



Revolutionary Cause

POLITICAL ORGAN OF THE AUGUST 29th MOVEMENT (MARXIST-LENINIST)

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COUNTRIES WANT INDEPENDENCE, NATIONS WANT LIBERATION, PEOPLE WANT REVOLUTION

Police Attack in Chicago Puerto Ricans Rebel



Puerto Ricans attacked and burned the most vicious symbol of their national oppression - the cars of police who have shot them down in the streets for years!

CHICAGO, ILL.--"...I was going down Division and California streets when my car window was smashed, no not by the people, but by police who were throwing bricks and bottles." A community activist gave that testimony to the Peoples Tribunal held June 25-6 to expose the police attack on Puerto Ricans in the Humboldt Park area of Chicago. Earlier that day police had murdered Rafael Cruz and Julio Osorio. The brother testifying was trying to give Cruz's sister a ride to the hospital. Police stopped them both, pulled him from the car and began beating him. "The police yelled obscenities and sprayed mace directly in my face," he testified. At the police station police again fell on him, beating him senseless. When Cruz's sister told police that her brother had been killed, one policeman replied "I don't give a shit." The cop grabbed her by the hair and dragged her to another part of the police station.

In response to police brutality and years of national oppression, the Puerto Rican people rebelled. June 4-5 as many as 3000 people surged

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Striking Miners Take up Arms

"Warning. The Stearns miners have determined that scabbing is dangerous to your health" reads the sign posted outside the Justus mine in McCreary County, Kentucky. The 20 hired gun thugs inside the mine compound have found out the truth in that warning. So far 3 gunmen have been shot trying to sneak past the picket line. Very clearly, the class war in the coal fields is heating up. The miners have had to arm themselves in the face of the armed company troops hired from the Storm Security System. The thugs face the miners from behind bunkers and sandbags, where they pour hundreds of rounds of gunfire almost every night at the makeshift union office. The company flies in food, ammunition and liquor for their army by helicopter. While the picketers have been "warned" by the Circuit Court not to carry arms, not a single guard has yet been arrested. When a local sheriff tried to arrest 10 of the goons for having guns, he was stopped by a "higher authority" according to a report from the Louisville Courier-Journal. The miners have seen clearly that the state is a tool, pure and simple. The "impartial" court allows the company to hire all the armed guards that they want, while it has issued an injunction limiting the miners to a maximum of 8 pickets.

The strike at Stearns began in July of last year when Blue Diamond Coal Company which owns the mine, refused to recognize the United Mine Workers as bargaining agent even after the miners overwhelmingly voted the union in. 140 miners walked out. In February of this year, the company completely broke off negotiations when the miners insisted on a worker controlled safety committee with the right to stop work under unsafe conditions. This was no wild demand. Blue Diamond also owns the Scotia mine where 26 miners died last year in an explosion which occurred because of the miserable safety conditions maintained by Blue Diamond. The Justus mine has the same "gassy" conditions. (Like true-blue capitalists Blue Diamond has speeded-up production at their non-union Scotia and Leatherwood mines to ensure their profits during the Justus strike.)

The militant and determined actions of the Stearns miners are indicative of the outlook of large numbers of miners in coal fields across the United States. Last year tens of thousands of miners went on a wildcat strike to protest the state interference in their class struggles with the mineowners. More and more miners are coming to realize that capitalism must be destroyed. It is almost certain that this year's miners strike which will occur in December will be one of the most militant class battles of recent history. These actions point to the need, now more than ever, for class conscious leadership for the working class, for a communist party which can link these various scattered actions of our heroic comrades of Stearns with those of miners throughout the country and which can turn these valiant but spontaneous struggles into a conscious struggle for socialism--for an end to the misery of capitalism. ★

Expose the CPUSA

Free the Wilmington 10

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The North Carolina courts recently ruled against granting the Wilmington 10 a new trial. The 10 civil rights activists were framed in 1972 for supposedly firebombing a white-owned grocery store. They were sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison.

This latest court ruling is but one more expression of the system of national oppression affecting Afro-Americans in this country. Wilmington, North Carolina lies within the oppressed Afro-American nation in the Black Belt South. The KKK is infamous for terrorizing the local Black community. The case of the 10 is an example of the legal lynching used by the capitalists to defeat the just struggle of Afro-Americans for their basic democratic right, the right to self-determination.

The events leading to the firebombing began with the court-ordered desegregation of the schools in Wilmington in the years 1970-71. Black students began to organize for more Black teachers, Black representation in school and extracurricular activities and for a Black studies program. In January 1971, the students began a boycott. At this point the KKK and other white racist groups began to drive through the Black community shouting obscenities and displaying guns. When the vigilantes began shooting, Blacks took up arms to defend their community. For two days the community was in a state of siege, the store was firebombed, police killed a black youth and a white vigilante was killed.

A full year later, the Wilmington 10 were arrested. The Reverend Ben Chavis was an organizer for the Commission for Racial Justice, the other 8 Black men were all high school students

active in the struggle, and the white woman was a civil rights worker. At their trial, the prosecution bribed or coerced 3 witnesses into testifying against the 10. Later all 3 witnesses recanted their testimony, two admitted lying in exchange for lessened prison sentences. Under pressure from the prosecution, the third witness later said his recantation was a lie. The court used that as an excuse not to grant a new trial.

The struggle to free the Wilmington 10 is

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The Wilmington 10-active fighters for the rights of Afro-Americans, are now being framed by the state

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Dear Friends,

I am writing in regards to your need for translators. A friend of mine and myself are both Chicanos and we see the need for us to develop our command of the Spanish language. We feel that in the future much of our political work will and should deal with Chicanos-- knowing Spanish is an essential part of this. I have taken Spanish in college and my friend acquired her speaking knowledge from her family. Working at translating for a Marxist-Leninist newspaper would help us to concretely use and see the importance of our Spanish language. We feel that, working together, we could translate for you. But in order not to overwhelm ourselves with work and to test our abilities, we would like to start with some of your shorter articles.

We agree that translating is not a mechanical chore but that it is an aspect of defending the equality of people and their language. Being Marxist-Leninists we see the importance of this in the struggle to build multi-national unity of the working class.

In comradely friendship,
Two friends in Sacramento, Calif

THE RC RESPONDS

We thank the comrades for their offer. A number of new people have offered to help translate for the RC, but we still need more. As ATM grows many of our former translators have become leaders of mass struggles and of ATM itself. They can no longer devote time to translating. We are one of the few Marxist-Leninist



papers that translates everything, to continue we will need constantly increasing numbers of comrades to help out. In addition, we believe this policy will increase the number of readers willing to write for and distribute the RC in Spanish speaking areas. We encourage other bilingual comrades to write us. We will gladly send you translations in the mail.

Comrades

I intend to write an article for the RC on the so-called "National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects," which recently proclaimed the "right" for people to have psycho-surgery! (Psycho-surgery is a currently outlawed practice of brain surgery to "modify" human behavior. -Ed.) I recently attended a militant demonstration by the Network Against

Psychiatric Assault against this commission. The commission is constantly making statements how psycho-surgery will benefit patients and prisoners.

I was confined to a mental institution for 3 1/2 years and have had a sharp hatred for the Brain Police ever since. These "psychiatric practitioners" work directly for the bourgeois state. Many of them aren't satisfied with using drugs that turn mental patients into vegetables, they want to alter people's brains to make them passive citizens for capitalism. The American Medical Association are all worried about Laetril, which may very well cure cancer, but they endorse a potentially genocidal practice like psycho-surgery.

I will write my article as soon as I receive a copy of the commission's report. Anyone can write for it. NCHPS, Westwood Building, Room 125, 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20016.

Victory through Struggle,
A Correspondent in San Francisco

Dear Men and Women of ATM:

I live and work in the northern Bay Area. Your paper is good, because it materialistically reflects the ongoing class struggle.

I like the way your articles explain the nature of imperialism and the need for a communist party's leadership towards socialism, without tripping out on heavy words and phrases. Which makes it good to show to some of the people I work with.

I would like to tell more, but I've got to get to my slavery.

A reader in Northern California

Chilili Struggle Continues

CHILILI, N.M.-- The villagers of this small New Mexico town are continuing the struggle for their land grant and for their right to self-government. On May 20, 1977, county sheriffs arrested 16 villagers for blocking access to a land grant road. The villagers were protesting plans by local capitalists to give land to law enforcement agencies and plans to survey the land for a tourist development.

The villagers face misdemeanor charges of obstructing the service of a court order and resisting arrest. Two other village leaders are awaiting sentencing for contempt of court stemming from a 1975 roadblock incident. The villagers intend to fight the charges both in court and by mobilizing support around the country. In addition, they filed a civil suit seeking to dissolve the Cooperative of Chilili (dominated by capitalists and their lawyers) and give the democratically elected Consejo de Chilili power to govern the grant. They seek return of 5000 acres of their land grant.

Meanwhile support from workers, students and the revolutionary national movements continues to grow. Every year on July 3, the villagers stage a rodeo. In past years attendance was about 300, but this year over 1000 people showed up to give their support to the struggle. There have been successful fiestas and fund raising events in Albuquerque. Villagers received many telegrams and hundreds of dollars in donations from as far away as San Francisco and Chicago. On July 10, over 200 people attended a rally in San Jose, California to support the Chilili struggle.

The mass support for the Chilili villagers has prevented the state from taking any further action to help the capitalist land developers. The surveyors have not dared trespass on the land grant. In fact, traffic on the La Jara road has decreased since May 20. The villagers have set a militant example for workers and small farmers throughout the Southwest. Their demand for self-government and return of their land grant is part of the larger struggle for the right of self-determination for the Chicano Nation. The Chilili villagers and their supporters do not recognize the authority of New Mexico to govern their land, they have raised the demand for self-determination of the Chicano Nation. The struggle at Chilili, like all revolutionary national movement struggles is objectively anti-imperialist. Workers and oppressed people must continue in their support. You can send donations and messages of support. The Consejo de Chilili has speakers available to travel to your area.

For more information, contact:
Villagers of Chilili, c/o CCC, 1114 7th Street N.W., Albuquerque, N.M., 87101.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE CHICANO NATION!
SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE IN CHILILI!

Special Bulletin

Battle with Cops in Courts

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.-- July 27 police attacked defendants and spectators at a court hearing for the Chilili road blocking case. Three defendants insisted on their constitutional right to defend themselves in the upcoming trial. When the judge refused, spectators yelled out their protests. "Is this what you call justice?", some shouted. The judge then ordered in police who proceeded to beat the spectators and some defendants. The court was disrupted for over 15 minutes. Police arrested 7 people that day, another on July 28 and activists expect more arrests on John Doe warrants.

On July 28 from 100-150 people showed up for the arraignment and to demand lowering of the bail on the seven. The D.A. originally set bails as high as \$25,000. Pressure from the masses forced the lowering of bail to \$500-\$8500 per person. The activists in the Chilili struggle ask for your support and donations to help with bail and mounting legal expenses. Send donations immediately to Chilili Defense Fund, c/o CCC, 1114 7th St., N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87101.

GM Resistance Caucus Letter to Chilili

Villagers of Chilili
c/o Chicano Communications Center
PO Box 6086
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

To Our Friends in Struggle,

News of the continuing Chilili struggle has reached us here at General Motors, Fremont, California. We support your struggle for the right of the Chicano people of Chilili to own and govern the land that rightfully belongs to you. We support you fully because the enemy in Chilili is stealing your land and ripping you off the same way Big Business up here and all over is stealing our labor for dirt cheap and subjecting us to bad working conditions.

We've heard of the armed attacks on your people by the Bernalillo sheriffs department, plaincloths officers, the N.M. State Police and SWAT teams. It is obvious that big business controls the police, courts and laws all over the country. Big business not only controls OUR laws, but they have corrupted OUR Union leaders of the United Autoworkers (UAW). We would like for our Union as a whole to support the Chilili struggle, but our bought-off Union officials (the same one's that have let us work without a contract for 9 months, who cancel every union meeting for 6 months and who allow our fighting Union representatives to be fired) don't ever take strong or any stands against big business. The only way we've forced them to take active stands for other people's struggles is through mass participation and mass action.

We support your struggles because every time other people fight for their rights, it strengthens all of us in our fight against big business. Your struggle is our struggle!

We will raise what is happening in Chilili

at our next union meeting in July--we will try to get the union to donate money and we plan to take up a collection in the plant. But we need to know what more you want us to do.

In Solidarity with your struggle,
Resistance Caucus
UAW 1364
General Motors, Fremont, Calif

Revolutionary Cause Special Supplement

L.P.R. - Caught with their 'Onlys' Showing

In this special supplement to the REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE, ATM (M-L) shows that the League for Proletarian Revolution (LPR) is a "leftist" sect with no real ability to help form a new communist party in the U.S. On every major question of party building LPR has only SHADES of difference with the line of the "Revolutionary Wing". Read our response to LPR's unprincipled attacks on ATM (M-L).

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FOR A REVOLUTIONARY POSITION OF THE CHICANO NATIONAL QUESTION!



After a history of negligence, opportunism and white chauvinism on this question, a Marxist Leninist position has finally been developed! This pamphlet provides a clear analysis of the historical development of the Chicano Nation and explains clearly why it is the duty of all Revolutionary and Progressive forces to uphold the democratic right of that nation to self-determination -- its right to political secession!!

By The August 29th Movement (ML)
P.O. Box 32026 (price \$2.50)
L.A., CALIF 90032 (+ 35¢ mailing ea.)

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A Current Analysis WHO CONTROLS CUBA?



One of the many gambling casinos in Havana when Cuba was dominated by U.S. Imperialism, and today, a fashion show for the tourists in Cuba, a country now controlled by Soviet Social-Imperialism

On New Year's Day, 1959, the Cuban people overthrew the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista and took the first steps to kick US imperialism out of their country. People throughout the world and here in the US rallied to support the Cuban revolution. "Hands Off Cuba!" became a rallying cry for many progressive US students in the early 1960's. Thousands of US activists have visited Cuba and were deeply impressed with the revolutionary spirit of the people. Yet some of these activists and many other objective observers were troubled by what they saw: continuing food rationing, a chronic housing shortage and a flourishing black market. How can these things exist in a "liberated" country almost 20 years after its revolution? In fact, Cuba's problems flow directly from her domination by the USSR. The Cuban people overthrew US imperialism only to later fall under the domination of Soviet Social-Imperialism. To understand modern day Cuba, we must first briefly look at some Cuban history.

US IMPERIALISM CONTROLS CUBA

From 1898-1959 US imperialism directly controlled the economic, political and social life of Cuba. US sugar companies had a stranglehold on the Cuban economy. In 1933, for example, the US sugar barons owned or marketed 70% of Cuba's sugar crop. Using typical imperialist logic, economic interest in Cuba gave the US the right to control the government of Cuba. From 1898-1922, the US periodically sent the Marines to Cuba to put down or influence five revolutions.

The result of US domination of Cuba was staggering for the Cuban people. Cuba's one-crop economy meant that peasants could no longer even produce enough food to eat and they were forced to work for starvation wages on US-owned plantations. From 1952-59 under Batista, the national debt increased four times to almost \$300 million. This meant increased taxes and more concessions to US businesses at the expense of the Cuban people. To keep himself in power Batista ran one of the most despotic regimes in Latin America. He was responsible for large-scale arrests and torture of all opposition forces.

Fidel Castro, Che Guevarra and other leaders of the July 26th Movement successfully organized the popular discontent and channeled it into a revolutionary direction. The July 26th Movement was not a revolutionary party, but a popular anti-imperialist organization made up of different classes and strata. Fighting in the hills of the Sierra Maestra, the July 26th Movement won the support of the vast majority of Cuban people. The anti-imperialist revolution was a serious blow to US control and eventually resulted in its complete defeat.

Interestingly enough, the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP)--the Cuban communist party--opposed Castro and the guerillas right up until a year before the revolution. Long under the influence of the revisionist US Communist Party's Earl Browder, the PSP opposed the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and urged cooperation with Yankee imperialism. Following the line of "peaceful transition to socialism" long before it became popular in the USSR, the PSP leadership opposed establishing socialism through armed seizure of power. Top Central Committee members of the PSP like Anibal Escalante, Blas Roca, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez attacked the actions of the July 26th Movement almost until the actual victory of the revolution. The PSP paper, *Hoy*, for example, slandered the famous 1953 Moncada Barracks attack led by Fidel and Raul Castro as a "putschist attempt, a desperate form of adventurism, typical of petty bourgeois circles, lacking in principle and implicated in gangsterism."

Today counter-revolutionaries like Escalante, Roca and Rodriguez are leading members of the Cuban Communist Party and government. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, for example, is a member of the Cuban Communist Party Politbureau and Vice-President of the Council of State. How could such men come to power, when before the revolution they were clearly rejected by the Cuban workers and peasants?

EXIT THE US, ENTER THE USSR

In the early 1960's Cuba faced a very difficult situation. The US blockaded all trade with Cuba and also coerced other Latin American countries to cut off trade. The US established a 2000 man CIA-trained army in Miami and sent them almost daily to sabotage important economic and military facilities inside Cuba. In 1963 the US launched a full scale invasion with the Bay of Pigs attack. Even in the face of these attacks, the Cubans began diversifying their economy and developing other agri-

cultural products, they asked for assistance from Western European and socialist countries to develop their industry. They began the difficult road to independence from imperialism.

The Soviet Union, taking advantage of the Cuban difficulties, acted like a good dope pusher. At first they offered large-scale loans with no interest. They bought almost the entire Cuban sugar crop at three times the world price. But it turned out the "aid" had some strings attached. First of all, 80% of the loans had to be spent inside the USSR. And the USSR just happened to charge from 11-53% more for their machinery than comparable prices on the world market.

The USSR had the Cubans strung out. Then they began changing the deal. The interest free loans became loans for 2.5% and more. Cuba had to use 100% of its "aid" money inside the USSR. The USSR continued to up the price of its equipment. In 1964-5, one Soviet tractor cost the equivalent of 21.5 metric tons of sugar. By 1971 that same tractor cost them 43.6 metric tons!

In 1933 the US controlled 70% of the Cuban sugar crop, in 1974 the Soviet bloc countries controlled 66%. The Soviet countries receive 70% of Cuban trade and Cuba has become part of CEMA, the Soviet trade block. The USSR has made Cuba totally dependent on Soviet oil. The USSR buys oil cheaply from Third World countries and sells it at inflated prices to Cuba. In 1959 the Cuban national debt was \$300 million; today the Cuban government owes just the USSR over \$5 billion and the debt is mounting at about \$1 million per day.

As with any imperialist power, economic control guarantees political control. In the early 1960's the USSR used economic pressure to impose the old leaders of the PSP on the revolutionary government. Today Fidel Castro and other top Cuban leaders carry out the political line of the USSR at home and abroad.

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N.Y. BLACKOUT Short Circuits Capitalism

(BASED ON INFORMATION FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, NY-- "The New York power blackout shows," said CBS Television news, "that we live on the edge of chaos." The 25 hour total electrical power blackout on July 14 brought the nation's largest city to a standstill. The blackout revealed not so much "chaos" as the decay of capitalism.

The blackout didn't effect everyone equally. While the hospitals serving the rich continued operating, the emergency generators failed at New York's largest public hospital, Bellvue. As a result doctors had to stop emergency surgery and even operate respiration equipment with hand pumps. Prisoners at the Bronx House of Detention rioted when they realized there was no light and their electrically operated cell doors wouldn't open, even during a fire. While rich socialites toasted each other by candlelight at fancy restaurants, the poor and working people of New York rebelled.

"When you got a lot of poor people and they're hungry," commented one Puerto Rican from the Bronx, "they're going to take what they can get." In the Black and Latin sections of Brooklyn, Bronx, and Manhattan, people smashed into stores and took whatever they could carry. Mayor Beame called out 9000 police and 250 New York State

Troopers to patrol the streets, but they couldn't stop the looting. Eyewitnesses told the RC of occasional sniper fire at police and continual barrages of rocks and bottles whenever police attacked the people. People set fires to divert the police and fire departments and then raided nearby stores. Police arrested over 3700 people, 400 police were injured and uncounted hundreds of Blacks and Latins were injured.

There was no conscious leadership to direct the people's anger. In fact, unlike the Chicago Puerto Rican rebellions in June, the people in New York attacked stores indiscriminately. White, Black and Latin owned stores were looted. Sometimes whole blocks of houses and stores were set on fire. But this is not "chaos"; the people of New York aren't "animals" as claimed by NY police. This was anger born of years of exploitation and national oppression.

On July 14 that anger burst forth like one of Con Ed's severed power lines. And the sparks flew in all directions. But separate sparks are easily extinguished. Communists and class conscious workers must organize and channel that anger against the real enemy, the capitalist system. When that happens, Con Ed and all the monopolies will never recover from the shock.



"When you got a lot of poor people and they're hungry, they're going to take what they can get"

Struggle Mounts in Korea

THE U.S. MUST GET OUT!

Korea is one nation--and it will be reunified. In 1945 US imperialism "temporarily" divided Korea, bringing tremendous suffering to the people ever since. Both inside Korea and around the world, there is a growing movement to force the withdrawal of US imperialism from South Korea and to allow the Korean people to peacefully settle their own affairs.

South Korea is an important source of raw materials to the US, especially oil. Many US electronic and garment firms have set up plants in Korea to take advantage of wages averaging \$.50 an hour. Since its defeat in Vietnam, the US uses Korea as one of its last mainland military bases. There are currently 40,000 US troops in Korea, including major nuclear missile sites. The growing movement for democracy in South Korea, along with US imperialism's weakened role around the world, has forced President Carter to make new proposals for "withdrawing" US troops from Korea. What is the real significance of Carter's plan? To better understand this question, we must first look at the situation in South Korea today.

PAK REPRESSION --- PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE

South Korean dictator Pak Jung He runs one of the most oppressive governments in the world. He seized power in 1959 and in the late '60's suspended the constitution, rounded up all opposition leaders, and declared himself President for life. His regime exists for the sole benefit of US and Japanese corporations. Pak's dictatorship insured, for example, that foreign

monopolists earned more than \$500 million in superprofits in 1976 alone. While the inflation rate over the last years has ranged from 35-60% for basic commodities, workers wages have only risen by an average of 7%/year. What is the result for the Korean masses? Over 8% of the Korean population lives below the starvation level. Last year Korean capitalists sold 37,000 Korean women to foreign countries as "adopted daughters" or nurses for a net profit in foreign currency of \$248 million. The Pak dictatorship makes sure there are no democratic rights, no independent trade unions, no right to strike, no minimum wage, no unemployment benefits and no safety regulations for workers.

logistic facilities, beefed-up nuclear weapons and give an additional \$2.5 million in military aid to Pak. There is no real concession in that plan, nothing designed to restore democracy in Korea.

US workers must demand the complete and immediate withdrawal of all US troops, the dismantling of US military bases and the removal of all nuclear weapons from South Korea. Unquestionably this will mean the fall of the Pak dictatorship. It doesn't mean an invasion from the north, however. The North Koreans have clearly stated that "no one in our country intends to solve the question of reunification by force of arms." The people of South Korea are struggling for their democratic rights; they are perfectly capable of deciding their own future once free of foreign domination.

A JUST PROPOSAL

Last January eighteen North Korean political parties and mass organizations, including the



Over 30 years after the U S should have left Korea, more than 40,000 troops remain. Above-G I 's at truce line, bundled up against the bitter cold.

The Korean people, are waging a militant struggle against the dictatorship. Last year oil and mine workers staged 1400 demonstrations demanding their rights and in 1977 textile workers held a two month sit-down strike demanding higher wages. The resistance is taking on an increasingly political character as Korean workers, students and peasants struggle for reunification. Three times in the last two months over 1500 people have joined in demonstrations ending in clashes with armed police when they demanded that democracy be restored, all political prisoners be released and steps be taken towards reunification. In February over 1200 university students were expelled and many sentenced to death when they demanded reunification. The South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification is leading many of these struggles. Last March under their leadership, mass organizations of workers and intellectuals formed a new Committee of Struggle for Democracy in South Korea.

Workers Party (Communist Party-ed) of Korea, met to discuss how they could eliminate the danger of a new world war and accelerate the reunification of their country. They called for the easing of tensions between north and south to pave the way for open dialogue. There are two preconditions: 1) the unconditional withdrawal of all US troops, all nuclear bases in South Korea dismantled, all weapons of destruction shipped out and the replacement of the US-North Korea armistice with a peace agreement. (All these demands are supported by a resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly), 2) the guarantee of democracy in all of Korea; the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, the freedom to demonstrate and the release of political prisoners. When these conditions are met, it would be possible for north-south conference of all political parties and mass organizations to discuss reunification.

The world has seen through concrete example that the reunification of Vietnam took place peacefully after kicking out US imperialism. Today Vietnam is a peaceful and independent nation. It is only a matter of time before the people of South Korea, too, gain their independence and freedom.



THE REACTION IN WASHINGTON

The US bourgeoisie and powerful interests within Japan want to keep Korea divided. Certain Japanese monopolies make huge profits through Korean investments and they are able to export their polluting industries to South Korea. A reunified, socialist Korea would mean less profits and no military bases for foreign imperialism. Why then is President Carter publicizing his plan for troop withdrawal?

Put simply, Carter is trying to "give up a little to save a lot." He sees the growing mass sentiment for reunification, so he hopes to gain time for South Korea's dictatorship by pretending to make concessions. First of all, Carter's plan withdraws US troops over 5 years. After that, he intends to leave 9000 troops, air and



Rally in Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) denounces U S intervention in Korea

Revolution's the Main Trend



INDEPENDENCE FOR DJIBOUTI came June 27 ending 115 years of French colonial rule. Because of her colonial status Djibouti (formerly the French Territory of the Afars and Isas) is a poor country of 8,800 square miles and a population of 300,000.

Djibouti's location on the Horn of Africa, strategically placed between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, makes her a prize for the superpowers. Seventy ships a day pass through the Bab el Mandeb straits. Superpower military activity in the area, both on land and sea, have increased in recent months. In the face of these threats President Gouled has stated that his country will follow a policy of independence and non-alignment.

★ ★ ★

JULY 24 JAPANESE FARMERS, WORKERS, and students once again held mass protests against the opening of the New Tokyo International Airport. For 11 years the small farmers of Sansizuka have fought the Japanese government's theft of their land to build a new airport. They point out that the airport will be used by both the US and Japanese military to continue US imperialist domination in Asia. Farmers, workers and students erected two large iron towers which halted test flights for several years. On May 6 thousands of heavily armed riot police tore down the towers, but the masses quickly constructed another wooden tower which still stands.

--For more information write: ISCS, c/o Mark Masaka, 206 1/2 S San Pedro St Suite 44, Los Angeles, CA 90012

★ ★ ★

PATRIOTIC FORCES OF EAST TIMOR have killed 73 invading Indonesian soldiers in 16 armed confrontations in recent weeks. The Indonesian forces are having a hard time controlling villages outside the capital of Dili. FRETILIN (the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor) has been leading the struggle of the people since independence from Portugal in 1976. Neighboring Indonesia, in the interest of Western imperialism, has been trying to annex the country. Relying on their own efforts, the people of East Timor are defeating the intruders on all fronts according to Alarico Fernandes, Minister of Information and National Security of FRETILIN.

★ ★ ★

BLACK STUDENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA (AZANIA) have been demonstrating against the jailing of their leaders by the reactionary Vorster regime. About 100 students marched in front of the Pretoria police station demanding an end to the racist "Bantu education" and giving the clenched fist black power salute. Meanwhile, in nearby Atteridgeville, students boycotted classes, stoned school buildings and set fire to a government car. These actions are a continuation of the massive June 16 protests commemorating last year's Soweto uprisings.

Molders Union Local 164

Equality of Languages Struggle

Last June marked one year since the International Molders and Allied Workers #164 in the San Francisco Bay Area ended their successful strike. The nine-week strike against the foundry industry won substantial wage and benefit increases but more importantly it raised the level of class consciousness of the workers. (See RC Vol 1 #8-9) One of the key demands of the strike was contract translations into Spanish and Portuguese. Eighty percent of the local is Blacks, Mexicans and Portuguese--the unity of all nationalities was a critical question in the strike victory.

The capitalists never agreed to contract translations. But the workers expressed their feelings at the end of the strike when they unanimously passed a resolution demanding the translation of all contracts and union documents into Spanish and Portuguese. Many months later and after sharp class struggle, the union bureaucrats agreed to translate the contracts.

EQUALITY OF LANGUAGE -- EQUALITY OF PEOPLES

Within the US there are millions of working and oppressed people whose first language is not English. For example, within the Chicano nation 91% of the Chicano population of Texas and Arizona listed Spanish as their primary language (1970 Census Report). Millions of Puerto Ricans and other Latin American immigrants have moved into the large industrial centers and farm labor camps of the East Coast and Midwest where they are denied the use of their Spanish language. Hundreds of thousands more Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Haitian workers are victims of this same repressive policy.

Capitalism does not limit inequality of languages to people of the oppressed nations and colonies. Thousands of Portuguese immigrants live in Boston and there are 350,000 Portuguese in California. As a Second World country, Portugal suffers exploitation by US imperialist corporations. Thousands of Portuguese farmers and workers fled fascism, particularly after World War II, hoping to avoid unemployment and starvation in their homeland. Once here, Portuguese were denied certain democratic rights like the ability to speak their own language and learn about their own culture in the public schools. While the overall discrimination against European immigrants is not the same, capitalism denies both European and Third World immigrants equality of languages.

Imperialism dominates entire nations. As a result many people are forcibly dispersed to the "mother country". For example, US corporations dominate over 70% of the Mexican economy help-



One of the key demands of the strike was contract translations into Spanish and Portuguese

ing to perpetuate poverty. Millions of Mexicans are forced to immigrate to the US in search of jobs. Upon arrival these immigrants serve as plentiful and cheap labor--superexploited in the lowest paying and most dangerous industries like foundries. Capitalism systematically denies them their democratic rights. Imperialism forcibly assimilates national minorities by making them adopt the culture and language of the Anglo American nation.

tunist trade union bureaucrats like Ed Sadlowski of the United Steelworkers Union supports that demand. During the strike a number of rank and file Molders supported the demand as a question of "contract language", just like demands for better grievance procedures. The demand for translations of contracts and union meetings is most often raised spontaneously by immigrant workers. The strong national sentiments of immigrant workers contains the embryo of class consciousness--the fight against imperialist oppression. But without class-conscious leadership those struggles remain in the realm of trade unionism.

In the Molders #164 communists and class-conscious workers took up the demand for equality of languages. They showed that the denial of contract translations was part of the systematic superexploitation of national minorities, by keeping them oppressed on the job. They showed that contract translations were part of the broader question of equality of languages--a political demand aimed at the system of national oppression and imperialism. As ATM explained in a leaflet over a year ago,

The capitalists refuse to translate the contracts into Spanish and Portuguese so all workers can know their rights. In school, national minorities true history and culture is never taught. And the police feel free to murder Blacks like 14 year old Ty-



rone Guiton or Chicanos like Danny Trevino. We demand not only an end to discrimination in the plants, but an end to racism and national oppression in the whole society.

Earlier this year, as a result of hard struggle, the rank and file voted for the union to pay for the translations of the contracts into Spanish and Portuguese. All union meetings are now translated and union documents are sent out in three languages. Most workers voted for the resolutions out of trade union solidarity. Workers remember how the union bureaucrats consciously discouraged the rank and file from attending meetings how they consciously divided the workers by declaring the Portuguese workers as "conservative" and "uninterested" in the union. Workers of all nationalities now see that the Mexican and Portuguese workers have become much more active in the union. And a few of the Molders recognize their fight as part of the broader struggle for equality of languages.

SPONTANEOUS CONSCIOUSNESS AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

Of course, national oppression continues in the foundries. And of course, the union bureaucrats will attempt to remove the democratic reforms won through struggle. But the workers of Molders #164 have learned through their own experience about solidarity against the capitalist class. And some Molders are learning in the heat of struggle that only socialist revolution will eliminate national oppression and bring about equality of peoples in the U.S. ★

ing to perpetuate poverty. Millions of Mexicans are forced to immigrate to the US in search of jobs. Upon arrival these immigrants serve as plentiful and cheap labor--superexploited in the lowest paying and most dangerous industries like foundries. Capitalism systematically denies them their democratic rights. Imperialism forcibly assimilates national minorities by making them adopt the culture and language of the Anglo American nation.

Communists and class-conscious workers fight for the unity of the proletariat. This unity is facilitated by a common language. But class conscious workers must stand opposed to any policy of forced assimilation, against any compulsory official language. As long as English is not voluntary, immigrant workers will be driven from it, will find its very use a badge of shame. The fight for the equality of languages in all spheres of life will not only help to cement the unity of all oppressed peoples, but will also broaden the scope of class struggle as more and more immigrant workers feel confident that no language barrier will hinder their participation in that struggle. Communists, then, must be in the forefront of the struggle to guarantee equality of languages to all oppressed peoples.



CALWA, CA --June 12 cops raided the Chicano barrio in this small town near Fresno. Police arrested and brutalized Ramon and David de Los Santos, Pete Rios and Jose Moreno. "I was handcuffed," said Ramon. "All three cops got out (of the car). One pulled me out by my hair and the other two cops started to beat me up. They left me with a scar on my right collar bone. Then they got Pete Rios out... They threw dirt in his face and kicked him in the back, on the stomach and in the mouth." These acts of police terror are not isolated to the San Joaquin Valley. Across the country workers and national minorities are taking up the struggle against police brutality.

--from a correspondent
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PHILADELPHIA, PA --The courts were forced to drop all charges against African Peoples Party member Saud Bey. He was originally held on \$150,000 bail and charged with a murder committed in 1970. The only witness against him was a known police informer. Mass pressure and publicity forced the D.A. to drop the trumped up charges. Other APP members continue to face harassment for their revolutionary nationalist activities. For more information contact the APP newspaper Jihad News, P.O. Box 25557, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140.

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SAN LEANDRO, CA --The militant strike of 1800 Caterpillar Tractor workers continues. Throughout June and July, workers held mass rallies and fund raising events to mobilize support. In a rank and file vote, workers turned down the services of a federal mediator. June 19 workers rejected a CAT proposal because major issues like speed-up remain unresolved. July 15 a mass picket of over 150 workers blocked scabs from entering the plant. Police issued arrest warrants for strike leaders and militants. CAT bosses are feeling the squeeze. Two more Eastern plants are threatening to strike and CAT's stock has plummeted. CAT strikers told the RC that they will stay out until victory.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, CA --175 members of the International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union #6 from Woolworths Pacific distribution center went out on a wildcat strike for 3½ days protesting the unfair discharge of a fellow worker. The boss claims the worker kicked him, but has no witnesses to prove it. After two days the company fired the chief and assistant shopstewards. The workers forced the bosses to back down and returned to work with the stewards rehired. The bosses promised a speedy settlement on the original firing.

--from an ILWU correspondent

Puerto Ricans

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

through the streets burning police cars, attacking capitalist owned businesses like currency exchanges. No Latin businesses or homes were looted. Numerous eyewitnesses and even the Chicago Sun Times said that the police fired point blank into unarmed crowds. In response some youths armed themselves and fired back.

Since the initial rebellion, Puerto Rican nationalists have intensified their organizing efforts in the Humboldt Park area. There have been several vigils held to commemorate the deaths of Cruz and Osorio. On June 11, over 500 people marched from Humboldt Park (now named Cruz/Osorio Park by the people) to Chicago's Civic Center. During the march through the barrio, police stayed away even though there was no official permit. A broad range of community and political organizations participated in the march including the Comité Orientación Comunal, Committee to Stop the Grand Jury, Compañía Trucha and Teatro del Barrio (2 teatro groups), Iranian Students Association, RCP, IWK and ATM (M-L). Onlookers joined the march as they chanted "We've got the right, we've got the might, we've got the right to fight!"

On July 9, the June 4th Coalition sponsored a march on the Wood St. District Police Station. 50-75 people picketed and demanded an end to police brutality, linking together the cases of those killed in the rebellion, and two other youths killed more recently. Participating in the demonstration were various individuals from the community, the Communist Party (M-L) and ATM (M-L).

PUERTO RICAN NATIONAL MINORITY--HISTORY OF OPPRESSION AND RESISTANCE

There are an estimated 500,000 Puerto Ricans living in Chicago, mostly on the Northwest side. The Puerto Rican population of Humboldt Park has almost tripled in the last 10 years; most of the new arrivals are straight from Puerto Rico. The unemployment rate for Puerto Ricans in Chicago is 40%, as high as 60% among youth. Capitalist construction companies and banks have built no new housing in the last 30 years in this barrio. Police regularly terrorize Puerto Rican neighborhoods. Recently, the state has stepped up its political attacks on the Puerto Rican national movement with secret federal Grand Jury hearings supposedly directed against "terrorists". (See RC Vol 2, #4)

The oppression of Puerto Rican people in Chicago, New York and other cities of the U.S.

is directly tied to U.S. imperialism's domination of their homeland. U.S. corporations and banks extract huge profits by controlling the economy of Puerto Rico. As a result Puerto Ricans receive lower wages but must pay the same prices for goods as people living in the U.S. Large corporations force farmers and farmworkers off the land. As a result of this exploitation many Puerto Ricans are forced to leave their beloved homeland to work in the U.S. Almost 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans now live in the continental U.S.

Puerto Rican people living in the U.S. continue to strongly identify with the independence movement in their homeland. Numerous times during the Humboldt Park rebellion, youths raised the Puerto Rican flag. Police enraged the crowds by burning the Puerto Rican flag and yelling "Why don't you go back to where you came from?"

The imperialists oppress the Puerto Rican people as a means of getting greater profits. Whether it's the giant U.S. oil companies trying to build a superport in Puerto Rico or the owners of the steel mills in South Chicago, the imperialists are ripping-off the Puerto Rican masses. And the Puerto Rican people are striking back. The Puerto Rican independence movement is gaining wide support among workers and students. In cities like Chicago and New York, the Puerto Rican national minority is demanding their democratic rights such as the equality of languages, an end to police brutality and bilingual/bicultural education.

PHONY LEADERSHIP

During the rebellion and since, some Puerto Rican businessmen and intellectuals tried to capitalize on the rebellion for their own purposes. One former Chicago policeman and supposed "spokesman" for the Puerto Rican community, said that "Chicago does not have a single Spanish-speaking alderman (city councilman--ed)...The Latino community must band together in future elections to challenge the Democratic organization-backed candidates." These opportunists want to divert the struggle of the Puerto Rican people into harmless channels like election campaigns. But opportunists of this kind are historically weak in Chicago. There is no kingmaker like New York's Herman Badillo to win the support of local white capitalists. The Puerto Rican masses saw through these opportunists and ignored their pleas to "cool it". Mrs. Virginia Cruz, mother of the slain youth, refused to allow these aspiring politicians to attend her son's funeral.

The Communist Party USA, while claiming to be a supporter of the Puerto Rican people, proved otherwise. The CPUSA says that a "crucial issue" during the rebellion was the hiring of Latino cops. Spanish-speaking cops will better be able

Eyewitness Accounts of Cop Harassment

(RC correspondents in Chicago recorded the following accounts from eyewitnesses to the June 4-5 police attacks. Translated from the Spanish.)

"When the people raised the Puerto Rican flag the police took on a military formation and began to move on the people. In defense of their beloved flag, the people locked arms around it. The police began to throw bottles and bricks at them and the people threw them back..."

"Another incident of brutality took place when a woman started insulting the police who were beating her husband. The police grabbed her baby and threw him on the ground and began beating her."

"After the rebellion several activists were passing out leaflets calling for a march, when the police arrived in full riot gear and began beating them up."

"Afterwards some FBI agents went to one of the activists home and entered without a search warrant, even though there was a lawyer present. They claimed they were looking for a fugitive, but found no one."

to communicate with the people, claims the CPUSA. Luckily these phony "communists" have little influence in the current struggle. The Puerto Rican people have learned that minority cops can beat you up just as badly as white cops, that obscenities aren't limited to the English language. The struggle is not for more minority cops, but for an end to all police brutality and a revolution to overthrow the system which uses police to oppress working people.

To accomplish such a revolution the working class needs the leadership of a new communist party, not the revisionist leadership of the CPUSA. A genuine communist party would carry the lessons of the Puerto Rican rebellion to the steel mills and meat packing plants of Chicago. A real communist party would mobilize support from all classes and strata to build a nationwide united front to support the Puerto Rican uprising. Such a party would show the international significance of the rebellion, linking it to the rebellion of 3rd World people everywhere. An anti-revisionist party would show that genuine equality for Puerto Ricans can come about only with socialist revolution. That is why ATM (M-L) continues the struggle to build a new communist party.

THE TASKS AHEAD

On June 11, Chicago police murdered a white youth John Neuman. June 22, Chicago police killed again, this time a Black youth named Stanley Cox. Chicago's police oppress not only Puerto Ricans, but all national minorities and workers. The bankers and industrialists who run Chicago designed a police force to keep down rebellious minorities, break strikes and generally protect the interests of capitalism. Mayor Bilandic and Police Chief Rochford make sure the police carry out those tasks.

In response to these attacks, different nationalities are fighting back. There was strong support for the Puerto Rican rebellion by the Chicano and Black communities. The June 11 march included people of all nationalities. The support for the Puerto Rican rebellion and for their democratic rights must be taken to all workers and oppressed nationalities. No worker can be free until Puerto Rico is independent and Puerto Ricans here achieve their full democratic rights.

The struggle in Humboldt Park is far from over. Police Chief Rochford announced that "In future disturbances, the department will act more aggressively." The Puerto Ricans of Humboldt Park will meet this "new aggression" with increased solidarity and organization. They have set an example for all people struggling against imperialism--their victory is certain.

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case of the Wilmington 10 as a US violation of human rights. The USSR raised the case to deflect the fact that they imprison and torture thousands of genuine revolutionaries seeking to return socialism to the USSR. Playing out their role as 5th Columnists, the CPUSA is less interested in freeing the Wilmington 10 than in supporting the USSR in its contention with US imperialism. The USSR uses the CPUSA in its attempts to weaken US imperialism from within. But the masses of the US will certainly reject the CPUSA and its phony support for the Wilmington 10.

The struggle to free the Wilmington 10 demands the support of the entire multi-national working class. The working class, too, is interested in weakening US imperialism--not for the benefit of the new Czars, but to move forward the struggle for socialist revolution. The unity of the working class and national movements is key in that struggle. That is why we must help build a mass revolutionary movement to free the Wilmington 10 and demand the right of self-determination for the Afro-American nation. The 10 will never be free without mass struggle, the masses of Afro-Americans will never be free without a revolutionary struggle for socialism and self-determination. ★



At least 3 police cars were targets of the Humboldt Park rebellion in Chicago, hated symbols of national oppression.

Wilmington 10

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

part of the overall struggle within the Afro-American nation for self-determination. The capitalist state denies even the most basic democratic rights to the oppressed people of the Afro-American nation. The imperialists rip-off huge amounts of extra profits from the Black Belt by paying low wages and exploiting the natural resources of the area. To maintain these superprofits the imperialists encourage terrorist attacks by the KKK. They insure that few Blacks sit on juries, that Blacks make up most of the people in state prisons and virtually all the inmates awaiting execution.

The imperialists occupy the Black Belt with a string of Army bases from Georgia to Texas. These denials of democratic rights flow directly from US domination of the Afro-American nation. Their freedom can only come about when Black people are free to end that domination by exercising self-determination, that is, political power in their homeland with the right to secede

if they so choose.

ROLE OF THE CPUSA

The revisionist Communist Party USA recently announced a "world-wide" campaign to free the Wilmington 10. The CPUSA and its front group the National Alliance Against Racism and Repression do not rely on the masses. Instead their campaign focuses on pressuring President Carter and Attorney General Griffin Bell to "intervene" to save the 10. The CPUSA completely denies the existence of an oppressed Black Nation with the right to self-determination. The CPUSA's faith in capitalist politicians became clear when the defense committee earlier this year met with Attorney Bell to discuss the Wilmington 10. "Based on my meeting with Mr. Bell," said one defense committee spokesperson, "I am fairly optimistic that he will not disappoint us. He was receptive and seemingly concerned about improving the image of the Justice Department." Of course, despite Bell's "image consciousness", the Wilmington 10 are still in jail.

We have often written that the CPUSA is both a revisionist organization and a 5th Column for the USSR. Their "support" of the Wilmington 10 case makes that clear. In its growing contention with the US the USSR recently cited the

Chicano Activist Framed Carlos Montes Mobilizes Defense

It was the afternoon of May 24, 1969. The well dressed group of educators gathered in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. They came to hear Governor Ronald Reagan and School Superintendent Max Rafferty speak at a conference on Chicano education. Because these reactionaries were ignoring the Chicano people's demands for bilingual education and Chicano studies, a group of Chicano activists stood up and began a rhythmic, Chicano hand clap. As Reagan turned red in the face and tried to shout over the noise, other members of the audience joined the clapping. Undercover policemen pulled the demonstrators outside and arrested them. On the way out, people smelled smoke and later learned that someone had set several small fires in trash cans and in the bathrooms.

One month later a secret Grand Jury indicted 13 other Chicano activists from all over California for supposedly setting the fires. The "Biltmore 10" were charged with arson, conspiracy and burglary. Minister of Information for the Brown Berets, Carlos Montes, was one of the 10. Later court testimony revealed that Reagan knew in advance of the demonstration and that, in fact, police agents had set the fires to discredit the activists. By 1972, the defendants were acquitted of all charges. Carlos Montes never stood trial, however. In 1970 he was forced to flee California in fear of his life.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CHICANO MOVEMENT OF THE 1960's

Taking inspiration from the swelling movement for Black Power, Chicanos across the Southwest were struggling for their democratic rights. In 1968, the Brown Berets organized thousands of high school students to boycott classes. They demonstrated in support of bilingual education and for Chicano Studies. By 1969 the junior and state colleges exploded as Chicano students demanded their right to a decent and relevant education. The Brown Berets formed alliances with the then revolutionary Black Panthers, Black student unions, and other progressive groups. They actively supported the struggles for the land grants in New Mexico and the right to Chicano self-determination. For the August 29, 1970 Chicano Moratorium, the Berets led 25,000 people in protest against U.S. imperialism in Vietnam.

The revolutionary nationalists were a threat to the whole imperialist system. The government took steps accordingly. Fernando Sumaya was an activist in the Brown Berets. Sumaya helped answer the phones at the Berets national headquarters. Only later did the Berets find out that Sumaya would "forget" important messages, that he would travel the state slandering the national leadership, and that he was always urging Berets to take more "militant" action. Sumaya sat in on the planning meetings for the Biltmore Hotel demonstrations. Later he testified against the Biltmore 10 at a secret Grand Jury hearing. He was the ONLY witness against Carlos Montes. He was also a full-time policeman assigned to the Special Operations Conspiracy (SOC) Squad of the Los Angeles Police.

In recent years the U.S. government has been forced to reveal that the FBI, CIA and other agencies carried out systematic disruption of revolutionary and even liberal groups under the "Counter Intelligence Program" (COINTELPRO). COINTELPRO disrupted activities of the Black Panthers, anti-war groups and many others. Unable to rely on strictly "legal" forms of disruption, the imperialists turned to wiretapping, infiltration and provocation. The imperialists showed that democracy exists only for those in power. When the masses exercise their democratic rights effectively, the bourgeoisie here becomes no different than the dictators of South Korea or South Africa. One target of COINTELPRO was the Brown Berets. While relying mainly on mass support to set him free, Carlos Montes has filed a freedom of information action to discover even more details on this government conspiracy. The details of the government plans aren't fully known, but their effects were clear.

In 1968 police arrested Carlos for conspiracy for leading the high school blowouts. He was acquitted of all charges. In 1969 they framed him for carrying a gun while organizing at Mt. San Antonio College. He was acquitted. The harassment began to increase after his indictment as one of the 10. Police stopped him 3 different times, arrested him for burglary or robbery and then two days later dropped all charges. Each time they stopped him with pistols drawn and shotguns pointed at his head. That year two Black Panther leaders in L.A., Bunchy Carter and John Huggins were assassinated. In December, 1969 Police murdered Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in Chicago. Sergeant Armas--Sumaya's direct superior at SOC--several times threatened Carlos saying, "I'm going to get you--I'm going to kill you." In January,

1970 Carlos jumped bail and fled the state.

For the last 7 years, Carlos, his wife and two children lived in El Paso, Texas. He experienced the direct exploitation of the Chicano nation working at different jobs including Farah Manufacturing for \$2.50/hour. Before working at Farah, he joined the Carpenters Union and was elected to union office by his fellow workers. In 1972-74 he helped organize the rank and file during and after the Farah strike. He helped organize a fight for union democracy within the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. He realized the exploitation in El Paso grew directly from the Chicano people's oppression as a nation. He actively fought for the Chicano people's right to self-determination and for the rights of all workers.

On May 29, 1977 Carlos Montes, his wife and children were visiting family in Los Angeles. Twenty Monterey Park police and LAPD dressed in flak jackets and carrying shotguns surrounded the house. Sgt. Castruita of the SOC squad forced his way into the house. With guns drawn he and other police harassed family and friends and arrested Carlos. Carlos Montes was booked on the old conspiracy, arson and burglary charges, the district attorney added charges of probation violation and bail jumping. On July 1, the D.A. wanted bail set at \$250,000 in order to keep Carlos in jail and continue harassment. But a large turnout of supporters at his hearing forced the courts to set bail at \$10,000. Montes is out on bail and actively preparing his defense for a trial to begin sometime near the end of the year.

Today, as in the 1960's, the state is cracking down on the revolutionary national movements. The state is harassing and framing members of the African Peoples Party (APP) in Philadelphia, the Grand Jury is hunting Puerto Rican independents in Chicago and New York, the FBI is framing members of the American Indian Movement.



Carlos Montes has been active in the Chicano Nation for the past 7 years and now faces a frame-up by the LAPD.

But just as in the 1960's, the masses are rallying to the defense of their revolutionary leaders. The government dropped charges against Saud Bey of the APP; the Chicago Grand Jury had to at least temporarily drop suponeas against several activists. As Carlos Montes said, "My case is but one example of the oppression facing minorities and all working people. The masses freed the Biltmore 10 and other political prisoners and I know mass struggle will set me free."

(For more information or to donate much needed money for legal defense, contact Justice for Carlos Montes Committee, P.O. Box 7133, Los Angeles, CA 90022)

DROP THE CHARGES AGAINST CARLOS MONTES!
STOP POLICE REPRESSION!
UPHOLD THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF
THE CHICANO NATION!

BENEFIT FOR CARLOS MONTES AND DAVID DOMINGUEZ JUSTICE COMMITTEES DATE Aug 21, PLACE International Institute, 435 Boyle Ave., Los Angeles, TIME 4pm-10pm, ENTERTAINMENT Live music by IMAGES and actos by TEATRO URBANO, Food and Beverages available.

FREE CHARLES BROWN

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO -- Capitalism has seen another clear example of "justice" in this country. Patty Hearst, the daughter of a white ruling class family, was given a 5-year probation on a bank robbery charge. The judge in her case did not impose a prison sentence because of "the 57 days of horrible torture by her abductors."

On Dec. 3, 1976, Charles Brown, the 19-year old son of a Black working class family, was sentenced to a 30-110 year sentence in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the shooting and wounding of two policemen that had harassed him and threatened his life. The harassment of the Brown family has been continual for the past 10 years. The Albuquerque Police Department had broken into their house without warrants or knowledge of the parents.

Two weeks before the shooting on August 26, 1976, the police terror increased. The police hassled Charles for drinking. They used this as an excuse to take him under "protective custody."

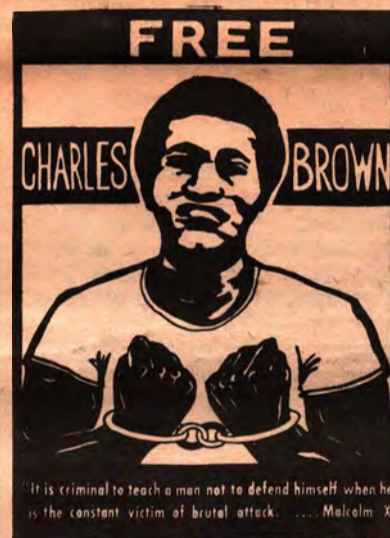
The police tried to get Charles on a purse-snatching. The police pressured the woman whose purse was snatched to identify Charles; she didn't.

The police tried to charge Charles with a clothing store robbery. Witnesses proved he was working at the time.

On August 26, 1976, two Albuquerque policemen approached a group of Blacks playing basketball, including Charles Brown, and asked them for I.D.'s. They approached Charles by telling



Demonstrators march through the streets of Albuquerque demanding freedom for Charles Brown.



nim, "Charlie, we're gonna get you." When he did not produce an ID, they took out handcuffs to arrest him. Charles ran and got away. Later that night the policemen saw Charles and chased him around his community, almost running him over in back allies several times. He was chased into his house and forced to remain inside because a patrol

car spent most of the night watching his house. On August 26, 1976, the day of the shooting, the word was out that two members of the APD, Avila and Johnson, were out to "get" Charles Brown. That evening, Avila and Johnson chased Charles around the community again until he finally ran home and picked up a gun to defend himself. A while later Charles and a friend were standing on a street corner when Avila and Johnson came upon them. The two policemen started to get out of their car and reached for their weapons to "get" Charles. Fearing an attack, Charles pulled out his gun and fired.

Charles Brown is but one example of Black peoples resistance to oppression in Albuquerque. Black unemployment is high in Albuquerque, nearly 75% for Black youth. In 1975, Gosundi, a Black man, locked himself in the office of the Employment Security Commission's director to protest the economic and national oppression Blacks face. The state later charged him with kidnapping, but he was acquitted.

The Brown family along with Black, Chicano and white activists have formed a "Charles Brown Defense Committee." Communist and progressive forces within the community have helped organize mass demonstrations to tie Brown's case to the whole system of national oppression. A mass march in May united Blacks, Chicanos and Anglos in the call to "Free Charles Brown." Imperialism presents this injustice. Freedom for Patty Hearst and up to 110 years in prison for Charles Brown. The masses will surely defeat this system of imperialism and bring about true equality for Black people.

FREE CHARLES BROWN!
STOP THE WAR ON BLACK AMERICA!

Demonstrations Against Shah's Wife

Burning effigies of the Shah and shouting "The Shah is a fascist butcher, death to the Shah", "No more arms for the fascist Shah", and "Armed struggle in Iran shakes the fascist system down", more than 500 members and supporters of the Iranian Students Association linked arms and marched across the campus of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. Once again a member of the Shah of Iran's corrupt ruling family, "Her Imperial Majesty, Farah Pahlavi", (the Shah's wife) was visiting the U.S. She was to receive 'honors' and 'awards' from USC and the Appeal of Conscience Foundation as a 'great humanitarian'. In spite of the presence of more than 200 riot police, demonstrators surrounded, rocked and dented cars of 'distinguished guests' who had come to honor fascist rule in Iran.

In New York 1500 people demonstrated while several protestors shouting "Down with the Shah" made their way into the hall of the banquet room disturbing a 'polite' high-society dinner honoring Farah. Similar actions took place in Washington, D.C.

While Farah Pahlavi claims to be "most con-

cerned" about the children of Iran, these children die in the slums for lack of medical care, food and shelter. Life expectancy is 38 years. There are no basic political freedoms. The illiteracy rate is more than 75%. The rate of inflation is 557, while the annual income of the average family remains at \$125. While the people of Iran go hungry and ill, the regime spends \$4 billion a year buying arms from the U.S. to suppress the growing struggle of the people at home and additional millions to expand the operations of SAVAK (Iran's secret police) in Iran and abroad.

In spite of the Shah's terrorism, (there are 100,000 political prisoners in Iran today and more than 600 freedom fighters have died under torture or been executed in the last 6 years) Iranian workers, peasants, students, progressive religious leaders and intellectuals bravely oppose the savage regime and continue their democratic and anti-imperialist struggle against it.

As the ISA pointed out in their leaflet, "Farah Pahlavi was in the U.S. to deceive the American people by lying about the real fascism of the Iranian regime, about the real oppression suffered by the Iranian people and about the real struggle of the people against the Shah's hated rule."

The ATM calls upon all people to support the struggle against the Shah's fascist regime and



in support of the Iranian peoples movement. The Shah rules Iran only with the support of U.S. arms and with money from U.S. corporations. It is U.S. imperialism which stands as the number one enemy of the Iranian people. Especially for this reason is it important that the workers and all working people of the U.S. support the brave resistance of the Iranian students and the heroic struggle of the Iranian people. ★

Grasp Marxist-Leninist Theory

Study of Lenin's What Is To Be Done

The August 29th Movement (M-L) is taking up the study of Lenin's two classics, What is to Be Done? and Letter to a Comrade on Our Organizational Tasks. This study is being carried throughout ATM (M-L) in order to better grasp the tasks facing communists today. The mass movements of workers, students, and oppressed nationalities are far outstripping the ability of communists to lead them. Across the country advanced workers are leading strikes and mass actions. Their desire for political knowledge is boundless and our movement is not even beginning to meet that desire. Now, more than ever, theory is decisive. Communists must correctly apply revolutionary theory in order to move forward the fusion of scientific socialism and the working class movement.

Nothing makes clear the tasks of communists in relation to the spontaneous mass movement better than What is to Be Done? In the past, ATM (M-L) and other comrades have studied What is to Be Done? one-sidedly. We saw only the struggle against right economism, tailing the spontaneous movement. In fact, Lenin struggled against spontaneity from either the right or the left. He showed that both the terrorists and the economists failed to bring class consciousness to the working class. Lenin set the task of nation-wide political agitation as the most effective means of infusing the working class with class consciousness. In turn, this political agitation made necessary an organization of professional revolutionaries. And that is why we study Lenin's other classic work.

Letter to a Comrade (Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. 6, p. 231) elaborates Lenin's views on how to correctly organize the struggle against capitalism. The communists of Russia devoted detailed attention to organizing literature distribution, factory cells, workers militias and a host of other forms. It is no secret that our entire communist movement in the US is amateurish in the realm of organization. Communists must begin to organize our work on a scientific basis, learn how to create an organization of professional revolutionaries. We do not yet know how to "play the piano with all ten fingers"--to use all our forces correctly, even the most inconsiderable. We must organize our work so that leading comrades--both within communist organizations and advanced workers developing in struggle--can become full-time, professional revolutionaries. Leaders of the practical movement must be freed from the 40-hour-a-week jobs to specialize fulltime in trade union work. We must help break them from the narrow confines of their plant and broaden their experience by helping lead the trade union work of an entire area, or indeed the entire country. The same principle applies to comrades leading work in the national movements, among students, peasants, etc.

There are, of course, many other readings which elaborate on these points. In particular we encourage comrades to read Chapters 1-2 of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union-Bolshevik and the History of the Party of Albania, pp. 1-100.

The Revolutionary Cause will be running a series of articles drawing out the most important lessons of What is to Be Done? (chapters 3-5), including study questions. We encourage other M-L organizations, collectives, and individuals to participate in this study and share your conclusions with us. We welcome comments and criticisms on our study guide and will gladly reprint them in the pages of the RC.

NEXT MONTH WHAT IS TO BE DONE?, Chapter 3

Bakke Conference at San Jose

Meeting in San Jose, Ca. last June 26, over 300 delegates from 70 organizations formed the Anti-Bakke Decision Coalition for a National Day of Solidarity (ABDC). They laid out plans for a major demonstration in San Francisco on October 15. Near that date the US Supreme Court will be hearing the racist Bakke case which outlawed special admissions programs for national minorities. The ABDC called for coordinated demonstrations across the country for Oct. 15.

The June 26 Conference united mass organizations of different nationalities from throughout the state. Participants included representatives from many Mecha chapters (chicano student group), Asian Student Unions, CANE (a tenants rights group in San Francisco's Japan Town) and representatives from caucuses in the Molders Union #164, United Steelworkers #1981 and #2018. Workers from the United Auto Workers #1364 at a nearby GM plant delivered a solidarity message.

There was a high level of political unity at the conference. Delegates united that the Bakke decision is an attack on the gains of the oppressed nationalities made in the 1960's. They recognized both the University of California Regents and the US Supreme Court as enemies. Most delegates understood that the anti-Bakke struggle is part of the wider fight against imperialist oppression of workers and minorities. Delegates voted unanimously for the following principles:

of unity for the ABDC: 1) Rely on the masses of oppressed people to defeat the Bakke Decision. 2) Oppose both the US Supreme Court and the UC Regents as equal targets. 3) Oppose the systematic oppression of Third World people. 4) Defend and expand all Third World programs, Affirmative Action programs and all special programs for women and working people.

The conference set up regional groups to continue the organizing efforts and established an Advisory Committee made up of one rep from each participating organization. On July 17, 100 student and worker activists held the first Advisory Committee meeting in Fresno, Ca. They heard reports from each regional coalition and laid plans for mass circulation of a petition and anti-Bakke pamphlet. The Advisory Committee and regional coalitions will be taking special efforts to correct one of the weaknesses of the ABDC so far--the low turnout of Afro-American organizations. The local groups will make intensive efforts to involve Black student and community groups in the anti-Bakke movement. The next Advisory Committee meeting is scheduled for August 13 in Santa Barbara, Ca.

The formation of the ABDC was a major step forward for the anti-Bakke movement. All progressive and revolutionary people should join in the plans for Oct. 15 in their cities. The masses will defeat the Bakke decision!

Cuba . . . CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Following the capitalist thinking of the Kremlin, the Cuban government "invests" in those industries which will make the greatest profits, not those that will benefit the Cuban masses. To pay off the massive debt to the USSR, Cuba has increased sugar exports. As a result Cuba is essentially back to a one-crop sugar economy. Severe food rationing continues because the emphasis on sugar production doesn't allow for raising enough other food. To attract foreign exchange, the Cuban leaders brought 60,000 Canadian tourists to play in the Cuban sun last year. They are now encouraging US tourism to Cuba. While the toiling people of Cuba face a housing shortage, the government built 14 new tourist hotels. Yankee tourists--with the accompanying prostitution, gambling and other degeneracy--was the scourge of pre-revolutionary Cuba. The combination of few consumer goods and the new Canadian tourist boom has increased the already existing black market in foreign currency. (Unable to leave the country with Cuban money, foreign currency commands a high price from those planning to emigrate from Cuba.)

In Africa, Cuba has stationed troops to carry out the needs of Soviet Social Imperialism (See RC Vol. 2, #3). The USSR has established air, naval and tank repair facilities in Cuba. The Cubans are constructing military ports for Soviet ships. The USSR conducts naval exercises in the Caribbean to flex its muscles in the backyard of US imperialism. The US Guantanamo Navy base on Cuban soil is a continuing reminder of the political and military domination of Cuba, the Soviet bases are no different.

Clearly then, Cuba is dependent on the USSR and has become its neo-colony. Socialist countries like Albania and China don't have any troops stationed outside their country, nor do they allow foreign military bases on their soil. Genuine socialist countries rely first on their own resources to develop their economies and secondarily on trade and aid from other countries. Socialist countries never rely on tourism to improve

foreign exchange. Socialist countries strive to eliminate their national debt, not increase it by \$1 million/day. The new Czars and their allies among the Cuban leadership have replaced the once proud flag of the Cuban revolution with a soiled banner reading "All Debts Payable in Moscow."

TASKS OF THE US WORKING CLASS

The US working class must oppose any imperialist domination of Cuba. We must support the Cuban people in their struggle to oust Soviet Social Imperialism. We must demand that the USSR get out of Cuba. Of course, the US would like to resume its own exploitation of Cuba. The US government is well aware of the current hardships within Cuba and would like to take advantage of it. US workers must demand and fight for the lifting of the US economic blockade of Cuba. The blockade only contributes to the misery of the Cuban people. Similarly, we stand for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the US and Cuba. Diplomatic recognition would help strengthen the friendship between the US and Cuban people. The US must close its Navy base in Guantanamo. We oppose any US military intervention in Cuba whether through outright invasion or training of Cuban counter-revolutionaries.

The 1959 Cuban revolution will always stand as a heroic anti-imperialist struggle against the US. Progressive workers and intellectuals in the US struggled in solidarity with the Cuban revolution. Communists and workers in the US today must continue their friendship and solidarity with the people of Cuba in their fight against both superpowers. The Cuban people will certainly continue their 100 year history to be free of any imperialist domination.

(Information on pre-revolutionary Cuba came from Scheer and Zeitland, Cuba Tragedy in Our Hemisphere and Karol, Guerillas in Power. Statistics on Soviet domination of Cuba. Peking Review #52, 1976, Guardian, May 18 and 25. For information on the US bourgeoisie's current views on Cuba. New York Times, April 25, 1977, and LA Times, June 5, 1977.)

Fight at International Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO—On Sunday June 12, over 3,000 demonstrators marched in front of the International Hotel, while over a thousand more supported them from across Kearny Street in the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown/Manilatown. For the seventh time in the last 9 years, capitalist owners of the Hotel and the city government were trying to evict the tenants of the Hotel. As the 5 PM deadline passed and the eviction order went into effect, thousands of demonstrators linked arms in a human chain, blocking the entrance to the Hotel and daring the Sheriff's office to enforce Judge Ira Brown's eviction order. The militant demonstrators chanted, "we won't move, no way. We don't care what the courts say!" The demonstration was temporarily successful in stopping the eviction.

By July 1, however, the courts handed down a new eviction order. On July 10th the I Hotel Tenants Association and the Support Committee initiated a militant march and rally at the hotel of 1000 people. As the RC goes to press, lawyers for the Tenants were asking for another stay of eviction. Thousands of demonstrators have signed up for a phone tree--ready to come down to the hotel in the middle of the night if necessary.

Any decent society would provide low-cost, quality housing to its citizens as a basic human right. But under capitalism, housing, like every other human need, becomes a commodity to be bought and sold. The I-Hotel is in the middle of some of San Francisco's most expensive real estate. A few blocks away towers the world headquarters of the Bank of America, the headquarters for Transamerica Corporation, and many tourist developments like a new Holiday Inn. Politicians and capitalists developed a long-term plan to make San Francisco a financial center for the whole Pacific Ocean area dominated by US imperialism. To accomplish this, they need plenty of space for new office buildings and tourist traps. Low-cost housing--because it makes no profits--didn't enter into their plans.

In the course of their nine-year struggle, the tenants and supporters of the I-Hotel have learned that their enemy is not just one evil landlord. Each successive landlord has ordered the tenants evicted, each city administration has backed them up, each sheriff has eventually posted the eviction notices. They all carried out the plans of the giant banks and corporations that run San Francisco and every other city in the U.S.

Most recently Mayor Moscone has come up with a phony plan to have the tenants "buy back" their hotel. This plan would simply shift the ownership of the hotel to the mortgage-holding banks while letting the city off the hook to provide low-cost housing (see RC Vol 2, #2). As Felix Ayson, an elderly resident of the hotel and member of the Tenants' Association told the RC "Mayor Moscone through his actions has proven that he represents the interests of the ruling class, the capitalists, not the working class. He helps the rich, not the poor".

Many tenants and supporters have the same feelings about San Francisco's super-liberal Sheriff Hongisto. He went to jail for his prior refusal to enforce an eviction order. But Hongisto made it clear he was always on the side of the capitalists. "I refused last time because I was not given adequate manpower," Hongisto told the press. "This time I am guaranteed sufficient police support, and I intend to carry out the eviction order."



Two active I Hotel tenants Wahad Tampas (left) and Felix Ayson (right)

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NATIONAL OPPRESSION AND FOR TENANTS RIGHTS

The immediate demand in this struggle is for low-rent housing--paid for by the City and controlled by the tenants. But if the tenants were evicted and guaranteed low-rent housing somewhere else, would this be a victory? No. This housing struggle has a particular character, taking place in the middle of Chinatown/Manilatown. For 77 years US imperialism has exploited and oppressed the people of the Philippines. Imperialism economically forced Filipino peoples to immigrate to the US. Excluded even from most factory jobs before World War II, Filipinos labored in the fields, canneries and low-paying hotels and restaurants. Imperialism also forced Chinese to immigrate to the US to work in superexploited jobs in industries like railroads and later electronics and garment. Imperialism forced Chinese and Filipinos into segregated housing like the Chinatowns and Manilatowns of Los Angeles, Stockton and San Francisco.

But the Filipino and Chinese national minorities resisted this oppression. Particularly in recent years, they have militantly demanded their rights to decent education, health care, unionization, and equality of languages. The tenants of the I-Hotel want to continue living in their neighborhood where their language is spoken, where there are small shops meeting their special needs, and where there are progressive political organizations fighting for their rights.

The I-Hotel tenants also stand in solidarity with other tenant struggles throughout the US. From Harlem to Appalachia, working people are demanding low-cost, decent housing. In Newark, New

Jersey a long strike by local tenants and protests by the community forced the city to construct low-cost housing. In Venice, a suburb of Los Angeles, elderly white homeowners and renters have joined with Black tenants in a fight against tearing down their housing and building luxury apartments. Workers, national minorities and small businessmen have a common enemy, the capitalist system. We have a common fight to end that system and establish socialism--where all oppressed people are guaranteed decent housing.

RELY ON THE MASSES

The tenants, support committee and progressive community groups have consistently relied on their own organized strength as the key to victory. While doing battle in the courts, they always relied on the picket lines and mass demonstrations to prevent the evictions. While accepting support from local politicians and union bureaucrats, they went directly to the mass of workers to rally their support. Many Bay Area unions like the International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union, and the Molders and Allied Workers have endorsed the I-Hotel fight. Many progressive Chinese, Filipino, Black and Latin community organizations have supported the struggle. This kind of alliance between the oppressed nationalities and working class has prevented evictions and destruction of the I-Hotel for nine years and will guarantee a final victory.

But the working and oppressed people of the US need not be condemned to a lifetime of struggle against evictions, only to have our children begin all over again. We want to eliminate the problem at its root--the imperialist system. The long-term solution is not tenant-run, low-rent housing, but all housing owned by the working class and its own government. The long-term solution is not continually fighting off attacks on oppressed nationality communities, but the equality of all peoples through socialist revolution. The struggle of the I-Hotel tenants is part of a worldwide struggle against imperialism and for true liberation.

SUPPORT THE TENANTS DEMANDS FOR CITY-FINANCED TENANT-CONTROLLED I-HOTEL!
LOW-COST, DECENT HOUSING IS A RIGHT OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE!
FULL EQUALITY FOR THE FILIPINO AND CHINESE NATIONAL MINORITIES!

(To support the I-HOTEL struggle contact: International Hotel Tenants Association, 848 Kearny St or Chinese Progressive Association, 850 Kearny St, San Francisco, CA)



A solid wall of people (8 deep) has stopped the evictions!

Struggle to Free John Hill

On April 5, 1975, John Hill (Dacajewish), a young Native American, was convicted of the murder of a prison guard during the Attica prison rebellion. He received a 20-year to life sentence. Finally, in December 1976, after years of protest and rallies by the people, New York Governor Carey was forced to grant "executive clemency" to John Hill. It was expected that John would be free sometime in January 1977. Instead the New York State Parole Board, responding to threats and pressure from the state police and prison guards, gave Hill another 2 years of prison time. And so the struggle to free John Hill continues.



Historic Attica Rebellion - 1971

John Hill's struggle is part of the overall struggle of prisoners that culminated in the Attica prison rebellion of 1971. The Attica prisoners rebelled against the inhuman and brutal conditions inside NYS prisons. Prisons across the country are institutions of national oppression and class oppression. In New York, the overwhelming majority of prisoners are Black or Puerto Rican. The state uses prisons as instruments of control and terror of oppressed nationalities. People denied jobs, people who stand up for their democratic rights. The demands of the prisoners at Attica are the same demands that people raise out in the streets, better housing, education, food, higher wages. The rebellion at Attica was an example of multi-national unity and the ability of people to heroically stand up for their rights. The brothers also demanded amnesty--a recognition that the rebellion was a necessary right--for the survival of people held in prisons.

The response of NYS under orders from then Governor Nelson Rockefeller was a massacre. State troopers and prison guards opened fire on unarmed men in the prison yard. The death toll at Attica was 43 and many wounded. The retaking of the prison was accompanied by brutal beatings and torture of the surviving prisoners. The state's next tactic was indictment of 62 prisoners on a variety of charges. No police or state officials were indicted.

The conviction of John Hill of murder and his co-defendant of attempted assault was the result of a frame-up. The state's witnesses were bribed by promise of early parole in return for their testimony against the brothers. The defense was not permitted to put on its full case. The courtroom was like an armed camp designed to make the jurors afraid of the brothers.

But the Attica Brothers never relied on the courts for justice or freedom. Throughout the struggle, mass demonstrations were held across the state and country demanding amnesty for the Attica Brothers. Everywhere Rockefeller and his successor, Carey, went, they were met by militant demonstrations demanding freedom for John Hill. The people consistently exposed the state and Rockefeller as the real criminals, starting with the massacre, continuing with the torture of witnesses against the brothers and a continuing cover-up of the state's crimes. Finally, in 1976, mass pressure forced New York State to drop the charges against the Attica Brothers, with the exception of John Hill. And so the demonstrations continued, focusing in on the demand to free John Hill. This past April in New York City, people rallied in the pouring rain to support the last Attica Brother in prison.

We learn through this struggle that it is only the strength and militant action of the people, that can free prisoners like the Attica Brothers and John Hill. We can rely only on ourselves, not the courts. The people must carry on the struggle against brutal prison conditions and support our brothers and sisters inside, victims of national and class oppression. We will continue to demand the freedom of John Hill until we achieve our victory!

AUGUST 29th



29 DE AGOSTO

Self-Determination for the Chicano Nation

Autodeterminación para la Nación Chicana

On August 29, 1970, over 25,000 Chicanos marched in Los Angeles against the Vietnam War. The march was a protest against the slaughter of Chicano youth in that war and against the intense national oppression at home. Carrying banners from as far away as El Paso and Chicago, thousands marched and rallied in the heart of the barrio. Without warning, LA County Sheriffs and Police attacked the peaceful crowd. They beat men, women and children, they fired tear gas canisters into nearby homes and stores.

Rising up in a furious counterattack, the unarmed demonstrators fought back with anything available--bottles, bricks and stones. Farmworkers and industrial workers, students, and young people forced the police out of the park. Spilling over into the surrounding barrio, Chicanos attacked the capitalist-owned banks, finance companies and new car dealerships. That day, police murdered Brown Beret Lyn Ward, Gilberto Diaz, and journalist, Ruben Salazar. But their deaths were not in vain. The vicious police attack and the heroic resistance of the people stand as a revolutionary example to workers and oppressed peoples everywhere.



El 29 de agosto de 1970 mas de 25,000 chicanos marcharon en Los Angeles, Ca, en protesta de la Guerra en Vietnam. La marcha era una manifestación en contra la matanza de jóvenes chicanos en esa guerra y también en contra la intensa opresión nacional en los EUA. Miles llevaban carteles desde lugares lejanos como El Paso, Tx, Chicago, Ill. Todos se congregaron en el corazón del barrio chicano. Y de repente, sin ningún aviso, la policía y sherifes de L.A. atacaron a la multitud pacífica. Golpearon a hombres, mujeres y niños y dispararon bombas de gases lacrimógenas dentro de las casas y tiendas cercanas.

Los manifestantes desarmados se levantaron en un furioso contraataque y pelearon con todo lo que tenían. Los campesinos, obreros industriales, estudiantes y jóvenes forzaron a la policía a salirse del parque. Esta furia alcanzó a los barrios vecinos y la gente empezaron a atacar a los bancos, las sucursales de carros nuevos y las compañías financieras. Ese día la policía asesinó a Lyn Ward y Gilberto Díaz, miembros de los Brown Berets, y al periodista Rubén Salazar. Pero sus muertes no fueron en vano. El ataque malvado de la policía y la resistencia heroica del pueblo ha quedado en alto como un ejemplo revolucionario para los obreros y pueblos oprimidos de todas partes.

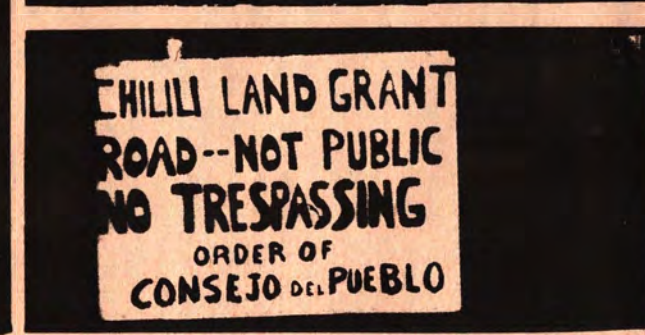
POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF AUGUST 29

The police attack on the Chicano Moratorium wasn't an accident, a mistake by some bad policemen. They attacked a growing revolutionary movement, a movement of urban workers, farmworkers, students, small businessmen and farmers. The Chicano Moratorium was objectively a fight against US imperialism. Seeing that Chicanos made up 20% of the American deaths in Vietnam, the Chicano people were expressing their hatred of that war. They were expressing their solidarity with the people of Vietnam. And they were fighting against the system of national oppression which gives Chicanos the worst education, the lowest paying jobs and the worst housing.

In the years since August 29, thousands of activists have developed a fuller understanding of the imperialist system. Many Chicanos began to realize that imperialism exploits all workers--regardless of nationality. The problem wasn't a bad police chief or school administrator, but a whole system which profits off the misery of workers and national minorities. They began to realize the need to unite whites, Blacks, Chicanos and all workers in a common fight for socialist revolution. For this revolution to succeed, however, workers must fight for the rights of all minorities. They must fight for the right of the Chicano nation to self-determination.

The right to self-determination runs like a thread throughout the revolutionary history and culture of the Chicano people. Juan Cortina in Texas fought for the return of the land to

CHILILI Que Viva Chilili!



LA IMPORTANCIA POLITICA DEL 29 DE AGOSTO

El ataque sobre el Moratorio Chicano no fue accidente ni un error por algunos policías malos. Estos atacaron a un movimiento revolucionario creciente, a un movimiento de obreros urbanos y agrícolas, estudiantes, pequeños comerciantes y campesinos. El Moratorio Chicano fue objetivamente una lucha antiimperialista. Viendo que el 20% de americanos matados en Vietnam eran chicanos, el pueblo chicano desató su odio en contra la guerra. Expresaron su solidaridad con el pueblo de Vietnam. Estaban peleando contra el sistema de opresión nacional que fuerza a los chicanos a los peores trabajos, educación, y viviendas.

Desde el Moratorio, miles de activistas han desarrollado un entendimiento mas completo del sistema imperialista. Muchos chicanos empezaron a comprender que el imperialismo explota a obreros de todas nacionalidades. El problema no era un jefe de policía o un administrador de escuela que fuera malo, pero un sistema completo que hace su ganancia de la miseria de los obreros y de las minorías nacionales. Empezaron a ver la necesidad de unir a anglos, negros, chicanos y a todos los obreros en una lucha en común para una revolución socialista. Sin embargo, para que esta revolución sea victoriosa los obreros tienen que luchar por los derechos de todas las minorías. Tienen que pelear por el derecho de la nación chicana a la autodeterminación.

Este derecho corre como un hilo por toda la historia y cultura revolucionaria del pueblo chicano. En Texas, Juan Cortina luchó para recobrar las tierras del pueblo chicano. De 1870 a 1880,

Chicanos attacked the capitalist-owned banks, finance companies and new car dealerships. That day, police murdered Brown Beret Lyn Ward, Gilberto Diaz, and journalist, Ruben Salazar. But their deaths were not in vain. The vicious police attack and the heroic resistance of the people stand as a revolutionary example to workers and oppressed peoples everywhere.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF AUGUST 29

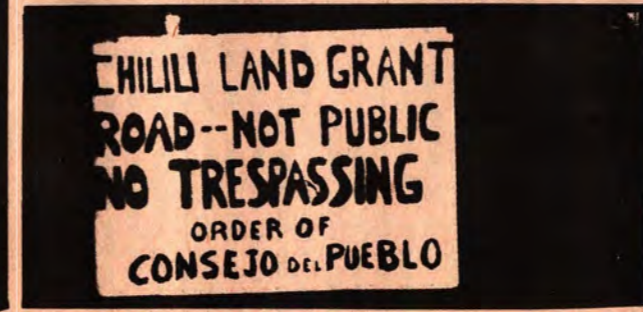
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The right to self-determination runs like a thread throughout the revolutionary history and culture of the Chicano people. Juan Cortina in Texas fought for the return of the land to the Chicano people. The Mano Negra and Gorras Blancas in the 1870-80 fought against national oppression and for Chicano lands. In 1915 in the Plan de San Diego, Texas, a group of Chicanos called for a national uprising and establishment of a democratic republic in the Southwest. They recognized the rights of Native Americans to their land and called for self-determination of the Black Nation in the South. Members of the Communist Party USA called for the right of Chicano self-determination in 1935, but later repudiated this revolutionary position. During the resurgence of the Chicano movement in the 1960's, many times Chicanos called for self-determination. The National Chicano Youth Conference in Denver in 1969 concluded with a powerful statement, "El Plan de Aztlan," declaring a Chicano nation with the right to self-determination. In 1972, two thousand people at the La Raza Unida Party convention in El Paso made the same call.

Today the Chicano people are entitled to their national rights in the Southwest, including ownership of the land and resources of their homeland, a united homeland under one governmental unit and the right to secede if they so choose (self-determination). Inside the Chicano Nation people have taken up the call for self-determination at numerous conferences. The Albuquerque Public School maintenance workers took up that demand during the recent struggle to rehire striking workers. The Villagers of Chilili, N.M., have fought police in order to exercise their right of self-government over their land grant. Outside the Southwest, Chicanos are fighting for their democratic rights. Chicano students along with whites, Asians and Blacks have fought against the racist Bakke decision. In Chicago, Chicanos fight against police brutality and for St. Luke's hospital to hire more Latinos. All along the border with Mexico and in the industrial cities of America, workers are taking up the struggles against

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Desde el Moratorio, miles de activistas han desarrollado un entendimiento mas completo del sistema imperialista. Muchos chicanos empezaron a comprender que el imperialismo explota a obreros de todas nacionalidades. El problema no era un jefe de policía o un administrador de escuela que fuera malo, pero un sistema completo que hace su ganancia de la miseria de los obreros y de las minorías nacionales. Empezaron a ver la necesidad de unir a anglos, negros, chicanos y a todos los obreros en una lucha en común para una revolución socialista. Sin embargo, para que esta revolución sea victoriosa los obreros tienen que luchar por los derechos de todas las minorías. Tienen que pelear por el derecho de la nación chicana a la autodeterminación.

Este derecho corre como un hilo por toda la historia y cultura revolucionaria del pueblo chicano. En Texas, Juan Cortina luchó para recobrar las tierras del pueblo chicano. De 1870 a 1880, las organizaciones de la Mano Negra y las Gorras Blancas pelearon en contra la opresión nacional y por los terrenos chicanos. En 1915 en el Plan de San Diego, Tx, un grupo de chicanos llamaron por una rebelión nacional y el establecimiento de una república democrática en el suroeste. Ellos reconocieron el derecho de los indioamericanos a sus tierras y llamaron por la autodeterminación de la Nación Negra en el Sur. El Partido Comunista de los EUA también hizo un llamado en 1935 para el derecho de chicanos a la autodeterminación, pero después repudiaron esta posición revolucionaria. Durante el nuevo surgimiento del movimiento nacional en los 1960's, chicanos muchas veces hicieron el llamado a la autodeterminación. "La Conferencia Nacional de la Juventud Chicana" en Denver, Colorado en 1969 concluyó con una fuerte declaración, "El Plan de Aztlan", declarando una nación chicana con el derecho a la autodeterminación. En 1972 2 000 participantes de la convención nacional del Partido La Raza Unida en El Paso, Texas, hicieron el mismo llamado.

Los derechos racionales que le corresponden al pueblo chicano en el suroeste incluyen ser dueños de sus tierras y recursos naturales dentro de su tierra y que sean unidos bajo un solo gobierno con el derecho a la separación si es que así lo deciden. Recientemente, los trabajadores de Mantenimiento de las Escuelas Públicas en Albuquerque, N.M. tomaron esa misma demanda durante su lucha para devolverle los trabajos a 45 huelguistas. Los pobladores de Chilili, N.M. han peleado contra la policía para su derecho de autogobierno (vea CR, T2#4). Afuera del suroeste, los chicanos luchan por sus derechos democráticos. Estudiantes chicanos junto con estudiantes anglos, asiáticos y negros han peleado contra la decisión racista de Bakke. En Chicago, chicanos pelean en contra la brutalidad policiaca y para que el hospital de San Lucas (St. Luke's) emplee a mas latinos. Por toda la frontera mexicana y en las ciudades industriales de norteamérica, los obreros están luchando en contra las deportaciones y por los derechos de los obreros sin documentos.

the Chicano people The Mano Negra and Gorras Blancas in the 1870-80 fought against national oppression and for Chicano lands In 1915 in the Plan de San Diego, Texas, a group of Chicanos called for a national uprising and establishment of a democratic republic in the Southwest They recognized the rights of Native Americans to their land and called for self-determination of the Black Nation in the South. Members of the Communist Party USA called for the right of Chicano self-determination in 1935, but later repudiated this revolutionary position During the resurgence of the Chicano movement in the 1960's, many times Chicanos called for self-determination The National Chicano Youth Conference in Denver in 1969 concluded with a powerful statement, "El Plan de Aztlan," declaring a Chicano nation with the right to self-determination In 1972, two thousand people at the La Raza Unida Party convention in El Paso made the same call

Today the Chicano people are entitled to their national rights in the Southwest, including ownership of the land and resources of their homeland, a united homeland under one governmental unit and the right to secede if they so choose (self-determination) Inside the Chicano Nation people have taken up the call for self-determination at numerous conferences The Albuquerque Public School maintenance workers took up that demand during the recent struggle to rehire striking workers The Villagers of Chilili, N M, have fought police in order to exercise their right of self-government over their land grant Outside the Southwest, Chicanos are fighting for their democratic rights Chicano students along with whites, Asians and Blacks have fought against the racist Bakke decision In Chicago, Chicanos fight against police brutality and for St Luke's hospital to hire more Latinos All along the border with Mexico and in the industrial cities of America, workers are taking up the struggles against deportations and for the rights of undocumented Mexican workers

AUGUST 29th--REVOLUTIONARY HOLIDAY

August 29 is a revolutionary holiday which is part of the still developing revolutionary traditions and culture of the Chicano people It was a day when the Chicano people dealt a blow at imperialism and took one step closer to full equality and socialism The August 29th Movement (Marxist-Leninist) is proud to help sponsor August 29th events in different cities around the US The theme of this year's celebrations will be support for the right to self-determination in the Chicano nation, most especially support for the villagers of Chilili who are still battling for their land grant

But August 29 is important not only for Chicanos The August 29 demonstrations were a victory for all workers, for all people oppressed by imperialism The Chicano people will form a strong alliance with other oppressed people and the working class to kick out the rulers of America once and for all The coal miners of Appalachia and the Puerto Rican people of Chicago have risen up to oppose the rulers of America Only a socialist revolution can guarantee an end to all exploitation and the full equality of minority peoples. Let us go forward this August 29 to help make that socialist revolution a reality

UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE CHICANO NATION!!
WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, UNITE!



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EL 29 DE AGOSTO DIA FESTIVO REVOLUCIONARIO

El 29 de agosto es parte del desarrollo de las tradiciones revolucionarias y culturales del pueblo chicano Este fue un día cuando el pueblo chicano golpeó fuertemente al imperialismo y tomó un paso mas hacia la completa igualdad y el socialismo. El Movimiento del 29 de Agosto (marxista-leninista) se enorgullece en promover eventos para el 29 de agosto en diferentes ciudades alrededor de los EUA. El tema de las celebraciones sera apoyar el derecho de la autodeterminación dentro de la Nación Chicana y, en especial, apoyar a los pobladores de Chilili quienes todavía están luchando por sus tierras

Pero el 29 de agosto no es importante solamente para chicanos Las manifestaciones del 29 de agosto de 1970 fueron una victoria para todos los obreros y todos los pueblos oprimidos por el imperialismo. El pueblo chicano formará alianzas fuertes con otros pueblos oprimidos y la clase obrera para hechar fuera la clase gobernante de los EUA para siempre. Los mineros de carbón de la zona de Appalachia y la gente puertorriqueña de Chicago se han levantado para oponerse a los que rigen este país. Solamente una revolución socialista puede garantizar la igualdad completa a los pueblos oprimidos y el fin a toda explotación ¡Marchemos adelante este 29 de agosto y hagamos nuestra revolución socialista una realidad!

¡APOYEMOS EL DERECHO DE AUTODETERMINACION PARA LA NACION CHICANA!
¡OBREROS Y PUEBLOS OPRIMIDOS DEL MUNDO UNIOS!

Commemorate Chicano Moratorium

Aug. 27 AGO. PROGRAM - PROGRAMA

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SALAZAR PARK

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- ★ Jose Calderon
- ★ Consejo del Pueblo Chicano
- ★ American Indian Movement
- ★ August 29th Movement

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Commemorar el Moratorio Chicano