese people.

Such attacks would be nothing new for Evelle Younger, who has had an ugly history of directing the repression of minority groups in California. He was Los Angeles District Attorney at the time of the uprising in Watts, and also at the time of the murder of Ruben Salazar, a reporter killed during the Chicano Moratorium of 1970. He made the decision not to prosecute the sheriff's deputies responsible for the murder of Salazar, and was subsequently named in a suit brought by the Barrio Defense Committee as being guilty of committing genocide against the Chicano people. As top law enforcement officer in the state, he has set the tone for the brutal activities of police in all minority communities. One policeman who worked in Chinatown for 6 years was interviewed by the S.F. Chronicle and expressed his hatred for Chinese youth: "They're just a bunch of hoodlums."

up over a hundred people as organizers. One student activist was heard saying that this was the first time he had seen the students of different races and nationalities working on the campus so closely together.

RACIST USE OF 'DAILY ATTENDANCE'

The Laney administration says that tax funds are allocated for the school on the basis of anticipated "average daily attendance" (ADA), and the drop-out rate at Laney has risen to 45 per cent a semester. They published a "study" of this problem which put the blame on the students, claiming that low attendance was due to "family problems," "inability to meet academic standards," "job problems," etc. This racist view, that the problems in our education system stem from the "poor family life" of minority students, is the same view being taught in Laney's sociology classes.

But the students and many teachers know that the problem has its roots in the poor quality and irrelevancy of the educational program at Laney. Like other community colleges around the country, Laney is supposed to prepare students to transfer to a 4-year school or to get a job. But of the 7,000 students at Laney this year, only about 300 students, a majority of them white, will actually transfer to a 4-year school. And even though the administration has put out a booklet called "There's a Job For You!", many Laney students have left the vocational arts department to look for skilled jobs, only to run into signs in personnel offices: "Laney graduates need not apply!"

Immediate outcry from the Chinese community forced Younger to make a lame "apology," mainly for the picture on the cover of the report, which shows a stereotyped turn-of-the-century tong killer with a pistol. Younger's apology was not accepted by the Chinese community, since he did not refute the content of the report but merely regretted that the Chinese were offended by it. A group of Chinese and Asian-Americans are filing a class-action suit against Younger, charging him with violating the civil rights of all persons of Chinese ancestry. Community groups are circulating petitions which condemn Younger's report and protest the infringement of the rights of all Asian-Americans in California.

People in all sectors of the Chinese community here realize that the Attorney General's report is more than just an insult—it is a deadly threat to all Asian people in the U.S. As an editorial in *Getting Together*, an anti-imperialist newspaper in the Chinese community stated, "Young and old, working people, businessmen and students—all should recognize this common threat. The reactionary forces are laying the groundwork for a vicious attack upon the Chinese people. They must be challenged now!"

The Ethnic Studies Caucus has taken the lead in pointing out how the discrimination inherent in the educational program has led to a lowering of the academic standards as a whole. In the Peralta School District (of which Laney is a part), the most complete Ethnic Studies program is offered at predominantly white Feather River College, located in remote Plumas County. Feather River College hasn't been affected by the cuts.

The Laney students, by linking up the fight against discrimination in education with demands to improve the quality and relevance of the instruction, are setting a good example for students at schools hit by similar cutbacks.

They have already won back many of the courses cut from Ethnic Studies. On January 7, students sat in at the Dean of Instruction's office until he agreed to reinstate two of the community-oriented La Raza studies courses.

Now the students are organizing the fight to rehire fired minority teachers and to retain all the courses needed to transfer to a 4-year school. In 1971 a student protest over cutbacks shut down the school. This year, the students are building a movement with an even higher degree of unity and organization. They are determined to get the support of the community and win their demands, even if it means shutting down the school again.

The Laney students are saying that if the schools fail to provide a relevant education to working class and minority students the doors will stay shut.

Laney Students Fight For Relevant Education

Oakland, Calif.—Working people in the Oakland area have been fighting for years for the right to a quality education. Designed towards keeping working class and minority students at the bottom of the ladder, Laney College has been hit extremely hard by government cutbacks in education. In response, a movement led by Laney students has begun to grow and is gaining support among broad sections of the community.

Hardly a week goes by when the campus isn't the scene of demonstrations and meetings organized by students and teachers. The main target of this activity is the cutbacks in the area of Ethnic Studies and the racist firing of several Black and Chicano teachers.

The Ethnic Studies program came to Laney only after militant demonstrations across the country on the part of minority students were held, demanding that the oppressed peoples within the borders of this country get a truthful picture of themselves and the role that they played in history. While never living up to this high demand, this program created the conditions for good political discussion and a chance to examine some of the history and conditions of the various minority peoples.

It was for this reason that the Ethnic Studies Program was the first one hit by the cutbacks in education. Too frightened to confront the students, the Laney administration announced the cuts just before the Christmas holidays, hoping to chill any attempts at a fight back. But the Ethnic Studies Caucus, a coalition of minority students and organizations, quickly mobilized an on-campus rally with speakers, live music and a lively skit which dramatized the need for united mass action against the racist plans of the administration.

In its initial organizing drive the Anti-Cutbacks Coalition made up of several groups, held mass meetings and signed

COALITION TO SAVE OUR SCHOOLS! Oakland Parents On the Move

Angry parents have brought a suit against the Oakland Board of Education, accusing the Board of running the schools in an atmosphere of secrecy and violating the parents' right to know how their children are being educated. The suit is led by the Coalition to Save Our Schools (CSOS), an organization of parents, students and teachers trying to achieve community control of the schools.

Presently, the Coalition is involved in the struggle to keep the Board of Education from putting police on the campuses (see January *CALL*). The suit seeks to gain access to drafts and proposals concerning the police plan, including the original application for funds made by the Board to the California Council on Criminal Justice. In November, the Board dropped their original plan to put police on the campuses because of community opposition. But later, the Board arbitrarily decided to appoint an "advisory board," handpicked by them, to reconsider the plan.

The CSOS questions whether the Board of Education, made up of individuals representing the big business inter-

ests in the Bay Area, can provide an educational system that serves the needs of the working and oppressed communities of Oakland.

One member of the Board is the secretary-treasurer of the National Business League and Western Regional Director of A.C.T.I.O.N., the Nixon administration's anti-poverty agency. Another is a stockbroker, and member of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. The only woman on the Board is co-owner of American Bearings, Inc. Another member is the senior vice-president and director of Safeway Stores.

At issue is the struggle to win decent education for the children of minority and working class families in Oakland. In school districts all over the country, control of the schools is in the hands of an elite few, like the individuals who make up the Oakland Board of Education. The Coalition to Save Our Schools is using the public information suit to help build the mass movement that will give the community more power in running its schools.

SHOWDOWN IN WANSLEY CASE

Faces Life in Prison on Rape Frame-up

The decade-long struggle to free Thomas Wansley from a life sentence on a racist rape frame-up charge has exploded in the past few months into mass protests in Virginia to demand a pardon for the 27-year-old Black man.

In what a leading supporter has called the "largest and most widespread struggle against racism that Virginia has seen in many years," the Wansley campaign, including demonstrations and a massive petition drive, has focused not only on Wansley but also on the way that the "rape" charge has been used in the South to oppress Black people and to spread racism among whites.

Wansley was first convicted and sentenced to death in 1962 on the testimony of a 59-year-old white woman who said that she "wasn't too sure" about identifying Wansley.

The depth of the support was shown in mid-December when on two separate days, delegations representing dozens of organizations presented petitions for Wansley's freedom with more than 15,000 signatures to the Virginia governor's office. Reading a joint statement for one of the delegations, Walter Collins, the executive director of the Southern Conference Education Fund, said that the cry of rape had been "used to jail and kill Black leaders, intimidate Black communities, and inflame white hysteria."

GOVERNOR DENIES PARDON

Despite this strong show of support for Wansley, Virginia Governor Linwood Holton in a letter to Wansley's mother, Mrs. Willie Mae Thornton, denied the pardon and refused to reduce the life sentence on Jan. 8. The Prisoners Solidarity Committee, a leading support group, termed the governor's action a "racist slap in the face to the people of Virginia," and said that the governor showed "complete contempt for the feelings of the Black people and all progressive people in Virginia, and is more concerned with trying to please a small handful of racists." The committee called for a continued campaign including demonstrations and letters, phone calls, and telegrams to demand that Mills Godwin, the new Virginia governor as of January 12, make the Wansley case "first priority."

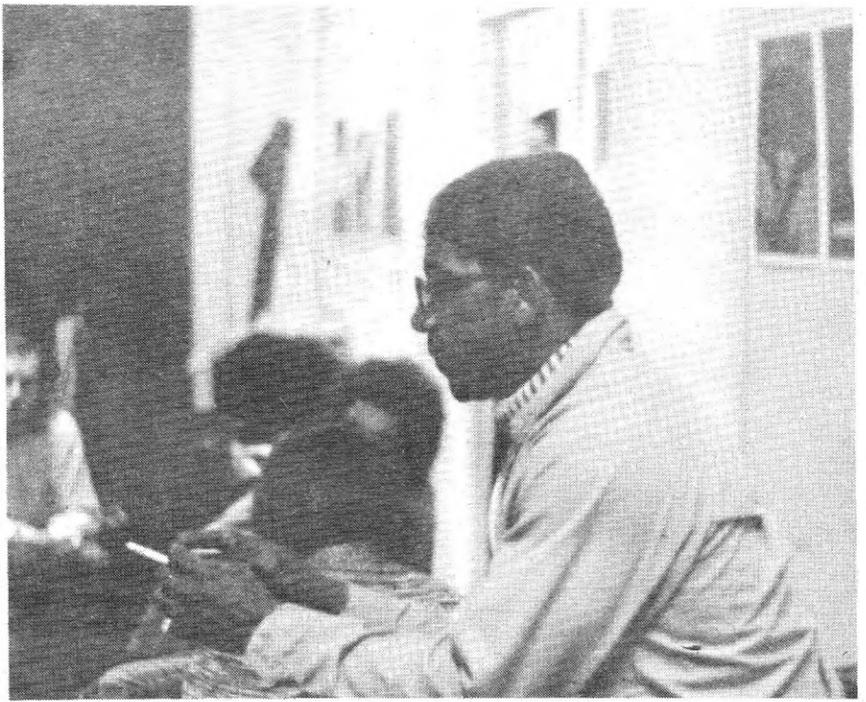
Responding to Holton's refusal to pardon, Philip Hirshkop, Wansley's lawyer, immediately declared his intention to file an appeal for a new trial with the United States Supreme Court.

For more than a decade, Thomas Wansley's case has been a focal point of the freedom struggle in Virginia. His original 1962 death sentence was reversed after a public outcry from Virginia's Black community and from around the country. In 1967, as hundreds of people rallied around the Lynchburg courthouse, he was again convicted and sentenced to life in prison in the midst of an orgy of racism and red-baiting by the Lynchburg newspapers. In early 1973, after spending 10 years in prison, Wansley was granted a new trial and released on bail.

The latest protests were touched off in November when a federal appeals court reversed the court decision for a new trial. Wansley was returned to a Virginia road camp with only a possible Supreme Court Appeal or a governor's pardon standing between him and life in prison.

Reaction to Wansley's November reincarceration came immediately. Overnight more than one thousand people in Richmond, where Wansley lived while on bail, signed a petition calling on Governor Linwood Holton to pardon Wansley. In the following weeks a massive petition drive, sparked by several large demonstrations, was organized by the Committee to Free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)



TWO FRAME-UPS—Black activist Gary Lawton (left) is facing his third trial in Riverside, Calif. after two juries refused to convict him of murder on phony evidence. Thomas Wansley (right) another victim of racist frame-ups, faces life in prison. (Photos—The Call, left, and Prisoner Solidarity Committee, right)

LAWTON FACES ROUND THREE IN FRAME-UP

Riverside, California—Black activists Gary Lawton and Zurebu Gardner will go to trial next month for the third time on falsified charges of murder and conspiracy to commit murder. The previous two trials have ended in hung juries, with the upcoming courtroom battle representing another desperate attempt by the Riverside officials to railroad Lawton and Gardner.

The pretext for the arrest of the two men was a burglary and subsequent shooting of two policemen on April 2, 1971. Disregarding the description of the assailants (three white teen-agers and one black teen-ager with a large Afro) by eye witnesses, the Riverside Police Department immediately aimed their investigation at Gary Lawton. Lawton, a member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization and head of the city's Black Congress, in no way resembles the teen-agers. Lawton is 33, 6'3", of heavy build and partially bald.

Undergoing three lie detector tests, Lawton was shown to be innocent of all charges. In addition, a neighbor of Lawton's has testified to seeing him on the front porch of his home at the time of the shootings.

In order to prop up its case, the Riverside police also arrested Zurebu Gardner and Nehemiah Jackson. Jackson has since been severed from the proceedings. (The only evidence was provided by a voice print "expert" who has since been charged with perjury in San Francisco.) Gardner, a Riverside law student, was at a birthday party at the time in question, a fact which has been testified to by several witnesses. None of the three defendants had ever seen each other

before their arrest, which shows the frame-up nature of the charge of "conspiracy."

Lawton was arraigned without bail, shackled in chains and guarded by six guards continuously. It was not until soon before the second trial that the defendants were released on bail.

The chief prosecution witness was an Officer Ronald Lund. Claiming to have seen Lawton near the scene of the crime, Lund said that he mistook Lawton for being white and assumed that the killers were Black. It was not until nearly two months later, and after Lawton had been arrested, that Lund submitted his "report" on seeing Lawton at the scene. While being questioned on the witness stand, Lund exclaimed: "That's what I want to kill is a nigger right now. I want to kill him worse than anything I ever wanted to do in my whole life." Lund's racist attitudes clearly expose the invalidity of his testimony.

During the second trial, evidence was presented which made obvious the efforts of the Riverside law enforcers to frame Lawton and Gardner. Jonathon Cameron, a prisoner, had previously testified that Lawton and Gardner had "confessed" their guilt to him while in the Riverside jail. Retuting this testimony were four inmates of the Blythe Correctional Institute who were in jail with Cameron. The Blythe brothers charged that Cameron had informed them that he was offered a new identity, \$5,000 and a ticket to anywhere by a Riverside detective if Cameron would implicate Lawton and Gardner.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO SILENCE DEFENDANTS

The third trial will begin in Riverside on March 4. At this time, the defendants are looking for a lawyer to take the case. In the last trial, they were represented by a public defender, whose success was minimal. (8-4 for conviction of Lawton, 7-5 for conviction of Gardner. The result of the first trial was 9-3 for acquittal.)

The case of Lawton and Gardner is not just a case of trying to convict two men for burglary and murder. Both Lawton and Gardner have been active in the Black community of Riverside for several years. They present a threat to the racist "stability" of that city and it is for this reason that the city government hopes to effectively silence them. It is no coincidence that Lawton and Gardner have been denied a jury of their peers, nor that these two Black men are on trial for the murder of two white policemen, a murder to which the police have no clues. Nor is it a coincidence that this effort is being made to silence them. The government apparently thinks that by silencing a handful of activists, it can quiet the struggle of Black people for freedom.

However, Lawton says, "To those who have placed their trust in me, I say this: that I will continue to say 'Say On' and with whatever tools left at my disposal I will continue to struggle against the principles of evil and against the traditional misuse of Black people. And if my enemies would succeed in ripping me off, I am more than confident that another will come to take my place."

Anyone who is interested in helping the defense of Gary Lawton and Zurebu Gardner, or can donate urgently needed funds can write: Riverside Political Prisoners Defense Committee, P.O. Box 5154, San Bernardino, Calif. 92401

CHICANO LEADERS ON TRIAL IN COLORADO

Denver, Colorado—Two Chicano leaders, José Calderón and Jess Vigil, are on trial on charges stemming from an incident last August 9, 1973 when a group of Chicanos prevented Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez, D.-Texas, from speaking at the University of Colorado.

Calderón, state chairman of the Colorado La Raza Unida Party (LRUP), and Vigil, co-president of the student body at the University of Colorado, have been charged with unlawful assembly and creating campus disorders. In addition, two white sympathizers, Charles Koehler and Frank Luevana, have been charged.

The incident occurred when Gonzalez, a congressman from San Antonio, appeared at the University Memorial Center (UMC) to speak on "behalf of the Mexican-American people." When Gonzalez entered the UMC, he was met by a crowd of Chicano students who chanted, "Gonzalez equals vendido (sell-out)!" and who then took over the stage.

As Gonzalez entered the auditorium, Calderón was introduced. He proceeded to attack the congressman's vendido

American Indians Stand Firm In Face of Government Attacks

A year ago this month, the trading post town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota resounded with police and national guard gunfire, as the U.S. government attempted to silence the militant demands of Native American people for justice. Under the leadership of the American Indian Movement (AIM), Native Americans from the Oglala Sioux lands had seized the town of Wounded Knee to protest the oppression of Indian people and especially the "trail of broken treaties" left by the government in all its land negotiations with Indians.

"We did not break any laws," says AIM leader Russell Means, "but in fact went into Wounded Knee to uphold laws." This statement is the theme of the trial which began on January 8 in St. Paul, Minn. The government is charging Means and another AIM leader, Dennis Banks, with burglary, theft, assault of federal officers, possession of explosives and conspiracy.

Over 2,500 supporters greeted Means and Banks in St. Paul at a rally the day before the trial got underway. Although it was twenty below zero, the enthusiastic crowd

demonstrated its full solidarity with the struggle of Native Americans, and heard speeches by defense lawyers and leaders of AIM. (In other trials, more than a hundred Native Americans are also being charged with crimes for the role they played in the Wounded Knee uprising.)

Attorney Mark Lane explained the defense strategy in this way, "We will ask the juries not only to acquit the defendants, but to find guilty those who violated government treaties and trespassed on Indian land . . . The Federal government has no jurisdiction in western South Dakota and they trespassed on the reservation."

The spirit of Wounded Knee is still strong, and even though the newspapers and television have given much less publicity to the trial than they did to the uprising, Native American leaders are using the trial to speak out on the injustices done to their people by the bloodthirsty, land-grabbing U.S. government.

Russell Means, in a recent speech in Atlanta, Georgia, compared the struggle of Native Americans to the struggle of Blacks in South Africa, pointing out that the Bureau of

Indian Affairs has acted as a special genocidal commission, systematically depriving Indians of their lands and rights. The general economic crisis in the U.S. today is mild compared to the conditions under which most Indians live. On reservations, unemployment averages 70 per cent, families rarely make more than \$1,000 a year, health care is extremely inadequate and the rate of infant deaths is six times higher than in the general population.

TREATY OF 1868

The defense in the trial of Means and Banks intends to introduce these facts in the process of documenting the government's crimes against Indians. Most crucial to the legal battle is the Treaty of 1868 which gave the Oglala Sioux large tracts of land in South Dakota. This treaty was completely ignored by the U.S. as it swallowed up the lands in the Westward expansion. Wounded Knee itself, according to the 1868 Treaty, is Indian land. The government has tried to force through a legal motion barring any reference to the 1868 Treaty from the trial, and although unsuccessful so far, they are still trying.

Last year, during the uprising at Wounded Knee, the Native American struggle became a militant spearhead of the fight of all oppressed people for self-determination and liberation. AIM leaders often pointed out how much they had learned from the heroic Vietnamese, and their struggle received tremendous support from Black, Latino and Asian people here in the U.S.

The Native American cause won the support of the vast majority of people, who saw the justice in the demands raised at Wounded Knee, and felt that the actions taken there were the only possible response to the brutal treachery of the government. Now that the leaders from Wounded Knee are being tried for demanding that their people be set free, they need our all out support!

Contributions to the defense should be sent to Wounded Knee Defense-Offense Committee, 333 Sibley St. Rm. 605, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

While AIM leader Russell Means is fighting the U.S. government for his freedom, he is also running for the office of tribal chairman, in Pine Ridge, S.D. Indicating AIM's popular support, Means finished first in the primary, out of 11 candidates. Means now faces a run-off in February with the runner-up, Richard Wilson, the present tribal chairman.

Wilson, an outspoken opponent of the Wounded Knee seizure, has come under much criticism for corruption, favoritism in hiring, and for firing two women who were sympathetic to the Wounded Knee actions. It is also felt that Wilson is strongly backed by the U.S. government—a fact confirmed a few weeks before the election when his tribal government received a \$614,000 pork-barrel grant from a U.S. agency. Wilson also drew fire from the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Committee for his appointment of two cronies to count the ballots in the election.



AIM LEADER Dennis Banks, prior to symposium in Atlanta, Georgia, where the problems of Native American Indians were discussed. Banks and Russell Means, another AIM leader, are currently on trial in Saint Paul, Minnesota on charges stemming from the occupation of Wounded Knee last year. (photo by Dean Dixon)

BOSTON ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR POLICE TERROR UNIT

Riding on the wave of racist hysteria whipped up by the media last October, Boston Police Commissioner Robert DiGrazia recently announced plans for a special 150-man undercover anti-crime unit to "combat robberies and other street crimes."

DiGrazia announced that the new unit, dressed in different disguises and employing decoys and other undercover tactics, would "saturate a specific area where there is a recognizable and identifiable crime problem."

From what is known so far about the proposed unit, it sounds all too similar to Detroit's secret police unit called STRESS (Stop The Robberies, Enjoy Safe Streets). If this proves accurate, then the yet to be named Boston unit promises to unleash a new wave of terror against the city's Black and Spanish speaking people

FASCIST OFFENSIVE

What's clear from the Detroit experience is that the unit's stated objectives and tactics will only be a small part of its overall operations. These STRESS-type police units are part of the fascist offensive being used to smash unrest and unleash open terror against working people and minorities.

A columnist for the right wing Detroit News last March described STRESS officers as "combination CIA agents and Green Berets with badges." Over a 30 month period, STRESS officers carried out a range of para-military operations, including nighttime shotgun raids into innocent people's homes, hundreds of illegal searches, over 2,200 arrests (resulting in only 100 convictions), and the killing of over 20 citizens, including two fifteen-year-olds, nearly all Black.

According to Howard Kohn, a former Detroit Free Press reporter, STRESS was publicized as a "police network covertly infiltrating high crime neighborhoods to catch criminals red-handed." In actuality, the decoy setup was only part of an overall clandestine operation that included extra-legal searches and surveillance on a wide range of "criminal" suspects—among them, militant Vietnam veterans and radical auto workers."

Police organizations like STRESS, or the proposed Boston undercover unit are nothing less than counterinsurgency operations.

Newspaper accounts of how the Boston unit will function echo the massive publicity campaign that brought STRESS into being in 1971. Initial polls indicated STRESS had the

support of a majority of Detroit's residents, including Blacks living in the city's ghettos. This should come as no surprise, since in 1970 alone there were over 23,000 robberies or, for someone living in Detroit's inner city, one chance in 12 that they would be robbed.

Two years and 20 STRESS murders later, opposition was so widespread and so strong that candidates in the recent mayoralty elections were forced to take a stand on the issue. The new Black mayor, Coleman Young, promised during his campaign that he would abolish STRESS if elected. However since his election he has stopped talking about it. His purpose was to channel the hatred of STRESS in the Black community into the electoral arena.

During the campaign thousands of people came together more than once in militant demonstrations demanding that the city abolish STRESS. Professors, doctors, and lawyers formed a coalition demanding federal intervention to stop the unit. The Michigan Guardians, an organization of Black policemen, went as far as asking the U.S. Justice Department to investigate STRESS for violations of federal civil rights laws. Even David Bell, a former circuit court judge and

wealthy Republican came out and blamed the unit for "creating a state of terror in this city."

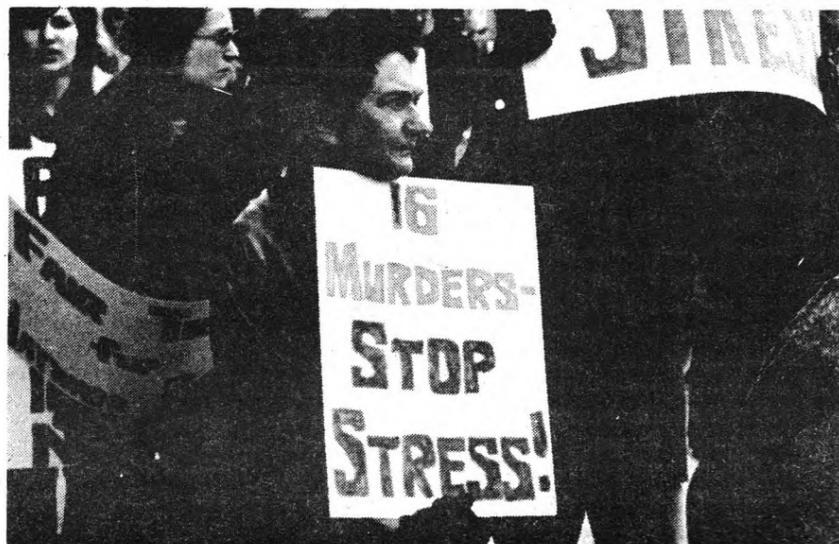
Like STRESS, the Boston unit will be financed by the federal government through the LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration). It is through this agency that the federal government helps local police departments develop and streamline their secret police operations.

While relying on federal funds, the Boston unit will draw its inspiration and training from the CIA.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently charged former CIA director Richard Helms with illegally sponsoring training programs for domestic police forces. The Boston police department was one such force. According to the Committee, the CIA has trained officers from around the country in intelligence, wiretap detection, and "visual" and "street surveillance" techniques.

What is more, Boston Mayor Kevin White's public safety advisor, Robert Kiley, was a former CIA operative and once Helms' executive assistant. Kiley is the man who brought in DiGrazia to head up the police department. Both have ties—Kiley once as a staff member—to the Police Foundation, a CIA front organization.

If fascist policies aren't opposed from the very start, fascism will gain a foothold and win out. Drawing on the example of Detroit's militant Black community, several Boston-based organizations are beginning to work now with an eye to building a broad united front to defeat the secret police unit before it gets put into action.



STRESS IN BOSTON—The fascist STRESS police unit, which formed in Detroit, met resistance from both Black and white citizens. Now Boston city government is using race hysteria to initiate their own STRESS unit.

Important Gains in Farah Strike

El Paso, Texas—The 21-month-old Farah strike began looking more like the "duel at the O.K. corral," Texas-style, as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA) and the Farah Manufacturing Co. headed for a showdown over the question of union representation elections last month.

A settlement of the strike seemed possible when the El Paso City Council voted unanimously to intervene by calling for a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) supervised election, but later, the struggle intensified when Farah rejected ACWA proposals for elections guidelines.

The resolution advocated the elections in order "to know whether the majority of Farah employees want to be represented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union."

The City Council, which has refused to involve itself in this "duel in west Texas" was forced to take a stand when Farah announced that it was having to close four of its plants, two in San Antonio and one each in Victoria, Texas and Las Cruces, New Mexico.

The council resolution said, "It is the opinion of the Council that Farah Manufacturing Co. is of prime importance to the livelihood of 6,000 plus employees and to the economic well-being of El Paso; it is recognized that the closing of the Farah plant would severely cripple the economic life of our city and would be a mark against El Paso bringing in future industry."

Farah has taken a shellacking due to the strike and due to a nationwide boycott of its slacks. Farah announced in early January that it was having to cutback one-third of its supervisory personnel at the remaining five plants in El Paso as the result of loss of sales.

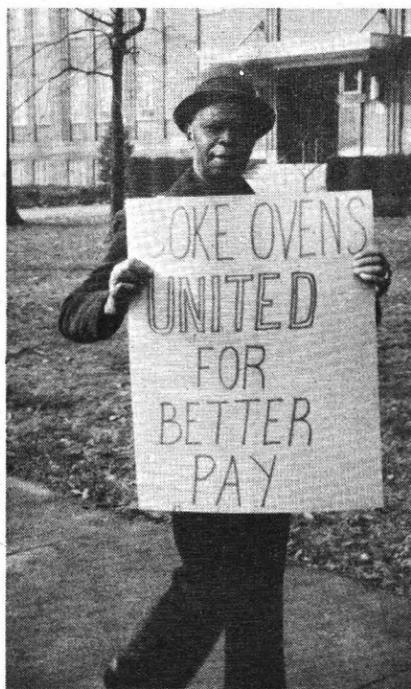
The strike has been unusually long and bitter. What is at stake is whether workers can break the grip of unorganized sweatshops in the Southwest, especially along the border areas.

Ninety-four per cent of the Farah workers are Chicanos and a great majority of them are women. Thus a victory in this desert town in west Texas could be the signal of the end of sweatshops and could open the Southwest to further unionization drives.

Farah Must Rehire Strikers

In an important decision on January 28, the National Labor Relations Board assailed Farah's unfair labor practices and "its policy of flouting the (National Labor Relations) Act and trampling on the rights of its employees." The NLRB ordered Farah to offer to reinstate any Farah employee at any plant who went out on strike on or after May 3, 1972, when the strike started in protest of the firing of six active union organizers. Farah was also ordered to reinstate with back pay those six organizers. Farah, in addition, has to give the union access to company bulletin boards for a year, and has to turn over a list of the addresses of all nonsupervisory employees.

Union officials called the decision "a monumental defense of the basic rights of working people" that "cuts like a knife through the mass of untruths, distortions and exaggerations which have been the Farah trademark throughout this dispute."



COKE OVEN WORKERS walked out of the Sparrows Point mill of Bethlehem Steel last month in a wildcat strike. Above, coke oven strikers picket the offices of Bethlehem, demanding reclassification of jobs traditionally held by Black workers. The wildcat came after company representatives gave picketers the run-around. (Call Photos)

ON THE LINE

Hospital Workers Arrested . . . Garment Workers Unionize . . . Opposition to Abel

Washington, D.C.—A rally organized as part of a drive to unionize hospital workers at George Washington University Hospital, ended with the arrest of 55 workers.

The rally was called by the organizing committee of Local 1199-DC of the National Hospital and Health Care Employees Union to demand that hospital authorities set an election for union representation by Local 1199. Along with union recognition, the mostly Black hospital workers have been organizing for a year and a half for more staffing, higher wages, employer-paid hospitalization, job security and other benefits.

Three days after the arrests, which were for "unlawful entry" into the workers' own workplace, GWU Hospital, 69 workers were either fired or suspended. The hospital administration refused to even meet with workers or their union representative.

The actions of the administration were met with city-wide support for the workers, including the formation of a "Support Committee for the GW Workers." Other D.C. area locals of the American Federation of Government Employees invited GWU workers to speak at their meetings. A support rally was organized at which Rev. Douglas Moore strongly criticized the racist policies of George Washington University, which graduates an average of less than one Black doctor a year.

GWU is the second largest employer in the city, next to the government, yet GWU hospital workers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act. As the struggle develops, these workers are going to have to rely that much more strongly on themselves and the support they get from the community. The national leadership of 1199 is considering making the GWU struggle a national campaign.

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This may be a year of strikes to gain increases in wages cut by inflation. Jesse M. Calhoun, an AFL-CIO official, was recently on a nationwide tour, and said that his discussions with labor leaders "convince me that workers in this country will no longer allow their wages to be slashed by soaring prices while giant corporations rake in record profits through increased prices. One union is definitely going to break the hold management has on wages, and then when one does it, the rest will follow quickly, like a break in a dam.

In December, Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, announced that his union was trying to reopen its 1973 wage contract. He notified employers that the reopening is to "protect and maintain the present level of earnings of drivers we represent," to keep the "energy crisis" from being taken out on the drivers. An Eastern Air Line Local of the Air Line Pilots Association in Washington, D.C., has threatened to call for a nationwide strike to protest airline service cut-backs and layoffs. The charge by the pilots and others is that the airlines are using the energy crisis and the federal cut-back of fuel as an excuse to eliminate flight schedules they were already trying to get rid of.

More than 5.2 million workers are covered by contracts that expire in 1974, or have reopener clauses. Most of the clauses are loosely worded to cover any situation where government action affects hours or wages.

Florence, Kentucky—Workers are on strike at the Levi-Strauss warehouse here. The strike started Nov. 11, when 380 employees walked off the job. The Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) was voted in Aug. 3 of last year after two previous defeats. The company refused to bargain in good faith and the union members were left without a contract.

Strikers on the line talked about the steady deterioration of working conditions which led to the Aug. 3 victory.

Wage increases, for example, were not standardized, but up to the discretion of the supervisors. With new supervisors, these increases became less. TWUA organizer, Dan Cripe, cited discrimination against women and minority workers in the warehouse, who were put on the hardest jobs for less money than the men were making.

Lack of unity among the work force of Northern Kentucky to counter the bosses' "co-operation" comes out in the high instances of scabbing. There are about 120 scabs at work in the Levi-Strauss warehouse. Of those, about 70 to 80 are people who worked there before the strike. Others come from different plants in the park.

On January 7, fighting broke out between strikers and scabs when 50 strikers showed up at the line at shift change, defying a court order limiting them to two at a gate. Twenty-four strikers and no scabs were arrested.

Levi-Strauss has a long history of trying to prevent its employees from winning basic union rights. In a Blue Ridge, Georgia, Levi plant a 1966 strike for union recognition was defeated after a bitter struggle where strikers and their children were shot at and their homes burned.

The Levi workers in Florence have voted in their union and now they are fighting to keep it. Busy season starts in February; even with the scabs, the products are not coming out. For the whole area, it is an important struggle to win.

★ ★ ★

In Arkansas, the Civil Rights Act has been used to extend protective legislation for women to include men. A federal court ruled that an Arkansas state law, requiring overtime payments to women after eight hours of work, must also apply to men, under the act's ban on discrimination by sex.

★ ★ ★

San Francisco, California—Women at San Francisco Gold Manufacturing Company voted to have the International Ladies Garment Workers Union represent them. The unionizing drive, initiated by 60 Chinese seamstresses fired in September, was a great victory, won in spite of the company's attempts to divide and intimidate the women.

Mostly minority women—Chinese, Filipina, Chicana, Mexicana, Black and white—united in the face of slanderous attacks by the company. The company said that the union would only serve and only be in the interests of the Chinese. They tried intimidation, especially of the recent immigrants, threatening to fire union organizers, and saying that they would have to close down the plant if the union came in.

Through education and unity, the women voted to unionize. Although they still face negotiating a contract, they are preparing for the struggle. As one Chinese worker said, "we cast the vote under the spirit of 'unity is power' . . . and the result is that we won!"

★ ★ ★

Rank-and-file opposition to I.W. Abel's sell-out no-strike agreement is growing in many areas. (See page 1 article.) Last month thirty-five members of the United Steel Workers Union (USW) filed suit against the USW and the big steel companies, claiming that the no-strike agreement signed last year is illegal.

The suit seeks to bar the use of the agreement in the 1974 contract negotiations which began January 30. Last March, Abel, head of the USW union, signed a pact with big steel to forego a national steel strike and to submit all unsettled issues to binding arbitration. The contract expires August 1 and the deadline for submitting issues to arbitration is April 15.

The class action suit was filed by members of the USW Local 1462 in Youngstown Ohio and by steelworkers in the Chicago-Gary area. The legal action claims that the USW leaders violated the union constitution and labor law by failing to submit the agreement to a membership vote. The suit also seeks to bar the adoption of any contract without rank-and-file vote of approval. The undemocratic USW constitution has long been a sore spot among rank and filers, particularly because it allows contracts to be adopted without membership votes.

Farm Worker Paulino Pacheco

FIGHTS INJUSTICE FROM MEXICO TO CALIFORNIA

Paulino Pacheco, the head of the farm workers boycott in the East Los Angeles area, was interviewed by The Call in January, and asked about his experiences as a Mexican immigrant, and how he became involved in the farm workers' movement. Now 45 years old, Paulino has been a farm workers' organizer since he first heard about the union in the lettuce fields of Santa Barbara in 1968.

There are two things I did in my life when I was living in Mexico. I was born a peasant in Mexico, in the state of Jalisco and, until I was 18 years old, I worked in the fields. . . completely as a rustic peasant, almost without any education.

And when I was 18, I got married and went off to seek adventure in Mexico City and there several opportunities opened up to me. As I was able to, I became a man because I was still a child. At 18 a person is still very young without any experience and without knowing anything.

Mexico City was what really formed me, and gave me character of life and as a man. I worked in many things, as a bricklayer and as a taxi-cab driver.

"I FEEL WHAT IT IS TO LOVE MY LAND. . ."

I went directly to Houston, Texas and truthfully, I want to confess that for many years I wept in Texas like men do. I cried because I feel what it is to love Mexico, I feel what it is to love one's neighbor, I feel what it is to love my land, and I feel what has happened in history, because I have lived it . . . I have lived it as a man.

And when I lived in Texas, I wept out of desperation, out of impotence at seeing that still, at that time in 1961, Mexicanos and Chicanos could not enter certain places, certain public places. It was a terrible thing; something that I shall never forget because such a thing cannot happen in a civilized country as it is suggested the United States is.

That was my terrible impression when I first got here. I wanted to go back to Mexico, and if I had had money for return fare I would have gone back to my homeland, but unfortunately I barely had enough to get here in the first place.

I knew I could not remain living in Texas because in all the streets and in all places you would see signs, "We do



FARM WORKER ORGANIZER Paulino Pacheco talked to *THE CALL* last January and told about his life as an immigrant and of his early experiences in Houston, Texas, where he encountered segregation and racism against Mexicanos and Blacks. Paulino is currently head of the consumer boycott for the UFWA in East Los Angeles. (*CALL* photo)

not allow Negroes or Mexicans," and it was terrible because I had been born in a country where I had felt free as the birds. I could not look at that filth because it was an insult to all humanity, to our people and to the society. . . it was as if we were animals.

I began searching for a way to get out of Texas because I would get very angry every time I would see those sort of things. Then I came to California where the panorama changed considerably; at least the discrimination was not as noticeable here.

My first job was in the fields, because one comes here ready to work for whatever the Americans want to use you for. And I went to work in the fields and I realized in the first week that it was not as I had thought nor what I had been told but that everything was on the contrary. And there was nothing from that moment on, and my dream of returning to my homeland with money in my pockets vanished forever.

I found myself with a tremendous and terrible job in the fields, poorly paid, and ill-treated by the system of exploitation of the growers. Those were my impressions when I came to the United States. The discrimination is sometimes not felt, but it is seen; it is like music, the more you look at it the more injustices you are going to find, not only in the fields, but everywhere.

I have always said that our struggle, as farm workers, is very similar to the civil rights movement because it doesn't

matter where problems occur because they always occur for one reason—because of injustice, because of discrimination and because of lack of attention in the schools.

The tremendous problem in the field is discrimination, and the economic problem of the farm worker, and the problem that the farm worker is still being exploited as if the farm worker were part of the grower's property.

We have tremendous problems such as the bad wages and the use of dangerous pesticides, we have sanitary problems, educational problems, and we have tremendous problems that are difficult to enumerate but that are abundant. This is what has given us our strength to organize.

They say that the most exploited people is where you will find the more reason to organize, and that is what has happened to us and that is why the farm workers are organizing after a hundred years of being exploited in this country.

Paulino spoke to The Call in Spanish; he speaks very little English, just enough to get by while working on the boycott. He is deeply committed to the movement and the cause of the farm workers and it has been people like him who have helped form the UFWA into the most militant and progressive union in this country.

**BOYCOTT GALLO WINE!
SI SE PUEDE!**

LA RAZA PROTESTS FARM WORKERS DEATHS

Blythe, California—Nineteen migrant farm workers were killed here when the bus transporting them to work in nearby fields crashed into an irrigation canal, drowning most of the victims and injuring 28 others.

The bus, an old 1955 model belonging to Jesse Ayala, a farm labor contractor, had picked up workers in Mexicali, Mexico, and Calexico, California, and was taking them to farms in the Palo Verde Valley.

The incident received major news coverage only because of the great number of people that were killed, but it is typical of the treatment that immigrant farm workers receive daily at the hands of labor contractors and growers.

Farm workers are often overworked and physically abused, they often must work under hazardous conditions and are constantly denied adequate medical treatment. As a result, agricultural work has produced the highest number of job-related deaths of any occupation.

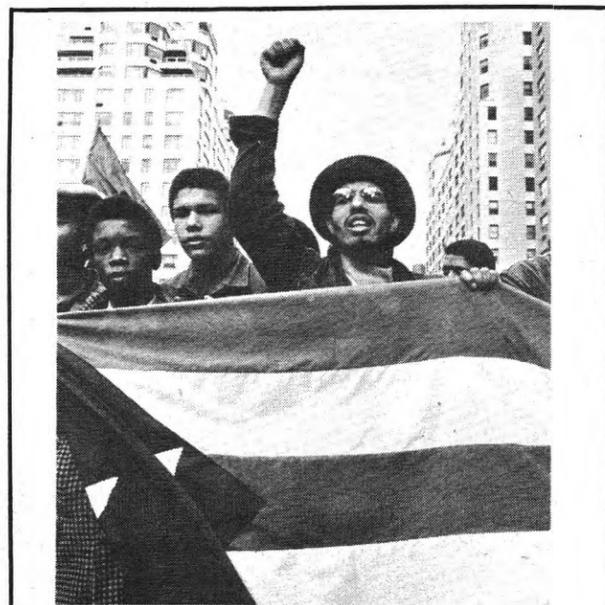
Contractors often hire immigrant farm workers and then call the Border Patrol before they have had time to collect their pay checks. The obvious results are quite profitable

for the contractor who pockets the workers pay without any possibility of being caught since immigrant Mexicano workers are not protected by existing laws and have no rights as aliens.

The incident in Blythe, however, did not escape the anger of the Chicano and Mexicano people. More than 3,000 people, including farm worker leader Cesar Chávez, attended a demonstration and mass funeral in Calexico for 14 of the dead workers. When the service ended, the people carried the caskets across the border to Mexicali where more than 20,000 Mexicanos received their dead brothers and protested the racist treatment of immigrant farm workers.

Labor contractors, besides the growers, are some of the most unscrupulous exploiters of farm workers. This is one of the reasons why the United Farm Workers of America (UFWA) was organized—in order to protect farm workers from such parasites by the use of a hiring hall and seniority rights.

The growers and labor contractors must not be allowed to perpetuate their racist abuses anymore!



Puerto Rico Declared Colony

The Puerto Rican struggle for independence won a major victory in December as the United Nations General Assembly voted 104-5 to declare that Puerto Rico was in fact a colony of the United States and not an independent country.

While the U.S. claims that Puerto Rico is a "free associated state," the vast majority of the world's countries rejected this view, leaving only Britain, France, Portugal and South Africa to vote with the U.S.

In the report of the Committee on Decolonization which has studied the matter since last August, concrete evidence of U.S. exploitation and domination of the island was presented. Included in this evidence was the destruction of the local economy, the military occupation, the repression of civil liberties and the crushing of workers' strikes.

Juan Mari Bras, leader of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, told the Committee on Decolonization last August that "The United States is the brutal subjugator of the Puerto Rican people. Any statements they make with reference to our people being free must be seen as outright lies."

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

A BRIGHT CHAPTER IN HISTORY

The civil rights movement of the late 1950's and 1960's was one of the brightest chapters in a 300-year history of struggle of the people of this country. This fight led by Black people against racial discrimination exploded on a scale unknown in American history since the storms of the Reconstruction period a century earlier, and won significant victories. At the same time, the civil rights movement played a key role in sparking the current anti-imperialist upsurge of the American people. Almost all of the current peoples' movements were inspired by the civil rights movement, or even grew directly out of it.

It is not surprising that the civil rights movement exploded first in the South, for the South has been the historic homeland and battleground of the Afro-American people. During three centuries of slavery and semi-serfdom, Black people had never ceased to struggle against the slavemaster, the plantation owner, the landlord and the Klan lynchers. Right down to our own day, the South remains a tinderbox of white supremacy and Black resistance.

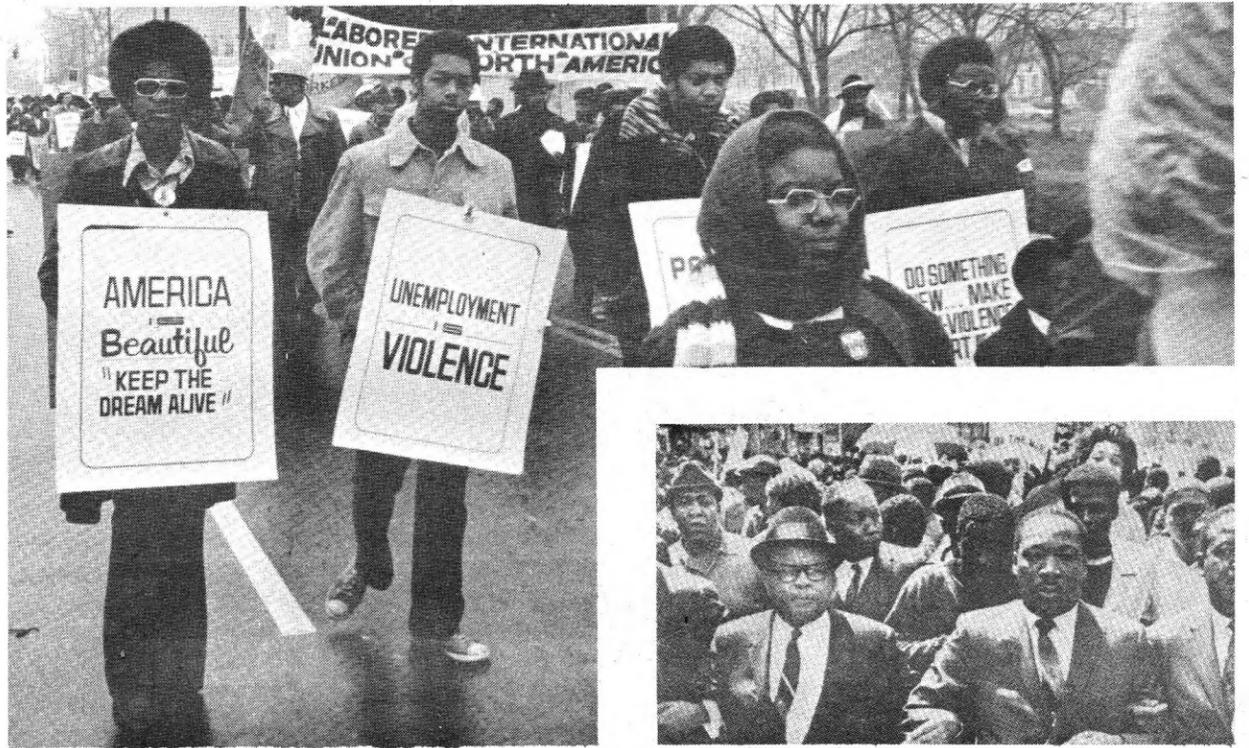
The tinderbox was ignited in 1957 when Black people in Little Rock, Arkansas, waged a fierce struggle to enroll their children in the public school. Although the Supreme Court had ruled 3 years earlier that segregated schools were unconstitutional, the racist Little Rock authorities did not hesitate to use armed force against the Black parents and children. The Little Rock scenario—militant, mass nonviolent struggle by Black people, met by violent attacks on them by racist authorities—would be repeated in numerous Southern towns and cities in the decade to come.

FREEDOM RIDERS CAMPAIGN

The movement gained momentum in 1960 when "sit-in" demonstrations by Black students and others protesting segregation in restaurants, stores and other public places spread like wildfire through the South and even into several northern cities. In 1961, the "freedom riders" campaign was launched to oppose segregation in public transportation. In 1962, Mississippi Blacks fought for the equal right to enroll in colleges. By the time of the mass demonstrations in Birmingham in 1963, the Black movement had won the support of northern Blacks and many whites. Later that year, a quarter million Blacks and white supporters marched in Washington, D.C., to demand an end to racial discrimination.

In the mid-1960's, the Afro-American struggle quickly spread from the South to the northern and western ghettos. The latent revolutionary force of the Afro-American people became crystal clear in the urban rebellions of 1964-68 in Watts, Detroit, Newark, Cleveland and other cities. The assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968 touched off simultaneous uprisings in more than 100 cities.

The U.S. ruling class responded to the civil rights movement with a dual carrot-and-stick policy. On the one hand, they were forced to make concessions, such as the civil



SEVERAL THOUSAND people, including many white supporters, a contingent from the UFWA and farm worker leader Cesar Chavez marched in Atlanta, Georgia to commemorate what would have been the 45th birthday of Martin Luther King (top photo). Bottom right is a photo of Dr. King during a march in Memphis, Tenn. a week prior to his assassination. (CALL photo)

rights acts of 1964 and 1965. These acts represented real but limited gains in such areas as equal access to public accommodations, schools and colleges, new types of jobs, extended voting rights, and the election of more Black officials, especially in the South.

On the other hand, the ruling class continued and even intensified its oppression of the Afro-American people. Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Fred Hampton and George Jackson were only a few of the many Black fighters who were murdered in cold blood. Many others were imprisoned. Black people continued to be the last hired and the first fired; remained concentrated in the lowest-paid, most back-breaking and dirtiest jobs—or on the welfare rolls; increasingly became the victims of fascist police attacks, vigilante terror, genocidal medical "experiments" and forced sterilizations; continued to face discrimination in housing, education, medical and social services; and died in disproportionate numbers in the imperialist war against the Vietnamese people.

This intensified oppression made it clear that Black peo-

ple will never achieve equality and full democratic rights until the imperialist system is smashed. At the same time, the intensified resistance of Black people made it clear that their struggle will never stop short of these goals. "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes," Mao Tsetung wrote in 1963, "and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people."

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The civil rights movement did not develop in isolation from other struggles against U.S. imperialism. In those same years, other oppressed Third World nations were stepping up their liberation struggles against the same imperialist system which kept Black people down. By the mid-1960's, some people in the civil rights movement began to link the oppression of Black people to the oppression of foreign Third World peoples by U.S. imperialism, and to see the Afro-American struggle as a component part of the worldwide anti-imperialist movement. The heroic young activists of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were among the first to squarely take a stand against U.S. aggression in Vietnam. H. Rap Brown and other SNCC leaders urged Black youth to resist being drafted to fight other oppressed peoples. With their slogan, "Black Power," they tried to shift the aims of the Afro-American struggle from integration to Black self-determination. Instead of the pacifism of the older Black leaders, they urged Black people to defend themselves against armed attacks. In Bogaloussa, Louisiana, the Deacons for Defense and Justice emerged to keep the KKK nightriders out of the Black community. In South Carolina, a Black man named Robert Williams, head of the local NAACP, called on Black people to take up arms and defend themselves against racist attacks.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

The civil rights movement was midwife to the unprecedented massive antiwar movement of the late 1960's and early 1970's. In this process, Martin Luther King played a leading role. As the pre-eminent Black leader of the period, King's increasingly outspoken opposition to the war helped forge strong ties between the two movements. King increasingly supported the struggles of Third World peoples for national liberation from U.S. imperialism. However, even as white supremacists like Maddox, Byron De La Beckwith and James Earl Ray were attacking and murdering Black people, King still upheld nonviolence as the guiding principle of the Black movement. Since King's death, many of his followers have seen that under the brutality of capitalist society, nonviolence cannot be the only or even the main method of struggle.

Besides the antiwar movement, the civil rights movement served as an inspiration to, and a model for, most of the other movements of the 1960's—those of the students, youth, women, GL's, prisoners, farm workers and other Americans. This was not the first time in American history that the Afro-American people played such a role. In the 19th century, it had profound effects on the labor movement, the women's suffrage movement, and the revolutionary struggles of the Civil War and the Reconstruction period.

Today, the struggle of the Afro-American people continues to surge forward. In the 1970's, however, the arena of struggle has changed from that of the 1960's. The civil rights movement for equality and democratic rights has been in-

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18)

THREE THOUSAND MARCH AND RALLY TO HONOR DR. KING IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Georgia—Three thousand people marched here January 15 to celebrate what would have been the 45th birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King. King was gunned down by an assassin in Memphis, Tenn., April 4, 1968, while leading a sanitation workers' strikes.

The mood of the march and rally that followed was not sad. Rather, it was a celebration of his life, the struggles he led, and the important advances made by the civil rights movement. A broad cross-section of people from the Black community, as well as many whites, attended the march, including a worker delegation from the Mead plant.

Also attending were contingents from the Atlanta Anti-Repression Coalition, Georgians for the Equal Rights Amendment, the Atlanta Committee to Remove the President and several labor unions, including César Chávez and

many members and supporters of the United Farm Workers of America (AFL-CIO). The night before, Chávez received the Martin Luther King Peace Award. Only weeks before the city-wide celebration, Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter agreed to hang Dr. King's portrait in the presently lily-white Capitol portrait galleries. This must be considered a concession to Blacks who have struggled in unions, in state offices, in schools and churches to have King's birthday declared a state holiday. But, before the picture could even be hung, Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox began his racist, anti-communist shrieking to the press.

Maddox compared King with Gus Hall, leader of the Communist Party, USA. He charged that King's efforts "did more to spread the cause of communism and socialism than any Georgian ever to live." Maddox went on to say that King, who was jailed, beaten, spit on and finally murdered for his fight for American Blacks "had brought death and bloodshed" by his civil rights activities.

Maddox, basing his bid for the governorship of Georgia on such inflammatory racial rhetoric announced at a recent press conference that he was proudly "still a segregationist."

But thousands of Southerners are no longer fooled by the demented, dangerous racism of stooges like Maddox. Thousands marching through the streets of Atlanta proved this.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. KING

The march went from Ebenezer Baptist Church (King's old church) to the rally site at Atlanta Municipal Auditorium. Speakers included city officials, an Atlanta University student, and Mrs. Coretta King, plus live entertainment. The A.U. student summed up how he felt about Dr. King's contribution to the black struggle by saying that in his time, King's militant, non-violent movement was "a new trend" that made possible the continuing struggles being waged today. Although, in many ways, the Black liberation movement has today moved beyond the non-violence of the civil rights days, Dr. King's contributions to the people's struggle can never be erased. He ended by saying that, with Watergate and the energy crisis, if Dr. King were alive today, he would still be in the streets.

CHINA'S MINORITIES HAVE EQUALITY



from CHINA FEATURES

China is a unitary, multi-national socialist state. This populous vast country has more than 50 minority nationalities which account for around six per cent of the total population, apart from Han nationality which makes up the rest. Before liberation, the nationalities did not have equal status and national oppression and discrimination were rampant. Inhabiting around 60 per cent of the land area, the national minorities were in general backward economically. Some lived under slavery or serfdom and some were on the verge of extinction.

Chairman Mao stated: "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities—these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause."

The Chinese Communist Party has all along adhered to the policy of equality for all nationalities. During its 12,500-kilometer Long March in the 1930's, the Red Army had considerable contact with minority peoples. It treated them on an equal footing and gave them assistance. The Party policy toward nationalities left a deep impression on these people.

In fact, revolutionaries of various nationalities fought shoulder to shoulder in all stages of the Chinese revolution.

EQUALITY FOR ALL NATIONALITIES

The major nationality in China is Han. Although China was once governed by Mongol rulers during the Yuan dynasty (1280-1368) and by Manchu sovereigns during the Ching dynasty (1644-1911), the country was under the reign of Han rulers for many centuries. Before liberation in 1949, almost all the minority peoples declined in population on account of the ruthless exploitation and oppression by the reactionary Kuomintang rulers. Many minority people tried to conceal their nationality so as to avoid discrimination.

New China follows a policy which ensures equality for all nationalities. Regional autonomy has been instituted in areas where minority peoples live in compact communities. Any manifestation of national oppression or national discrimination are impermissible. A relationship of equality and unity among all nationalities has been established for the first time in Chinese history. Members of different nationalities learn from and help each other and work together to build up their socialist motherland.

Investigations made since 1949 show that there are more than 50 minority nationalities in the country with populations ranging from several hundred to several million. Today members of minority nationalities are to be found among the deputies to the local people's congresses at all levels as well as to the National People's Congress, the supreme organ of state power.

The state has given preferential financial support to help the minority nationalities advance in economy, culture, education and other fields.

Five autonomous regions (equivalent to the provincial level) have long been set up in areas where the biggest concentrations of minority peoples are to be found. They are the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region set up in 1947; the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region; the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region inhabited by Chuangs, the most populous national minority in China; the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region; and the Tibet Autonomous Region. There are 29 autonomous chou (equivalent to the level of an administrative region covering a number of counties) and 69 autonomous counties.

All autonomous areas are component parts of China. They perform the same functions as other local governments at the same level elsewhere in the country, plus the autonomous rights stipulated in the constitution.

Several hundred thousand minority cadres now work in Party and government organizations at all levels throughout the country, with a considerable number of them holding leading posts. Many leading cadres in the Tibet Auto-

nomous Region and the provinces of Yunnan, Szechwan and Chinghai are former serfs or slaves. In the old days they were treated as beasts of burden, deprived of the freedom of the person and could be killed or sold at will.

The 10th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China elected at the recent 10th National Party Congress includes members of minority nationalities. Wei Kuo-ching, a member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Saifudin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau, are of minority nationalities.

Apart from giving preferential financial support to help the minority nationalities advance in socialist economic construction, the state sends in skilled workers and technicians as well as complete sets of equipment. It also gives technical training to minority personnel. There are now 430,000 minority industrial workers according to incomplete statistics compiled for the four autonomous regions of Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Ningsia. Iron and steel, oil, power, machine-building, chemical, textile and other industries have been set up in the minority areas in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. The output value of industry in some autonomous regions has gone up from a dozen to a hundred fold since liberation. Around 100 industrial enterprises have been set up in Tibet, which had no industry previously. The Olunchuns, who used to be hunters in the virgin forests, now have factories.

The minority areas have made big headway in agriculture and animal husbandry. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, for instance, the cultivated area in 1972 was 160 per cent over that in the early post-liberation period. Grain output rose 3.5 times; cotton, 11 times; the number of livestock more than doubled.

"Minority Nationalities. . . all have the right to use their own spoken and written languages and to believe in religion or not, and their customs and habits are respected."

Illiteracy averaged 80 per cent for China's population in pre-liberation days, running to 95 per cent in the rural areas whose remote portions contained mostly the minority people. Many primary and middle schools have been opened in the minority areas since liberation and most of the school-aged children are now studying. Some autonomous regions and chou have universities and technical schools. Besides, schools in all parts of the country, including the famous Peking and Tsinghua Universities, give priority to enrolling minority students. A Central Institute for Nationalities has been set up in Peking as have other schools to train cadres of minority nationalities. The minority peoples now have a growing number of engineers, doctors, writers and other specialists.

To develop the cultural abilities and learn from the art and the dances of the minority nationalities, the Central Institute for Nationalities has set up a special department to train minority artists. There is a Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble in Peking.

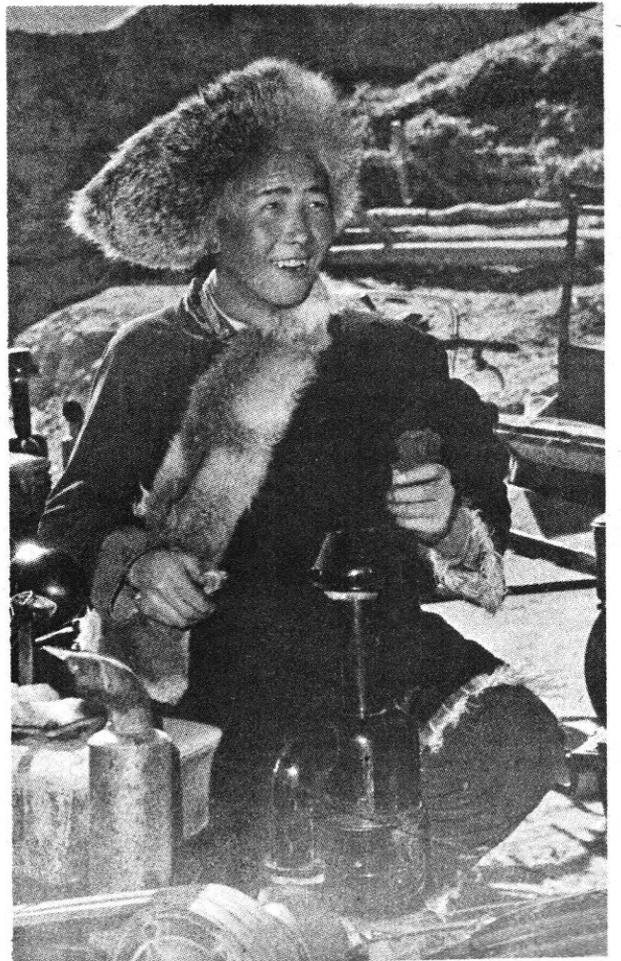
The minority population has been growing fairly rapidly. For example, the Hoche people, who were dying out on the eve of liberation, has more than doubled its population which then numbered 300. This population growth is due to the steady improvement in living standards and medical service with the growth of the socialist economy following the abolition of the system of national exploitation and oppression. Medical care is free for all nationalities in the Tibet Autonomous Region. In other autonomous regions cooperative medical service has been set up widely in the rural areas. While giving treatment, the mobile medical teams sent by the state train minority medical personnel. About half of the minority population lives among the Hans and their political and economic rights are fully protected. Mi-

nority nationalities, whether living in compact communities or among Hans or other nationalities, all have the right to use their own spoken and written languages and to believe in religion or not, and their customs and habits are respected.

Chairman Mao has repeatedly warned against both Han great nation chauvinism and local nationalism. He has constantly advocated fraternal unity among all China's nationalities and safeguarding the unification of the country. The Party has all along stood for the laboring people of all nationalities freeing themselves from national and class oppression and encouraged them to bring into play their enthusiasm for building socialism. On the other hand, opportunists in the Party, like, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and company undermined unity among the nationalities, discriminated against minority nationalities, defended the interests of the exploiting classes and negated the enthusiasm of minority people for building socialism. Their counter-revolutionary revisionist line eventually was exposed and defeated, thanks to repudiation given by the C.P.C. Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao as well as by the masses. This reflected the struggle between the two lines on the national question.

The Party has given wide publicity to its policy toward nationalities, while the press and radio regularly report instances of how the Party policy toward nationalities is carried out. The Party policy has won warm support from all nationalities and enhanced their enthusiasm in revolution and construction. As a result the minority nationalities are making ever bigger contributions to the state.

Tempered in the Cultural Revolution, the people of all nationalities have strengthened their relations of mutual help and fraternity and become still more united to win fresh successes in socialist revolution and construction.



Li Ju—a Tibetan tractor driver in the Tibet Autonomous region. There are five such regions in China.

SOLZHENITSYN: PRODUCT OF A DECAD

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the author of the latest diatribe against socialism, *The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956*, is a product of the decadent culture now pervading the Soviet Union.

Following in the footsteps of all defenders of exploitation and all the prettifiers of Tsarism and starvation in Russia, Solzhenitsyn uses the 260,000 words in his book to attack the revolutionary history of the first workers' society, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. Naturally Gulag is being praised in the West as the "greatest literary achievement of our times."

Solzhenitsyn is a bourgeois democrat, and like all democrats of the capitalist type, his objection is directed at the dictatorship and violence which have historically been used by working and oppressed people to liberate themselves and fashion a new society. This violence and workers' dictatorship has been necessary in face of the terror-filled dictatorship of capitalism.

Solzhenitsyn is being vehemently attacked in the pages of the Soviet press and in the *Daily World*, the paper of the Communist Party USA (which by the way, is the only U.S. newspaper sold on the streets of Moscow). The *Daily World* has denounced Solzhenitsyn's "vile outpourings" and "anti-Soviet," "counter-revolutionary fumes."

But what is it that these revisionists are complaining about? Wasn't it Khrushchev in his notorious "secret" speech at the 20th Congress of the Soviet CP, who dredged up the same slanderous attack on the dictatorship of the working class and the great Soviet leader, J.V. Stalin?

Wasn't this the call for every professional anti-communist and Trotskyist in the world to come out of the woodwork to denounce socialism and all the gains that the Soviet people had won during the period in which they were led by Lenin, Stalin and the Bolsheviks? Wasn't it Khrushchev and his followers, Brezhnev and Kosygin, who robbed the Soviet people of their true history, banning the book, *History of the CPSU(B)*, which summed up the experiences of the first successful working-class revolution and who put out a "new" History, which wrote Stalin out of its pages?

It was this 20th Congress in 1956, three years after Stalin's death, which marked the new turn towards capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. The struggle between socialism and capitalism, far from being completed with the seizure of power by the working class, became even more intense. The victory of the Russian revolution in October, 1917 began a half-century of struggle against the overthrown exploiters, who used every means at their disposal to sabotage and destroy this historic effort. The

only dream of these imperialists and landlords was: to regain their old paradise, where they had lived a life of luxury by enslaving the Russian people.

The new socialist state was surrounded by an imperialist world, threatened from within by the overthrown capitalists and their agents, and faced with the enormous problems of economic backwardness. It could not have lasted a week, let alone decades, without the most determined efforts of the majority of the workers and peasants. And most importantly they needed their own state, the dictatorship of the proletariat. This dictatorship, unlike the old-type dictatorships, was directed not against the majority of the people, but against the small few who plotted daily against socialism.

QUESTION OF TERROR

Was terror used? Yes, out of necessity. Lenin pointed out in 1920, "Dictatorship is a big, harsh and bloody word, one which expresses a relentless life-and-death struggle between two classes, two worlds, two historic epochs."

He then explained, "We would not have lasted two days had we not answered these attempts of officers and White Guardists in a merciless fashion; this meant the use of terror but this was forced on us by the terrorist methods of the Entente."

The truth of Lenin's defense of the dictatorship of the working people was proven once again in the most recent events in Chile. It was here that the present leaders of the Soviet Union tried to show off their showcase example of "peaceful transition to socialism." The reality was that the Chilean people were left disarmed in the face of the same type of fascist (White Guard) violence which the newly founded birthplace of socialism faced.

It is natural that Solzhenitsyn's attack on this dictatorship should be greeted with joy by the very forces who used terror and invasion to destroy the Soviet Union when it stood as a lone beacon of socialism in a capitalist world.

The brave Soviet people stood the test of the Hitlerite invasion almost single-handedly, while the owners of the *New York Times* and their government looked on to see if the Nazi armies could exterminate the socialist spark. This was done under the brilliant guidance of Stalin who was able to weld together the people of this vast country into a mighty anti-fascist fist.

Solzhenitsyn, on the other hand, a soldier on the front, was caught sending conspiratorial letters back and forth

to other anti-party forces within the ranks of the army. He admits to this in *Gulag*, but claims he shouldn't have been jailed for his actions. In reality, he got off lightly considering his objective aid to the Nazis, and the breakdown in army discipline he caused.

While writing of his experiences in prison, Solzhenitsyn expresses sympathy for two soldiers caught raping Polish women and blames their jailing on Stalinism. It becomes clear from his own words that he sympathizes with anything that runs counter to socialism and towards capitalism, though he claimed at one time to be a socialist.

The Soviet people, while fighting the enemy on the outside victoriously, were defeated, temporarily, by the enemy within—the revisionist capitalist roaders. With the emergence of Khrushchev into the leadership of the party after Stalin's death, the color of that party changed and massive purges began of the communists in the leadership.

Khrushchev's attack on Stalin was really an attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat, which he claimed was no longer necessary. Calling Stalin a "criminal" and a "bandit," he said that there were no longer classes in the Soviet Union. Covering the re-emerging capitalists, he said that a "state of the whole people" could be used now.

In reality he was preparing the way for the restoration of a capitalist dictatorship, which is being ruthlessly carried out against the revolutionary and democratic forces in the Soviet Union today. The Soviet Union today, is a fascist dictatorship and all thought and writing, from Mao Tsetung to liberal democrats and bourgeois novelists like Solzhenitsyn are forbidden to be read.

Under the present conditions, the struggles of the intellectual now being persecuted by the Brezhnev regime, will

V.I. LENIN—January 21 marked the 50th anniversary of the death of Lenin, the great leader of the Russian revolution. Lenin and his close comrade J.V. Stalin, bravely defended the dictatorship of the proletariat in the first socialist country. The principles of building socialism as developed by Lenin and Stalin have been attacked in Solzhenitsyn's book as well as by the present leadership of the Soviet Union.



EDITO

Superpower Peace A Fraud

The real imperialist character of the U.S.-Soviet "detente" could be clearly seen in the light of the January 17 "peace" agreement between Israel and Egypt. In a prearranged deal worked out between Washington and Moscow, Israeli Zionist troops will pull back some 20 miles and withdraw from the west bank of the Suez Canal.

In return, the Egyptians must pull back many of their troops from their own territory on the East bank of the canal and pull back their Soviet-made SAM missiles. Both Moscow and Washington are patting themselves on the back over this agreement, claiming that it is proof of the superpowers' ability to bring peace to the world through joint collaboration. President Nixon called the agreement, "the first significant step toward a permanent peace in the Mideast."

But, as usual, whenever the nuclear superpowers talk about peace, something else is on the horizon. What is the real purpose of the January agreement? First, the U.S. sees the agreement as a way of breaking the back of the Arab oil boycott, which has rocked the economy here. With the new agreement, it is hoped that Saudi Arabia could be convinced to lift their embargo, breaking the solid unity that has been forged against Israeli-U.S. aggression into Arab territory.

Secondly, the U.S. and Soviet Union hope that the agreement will force Syria to the Geneva peace talks, which are currently in recess. Syria has refused to enter these "permanent" peace negotiations while its territory is occupied by Israeli troops in the Golan Heights. Kissinger is on his way to Damascus to apply that pressure.

Finally, and most importantly, both superpowers see this agreement as the first step to a "permanent" settlement in the Middle East. But what kind of settlement are the superpowers talking about? They want a settlement that will include both of them maintaining dominant influence in the area.

This influence will enable them to be in a position to expand their holdings, each using their own allies as a strategic base in this oil-rich area.

The superpowers have long been colluding and contending in the area to 1) maintain "stability" and put a damper on both the revolutionary aspirations of the Palestinian and Arab masses and to a degree the expansionism of Israel and 2) to expand their spheres of influence at the expense of one another. It is this contention which poses the greatest possibility of war and explodes the myth of detente.

To maintain its ends, the Soviet Union has prepared an elaborate scheme, aimed at using the October war to take back certain Arab territories gained by Israel in June, 1967; at the same time, they hope to pull the reins in on the Arab struggle before Israel can suffer a full military defeat, or even before Soviet relations with the U.S. can be endangered. This scheme was worked out in Moscow with the full acceptance of Henry Kissinger well in advance of the October fighting.

The most bankrupt part of this big-power scheme is an attempt to "solve" the Palestinian question by the establishment of a new Palestinian state on the west bank of the Jordan River. Great pressure is being applied by the Soviet revisionists on the Arab governments and the Palestinian Liberation Organization to accept this settlement as the basis for establishing the legitimate permanency of the Zionist settler state of Israel.

So we can see that detente is nothing more than a big-power scheme aimed at crushing the just aspirations of the Palestinian people and maintaining a foothold in that part of the world. But the people of the Arab countries and especially the Palestinians will never allow that struggle to die. Do what they will, the superpowers will never be able to achieve a permanent peace in the Mideast without the resolution of the contradictions which are the cause of war.

Peace can only come when imperialism and Zionism are defeated, when the Palestinian people are free to return to their historic homeland and the Arab peoples have full freedom and independence.

DENT SOCIETY

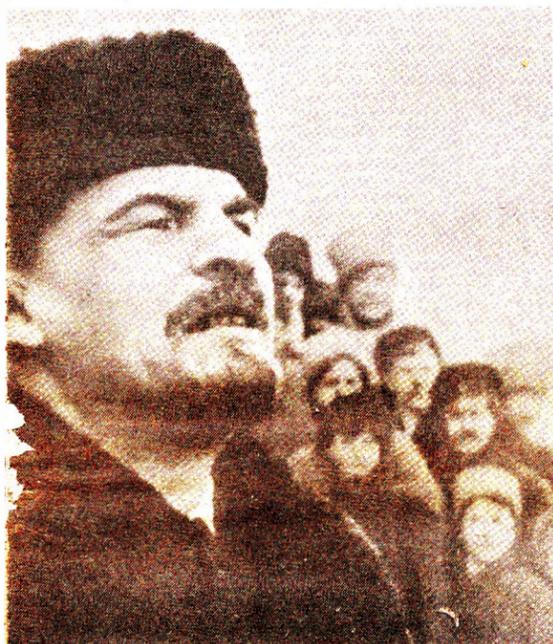
uncover the real persecution of revolutionaries like the the pro-Stalin group which arose in the early '60s, but which was smashed by the Soviet police. Faced with weakness at home and abroad, the Soviet revisionists have turned even the mental hospitals into dungeons for the people.

The beef that Pravda and the Daily World have with Solzhenitsyn, is that he attacks this new capitalist dictatorship while at the same time attacking Lenin and Stalin.

It is certain that in the difficult course of building socialism in the first workers' state, Stalin and Lenin as well, made mistakes, some of which were serious. Stalin himself, admitted that errors were made in the struggle against the capitalist roaders and that innocent people were unfairly punished along with the real enemies of socialism and agents of imperialism. But these were errors made in the course of defending socialism, not destroying it.

It is also true that many of the enemies of socialism will use these mistakes and pay millions to people like Svetlana Stalin or Solzhenitsyn for their "true story." But we must not for a moment let this weaken our commitment to a socialist world, nor our love for the leaders of socialism, like Lenin or Stalin.

We must not for a moment let it lessen our struggle against the real enemies of the Soviet people, who now rule that country. It is they who are the real slanderers of Marxism while Solzhenitsyn is only a mirror image of what they have created.



RIALS

LETTERS TO THE CALL

PRISON MOVEMENT GROWTH

Dear Comrades,

Your coverage of the prison movement reinforces the necessary relationship between the prisoner and the community.

The revisionist publications and the advocates of left-wing infantile reaction tend to regard the prisoner/revolutionary as unfit criminal-lumpen elements and expendable pawns, respectively.

The new communist movement, that is to say Marxism-Leninism, as reflected by your publication is without question a vital contributing factor to the development and political growth of the prisoner.

Solidarity,
P.M.
Nevada State Prison

STAND AGAINST REVISIONISM

Comrades,

I think your paper is very visually attractive, often a rarity on the left. I also genuinely appreciate your firm stand against revisionism, CP (USA) style. On the other hand, I am unclear as to your interpretation of the national question in the U.S.

I am currently going to school and working as editor of the student newspaper. The paper has taken a strong anti-imperialist, anti-racist, and anti-sexist stand, contributing probably more to any thing or movement on campus to much needed educational and agitational gains.

In Struggle,
H.I.
St. Louis, Mo.

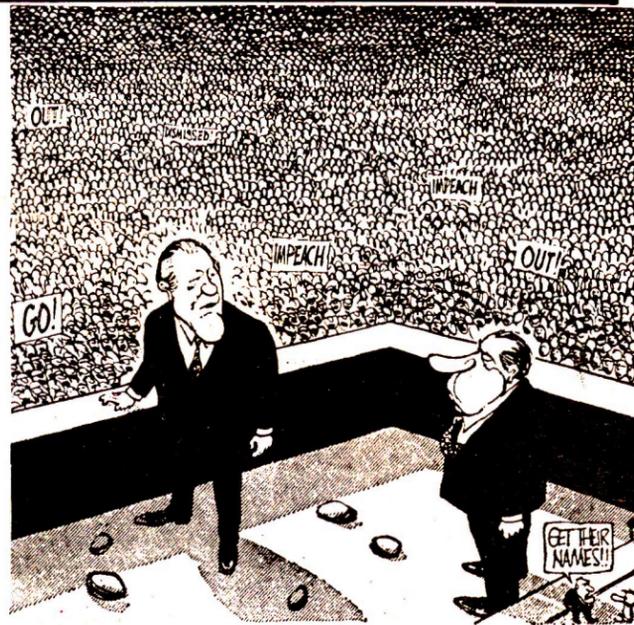
NEED FOR A PARTY

Comrades,

For a couple of years now I have heard of the good work sisters and brothers of the October League (M-L) and have been very impressed with the politics, which differs with the regular old time CP revisionist politics that has dominated the anti-war and progressive movements in recent years.

The material conditions show the contradictions of U.S. imperialism to a wider and larger number of the proletariat, but we really find no common bond or form at least. So, at this stage it would be good to begin to receive and study the politics of the October League, and hopefully see we struggling new communists come together in solidarity, unanimity, form a political party, which not only guides but breathes and gives the example physically. Enclosed please find two bucks for a six month trial subscription. I am very eager to take up the Call, and build soundly in my area.

Communist greetings,
J. B.
Chatham, Mass.



"Just a small group of activists."

SELF-CRITICISM OF ARTICLE

Dear CALL,

We agree with the criticism raised by M. Reed's letter in the January CALL. Reed criticized the sloppy analysis in the article, "Black Mayor Elected in Atlanta," which appeared in the December CALL. Reed pointed out that this article distorted the class nature of capitalist elections, and created illusions that the monopolists are losing control of the electoral machinery. Reed was especially critical of the statement that "the local power structure... can no longer decisively influence local elections."

Since the article originated in this committee, we seriously discussed Reed's criticisms. The entire committee, including the writer of the article, agree that Reed is correct. While it may be more difficult now than in the past for the power structure to handpick the winning candidate, forcing them sometimes to resort to more sophisticated or more manipulative methods of domination, they are far from losing "decisive influence" over local elections. Though the people may win occasional, scattered, temporary electoral victories under certain conditions, these are rare exceptions in contemporary U.S. politics—and the recent Atlanta election was certainly *not* such an exception. The electoral machinery on every level—national, state, and local—continues to be firmly controlled by the bourgeoisie and remains a principal instrument of bourgeois rule. Our article was in error in suggesting that this was no longer the case in Atlanta and, by implication, creating illusions about the class nature of elections in general.

We appreciate M. Reed's vigilance in calling this error to our attention. We'll try to avoid such sloppy analysis in the future.

—the Atlanta CALL Committee

Why We Say "Dump Nixon"

The January 20th demonstrations have set the tone for the emerging mass movement aimed at throwing President Nixon out of office. Up until now, the motion around this question has been mainly around the windbags in the congress who have done nothing but hem and haw about the "good of the nation."

Now under the slogan "Dump Nixon!" thousands of people have taken to the streets in Oakland, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Portland and other cities and have begun to transform the anti-Nixon struggle from being an effort to build the Democratic Party, into a mass, anti-fascist, anti-monopoly struggle.

While including the forces of the impeachment movement, the Dump Nixon campaign is much broader. By broadening the slogan, it moves beyond the confines of strictly a parliamentary effort, chained by the bureaucracy and red legalistic tape which an impeachment proceeding requires.

We are concerned with Nixon's blatant violations of the constitution in his re-election efforts. We are concerned with Nixon's tax evasions and his taking of bribes from the dairy millionaires, oil monopolies and IT&T. We are concerned with these "impeachable" offenses because we are fighters for democratic rights and are revolted by the fact that a poor unemployed worker can go to prison for 20 years for stealing some food to feed his family, while the real criminals live in comfort and luxury, rewarded for their crimes with high political office.

But we also know that even without the bribes, the government of this country is and always has been in the service of one class of people only—the big capitalists. For them, profiteering off of the hardships of others is not a policy of a president, but a way of life. For them, war, discrimination and stealing are the basic ingredients of the system they have created, a system which is based upon the exploitation of working people for the profit of a few.

We are equally concerned with the crimes of the Nixon regime which are not "impeachable." These include his aggression in Indochina, which while

in most cases being loosely within the legal framework of the constitution, is still criminal from the standpoint of the people's interests. His crimes include the "legal" violence being carried out against the oppressed minorities and the "legal" police murders in the ghettos and barrios every day under Nixon's banner of "law and order." His crimes include the perfectly "legal" wage freeze which has kept workers frozen under the 5.5 per cent guide lines, while the cost of living has risen by more than 8 per cent and monopoly profits by 40 to 60 per cent.

Even if successful, the Dump Nixon movement will not solve these basic problems facing the people of the country. The crisis which we now face is inherent to this system of capitalism. Furthermore, with Nixon dumped, the White House will still be filled by Gerald Ford—just as crooked, just as racist, and just as much a servant to the oil companies as Nixon. No matter how loudly the Communist Party, USA and other phony revolutionaries scream about "new elections" the solution to the economic and political crisis can never be found through the electoral system.

But a victory in dumping Nixon will be a real blow to the efforts of the ruling class to unleash their fascist offensive against the working and oppressed people. It will make it more difficult for them to carry out their aggression abroad and it will further deepen the contradictions within their own ranks. At the same time, if this united front struggle is built on the action and initiative of the people themselves rather than relying on the Democrats in Congress, the fighting capacity of the people will be strengthened and the aims of the struggle broadened.

It is for these reasons that we strongly support this struggle to Dump Nixon and deal a blow to the fascist tide. It is for these reasons that we urge the organization of more mass actions around this slogan, linking it to the struggle against the energy freeze, the fight for the right to strike, for an end to aggression in Indochina and for the democratic rights of working and oppressed people here in the U.S.

TAKING UP THE CALL

NEW RACIST PLAN IN ZIMBABWE

On New Year's Day, the racist regime of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) initiated a new campaign to subjugate the black African people. In full page advertisements in the Rhodesian Herald, the Smith government called on white immigrants around the world to come to Zimbabwe.

The white settlers of Zimbabwe, who number only 400,000 compared to five million blacks, are hoping to attract a million white immigrants to expand their control over the black population. This program is coupled with an equally sinister plan to sterilize large numbers of black women, thus keeping future generations of blacks from even further outnumbering whites.

These moves by the Smith regime are a desperate response to the growing tide of military victories being won by the liberation fighters in Zimbabwe. Encouraging the immigration of more white settlers cannot turn back this tide; in fact it can only strengthen the determination of black Africans to overthrow injustice, and win their freedom and independence.

"GIVE US FOOD, NOT SPEECHES"

Food riots and workers' strikes swept across every part of India, as 400,000,000 Indians faced a winter of famine, unemployment, and inflation in greater proportions than ever before.

"Give us food, not speeches," was the cry of the people wherever Prime Minister Indira Gandhi went to explain the current economic crisis. In Nagpur, a city not far from Bombay, she was forced to cut her speech short when the people began hurling shoes at her.

The Indian police, heavily reinforced with new weapons, were dispatched to demonstrations and riots in over fifty cities including Bombay, Delhi, and Ahmedabad. In many incidents, the people occupied or sacked government grain stores and other food centers because of the mass famine. The government has brutally suppressed all such actions, killing three hundred people in December and January, and wounding over 2,000.

Workers in the main industrial centers have gone on strike against the inflationary practices of the government. They have militantly supported the mass struggle for food and jobs, taking to the streets in general strikes. Over a million workers struck in Bombay on January 2, and similar strikes have brought industrial production to a halt all over the country.

The economic crisis in India has deepened because of the steady outflow of rupees in military expenses to protect India's expansionist interests on the subcontinent.

In addition, the Soviet Union has systematically bought up Indian foodstuffs for resale on the world market at great profits. This has had a highly inflationary effect on commodities which were normally cheap such as nuts, cooking oil and cotton.

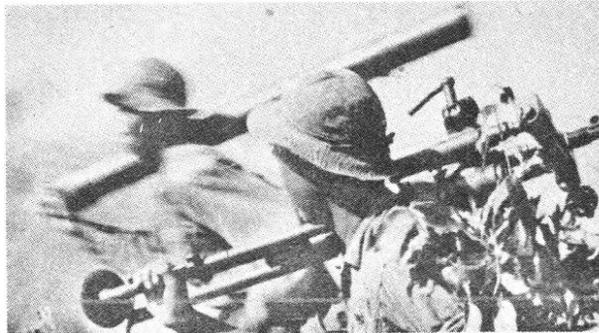
USSR BUYS CHEAP, EXPLOITS ARAB COUNTRIES

Abridged from Peking Review

The Soviet revisionist leaders have been taking advantage of the Arab countries' urgent need for military equipment in order to force them to sell oil at dirt cheap prices. The Soviets have made huge profits by the resale of this oil in Europe. This fully reveals the true features of social-imperialism which professes support for the Arab nations but really plunders them.

A December 28 article in the British paper Daily Express said: "The Iraqis agreed to sell the oil, worth 6 million pounds, at cut prices in part payment for armaments. Now they have discovered, even before it has been delivered, that Russia has resold the lot to West Germany for 18 million pounds—a 300% profit."

The Soviet revisionists have been selling consignments of cheap oil bartered for arms by other Arab countries. Since the June 1967 war, they have, in the guise of military "aid" and economic "aid" signed a series of agreements on petroleum and natural gas with a number of Arab countries and gone all out in "trading arms for oil." A barrel of oil which costs \$3 in the Gulf area fetches \$45 in Europe. Thus the Soviet revisionists have squeezed very big profits by buying cheap and selling dear. Another way they make exorbitant profits is to import high quality Middle East petroleum and export their own low quality oil to the East European countries.



BRITISH MINERS WIN SUPPORT FROM FELLOW WORKERS

British coal miners, fighting for their right to a living wage, have won new support from fellow workers. Over a hundred different British unions have now endorsed the miners' overtime ban, and mine workers in Italy, France, Scotland and Germany have sent messages of support and financial aid. Most recently, Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers of America sent a personal message of solidarity along with a \$5,000 contribution from the rank and file here in the U.S.

The miners are demanding better pay, and while they have not gone on strike, they have refused to work overtime until their demands are met.

In the meantime, the British government, claiming that the overtime boycott is at the root of the economic crisis, has continued to enforce a three-day work week to conserve energy. The result has been a loss of full time jobs to over sixteen million workers, and total unemployment for a million more.

At first, the government was able to convince many people that the miners were in fact responsible for the crisis. But as the struggle has sharpened, the British working class has seen that the real origin of the crisis is in the drive for greater profits by business interests and in the attacks on workers by the government. The Labor Party has stated openly in Parliament that the amount of money lost by industry in one shortened work week, would pay the additional wages the miners are demanding for the next fifteen years.

The newspaper of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), *The Worker*, has pointed out, "The crisis simply is the Government's war on the working class in defense of capitalist profits. British capitalism cannot afford a working class capable of the organized militancy British workers have been showing. Therefore the capitalist Government has to try to destroy the working class' capacity to struggle . . .

"But the war of repression from the capitalist state's point of view will be turned into a war of liberation by the organized working class."

BOLIVIAN PEOPLE WON'T STAND FOR PRICE DOUBLING

Continuing a wave of general strikes against government inflation and robbery, diverse sectors of the Bolivian people launched a new strike on January 23. Led by the mine workers, more than a hundred thousand bankers, clerks, teachers, factory workers, bakers, butchers and cab drivers demanded that the government cancel its plans to double the prices of basic commodities such as sugar, coffee, flour, corn and other products.

Armed peasants, 10,000 strong, blocked highways and marched to La Paz, the capital, on January 28. Dictator Hugo Banzer responded by placing the country under state of siege, and moving to "wipe out all subversive elements."

Members of the miners' union, including 35,000 strikers, are demanding wage increases to keep pace with the inflation, and government nationalization of those products which are going out of the country illegally.



The visit of Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka to Southeast Asia sparked huge riots against Japanese imperialism in Indonesia and Thailand. Students protested Japan's robbery of the resources of their countries, as well as the dumping of Japanese consumer goods on local markets at highly inflated prices.

SYRIAN WOMEN TAKE STRONG INTERNATIONALIST STAND

The General Federation of Syrian Women held its first conference in Damascus last December, expressing firm resolve to continue the active role of women in the Arab peoples' struggle. The Conference also passed a number of resolutions which reflected militant international solidarity with oppressed peoples struggling against imperialism for their independence.

The Conference thanked the women's organizations in different countries which have stood by the Arab people in their battles with Zionism, and sent special thanks to the governments and people of Africa for the steadfastness of their support.

The Syrian women unanimously voted for resolutions which condemned the Saigon government for its violations of the peace agreements in Vietnam, and in support of the reunification of Korea.

The Conference concluded by issuing a call to women's organizations world wide to strengthen their ties of friendship and solidarity, and to unite to defeat imperialism.

GREAT UPSURGE IN KOREAN STUDENT MOVEMENT

Over the past two months, a massive movement of south Korean students has grown, winning major victories against the fascist repression of the Pak Jung Hi government clique.

Fighting for national independence and unity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as democracy and an end to fascist terror, more than 100,000 students have joined the demonstrations at 40 universities and colleges. Many high school students have also joined in.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, a government of puppets for foreign business interests, sent large numbers of reactionary police to attack the students with clubs and tear gas. But the militancy of the students could not be crushed.

Having failed to suppress the students through the use of terror, the government retreated and announced a "cabinet" reshuffle on December 3 in which 10 ministers, including foreign, interior, justice and defense ministers, were replaced. The director of the Korean CIA was also removed from his post. On December 7, a number of arrested students were released in response to the demands of demonstrators.

Following these concessions, the Pak clique tightened up its fascist control and claimed it would not tolerate re-constitutionalizing of the government. It issued various repressive proclamations against the students, but all of these were met with more demonstrations and wider student unity.

In their patriotic struggle, the students have won the support of large numbers of workers, religious leaders, journalists and educators who have held meetings, strikes, and rallies to denounce the fascist crimes of Pak Jung Hi, and to demand freedom for the jailed students.

In Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, tens of thousands of students held rallies to express solidarity with their brothers and sisters in the south. Korean residents in Japan, including a number of scholars, artists, writers and journalists and some 5,000 students demonstrated support in Tokyo. Rallies were also held in the People's Republic of China at the Peking University and at Tsinghua university.

Students at the Liberal Arts and Sciences College of the Seoul University held a rally on December 8. They passed a resolution demanding the repeal of the "revitalizing constitution" which was put forward last year by the Pak Jung Hi clique in order to deceive the people about the "democratic" character of the fascist government.

The resolution also called for the government to "guarantee the freedom of speech on campus and other basic rights to the people" and to "put an immediate end to economic dependence on Japan and guarantee the people the right to existence."



NO ELECTIONS IN THIEU'S DICTATORSHIP

South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu openly declared he would not honor the Paris Peace Agreement last month as he publicly said, "there would be no general elections in south Vietnam until north Vietnam withdrew its troops from the south."

The agreement makes no stipulations concerning such a withdrawal, but it very clearly calls for "democratic general elections" to unify south Vietnam under one government.

Thieu has made no bones about violating the agreement, and in January threatened a major escalation against the zones of the Provisional Revolutionary Government when he announced he would "have to take our action in advance" against the liberated areas.

With the economic and political conditions in the Saigon area in rapid deterioration, Thieu has used every pretense to try to increase U.S. military involvement, particularly pressuring for the resumption of bombing and the shipment

of more advanced military equipment—both in violation of the agreements.

When Thieu's frantic predictions of a "Hanoi offensive" fell flat, the Saigon puppet in his latest war-mongering maneuvers engaged in an aggressive attempt to occupy the Hsisha (Paracel) Islands, which have historically belonged to the People's Republic of China.

The "war" between the forces of the People's Republic of China and the Saigon regime started when Saigon troops tried to land on China's Chen Hang Island. According to the New China News Agency, when Chinese fishermen on the island demanded that the Saigon soldiers leave, the troops opened fire, killing and wounding several Chinese fishermen. By the next day, Chinese forces had driven the invading Saigon troops from the islands. Since Thieu could never have hoped for success, the island invasion has to be seen as an effort to prod more military assistance from the U.S. government.

NEW BOMBING POSSIBILITY

In the U.S., the Nixon administration has continued to try to build support for resuming bombing, with U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger going on T.V. to say that it was "highly likely" the administration would ask Congressional approval for renewing the bombing. Recent government hearings revealed that the Pentagon has budgeted \$275 million for the resumption of bombing through June, 1974.

While carrying out his war maneuvers, Thieu has moved to tighten his dictatorial grip over the Saigon government, and has viciously attacked the political opposition, known as the "Third Force," which has favored serious negotiations with the PRG and implementation of the Paris agreements' provisions.

In January, Thieu's supporters in the legislature rammed through an amendment to the constitution making it possible for Thieu to run for a third term. The action drew the strongest legislative opposition to the Saigon regime since the Buddhist protests of 1963. Several opposition legislators shaved their heads and about 50 politicians marched through the street in protest.

As the first year's anniversary of the Paris Agreements passed last month, the continued U.S. backing of the Thieu regime's aggression threatened in 1974 and the ~~cease-fire agreement~~ the cease-fire agreement altogether. In recent Paris talks with Kissinger, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam representative made it clear that the basis for peace in Vietnam had to be the strict implementation of the agreements and that continued U.S. backing of the Thieu regime's repeated violations was responsible for the deteriorating conditions.

ALBANIAN PAPER REVIEWS 1973

A YEAR OF TRIUMPHANT ADVANCE

The Albanian paper Zeri i Popullit has reviewed the excellent world revolutionary situation in 1973 in a January 1 article by its editorial department entitled, "No Force Can Stop the Triumphant Advance of Revolution and People's Struggle for Freedom."

It said, "Last year's course of events has testified that the political consciousness of the people in every country has constantly risen and that their struggles against imperialism, social-imperialism, and reactionaries have continuously intensified."

After reviewing the achievements made in fulfilling national and internationalist duties by Albania and its people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labor with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the article pointed out, "The Albanian people are marching heroically towards new and still greater victories on the road of revolution and socialism, and they are always ready to smash encirclement, blockade, and conspiracies by imperialism and revisionism."

The article noted: "The great and unbreakable friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples forged by our two Marxist-Leninist parties with Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mao Tsetung at the head has been further enhanced. It is a brilliant example of real, socialist friendship."

It was also proved once more last year that the big class clashes between the exploited and the exploiters and the antagonistic contradiction between the workers and the capitalists developed and deepened, the article said. The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement further progressed in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

"In the past year, solidarity between the peoples and countries of the world has been further strengthened in the struggle against imperialist rule of the two superpowers and their neo-colonialism and hegemonism, and for freedom, independence, social progress, and national sovereignty," the article added.

It said that the development of the revolutionary movements and struggles of the people of the world was evident proof of the deepening of the grave crisis confronting imperialism and revisionism.

The article added, "The present situation shows that the real and main danger to the peace and security of the peoples lies in the very aggressive policies of the two superpowers."

"The expansionist and hegemonic policies of the two superpowers are doomed to fail in the face of the surging struggle of the world's people," the article concluded.

dollars, high taxes and inflation. Because of the debt the Filipino peso has been devalued in relation to the U.S. dollar twice in the last 11 years, without any increase in the wages of the workers. The price of basic commodities, mostly imported by the U.S., rose 150 per cent from 1962 to 1970.

The Marcos regime is a willing puppet for U.S. expansionism and imperialism. The Philippines belongs to the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and other alliances which protect U.S. interests in Asia. U.S. military bases, especially Clark Air Force base, are used as bases for the aggression in Vietnam and Laos.

MARCOS RELIES ON U.S. AID

Without U.S. military and economic aid, Marcos wouldn't be in power. In 1973, the Marcos regime received 83 million dollars in economic and military aid. In 1974, he has asked for more to put down the insurgents and the U.S. Congress is considering 100 million. Surplus war supplies and "pacification" personnel are being sent from Vietnam. And last summer, one of the foremost authorities on counter-insurgency and one of the original architects of the Vietnam war, William H. Sullivan, was appointed as U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines.

Marcos is now pushing a sham land reform program. The peasants are told that they can buy land and all become land owners. In Presidential Decree No. 27, the tenant-peasant is given three possible ways to own the land he farms. He can purchase it outright at the "fair market price" (two and a half times the price which three years of crops bring in) or by stretching out payments for 15 years at six per cent interest, or else buy land which the government bought for redistribution. Invariably it is impossible for the peasants to pay the heavy redistribution price set by the government or meet their payments.

In the late 60's the Filipino people, who have a great revolutionary tradition, started mobilizing and fighting back. There were mass protests against Philippine involvement in the U.S. imperialist war in Vietnam, against U.S. monopolies' enslavement of the people and U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Students and teachers rebelled against the reactionary educational system, peasants demonstrated against the landlords and the fascist rule in the countryside and workers struck, supported by student activists. In 1970 mass actions involving 50,000 to 100,000 workers,

peasants, students, and intellectuals drowned out the reformists' and reactionaries' slogans of "peaceful revolution" with the mass revolutionary slogan of protracted peoples' war.

At the end of 1969, after less than a year of existence, the New People's Army, under the leadership of the CPP, inflicted 150 per cent more casualties on the enemy than the guerillas had in previous years. The Mindanao nationality guerilla contingents stepped up their armed struggle in the countryside.

Faced with a rising people's movement for democracy, President Marcos imposed martial law to try and keep the Filipino people from realizing their aims and to keep the Philippines a semi-feudal colony. On September 21, 1972 freedom of assembly, speech and press and the right to strike and demonstrate were abolished. The Philippine Congress was dissolved and Marcos imposed a one-man military dictatorship.

Since the fascist coup, Marcos has jailed 20,000 Filipino political rivals, judges, trade union leaders, clergy and lay people, and educators—anyone who might be critical of his regime. It is a government of terror with massacres, assassinations, mass arrests, torture and blackmail. Napalm bombing of the civilian population is being conducted by Filipino armed forces.

UNITE TO OVERTHROW IMPERIALISM

The Preparatory Commission for the National Democratic Front put forth a three-fold task now facing the Filipino peoples—1) Unite to oppose and overthrow the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship, 2) Liberate themselves from the U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and 3) Establish a coalition government based on a truly democratic system of representation. The 10-point program for uniting the people to oppose imperialism and to establish democracy is gaining support among the masses of Filipinos.

In the U.S., there are groups set up to organize support for the Filipino people's struggle and to demand an end to U.S. support of the Marcos regime. The National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP) is a coalition of Filipinos, Americans and Filipino-Americans who oppose the Marcos regime and are united around four points. 1) An end to martial law, 2) the immediate restoration of all civil liberties, 3) the release of all political prisoners, and 4) end to all U.S. military, economic and technical aid to the Marcos regime.

MASSIVE RESISTANCE TO MARCOS DICTATORSHIP

The Philippines has a new "public" holiday. Sept. 21 has been declared a day of "Thanksgiving" when schools and offices close to commemorate the declaration of Martial Law on Sept. 21, 1972. On this fascist holiday, imposed by the Marcos regime, the people sit in their houses, darkened from the constant brown-outs, with their stomachs growling from their scanty ration of food. They think about the 20,000 who have so far been tortured and jailed in concentration camps, of the 500,000 who are unemployed and reduced to beggary, and the 50,000 more who have been driven from their land to create "free fire zones."

On this "thanksgiving" day the Filipino people will indeed give thanks—but not to President Marcos who has exposed himself as a puppet of the U.S., protecting the 3 billion dollars in investment, 23 military bases, and 18,000 troops and military advisors. The Filipino people reserve their gratitude and thanks for the National Democratic Front under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the vanguard in the struggle against the fascist Marcos regime.

Under Marcos, the people have been subject to increasing exploitation and foreign domination by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. takes the Philippines natural resources, and then dumps commodities on the people, leaving the country with a huge national debt to the U.S. of almost 2 billion

In December, Mrs. Hortensia Busse Allende, widow of the slain President of Chile, gave the following interview to *The Call* and a group of Chicano activists. She began the interview with a summary of her visit to the U.S.

I find that the three events since my arrival, the warm reception that I received with the picket signs, the posters welcoming me and your chants against the junta and of support for the Popular Unity government . . . that was for me very important, very motivating and, at the same time, gave me strength in order to continue in this struggle.

I would like to say that, because we love our heroic Chilean people, we wish, and soon it will come true, I can't say the date, but it will be sooner than later, the Chilean people will defeat fascism and the military dictatorship that exists in our country.

In which way can we build a committee here, a committee of defense to support the cause of your people?

We would like, in the first place, that the different governments be pressured, especially this one, the United States, in order to put an end to all military and economic aid to the fascist junta. As you all know, it has been mainly the banks of the United States and Canada that have financed the most generous loans to the Junta and that at the same time, these same loans were denied to us in three years during the government of Popular Unity.

We want also that all military aid be stopped. You all know that the major portion of our army and of our armed forces have been formed here in the academies of the United States and Panama and for the most part, have received an influence greatly decadent. We say that the armies are, except in the socialist countries, at the service of the ruling class and not at the service of the people and our country is no exception. And that was our great error.

We don't want anymore artillery, battleships, nor submarines to be constructed nor do we want anymore airplanes, not even commercial airplanes to be sold to the junta. One of the first loans that we asked for from the U.S. was a loan for just two jets and nonetheless this was denied. And now, however, loans are granted the junta for jets and for other combat aircraft.

During U.S. visit

THE CALL INTERVIEWS MRS. ALLENDE

We want now to create and multiply the centers of solidarity so that you will have access to information and can analyze the documents that we have brought and that we can put at your disposal. For example, the last words of Salvador Allende in his last day of life at the Moneda (Presidential Palace). And we would like you to publicize them because there is the truth of how a democratic and legal government was betrayed not just by the armed forces, but also by the right wing political parties and mainly, the Christian Democrats. The main person responsible was Mr. Eduardo Frei, the ex-president of Chile.

Why, having the support (of the people), and knowing of the possible betrayal of the army, did you not opt for the elimination of the army, now that we have had the Cuban experience?

Do not forget that our experience was much different. Salvador always considered that his was a government of transition to socialism, that is to say, we took advantage of everything we could: nationalization of the copper, the agrarian reform, etc. by legal and democratic means.

By the same token, we also had to respect the other powers even though they were unfavorable to us; and for that reason it was almost impossible to govern with a leg-

islative power or the parliament that was a majority of Christian Democrats. They would oppose us in the government in which ever manner they could, to the point that they would obstruct all laws favorable to the people.

Later, they found an echo among the reactionaries of Chile such as the Nationalist Party, the Christian Democrats, and the fascist movements such as the Fatherland and Liberty organization. This group saluted its leader like Hitler, with their arms extended, and they used a symbol very similar to the swastika.

They held their demonstrations in the main streets of the upper class districts; they held them openly. We did not give very much importance to their movement until the aborted putsch of June 29, in which they were able to bring out one regiment from the barracks, during their pretense at taking over the government.

But this putsch failed, mainly because the army as a whole was still loyal to us, and furthermore, because of the resistance of the people. The first thing Salvador asked of everyone was, "Everyone to your battle stations. All workers to the factories and offices. Take over the factories and don't give one inch."

Many people have been fooled about what happened. I have noticed this in the question often asked, "You were armed, how could the government have failed?" And I have answered, "Yes there were arms, but not in sufficient quantity to repel, for example, the aerial attacks, which we were unable to resist."

What kind of support have you received from other Latin American countries?

From the beginning, thanks to the pressure of the people, the doors of the embassies were opened to Chilean refugees. There are refugees in almost all countries of Latin America, except where there are dictatorships as in Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay. No one was going to ask for asylum at those embassies.

PERU TAKES OVER CERRO MINES

On New Year's Eve, mine workers took to the streets in major Peruvian cities to celebrate the news that their government will expropriate the Cerro de Pasco mining company. Cerro, a subsidiary of the big U.S. mineral monopoly, operates six mines in Peru and is ranked among the biggest foreign companies in all of Latin America.

Peruvian President Juan Velasco charged Cerro with being, "the most typical symbol of imperialist presence in Peru." He added in a nationwide broadcast that the company had polluted the rivers of the Andes and had done nothing for the people, except steal their labor and resources. Cerro has taken an average haul out of Peru of a quarter of a billion dollars a year in copper, lead, gold and silver.

The announcement of the expropriation followed a similar move against the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Corporation last year. Between these two expropriations, the government will control more than half of Peru's mineral and fuel resources.

The move against Cerro is part of the Peruvian government's overall program of obtaining control over their own economy, and establishing self-sufficiency in many sectors. This program has met with strong opposition from U.S. business interests, which have, since the nineteenth century, plundered the wealth of Peru at will. In August, President Nixon dispatched a special envoy, James Greene, to pressure the Velasco government into leaving U.S. owned companies alone. Greene stated that if Cerro were to be nationalized, \$175 million would have to be paid for it. So far, Peru has offered \$12 million and has refused to discuss other matters until this figure is accepted.

In the meantime, Peru is making tremendous strides in developing the economy. Two new petroleum fields have been opened up recently and a trans-Andes pipe line is being constructed so that refining can take place inside Peru. New phosphate deposits are also being explored, and

the government's agricultural resource center has come up with a new strain of potato which reaches maturity much faster, and consequently, is a more efficient crop. The Velasco government has also taken on the old ruling oligarchy, and began to redivide the land they once held. More than 100,000 peasant families have been given land since the agrarian reform began in 1969.

Peru has been in the forefront of the international movement of small and medium-sized countries to secure their maritime rights. On December 14, Prime Minister Jarrin issued a call to all Latin American nations to unite and support each other against imperialist control of the sea at the upcoming Third U.S. Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Latin American nations are demanding a 200-mile territorial limit offshore. The current twelve-mile territorial

limit has been used by the big countries of the world, to fish off any coast they wish, and often deplete entire species of fish from the area.

In the fight for maritime rights, Peru must take on the greed and power politics of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., who oppose the 200-mile limit because it would place limitations on their highly profitable fishing industries and offshore oil control.

The progressive stand Peru has taken in fighting for its national independence has brought it into sharp contention with the superpowers. There are threats of internal subversion as well as military force from outside. Since the September coup in Chile, the junta of Augusto Pinochet has been stockpiling arms claiming it has a territorial dispute with Peru and thus laying the groundwork for a possible U.S.-backed invasion. But the Peruvian people are advancing rapidly in their struggle for independence, and as the expropriation of Cerro de Pasco shows, they will not be intimidated by the imperialist giants who once dominated all of Latin America.



Sign in Peruvian city reads, "Mine Worker: We Now Own Cerro De Pasco! No More Exploiters!!" Nationalization is one important weapon which the oppressed countries are using to free themselves from imperialist domination.

DAVID SIQUIEROS

HE PAINTED FOR THE WORKERS

"Art must serve the working people," said David Alfaro Siquieros, the last and most progressive of the school of Mexican muralists known as "Los Tres Grandes." For the better part of a century prior to his death last month, Siquieros created works of art designed to expose the exploitation of the Mexican masses. He felt that his paintings should arouse and anger all who saw them about the conditions of Mexican life.

The mural, or wall art form, a traditional expression in Indian art, was wielded by Siquieros to create mammoth statements about the Latin American struggle for independence from the yoke of imperialism. Breaking with European traditions, Siquieros utilized in his paintings what he saw in the spirit of the Mexican people: he combined the romantic color and strength of hands and faces with the

sharp realism of everyday work tools.

Siquieros developed his strengths and talents as an artist by fighting with the people. He fought in the 1913 Mexican revolution and later went to Spain to fight the fascists in the Civil War. These events were given back to the people in the visual form of huge, powerful wall murals and anti-fascist posters. These works of art were not for the walls of the rich, but were made where thousands of people could see them. While stirring controversy in academic circles over the role of an artist in society, Siquieros contributed greatly to the unity of the people against the fascist movement worldwide.

As a loyal supporter of the Russian peoples' revolution, the first socialist revolution, Siquieros became a leader of the Communist Party in Mexico. He conducted struggle against the poisonous ideology of Trotskyism in Mexico.

Later, when the Soviet traitor Leon Trotsky himself became a political exile in Mexico, Siquieros was accused of plotting his assassination. Imprisoned several times by the Mexican government in the 1940's, Siquieros covered the walls of his cells with murals of the human struggle for freedom.

When Siquieros came to the U.S. as a political exile, he carried his love for the people with him. He crucified imperialism on its own walls. During the years he spent in Los Angeles, Siquieros created several major works of art including THE CRUCIFIXION, a one-story mural depicting a Mexican peasant nailed to a cross. On top of the cross is seated an American Eagle bearing an American flag, symbolizing the exploitation of Latin America by U.S. imperialism. Shortly after completion, THE CRUCIFIXION was whitewashed over by reactionaries in city government.

A move is underway among local activists and artists in Southern California to restore THE CRUCIFIXION for public viewing, as a tribute to Siquieros. This would be a meaningful memorial to a great anti-imperialist fighter and artist.

BREADLINE

February 21 marks the eighth anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X, a militant anti-imperialist fighter and spokesman for the cause of Afro-American liberation. In a 1964 speech, Malcolm said, "Revolutions are never based upon that which is begging a corrupt society or a corrupt system to accept us into it. Revolutions overturn systems. And there is no system on this earth which has proven itself more corrupt, more criminal than this system. . ."

Record Review:**I Hate the Capitalist System**

I Hate the Capitalist System, sung by Barbara Dane, available from Paredon Records, Box 889, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11202 (\$4.00).

Barbara Dane's release, "I Hate the Capitalist System," as the name implies, pulls no punches and takes an unwavering position on the side of the working class.

This stand, combined with the artistry of the singer and her accompanying musicians, make this recording a powerful weapon and a positive example of revolutionary struggle on the cultural front.

Skillfully combining traditional songs like "I Don't Want Your Millions, Mister" and Woody Guthrie's "Ludlow Massacre," with current themes like "The Kent State Massacre," and her own version of J.B. Hutto's "Things Are So Slow" Dane avoids the trap (which most of the singers who emerged out of the folk revival of the late 50's and early 60's fell into) of reducing class struggle to an "interesting" relic. There is a conscious attempt to bring all the material up to date musically and politically.

"PLANE WRECK AT LOS GATOS"

Even her interpretation of Guthrie's famous "Plane Wreck at Los Gatos," sung in her own penetrating blues style, makes real the flaming death of the deported Mexican farm workers, whose plane crashed on its way back to Mexico. Her arrangement breaks with the shallowness of the thousand-and-one Woody Guthrie imitators who at times captured the form, but rarely the content of what Guthrie was fighting for.

The timelessness of the song was brought to life last month when a bus filled with migrant workers crashed into a canal, killing 19. The times have changed, but the need to end the brutal exploitation and oppression of Mexican farm labor remains.

In "Things Are So Slow," Dane's strengths as a blues singer come out as she tells why we have to dump Nixon:

We told the President

We need more jobs in the nation.

Do you know what the foq said?

"Unemployment stops inflation!"

Well now the man is so slow,

We just don't need him any more.

The title song, "I Hate the Capitalist System," was written by Sara Ogan Gunning, the wife of a Kentucky miner, after she lost her mother and baby, and as she watched her husband dying of TB. Her angry words expose the basic contradiction in U.S. capitalist society today:

While the rich and mighty capitalist

Goes dressed in jewels and silk,

My darling blue-eyed baby

Has died for the want of milk.

One of the best done cuts on the album, "Lonesome Jailhouse Blues," was written by Olen Montgomery, one of the Scottsboro Boys, after he spent five years in an Alabama prison on the frame-up charges of raping a white woman. The Scottsboro Boys were the focus of a massive defense campaign in the 30's, led by the Communist Party when it was still revolutionary. But "Lonesome Jailhouse Blues" could have just as easily been written today by Thomas Wansley in Virginia's Road Caper 13 languishing in prison on the same kind of racist frame-up;

I wouldn't treat a dog like some people are treating me.

They treat me like some animal

That they can't even see.

Barbara Dane's relevance as a writer and singer has much to do with the fact that she is not just an observer and recorder of history and the class struggle, but an active participant. She was one of the main organizers of the "FTA" troupe which traveled around the world, bringing the culture of resistance and rebellion to GI bases. She continues to place her musical abilities at the service of the people's struggle.

In her album dedication she writes, "This recording is respectfully dedicated to the millions of hard-working people who really made America great, in the sure knowledge that one day they will gather up their strength, their courage, and their wisdom and they will come together to smash this decayed and dying system....They are the creators of history, and they will construct the socialist future."

It is in this spirit that the album, "I Hate the Capitalist System" was produced and this is the main thing that accounts for its effectiveness.

The Nixon administration, in its general series of attacks on the living standards of the American people, has been conducting a massive campaign to drive people in need off public assistance, and to make it nearly impossible for others to meet eligibility requirements.

The \$2.5 billion Federal budget for social services has been reduced to \$1.8 billion by a combination of cutbacks and administration refusal to spend the money appropriated. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is abandoning regulations safe guarding the civil rights of welfare recipients in order to cut people off of welfare. For example, in Los Angeles County, social workers have been ordered to identify so-called "high risk" cases, where the family either moves "frequently," is employed "off and on," or where the father is in and out of the home "frequently." These cases, once identified, are assigned to a specialized social worker who then makes an unannounced home-call before any more welfare money can be obtained.

It is getting increasingly difficult to even apply for welfare. In many California counties, there has been a wild increase in the number and complexity of forms in the last year. A simple, one-page application has been replaced by a confusing and wordy 19-page form.

In many places there is either a mandatory thirty-day waiting period before receiving any form of assistance, or the time spent waiting for appointments, filling out forms, etc. amounts to thirty days.

Unemployed fathers who have quit or were fired within thirty days of applying for aid must have a "determination of good cause" made. This means that a social worker will contact his boss and ask if the worker did anything "injurious to the employer." Refusing to work overtime or refusing to work under unsafe conditions is considered "injurious" and in these cases the whole family is ineligible for another thirty days. The ultimate reliance on the word of the boss stacks things against the unemployed father.

Strikers have even more problems. Before a striker and his family can be aided, the strike must be "cleared" by the State Department of Human Resources Development. This takes at least two weeks. No one in the family is aided until the strike is "cleared." Of course, wildcat strikes are never "cleared," since a "cleared" strike is one that has been sanctioned by the local labor federation.

Forced-work programs have been legalized in New York, California and other states. Under these new laws, welfare recipients must take low-paid jobs usually as janitors, sweepers, etc. or lose their eligibility.

With the increased lay-offs now taking place, the question of support for the rights of welfare recipients is one of immediacy for all working people, employed or not. The choice is either fight or starve. Unless a joint effort on the part of workers and welfare recipients is waged, the welfare system will drive thousands of working people into conditions of slavery.

These efforts not only mark the beginning of a larger, organized movement, but are an indication of things to come in the current economic crisis.

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CIVIL RIGHTS...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

creasingly taken up by Black workers who are emerging as the only class which can lead the Afro-American struggle to its final victory. The struggle for the national rights of Black people is in essence a class struggle.

The Black student and minister at the lunch counter have been replaced by the Black worker on the picket line and in the streets. In this respect, also, Martin Luther King was a bellweather of the changing times. His last year was increasingly occupied with Black workers' struggles—including the strike by Memphis garbage workers in which he was killed.

These changes in the struggle are a reflection of far-reaching changes in the material condition of Black people. Beginning around World War I, Black people began to migrate from the farms into the industrial centers North and South where, by the 1930's they were employed in some industries in large enough numbers to play a major role in the CIO organizing drives. In the period following World War II, with the mechanization of Southern agriculture and the squeezing out of the small farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, Black migration again reached massive proportions. Some industries, especially in the South, began to accept Black production workers in large numbers only as late as the mid-1960's; almost 30 per cent of the factory jobs now held by Black workers were won only in the last 10 years.

LAST HIRED, FIRST FIRED

Today, the overwhelming majority of the 20 million Afro-American people are workers. Black and other minority workers make up about 15 per cent of the total industrial proletariat. In such basic industries as auto and steel, they often make up 30-40 per cent of the work force. They are more unionized, percentage-wise, than the white workers. Nevertheless, they remain concentrated in the worst jobs; they are the last hired and first fired; and are victimized by racist supervisors and union bureaucrats.

Over the past decade, the Black workers have fought back militantly against these conditions. The Black workers have struggled not only against their own national oppression, but also against the increasing attacks on all workers. The Black struggle has been a clarion call to working people of all colors and has inspired the entire labor movement in its struggle against layoffs, speed-ups, wage cuts, compulsory overtime, anti-strike laws, etc. Their struggles and their demands have concretely linked the Afro-American and the general workers' movements. In these moves toward unity, the Black worker has provided the key link between the civil rights struggle and the general labor movement. Increasingly, white workers are following their example. Unity between white and Black workers is growing, even in the South—as seen in the recent woodcutters, poultry workers and Oneita strikes.

This merger of the Afro-American struggle with the general workers movement is at the heart of the strategy for revolution in the U.S. It is the core around which a broad united front can be built which will eventually overthrow the imperialist system. Only then can the goals of the Black liberation movement—freedom, equality and full democratic rights for Black people—be achieved.

However, in these efforts, the tradition of the civil rights movement of the 60's continues to inspire Black people and all those who suffer from the injustices of the capitalist system. It is for this reason that the names of King, Malcolm X, and Evers and other martyrs have been enshrined by working people throughout the country.

ENERGY CRISIS...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

economy. It has its effects daily on the lives of everyone, from the driver in New York City, waiting 2 hours at a gas pump, to the auto worker lined up at the unemployment office, to the old couple sitting in their unheated room, freezing in the winter cold.

It is a system that requires war and plunder of the third world countries and fierce competition for markets among the imperialists. Out of these conditions, crisis is inevitable.

However, this crisis is sharpened by the reactionary policies of the monopolies and their political representatives in the Nixon government. Their efforts are aimed at making the crisis most profitable for the oil millionaires, dairy men and their like, while forcing the burden of the crisis on the people. How much they can get away with depends on the peoples' ability to see that the crisis is not simply a question of economics but politics as well. The struggle against the profiteering, unemployment, shortages, and inflation of the energy crisis must be linked to the struggle to "Dump Nixon!" and fight back against the fascist policies he represents.

Finally, despite its chaotic nature and inherent crises, capitalism will never crumble under its own weight. It will instead hang on by using fascism against the people in order to keep profits high while the people suffer worsening conditions. In the final analysis, the degree of success it achieves will depend on the revolutionary drive of the people in their fight back and the revolutionary leadership they receive in the fight back.

18—THE CALL—FEBRUARY, 1974

LEFT IN FORM, RIGHT IN ESSENCE

A critique of contemporary Trotskyism

What is the role of Trotskyism in the people's struggles today? What are its historical origins and what new forms has it taken in recent times? Guardian staff writer Carl Davidson in a 12 part series of articles in the Guardian in the Spring of 1973 and now reprinted in pamphlet form, answers these and other questions. The pamphlet presents a clear picture of the nature and role of Trotskyism and should be of great value in study groups and political education classes.

Costs: 1-9 copies, 65¢ each; 10-49 copies, 50¢ each; 50 or more copies, 40¢ each (Bookstore or mass distribution inquires invited)

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STEEL WORKERS...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

The coke ovens, long the workplace of Black workers only, were recently integrated by the government and several young white oven workers marched alongside the predominantly Black group. In their press release, they stated, "Our objective is to voice our dissatisfaction and discontent as United Steelworkers and to dramatize before the International Executive Board the poor working conditions, inadequate wages and the urgent need for updating and reclassifying job categories and the revision of job description."

The press statement said in addition, "We wish for recognition of the fact that current job classifications and job descriptions reflect outdated segregation policies and practices which were initiated in the past, when all production workers were Black."

One worker told *The Call*, "As far as clean jobs, the higher class jobs, you know, the whites can get these." Most of the workers said that they felt the union hadn't gotten the jobs reclassified because they are worked by over 90 per cent Black workers. "Coke Oven Labor," the press release stated, "is equated with Slave Labor!"

The workers said that the present job classification system places them into the lowest wage category even though health hazards exist in the coke ovens which make their life span 10 to 15 years shorter than other steelworkers. Their statement said, "We are seeking recognition of and relief from the most hazardous working conditions that the coke oven workers face, which are not in existence anywhere else in the steel industry."

The workers charged that while Abel has collaborated with the steel monopolies to "increase productivity," that is, to increase speed-up, he has ignored the extreme hazards faced by the coke oven workers.

One Black coke oven worker came out of the confrontation with Abel in good spirit. "We gave Abel a white hat," he shouted. "That means he's a foreman as far as we are concerned. Our own president, the guy we pay \$60,000 a year, tried to keep us out. But we marched right in there. He got the message. We're tired of being forgotten. We're tired of being discriminated against. Blacks and whites are together now."

A young white worker, wearing the green, black and red badge of the Steelworkers for Equality said, "We breathe fumes so bad it makes me gag. The heat in the summer roasts my skin and it's freezing cold in the winter. We are just being ripped off in general."

Marching alongside of the Sparrows Point workers were representatives from District 31 (Chicago area) Committee to Defend the Right to Strike; the Rank and File Team (RAFT) based in Youngstown, Ohio, and the National Steelworkers Rank and File Committee based in Lorain, Ohio. One representative from RAFT said, "I've been going to Steelworkers' meetings for five years now, and this is the first time I've ever seen anything like this. It's beautiful." Many of these groups were behind a suit which was filed in U.S. Court in Pittsburgh last month to have the ENA declared illegal on grounds that the rank and file had no voice in its adoption.

The demonstration of the Baltimore steelworkers at Abel's conference represents a major breakthrough in the struggle for steelworker's rights. But it is only the beginning. It represents a rising tide of struggle on the part of rank and filers in opposition to Nixon's fascist labor front, with Abel as its main spokesman.

The confrontation represents a coming together of the 3 main areas of steelworker struggle: 1) for decent health and safety conditions; 2) for an end to racial discrimination; and 3) for an end to Abel's no-strike policy. This merger combined with the joint action of Black and white workers together marks the beginning of a new day for the United Steel Workers Union and Abel knows it. With 1974 being a contract year, the real storm is yet to come.

AVAILABLE FROM THE CALL

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. 25 cents

Building a New Communist Party in the U.S. is taken from a series in *THE CALL*. It not only presents the historic importance of a Bolshevik party but also puts forward the concrete tasks of party building facing communists today. 25 cents

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

"Countries Want Independence, Nations Want Liberation and People Want Revolution" is the slogan on the *CALL* poster with a drawing of the historic meeting between Mao Tsetung and Madame Binh. In three colors, yellow, brown and black. \$1.50

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WANSLEY...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6)

and by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee.

On December 19, a Virginia delegation presented Governor Holton with the names of 7,000 people calling for the release and pardon of Wansley. In the delegation were a wide range of individuals and organizations, including Richmond's vice mayor, students, women's organizations, the Prisoners Solidarity Committee and the Committee to Free James Carrington and Thomas Wansley.

At a press conference following the meeting, Nathaniel Lee Hawthorne of the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee said that the rape charge historically had been used mainly against Black men. As evidence of this double

standard he pointed out the fact that a white man who was caught in the act of raping an eleven-year-old Black child, only six months after Wansley's trial, in the same city of Lynchburg, was given only six months in jail.

On December 21, some 100 people including Mrs. Willie Mae Thornton visited the governor's office and presented petitions signed by more than 8,000 people from across the country demanding pardon for Wansley. The delegation was brought together by SCEF, an organization which presently is playing a leading role in the defense as it has done since 1962. One delegate, Tom Gardner of the Center for United Labor Action, brought a message from Black and White workers of Local 26 of the Distributive Workers of America in Suffolk, Virginia. He said many white workers are recognizing how they have been used and misused in the oppression of Black people by the powerful few who rule the South.

