

FREE GARY TYLER!

March in New Orleans July 24!

New Orleans, La.—Supporters from all over the South are making plans to converge on New Orleans for the "Free Gary Tyler" Demonstration to be held here July 24. To date, more than 50 organizations, trade unions, and individuals have endorsed the demonstration which aims to prevent Tyler's execution.

In conjunction with the July 24 New Orleans demonstration, local demonstrations will take place in a number of cities.

Gary Tyler, who will be 18 years old July 10, is the victim of a racist frame-up. During an anti-busing riot at a high school in Destrehan, La., nearly two years ago, a white student was killed. Tyler, who is Black, was falsely convicted by an all-white jury, sentenced to death, and sent to Death Row at the infamous Angola State Prison.

The case of Gary Tyler is one example of the whole system of national oppression and capitalist injustice that has been directed at the Afro-American people for centuries. As such, it has roused the anger of tens of thousands of people who have joined the continuing

petition drive and participated in other ways in the struggle for Tyler's freedom.

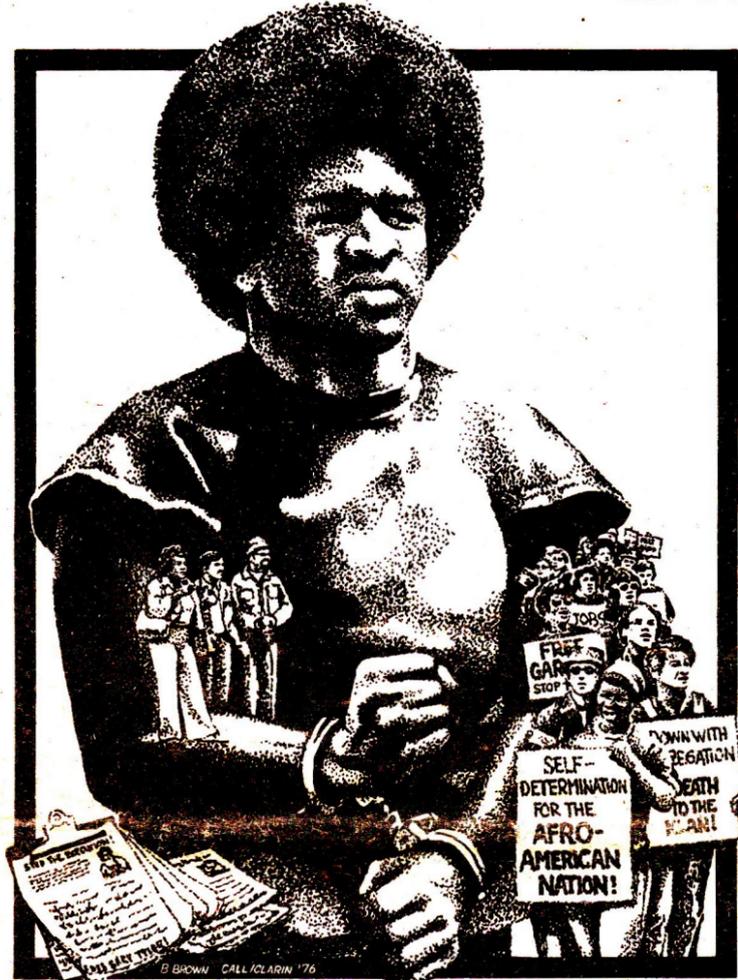
The mass mobilization in New Orleans will take place on the same day as the national convention of the Ku Klux Klan. The KKK has been particularly active in trying to intimidate white and Black supporters from joining in the Tyler defense effort, even going so far as to murder 19-year-old Richard Dunne, a Black youth who attended a Gary Tyler fundraising dance. This incident further exposed to many people the role of the Klan as terrorists for the cause of capitalist oppression.

To demonstrate militant opposition to the Klan, the New Orleans march will proceed to the infamous "White Supremacy Monument" directly across the street

from the KKK convention. This monument was erected to "honor" white vigilantes who died in an unsuccessful attempt at overthrowing the revolutionary Reconstruction government of New Orleans made up of poor whites and freed Black slaves in 1876. This "monument" stands as an insult to Black people and a symbol of the continuing national oppression that gives rise to cases like that of Gary Tyler.

Within the demonstration sponsored by the Gary Tyler Defense Committee in New Orleans, the "July 24 Southwide Coalition to Free Gary Tyler" has organized a contingent from cities across the South. In addition to "Free Gary Tyler," this contingent is raising the demands of:

**"Down with Segregation, Death to the Klan!
Full Democratic Rights for Black People!
Jobs or Income Now! Jobs Not Jails!
Self-Determination for the Afro-American Nation!"**



'Southwide Coalition' Endorsers

AFSCME Local 1644, Atlanta, Ga.
AFSCME Local 1624, Austin, Texas
Atlanta Branch of the NAACP
Atlanta National Welfare Rights Organization
Atlanta Workers' Committee to Fight Back
Augusta, Georgia SCLC
Austin Fight Back Organization
Baltimore Fight Back
Black American Law Student Association, Athens, Ga.
James Bond, Atlanta City Councilman
Julian Bond, Georgia State Legislator
Tyrone Brooks, Executive Vice President, SCLC
Charleston Fight Back Committee
Communist Youth Organization
Community Action League
Daisy Crawford, TWUA Organizing Committee,

Cannon Mills
Dallas, Texas, Chapter of the Black Panther Party
Ron Dellums, U.S. Congressman, Calif.
Friends and Families of the Inmates of Tuscaloosa County Jail, Ala.
Frank Gilbert, President, Florence, S.C., Branch NAACP
Lennox Hines, Director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers
Louisville, Ky., SCLC
League of United People, Dallas
Houston Fight Back
Ernie McMillian, Dallas
Eva McMillian, Dallas National Fight Back Organization
National Lawyers Guild
New Orleans Workers' Fight Back
North Carolina State Chapter of the Black Panther Party
North Florida Socialist Collective, Gainesville, Fla.

October League (M-L)
Owens-Illinois Workers Fightback, Atlanta
People United for Justice for Prisoners, Dallas
River City Fight Back Organization
Dorothy Simmons, Atlanta
South Dallas Information Center
Southeast Region War Resisters League
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Southern West Virginia Fight Back Committee
Tampa Workers Committee
Texas State Chapter, A. Phillip Randolph Institute
Cheryl Todd, Atlanta
United Garment Workers Local 29, Atlanta
University of Texas Chapter (Austin) of MECHA
Jean Wagner, Southern Regional Vice-President of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Arthur Weaver, President, Nacogdoches Branch NAACP, Texas
Hosea Williams, Atlanta SCLC
Robert F. Williams

TEAMSTER DUES FINANCE WORKING CLASS ENEMIES

The multi-billion dollar pension fund of the largest union in the country, the Teamsters, has been used as a source of massive profits for the giant corporations, gangsters and the biggest enemies of the working class. At the same time, thousands of union members, including a large percentage of Blacks and Chicanos, have been denied their pensions on retirement.

The pension fund, which is controlled by the Teamster bureaucracy headed by President Frank Fitzsimmons, has long been one of the mainsprings behind the corrupt and traitorous rule of these opportunists. It has enabled them, as well as the rest of the labor aristocracy, to turn the unions into giant business operations, no different than those of any other section of finance capital.

From the giant profits returned from these loans to gangsters and Las Vegas hotel owners, Fitzsim-

mons has been able to create an empire for himself and his cronies. This has come at the expense of the rank and file, who were told by Fitzsimmons to "Go to hell" at their recent Las Vegas convention when they protested another giant raise for the union bosses.

Workers in all unions, as well as the unorganized workers, have also suffered from Fitzsimmons' profiteering. They have been the victims of Teamster scabbing and union-busting tactics as the Fitzsimmons gang has tried to smash the United Farm Workers Union and others in an attempt to fill Teamster coffers with workers' dues and carry out the wishes of big business.

The Teamster hierarchy is the direct agent of big business and the government within the ranks of the labor movement.

Under growing pressure from
(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 8)

DEATH PENALTY: WEAPON OF CAPITALIST RULE

The Supreme Court's restoration of the death penalty last week is a new offensive in capitalism's war against working class and minority people as well as those who rebel against the system.

The court's decision upheld the death penalty laws of Georgia, Florida and Texas. In these states, a person convicted of first-degree murder may or may not be sentenced to death, depending on the judge or jury's opinions about the person's character and the crime.

At the same time, the court struck down the death penalty laws of North Carolina and Louisiana, where a person convicted of first-degree murder is sentenced to death automatically.

The court left unresolved the fate of the 47 Death Row inmates in Louisiana, including

Gary Tyler, and the 122 who face death in North Carolina. At press time, it could not be learned whether these sentences will be commuted to life imprisonment, or whether the prisoners will be resentenced to death under new state laws when they are written.

At last count, there are 611 people in 30 states awaiting execution. Among them are a number of prisoners, such as Gary Tyler, whose only real "crimes" are being Black and a militant fighter against the system.

Sixty percent of the people whose murders are planned are Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican or Native American. The same system of racist injustice that oppresses minority nationalities all their lives also puts them to death in discriminatory numbers. More than half of the people

on Death Row are in the Black Belt states of the South. Over 100 are in North Carolina alone, the state with the lowest wages in the U.S. The entire court system, especially in the Deep South, still stinks of the slave system and the lynch rope.

The restoration of the death penalty is a sharp reminder that we live in a bloody dictatorship of the big capitalists.

But the decision also shows the capitalists' fear of the growing movement of the workers and minorities against the deteriorating conditions of life in the U.S.

The restoration of the death penalty will not go unopposed by the people. The demand for striking down the death penalty will become another front of struggle for the revolutionary movement.

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Auto Contract . . . p.5

SECCION EN ESPAÑOL



EDITORIALS

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF EXPLOITATION

The July 4th activities provided big business with its much-needed propaganda blitz. It was truly a celebration of U.S. imperialism's ability to plunder the world and exploit its own people for so long.

In President Ford's Independence Day speech, he put forth his now familiar theme that the working class must "sacrifice" even more. "A nation survives only so long as the spirit of sacrifice and self-discipline is strong within its people," he said. This new call for "self-discipline" in the Bicentennial comes in the face of growing war preparations and when the general economic crisis is growing deeper and sharper throughout the entire capitalist world.

With the factors for both war and revolution on the rise, Ford projected a third century of capitalist Americana. His view called for a "safer society," and "a more stable international order." There is nothing the ruling circles want more on their 200th birthday than for the people of this country and the world to accept their rule, their plunder, their exploitation and oppression without

resistance. This is what a "safer society" means. This is what a "more stable international order" means. This is what "sacrifice" means.

But we are living in the era of imperialism and socialist revolution. There can be no "safety" and no "stability" anywhere anymore for imperialism. For the people of the world, including the working people of the U.S., these hundreds of years of capitalism are long enough. When the fireworks fizzle and the flags are taken in, the working people return to the realities of massive unemployment, the threat of a new war, and racist terror spreading from the schools of South Boston to the south side of Chicago.

All of the basic contradictions in our society are getting sharper. Opposition to capitalism is growing steadily despite all the patriotic demagoguery.

OLYMPIC GAMES ARE POLITICAL

The Canadian government, host of the 1976 Olympic Games, has taken a just stand in threatening to ban the reactionary Taiwan government from the Games. In response, the U.S. government has raised a loud cry that the "Olympics cannot be political" and has threatened to "boycott."

The same debate raged last week when the U.S. pulled out of Davis Cup tennis participation because many third world countries refused to compete against the players of the racist South African regime. Again, the U.S. claimed that "politics doesn't mix with athletics."

By speaking of "politics" in the abstract, the U.S. imperialists try to hide their own "politics" which for decades dominated the Olympic Games. They used the Games to try to isolate the People's Republic of China from the rest of the world because it is a socialist country. Through their control of the International Olympic Committee, the U.S. promoted recognition of the fascist Taiwan clique as the "true representatives of China."

While they dominated the various international sports organizations, the U.S. imperialists spread the "politics" of South African apartheid where the majority of the people are not allowed to take part in sports competition because they are Black.

But now a new day is dawning. The trends of anti-superpower resistance, anti-apartheid and anti-Zionism have grown strong in the Olympic Games and all arenas of international sports and culture. No longer is it possible for U.S. imperialism to have its own way as it once did. This is why the spokesmen for the U.S. sports organizations have suddenly become anti-"political."

Canada should be supported for its recognition of the People's Republic of China as the only real representative of the Chinese people at any Olympic Games. The stand of the many countries in the sports arena against imperialism, racism and reaction should also be supported.

Sports, like everything else, is developing through the course of sharpening class struggle. Sports are political.

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Declaration of: ORGANIZING COMMITTEE for a Marxist-Leninist Party P.O. Box 4399 Chicago, Illinois 60680

MARXIST-LENINISTS UNITE!

"Marxist-Leninists Unite" is the political statement of unity of the newly-formed Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist party. It contains an analysis of the present conditions under which the new party is being built as well as the principles of unity for all communists to enter into the party-building process.

Copies are available for 15¢ from the Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Party, P.O. Box 4399, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

The Call is published weekly, at \$10 for a one-year subscription, 4249 W. Division, Chicago, Illinois 60651. Application to mail at second-class rates is pending at Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades,

We recently had the opportunity to read your theoretical journal *Class Struggle*. We wish to express our general agreement with much of what is said. However, we also have the opportunity from time to time to read a newspaper called *The Guardian* which unfortunately on the question of Angola adopted a line similar to that of the revisionist parties and organizations within Australia. We believe that absolute clarity must be grasped on the question of Soviet social imperialism.

Recently, in March of this year, we initiated and led a mobilization against the visit to Australia by the U.S. imperialist Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller. He came and went, and was met everywhere by mass militant demonstrations.

In Sydney about 1500 workers and students protested and the demonstration was viciously attacked by state police forces. Eighteen were arrested and framed. During the mobilization we held high the demand "U.S. Bosses Get Out! Russian Bosses Stay Out! Independence for Australia!" From within the demonstration the revisionists and their allies attempted to disrupt. They were soundly defeated.

In the event of war between the two superpowers, unity between the international proletariat will be vital to defeating the imperialists and their lackeys.

S.H.

Australian Independence Movement
Sydney, Australia

Dear Comrades,

This is just to let you know that the shipment of 25 copies of *State and Revolution* arrived safely and have been distributed to those members of the study groups who did not yet have a copy.

Also, *The Call's* June 14 editorial was great. We made up copies of it and distributed it in the prison.

I especially liked the part in the editorial about study circles. Hopefully other prisoners in other prisons will get the idea to begin studying in groups. I am going to be writing to friends outside the prison suggesting that they subscribe to *The Call*.

C.A.

Somers, Conn.

Letters



Dear Call Staff:

It was great to read that 80 *Calls* are now being sent to prisoners at Somers, Conn. I gladly contribute this \$10.00 to the prison subscription fund and pledge my solidarity with the prison struggles all over the country, particularly to the attacks on minorities. Here in Tampa, we are fighting the same racist police and judicial system in the case of John and Eddie Ruth Marshall, two leaders in the fightback who have been framed and convicted on phony charges (see *Call*, May 17).

I firmly support the distribution of revolutionary literature, especially *The Call/El Clarin*, in the prisons because 1) the study and application of Marxist-Leninist theory is paramount to all our struggles against this rotten imperialist system and 2) *The Call* is instrumental in organizing the new communist party which will link all our struggles together and lead the working class and oppressed national minorities to power and put the real criminals, the imperialists, behind bars. Liberate the prisons and jail the real criminals!

In Solidarity,
M.M., Tampa Fla.

tion is built into the system, and no union official can end it. She pointed out that the only way to really end discrimination is to end the criminal rule of the capitalist class, but that working people can win and have won many gains in the fight for democratic rights. She won people to see that to fight discrimination at GM, we must organize ourselves and rely on our fellow workers—not the International union or some politician.

Also, we did not call this meeting after getting no response from the company. We called the meeting to get organized after getting no action from the union. Rankin, representatives from various civil rights groups and from the October League were invited. As a result of the struggle at this meeting, we decided to rely on ourselves and organized a protest march and the delegation to the company office that was reported in the June 28th *Call*.

Worker Correspondents
GMAD-Norwood, Ohio

Dear Comrades,

Recently in Boston, the tombstone of a worker named Aldrich was repossessed because his family could not make the payments on it. The company simply drove up and took it off his grave, leaving a hole in the ground.

During our lives, we labor to create great wealth for the few who own the shops, mines and fields; and in return for our labor, these capitalists give us just enough to survive. They wallow in wealth while workers never accumulate enough to get ahead. When the capitalists die, they leave behind great fortunes for their heirs to squabble over, while often we leave only debts for our families to be burdened with.

After our death, capitalism haunts our loved ones. It is for us to smash these chains which follow workers to the grave! The system of capitalism must be overthrown and replaced with socialism; the bourgeois state with a workers' state! Only then will workers live in peace, and only then will workers be able to "rest in peace."

P.M.
Boston, Mass.

Tenants March on Slumlord's Sweatshop

Tenants of Milwaukee slumlord Meyer Shadur have exposed the fact that landlord Shadur is also boss Shadur, and that he maintains the same rotten conditions in his sweatshop as in his apartment buildings.

After twice setting up picket lines at Shadur's fancy suburban home, the tenants and their supporters brought their struggle to the workers at the Shadur Box Co. on June 29. Chanting "Roaches get bigger, checks get smaller," demonstrators marched into the 40-worker sweatshop, leafleting and talking with workers.

In discussions with the workers, they found that the multinational work force has tried several times to organize a union to fight for higher wages and against discrimination, but each time, Shadur's threats and intimidation have been enough to thwart their efforts. After the picket, tenants and

workers talked about ways to unite their respective struggles against the same capitalist boss and landlord.

Shadur's tenants, with the help of the Peoples Union to Fight the Crisis, have organized a rent strike which includes all but four of the thirty apartments in the building. Their fight for decent housing is typical of hundreds of battles being organized against rundown, segregated, rat-infested, and expensive firetraps which more and more poor and working people are forced to call "home."

From Boston, *The Call* received another report last week of tenants' militant struggle against housing conditions. The tenants, mainly Black women on welfare, have formed RATS (Rights of Angry Tenants Society) to fight one of Boston's biggest slumlords, GEM Realty.

A woman from RATS vividly



BOSTON TENANTS march on GEM realty company. (Call Photo)

described the conditions which GEM tenants face: "I woke up one morning to find a rat sitting in bed with my three-month-old baby. When I called GEM to do something about this, they turned around and blamed me!"

RATS was organized when tenants in one GEM building met the Boston Workers United to Fight Back, an affiliate of the National Fight Back Organization. Previously, tenants had fought against GEM, but their efforts were generally unsuccessful because they took on the fight one by one.

It is no coincidence that GEM's apartments, among the worst in the city, are rented mainly by Blacks. As in most cities, Boston's long history of racial segregation in housing is carefully maintained by the big landlords, banks and real estate companies. Backed by these same big financial interests, the growing segregationist movement has made it more difficult for Black people to find decent housing.

At a June 12 demonstration at GEM's offices, speakers pointed out this link between their struggle

and the Afro-American people's struggle, and announced that RATS is building support for the campaign to free Gary Tyler, victim of a racist frame-up in Louisiana.

In addition, the demonstrators demanded repairs in their apartments and an end to the "direct rent" system. Under this system, the welfare department sends rent payments directly to the landlord. This close cooperation between government and landlord makes it impossible to withhold rent to get necessary repairs.

POLISH WORKERS HIT NEW BOSSES

Polish workers, angered by continued exploitation at the hands of the country's new capitalist rulers, stormed and set fire to the Communist Party headquarters in the town of Radom on June 25.

The incident was the most dramatic in a series of strikes and demonstrations which followed a government announcement that food prices would be raised an average of 60%. The attack on the party headquarters symbolized the workers' growing hatred of the re-

visionist party which has turned their once socialist country into a satellite of the Soviet Union, and that this is where the heart of the problem lies.

Within 24 hours of the rebellions in Plock, Warsaw and Radom, the government backed off its proposed price hikes. Prime Minister Jaroszewicz admitted that "many opinions are against it." In reality, the government feared the type of mass rebellions which were sparked

by 1970 food price hikes and forced former party chief Gomułka out of leadership.

Polish officials were also under pressure from neighboring East European countries to quell the fire of rebellion before the opening of the conference of European communist parties (see p. 4).

The price increases, ranging from 50% for butter to 100% for sugar, reflected the government's desperate attempts to resolve its crisis in agriculture.

Reliance on the Soviet Union has devastated the economy as a whole, but especially food production. This year, for example, when the crisis hit Soviet grain output, the new tsars tore up their agreement to provide Poland with grain. Another part of the reason for the food price hikes was to supply the Polish government with enough revenue to meet rising Soviet oil price demands.

Press reports indicated that 5,000 workers struck at a tractor

plant in Ursus, while 15,000 auto-workers struck in Zeran. Railway workers blew up parts of the Cracow-Warsaw railway line.

The latest incidents are part of the long revolutionary tradition of the Polish working class. The Polish people will not accept the subjugation of the new Polish capitalists and the new tsars in the Soviet Union any more than they accepted the exploitation of the old capitalists and tsars.



Juneteenth Day Celebrated

June 19, a day of great joy for Black people, was celebrated in several cities this year with festive rallies in Dallas, Texas and other cities including Milwaukee, Wisc. (pictured above).

"Juneteenth Day," as it is known, commemorates the abolition of slavery in Texas. Due to the last-ditch resistance of the Texas slaveholders, the Emancipation Proclamation was not implemented until federal troops landed on Galveston Island under the command of Major-General Gordon Granger on June 19, 1865. They assumed jurisdiction over the confederate state and immediately proclaimed freedom for the slaves, which had been done elsewhere two years earlier.

All across Texas, and wherever Black Texans have migrated, "Juneteenth Day" is a time to celebrate the glorious history of the Afro-American people's struggle and chart the course ahead towards liberation.

NO JUSTICE FOR VICTIM OF PLANTATION DOCTOR

Uniontown, Ala.—After two years of legal red tape, a 13-year-old Black youth, Melvin Armstrong, was "awarded" a measly \$20 from a \$50,000 malpractice suit he filed against a white plantation doctor. In making the "award," the court admitted that the doctor had actually removed new stitches from Armstrong's arm because he was unable to pay the doctor's fee on the spot. In a May 20 decision, the same court refused to suspend the doctor's license.

In rural Alabama two years ago, Melvin Armstrong severely punctured his arm while helping his neighbors slaughter a goat. He was immediately taken to Dr. Bobby Merkle, the only doctor within 23 miles, who stitched his wound. The doctor then demanded \$25 payment.

Charles Wilson, the neighbor who brought Melvin to the doctor, only had \$13, which he handed to Merkle saying, "I'll pay the rest next week."

Refusing partial payment, the doctor called Melvin's mother. Mrs. Armstrong told him that she had only \$20 and no transportation, but that she would walk to the office and bring him what she had.

But Merkle insisted on full and immediate payment. He turned to Melvin and said, "Give me your arm!" With that, he proceeded to pull out the stitches and refused to

give Melvin a tetanus shot to complete the treatment. Outraged, the neighbor Wilson went to the police. But by the time he returned, Melvin, weak from loss of blood, had staggered home.

After two years of legal stalling, the case was given to an all-white jury in a Black Belt county of Alabama which is 65% Black. The jury decided in "favor" of the Armstrongs, but turned around and awarded them only \$20! (A reporter for *The Call* recently saw Melvin's arm and observed that it still hasn't healed properly.)

Word of Merkle's outrageous actions and of the jury's award has spread. Now, for the first time,

Uniontown's Black mayor has become "aware" of the injustice, and state senator Bert Banks of Tuscaloosa has called for an investigation. The Alabama Medical Association has also finally admitted that the incident did take place and has promised to "look into it."

The drama in Uniontown is taking place under the shadow of the old plantations. What happened to Melvin Armstrong is not the result of one unscrupulous doctor or one racist jury, but an example of the conditions which have prevailed throughout Perry County and the Black Belt South since the days of slavery.

Hostos Cutback Victory

New York, N.Y.—The mass struggle against cutbacks in social services here won a partial victory two weeks ago when funds were restored to keep Hostos College open.

Hostos, one of the few bilingual colleges in the country, was the scene of militant resistance to the cutbacks. Dozens of protests, including two takeovers of the campus, were sparked by the slated closing of the college located in the South Bronx community.

Finally, the state was forced to authorize \$3 million to keep Hos-

tos open.

But the victory remained partial. Hostos was given only a one-year lease on life. And the reopenings will mean nothing to the thousands of minority and working class youth who will be cut out of a college education due to the ending of free tuition and open admissions.

Even more mass resistance must be organized to win back open admissions and free tuition and to fight future cuts in the City University.

A One Year Subscription to the Weekly Call for \$10.00.

The Call is the political newspaper of the October League (Marxist-Leninist), and is published weekly with a section in Spanish, *El Clarin*.

The Call, Box 5597
Chicago, Ill. 60680

--- \$10 for 1 year --- \$6 for 6 months ---
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Brezhnev Threatens Europe at East Berlin Conference

Soviet revisionist chief Leonid Brezhnev opened a two-day European "conference of communist parties" in East Berlin last week with a belligerent speech aimed at bullying Europe into submission to the USSR.

The growing aggressiveness and hegemony-seeking of Soviet social-imperialism only aggravated, however, the contradictions between Moscow and many of its "fraternal" parties at the meeting.

"The house of Europe has become extremely small," Brezhnev threatened in his speech, "and can easily catch on fire." Alluding to the growing Soviet military superiority in Europe, he added, "There is no and will be no fire brigade capable of extinguishing the fire if it really breaks out."

As for those European governments and leaders who seek to defend themselves against superpower aggression, Brezhnev warned them to lay down their arms and submit. "In present-day Europe, they who take the sword will not only perish them-

selves. They cannot even imagine who else will perish with them in the fire—enemies, friends, allies or just neighbors."

Together with bullying threats, Brezhnev used the honeyed words of "peace and detente," exposing that his "detente" talk is nothing but a cover for Soviet aggression.

Brezhnev urged all the European parties to strengthen their "cohesion" in support of "detente" and mildly criticized the parties which have recently aired their differences with the Soviet Union.

But a number of the spokesmen for these revisionist parties used the meeting to demonstrate their "independence" from Moscow. The Italian revisionist leader Berlinguer, for example, openly criticized the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and reserved his party's right to criticize future Soviet actions. Almost all of his speech was devoted to opposing Soviet intervention in the affairs of other parties.

Berlinguer, who arrived at the meeting fresh from the revisionist PCI's election advances in Italy, was plainly trying to reassure the ruling Christian Democrats that the PCI really is independent of Moscow and is, therefore, an acceptable partner in a government coalition.

Other revisionist leaders who are trying to strengthen domestic electoral alliances likewise used the meeting to voice their "independence" from the USSR and affirm their "nationalism." Carillo of Spain and Marchais of France devoted their remarks not only to attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat and supporting alliances with bourgeois parties, but also to stressing the need to keep Soviet domination out of their parties.

Some of the leaders of Eastern European countries who have experienced Soviet threats and aggression first hand were also at the meeting. Yugoslavian President Tito, whose government has been the target of repeated Soviet social-imperialist attempts at a coup d'etat, denounced "external interference" in the affairs of sovereign countries. Romanian Premier Ceausecu also denounced Soviet hegemonism, attacking the various Soviet theories which are used to justify the domination of smaller countries.

The conference as a whole produced a lowest-common-denominator document, which did not include the main points Brezhnev had demanded when he first called for this conference two years ago. The document failed to endorse Soviet "leadership" over the other parties and did not mention China or Albania.

The contradictions developing in Europe, and reflected in the conference, are the product of increasing Soviet aggression and superpower bullying. The West European revisionist parties are finding it increasingly difficult to defend the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Soviet military buildup and growing interference in Europe and other countries. Soviet slanders against China, and the Soviet fascist regime's re-



From the French newspaper L'Humanite Rouge.

pression against the Soviet people. If they want to gain votes and cabinet posts, these parties must portray themselves as "independent" of such policies.

While these contradictions are sharpening, it would be wrong to exaggerate them. Even the most "independent"-talking of the West European parties, such as the Italian, remain instruments for Soviet penetration and aggression in Europe. The West European revisionists, including the Italian, French and Spanish parties, are all unanimous in their backing of "detente" and their support for political, economic and military appeasement of the USSR.

In sum, the European conference reflected increasing Soviet aggression and war preparations in Europe. But it also showed that, while the Soviet Union is strong militarily, it is weak politically. Its aggressive posture brings it constantly into new and deeper contradictions even with some of its "best friends."



...in brief...

VIETNAM REUNIFIED: Fulfilling the aspirations of the Vietnamese people, north and south Vietnam were officially reunified July 2. Hanoi was chosen as the capital for the whole country, and the National Assembly elected the leaders of the unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The reunification comes after thirty years of armed struggle against U.S. and French imperialist attempts to divide the country. Unity of north and south was made possible only by the thorough defeat of U.S. imperialism and its puppet government in the south.

SEYCHELLES FREEDOM: The Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, Britain's last African colony, became an independent republic on June 29. The islands, with a population of 58,000, had been under British rule for 166 years.

PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS: The Portuguese presidential elections, the first in fifty years, resulted in victory for General Eanes with 60% of the vote. The revisionist Communist Party candidate Octavio Pato polled 7.5%, even less than the minimal showing of a year ago when the revisionists got 13% in parliamentary elections. The drop reflects growing consciousness of Portuguese workers that the revisionist party offers no leadership in the struggle for socialism and is a pawn of Soviet interests.

ALBANIA ADVANCES: Albanian agriculture and industry scored an important victory last month with the opening of a new manufacturing plant for the chemical fertilizer, urea. With the first day of production successfully completed on June 10, the workers immediately wrote a letter to Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Party of Labor of Albania, informing him of the success.

The workers pointed out in their letter that the manufacture of this new fertilizer will greatly speed agricultural development and, in doing so, strengthen the unity of Albanian workers and peasants. The construction crew also saluted their Chinese comrades who had worked side-by-side with them on the project. The workers called the plant construction a victory for Marxism-Leninism because it was only through studying hard and applying a dialectical method that they were able to overcome the difficulties involved.

Superpowers Hit by OAS

U.S. SETBACK IN LATIN AMERICA

By The Call's correspondent in El Salvador—

U.S. imperialism's "carrot-stick" diplomacy met with a cool response from Latin American nations at the two-week meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Santiago, Chile, last month.

The main resolutions coming out of the annual session represented another setback for waning U.S. hegemony on the continent. First, members unanimously supported a resolution calling on the U.S. and Panama to reach an agreement this year over Canal Zone ownership. The U.S. wants perpetual military control over the strategic waterway and has been stalling treaty negotiations until after presidential elections.

Second, OAS members passed a resolution denouncing the 1975 U.S. Foreign Trade Act, which excludes Ecuador and Venezuela from "preferential treatment" in trade with the U.S. because of their

membership in the OPEC organization.

Third, the issue of human rights in Latin America was a central theme at the meeting. Chile, where U.S. imperialism and the Pinochet ruling clique have carried out a reign of terror since the 1973 coup, came under direct fire from a large sector of OAS members.

Kissinger's demagoguery of a "new era in U.S.-Latin American relations, without hegemonies," did not in any way soften the contradictions between Latin America and the U.S. on these three issues.

Kissinger's biggest "carrot" was a proposal for the creation of a mechanism within the OAS for trade and technological cooperation. The move was a thinly-veiled attempt to counteract fast-growing economic cooperation and solidarity among Latin American nations—a threat to superpower interests in the area.

In recent years, Latin American produc-

ers of bananas, sugar and coffee have formed influential economic blocs to obtain equitable world prices on their products.

While Kissinger was proclaiming a "new dialogue," the Latin American Economic System (SELA) met in Caracas. Formed last year, SELA's goals are to promote regional development and work out common Latin American strategies on economic and social matters. SELA members have protested the imperialist world market system where they, the sellers or producers of raw materials, have to abide by prices set by the buyers, or consumer nations.

On the issue of fishing rights, U.S. imperialism is also up against increased Latin American solidarity and resistance. The majority of Latin American nations now support a 200-mile "economic zone" off their coasts, where foreign boats have to get a license to fish.

At the same time, the other superpower, taking advantage of its rival's difficulties, has stepped up trade, loans, and cultural and technological programs in the area, posing as a "friend" of Latin American peoples. But the real intentions of Soviet social-imperialism are fast becoming clear to its potential victims in this hemisphere.

On the question of the Canal Zone, for example, the USSR proposes "internationalization" of the waterway—a view publicly rejected by the Torrijos government as a violation of the UN Charter, which recognizes permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural resources. In addition, the USSR, whose fishing fleets are the biggest in the world, has consistently fought coastal nations' right to a 200-nautical-mile economic zone. At the UN Conference last April, the Soviet Union demagogically warned nations not to undermine the "principal objectives of international cooperation," and attacked China for establishing the 200-mile zone. The Guatemalan delegate at the conference remarked that "the position of the U.S. and the USSR is exactly the same."

CHINA STATEMENT ON ANGOLA VOTE AT UN

China's non-participation in the vote on Angola's admission to the United Nations was the topic of a statement by Chinese representative Lai Ya-li at the UN Security Council June 23.

The Chinese representative observed that today, "although Angola has won independence, the internal affairs of Angola are still being subjected to crude interference; the national unity of Angola and its independence and sovereignty are still being seriously encroached upon as a result of the policies of aggression and expansion frantically pushed by Soviet social-imperialism."

Lai continued: "Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the people of Angola and the rest of Africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and against superpower rivalry for hegemony, we are firmly opposed to the continued

armed intervention in Angola by Soviet social-imperialism. In view of the fact that Soviet social-imperialism is still hanging on in Angola, the Chinese delegation is firmly against providing it with a pretext for prolonging its acts of aggression and interference." Based on this principled and consistent position, the Chinese representative said China will not participate in the vote regarding the admission of Angola to the UN.

"The Chinese government and people deeply sympathize with the current predicament of the Angolan people," Lai continued. "We are deeply convinced that since the heroic Angolan people were able to defeat the old colonialists, they will be fully capable of doing away with all foreign aggression and interference and building up an independent and unified new Angola of national unity."

UAW Negotiations Open July 19

WOODCOCK WOOING JIMMY CARTER

United Auto Workers (UAW) president Leonard Woodcock has let it be known he would like to be Secretary of Labor in Jimmy Carter's administration. But to sell himself to the capitalists, Woodcock will have to prove that he'll keep auto workers in line during this period of one of the industry's worst speedups in history.

While keeping auto workers completely in the dark about contract negotiations scheduled to begin July 19, Woodcock has spoken up loud and clear about his support for Carter and the Democratic Party platform. He has held secret meetings one day with the Big Three auto companies and the next with Democratic Party bigwigs. Meanwhile auto workers slave in furnace-like temperatures in the plants, as lines accelerate and overtime hours pile up, to handle the change-over to new models.

"We have drawn a parallel between the ballot box and the bread box," one UAW official declared at the 1976 Bargaining Convention in Detroit. While drawing this "parallel," however, the UAW

misleaders are attacking the real demands of rank-and-file auto workers for job security especially, as well as demands to get a short work week, the right to strike over local grievances and an end to speedup, forced overtime and discrimination.

Woodcock's program for "job security" is a good example of how these misleaders act as lackeys for the capitalists. Woodcock has tried to replace the demand for a short work week with no wage cuts by a company-backed bonus plan to reduce widespread absenteeism. For every week of perfect attendance, a worker would "win" half an hour bonus time. Woodcock has also praised the sham Humphrey-Hawkins bill as the so-

lution to unemployment, even though this bill only calls on the president to make a "recommendation" each year on employment, but does not create a single job. This bill is one of the Democratic Party's biggest campaign gimmicks.

Meanwhile, some 850,000 auto and agricultural implements workers under UAW contracts which expire Sept. 14 are literally killing themselves to keep their jobs. In foundry and stamping plants, the accident rates indicate one injury out of every three workers. At GM's Tarrytown, N.Y., plant, speedup and job combination have become so intense in the past year that ten workers under forty suffered heart attacks on the job in the painting department.

Workers' lives are increasingly threatened by faulty safety devices, uncovered electrical wiring, and old corroded and outmoded machinery. In 1974, a Michigan Department of Safety report indicated over 58,249 injuries, includ-

ing 1,100 permanent and 280 fatal. Conditions have steadily deteriorated since.

The auto companies, however, are delighted with the present state of things: profits are soaring as exploitation increases, and walk-outs and slowdowns have been relatively absent compared to past summers and past pre-contract periods. GM managed a 1,257% increase in profits during the first quarter of this year, and Ford reported the second highest profits in its entire history. These huge profits, they claim, can be attributed to new "cost-cutting programs."

"We know what cost-cutting means," a Ford assembly worker from Chicago told *The Call*. "It means unemployment, layoff, speedup and discrimination against minorities and women."

"After more than a year of layoffs," another Ford worker pointed out, "we are all back to work. But, in addition to building cars

and making record profits for Ford, we're manufacturing another round of layoffs." With somewhere between 55 and 65 cars running off the lines hourly, the last thing the company will need by contract time is more automobiles.

The UAW misleaders have been using the threat of layoffs, the fragility of the "recovery," as well as the promises of the November election in order to pump pessimism and passivity into the working class.

The influence of the Woodcock misleadership has temporarily cooled down resistance in the plant. The workers know that more layoffs are coming. Still trying to pay bills piled up from the last layoff, many workers are putting up with the overtime hours for added income.

But the only defense against the brutal attacks from the auto companies is to intensify struggle, organize resistance and hit the auto-makers hard in September.

SUGAR BEET WORKERS GET ORGANIZED

This article was sent in by C.C., an organizer in the sugar beet fields near Breckenridge, Minnesota.

For 52 years, Chicano and Mexican migrant workers have been used as cheap labor in the sugar beet fields in Minnesota and South Dakota. Last year, very probably for the first time, an organization was formed among these workers, the Association of Sugar Beet Workers.

The "betabeleros," as they are known in Spanish, come mainly from Texas. Every year, they migrate to the "sugar bowl of the nation" to work for American Crystal Sugar Co., now owned by two huge monopoly cooperatives, Red River Valley Sugar Beet Growers and the Southern Minnesota Beet Sugar Cooperative.

Mexican-Americans from Texas and other states of the Southwest have been recruited to work in the sugar beet fields since about 1926. In 1928 and 1929, thousands of poor families were recruited from the slums of San Antonio and sent by train to Minnesota. Currently, the majority of migrants come from the Rio Grande Valley, Laredo and West Texas. Many are recent immigrants from Mexico.

Over the years, conditions for



SUGAR BEET workers, like other migrant laborers, are organizing.

the migrants have improved very little. The process of recruitment involves no formal contract stating wages or length of work. Last year, the workers were not even told how much they would be paid.

Since neither state nor federal wage laws apply to the sugar workers, the grower can pay virtually whatever he wants. Wages are so low that whole families, often including children, must work many hours in order to survive. A family of seven workers who work 12 hours a day for six days grosses about \$6,100 or about \$1.50 per hour for each person for eight to nine weeks of work.

Due to all kinds of chemicals used on the fields and to other ha-

zardous conditions, many migrant workers are injured and even killed on the job. Yet the growers provide no accident, health or death insurance. In addition, workers must pay their own transportation back home when the season is over.

Last year, there were many more migrant families working in sugar than before. This was mainly because larger amounts of land were under cultivation and because hard economic times in Texas forced more people to look for work outside the state.

These are the conditions which have sparked organization among the workers. The association is demanding security and benefits—a contract in Spanish and English; a guaranteed number of acres of at least 25 per person; free housing; round trip expenses from Texas to the fields; and accident, hospitalization and death benefits.

WISC. MIGRANT WORKERS RALLY

Madison, Wis.—More than 250 migrant workers and their supporters, including the Milwaukee Peoples Union to Fight the Crisis, rallied at the state capitol building June 14 to demand passage of the Migrant Labor Bill. The bill called for a legal guarantee of written work agreements, a minimum of 45 hours work every two weeks, no forced work after 60 hours weekly or 12 hours daily, and rest and lunch periods.

After three days of demonstrations, the legislature ended the session and tabled the legislation, showing its total contempt for the migrant workers in the state.

ON THE LINE



Surprise for GM Norwood

By GM worker correspondents—

Norwood, Ohio—Second-shift employees here gave GM a big surprise when we united to win back the job of a union brother who was fired for allegedly pushing his foreman. This brother's firing was only one of many unjust firings and came at a time when people were fed up with overloaded jobs and constant harassment. For over a week, workers slowed down the line to protest these conditions, cutting production in half.

At first, the local union officials were forced to support the movement to get this worker's job back when they saw the people were not about to back down. But after about four days, these same officials attempted to sabotage the struggle by going around telling people to "lighten up" on the company. Their excuse was they had a verbal "promise" from the company to give back the job if we would first get the line running normally. But the next day, when this "promise" fell through, people were angrier than ever, and forced GM to shut down the line and send us home early. After two more days of slowdowns, they finally let this brother return to work.

The sell-out of the union officials was clear by their attempt to "turn off" the fightback in mid-stream, and also by the deals they made with the company. The worker got no back pay and returned on 30 days probation. The union said they had to make this "compromise" with the company. In reality, GM knew they had to bring this worker back in order to get the line running, and the union did not have to "compromise" at all.

If we had followed our union officials' advice this brother would probably still be out on the street!

N.Y. City Workers Sold Out

New York—Municipal workers' unions signed a so-called "no-cost" contract with the city government July 1 despite mass opposition from rank-and-file members and strong strike sentiment.

The contract was termed "no-cost" because it provides for no wage increases, no fringe benefits, and no cost-of-living increases, unless workers increase their productivity.

The "no-cost" contract will cost workers plenty in this city which leads the country in spiraling living costs. Victor Gotbaum, architect of the sell-out and president of the 120,000-member DC 37 union admitted last week that his union had already "sacrificed" over \$1.6 billion to help finance New York City's debt to the big banks.

Zenith Products Explosion

By a Chicago worker correspondent—

Schiller Park, Ill.—An explosion at Zenith Products, Inc. last week blew up the plant and seriously injured three workers, including a woman nine months pregnant. The explosion was so immense it was seen 18 miles away.

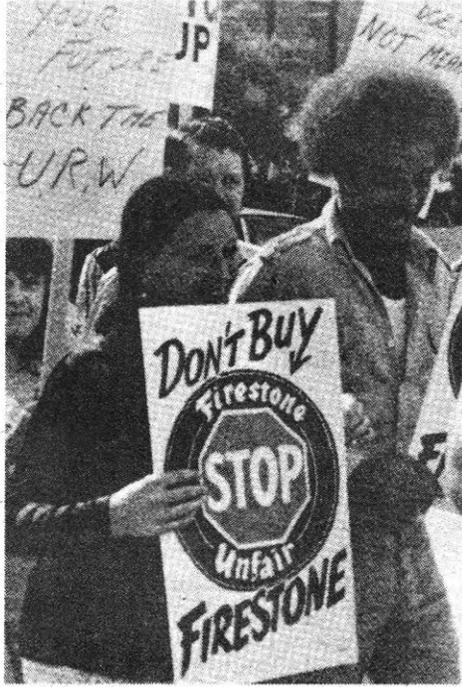
The owner of Zenith Products tried to blame the workers for the conditions that led to the explosion. But the real cause of unsafe working conditions, and this explosion as well, is capitalism's disregard for the workers in its profit drive.

The explosion at Zenith is one more small example of the rotteness of this system and the need to replace it with a socialist system in which the interests of the workers come first.

URW SUPPORT IN AKRON

Over 2,000 striking rubber workers and their supporters marched through downtown Akron, June 18, popularizing the Firestone boycott and stressing workers' demands for wage and benefit increases and an unlimited cost-of-living adjustment.

Support for the 70,000 United Rubber Workers strikers has grown internationally as well. Peruvian rubber workers voted to stage a 48-hour sympathy strike, and overtime bans have been put into effect by workers in subsidiary plants of the Big Four tire producers in Sweden, Turkey, Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland.



NATIONAL QUESTION AND CLASS UNITY

Capitalism, largely through its historic oppression of minority workers and nationalities, has been able to maintain its hold over the whole working class.

Capitalism in the U.S. arose on the basis of the slave trade of Black people, the massacre of Native Americans and the conquest of Mexicans in the Southwest.

The 200-year history of chauvinism and national oppression in the U.S. has been a heavy anchor on the working-class movement from its very beginnings. It prompted Karl Marx to say: "Labor in the white skin can never be free while in the black skin it is branded."

The national question has always been central to the work of revolutionaries and communists. This has been especially true since the birth of the U.S. trade union movement and the rise of capitalism into its monopoly stage when Black and white workers were drawn together into the industrial struggle.

Wherever communists have been able to play a leading role within the trade union movement, the workers' struggle has been directed against the bosses' policies of divide and rule, and the labor movement has

taken giant strikes forward. But whenever revisionists and reactionary trade union leaders have been able to effectively promote white chauvinism and abandon the struggles of "labor in the black skin," the unions have been weakened and kept under the thumb of the bosses.

For communists today, the significance of this history cannot be overlooked. The unions have been laid open to capitalist attacks largely because of the chauvinist policies of the labor lieutenants who run them. The great majority of U.S. workers are still unorganized primarily because of the sorry record of the labor misleaders in the South and Southwest, the historic areas of national oppression of the Black and Chicano peoples.

The commitment of the labor aristocrats to white supremacy and against working-class unity can be seen regularly in their efforts to maintain the status quo through the very structure of the seniority system. While protecting the workers from arbitrary firings and downgrading, the seniority system is also used by the companies and union leaders to systematically exclude minority workers from the better jobs.

On the fight against Klan terror, school

segregation, deportation of foreign-born workers and other key questions, these bribed agents of capitalism in the unions have played an equally traitorous role. Refusing to take up the fight against discrimination, the reactionary leaders violently attack the special demands of minorities. "To say that we've got to sacrifice our kids," said AFL-CIO boss George Meany on Labor Day, "to take care of people who merely say they've got to be employed

because their skin is black, that is discrimination in reverse."

The labor lieutenants pit the interests of a small handful of privileged workers against the interests of the vast majority and claim that any step toward ending discrimination would be at the expense of the white workers. Nothing is farther from the truth.

From the very beginnings of the labor movement, white labor was forced to compete with Black slave labor. The minority workers, excluded from the unions and the skilled trades and always confined to the lowest-paying and worst jobs, have been used to keep down the wages and working conditions of the entire working class.

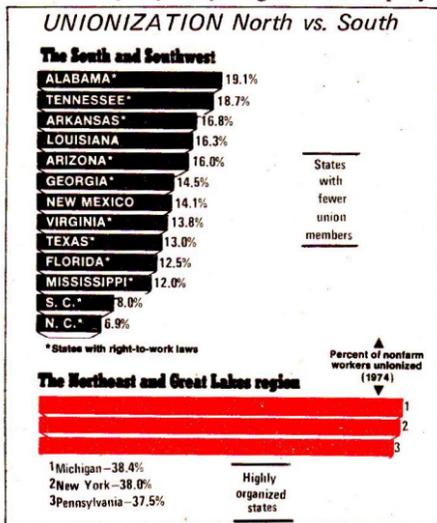
Movements such as the communist-led CIO organizing drive in the 1920s based themselves largely on the force of the millions of unorganized Black workers who, standing at the bottom of the whole mountain of class oppression, could not help but deal a powerful blow to capitalism in their effort to liberate themselves. Linking the fight for social equality with the union demands, the then-revolutionary Communist Party (CPUSA) was able to forge a spirit of militant unity among the workers.

The communist-led organizations, like the Trade Union Education League, and struggles such as the meatpackers strike of 1917-18 gave support and encouragement to the general movement for Black liberation. Mass marches were led by communists from the packing-houses in Chicago through the Black community where support was rallied for the strikes.

The famous case of the Scottsboro Boys in the '30s, was taken into the factories and unions. Thousands of white workers were won to this just cause against southern lynch law.

Communists in the unions are the most consistent fighters for the rights of the minority workers as well as the champions of the general workers' struggle against the capitalists for better wages and working conditions and in the struggle for socialism. The revisionist Communist Party (CPUSA), on the other hand, stepping on the great name of the Party, has turned into the most thorough-going chauvinists in promoting their reformist policies and cementing their alliance with the labor aristocrats.

The revisionist betrayal can be clearly seen in the CPUSA's attacks on the Black liberation struggle which arose within the factories during the '60s. Groups like the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, which directly challenged the racist policies of the liberal UAW leadership, were viciously attacked by the CP leaders as being "anti-



SPLITS AND PURGES AS 'WING' GROWS MORE ISOLATED

The unprincipled, "left"-opportunist anti-party coalition that calls itself the "Revolutionary Wing" has sunk deeper into disintegration and isolation.

The most recent round of splits and purges, as reported in the respective organizations' journals, has resulted in the separation from the "Wing" of Resistencia Puertorriqueña and the expulsion of several leading cadre and members of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers' Organization (PRRWO) and the Revolutionary Workers' League (RWL).

Palante officially announced the "purge" of leading RWL cadre Mark Smith, Ron Washington and Nelson Johnson on charges of "Menshevism." The paper referred to Resistencia, I Wor Kuen (IWK) and Congress of Afrikan People (CAP) as "Menshevik fruit flies."

It is difficult to tell from the shrill, frenzied and contentless "polemics" of Palante what, concretely, brought about these divisions. It appears, however, that the purged cadre were "guilty" of opposing one or all of the aspects of PRRWO-RWL's

ultra-"leftist" line on party building.

In its own polemic, Resistencia aptly calls this a line of eight "onlys": only party building, only propaganda (rejecting agitation), only line struggle, only political line, only theory, only the proletariat, only the "genuine wing," and eventually only PRRWO-RWL. Judging by Resistencia's own supersectarian practice, however, the only "only" on this list they have heart-felt differences with is the last one: Resistencia wants "only Resistencia."

Thus, the "Wing," which as recently as February counted as its members or as "honest" sympathizers PRRWO, RWL, ATM, WVO, Resistencia, El Comite and the non-existent "Revolutionary Bloc," has now reduced itself to PRRWO and RWL, with ATM's status unclear. Both PRRWO and RWL have shrunk to a handful in the process.

These divisions have been carried out in every case by the revisionist methods of conspiracy and intrigue, of hysterical screaming and shouting, and even (as in

the PRRWO expulsions reported in *The Call* May 24) by goon (and police) tactics of intimidation and beatings.

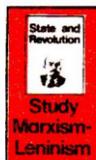
The further degeneration of the "Wing" proves two main things. One, it shows the truth of Lenin's statement in regard to a similar opportunist anti-party bloc in his time, namely that such a bloc is "foredoomed to a scandalous downfall because it was built on a lack of principles, on hypocrisy and empty phrases."

Two, it shows more than ever the correctness of the path taken by the unity trend in the Marxist-Leninist movement, as exemplified in the recent formation of the Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Party, of which the October League is a member.

Those who do not wish to share the "Wing's" accelerating scandalous downfall, and who do not wish to remain in the absurd position of trying to prettify the ultra-"leftists'" decomposition, should boldly step forward to join the unity trend and participate in the principled struggle to unite and to found a Marxist-Leninist party.

Lenin points out in *State and Revolution* that the struggle against opportunism must be an integral part of the fight for socialist revolution. All opportunism involves the distortion of Marxism on the question of the state and abandons the aims of the proletarian movement.

The main opportunists Lenin attacks are the revisionists and, secondarily, the anarchists. In today's worldwide movement, the modern revisionists are headed by the revisionist Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). They are represented in the U.S. by the revisionist Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA). The CPUSA tries to mislead the working class movement by promoting the illusion that taking a "more active role" in the "democratic process" of the bourgeois state machine is the be-all and end-all of socialist revolution. This revisionist lullaby goes against Lenin's fundamental teaching that "the state is an organ of class rule, an organ for the oppression of one class by another" (Foreign Languages Press edition, Peking, p. 8). The revisionists assume the pose of petty-bourgeois politicians, saying "of course we advocate social change by peaceful means, through political institutions and people's organizations within the American constitutional framework" (CPUSA Program, 1970, p. 92).



State and Revolution (6-Conclusion)

LENIN AGAINST OPPORTUNISM

The CP's reformism distorts outright Lenin's teaching on the "inevitability of violent revolution" (p. 24). They put forward the view that "a peaceful path to socialism is a possible alternative" (Program, p. 93). They conveniently leave the question of violence to the future. On this, Lenin said, "The opportunists ask nothing better than to 'safely leave to the future' all fundamental questions of the tasks of the proletarian revolution" (p. 128). This tactic of leaving fundamental questions to the future seeks to disarm the proletariat in the course of the struggle.

The CPUSA revisionists not only deny the inevitability of violent revolution. They also reject the need to smash the bourgeois state and establish the proletarian dictatorship. The CPUSA's aim is "restriction of the power of the monopolies through controls by people's organizations and by political power in the people's hands. At its heart is the struggle to win control of the government and to use it for the benefit of the people, not the big corporations" (Program, p. 21, emphasis added). This is

exactly the opportunism Lenin, Marx and Engels combated. Lenin explicitly said, "Revolution consists not in the new class commanding, governing with the aid of the old state machine, but in this class smashing this machine and commanding, governing with the aid of a new machine" (p. 138). The desire to take over and to use the bourgeois state, which is what all bourgeois politicians want, is at the heart of the CP's revisionism.

Another opportunist distortion of the role of the proletariat in relation to the state is held by the anarchists. Groups like the Weathermen and the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) who rely on terrorist tactics, have an anarchist line on the state and are the flip side of revisionism. They have developed as a trend in part as a response to the CP's abandonment of revolution. Lenin's critique of anarchists made these basic points in *State and Revolution*: (1) The anarchists fail to understand the concrete conditions necessary for abolition of the state (socialist revolution, transition to communism, abolition of classes and so-

cial inequality), but dream of abolishing the state "overnight." (2) The anarchists deny the necessity of a proletarian dictatorship. (3) The anarchists reject any utilization of the present state as part of the proletariat's preparation for revolution. (p. 135). This opportunist line on the state is the reason why, as Lenin says, "the tactics of the anarchist become the tactics of despair instead of a ruthlessly bold revolutionary effort to solve concrete problems while taking into account the practical conditions of the mass movement" (p. 140).

Lenin's *State and Revolution* teaches us to combat both errors, "left" and right. Both these opportunist lines merge in the denial of the proletarian dictatorship.

All "Marxist" opportunism tries to confine Marxism in one way or another to the teaching of "class struggle," and nothing more. As Lenin said, "Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists; they may be found to be still within the boundaries of bourgeois thinking and bourgeois politics. To confine Marxism to the

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MINORITY WORKERS demonstrate for jobs in construction industry (Call photo).

white." In fact, this movement of mainly Black workers sparked the entire working-class struggle and directed its main blow at the companies and at the Reuther leadership, which the CP adored so much.

To eliminate the conditions which allow the intensified exploitation of all workers, the trade unions must be used to win support for the demands for Afro-American self-determination in the Black Belt South, full democratic rights for all oppressed nationalities, regional autonomy for the Chicano people in the Southwest, and independence for Puerto Rico.

In raising these demands, the main blow must be aimed against the chief enemy of the workers in the labor movement, the reformist labor leaders and the revisionists, and not at the white workers. The white workers themselves must be won to support the minority workers through patient education, based upon the interests of their own class. This work rests primarily on the white communists. The work of combating narrow nationalism among minority workers rests primarily on communists of those nationalities, whose task is to struggle against the petty-bourgeois influences and anti-labor line of groups like the Urban League and the NAACP reformists.

It is in this context that the need for a multinational communist party can be clearly seen.

Another basic question facing communists in the trade unions is that of "special demands."

The fight for compensative seniority, for example, aimed at getting minority and women workers out of the last-hired, first-fired category, is crucial to building the common struggle within the unions and strengthening the workers' confidence in each other. Of course, such affirmative action demands must be raised on the basis

of the workers' own understanding, and not in abstract, moralistic or divisive ways, such as telling white workers that they must "repudiate" their "white skin privileges."

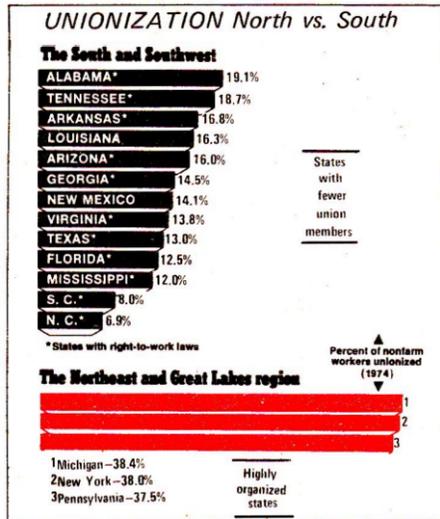
A clear example of the importance of the national question within the labor movement is the recent Phillip Morris strike in Louisville, Ky. Black-white unity was broken in the strike by the appearance of anti-busing signs on the picket line. Political questions, such as busing for school integration, were even more important to the struggle to build unity than the economic issues around which the strike developed.

The struggle around the national question also includes the demand for language rights of non-English speaking workers. The participation of these workers in battle against the company is restricted by the union bosses who refuse to translate contracts, demands, or union meetings.

Uniting the workers of all nationalities has been a hallmark of recent communist-led struggles. From the union drives in the southern textile industry, like the Oneita strike in 1973, to the caucus movement in the UAW, to such recent and significant strikes as the one at Capitol Packaging in Chicago, communists have been working to build the unity between white and minority workers and to combat the reactionary chauvinist role of the union misleaders.

In the steel industry, communists have been pressing the fight against discrimination in the coke ovens and against the racist Consent Decree. The decree, which has the staunch support of the Abel and Sadowski machines as well as that of the revisionists, forbids minority workers to continue the struggle against discrimination in exchange for a small amount of money.

These examples give insight into the kind of working-class movement that must be forged under the lead of communists and the new communist party. With such leadership, the trade unions can become storm centers for working-class struggle rather than nestling places for the chauvinist traitors of the labor aristocracy.



URGES MORE ISOLATED

the PRRWO expulsions reported in *The Call* (May 24) by goon (and police) tactics of intimidation and beatings.

The further degeneration of the "Wing" proves two main things. One, it shows the truth of Lenin's statement in regard to a similar opportunist anti-party bloc in his time, namely that such a bloc is "foredoomed to a scandalous downfall because it was built on a lack of principles, on hypocrisy and empty phrases."

Two, it shows more than ever the correctness of the path taken by the unity trend in the Marxist-Leninist movement, as exemplified in the recent formation of the Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Party, of which the October League is a member.

Those who do not wish to share the "Wing's" accelerating scandalous downfall, and who do not wish to remain in the absurd position of trying to prettify the ultra-"leftists'" decomposition, should boldly step forward to join the unity trend and participate in the principled struggle to unite and to found a Marxist-Leninist party.

Revolution (6-Conclusion)

AGAINST OPPORTUNISM

exactly the opportunism Lenin, Marx and Engels combated. Lenin explicitly said, "Revolution consists not in the new class commanding, governing with the aid of the old state machine, but in this class smashing this machine and commanding, governing with the aid of a new machine" (p. 138). The desire to take over and to use the bourgeois state, which is what all bourgeois politicians want, is at the heart of the CP's revisionism.

Another opportunist distortion of the role of the proletariat in relation to the state is held by the anarchists. Groups like the Weathermen and the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) who rely on terrorist tactics, have an anarchist line on the state and are the flip side of revisionism. They have developed as a trend in part as a response to the CP's abandonment of revolution. Lenin's critique of anarchists made these basic points in *State and Revolution*: (1) The anarchists fail to understand the concrete conditions necessary for abolition of the state (socialist revolution, transition to communism, abolition of classes and so-

cial inequality), but dream of abolishing the state "overnight." (2) The anarchists deny the necessity of a proletarian dictatorship. (3) The anarchists reject any utilization of the present state as part of the proletariat's preparation for revolution. (p. 135). This opportunist line on the state is the reason why, as Lenin says, "the tactics of the anarchist become the tactics of despair instead of a ruthlessly bold revolutionary effort to solve concrete problems while taking into account the practical conditions of the mass movement" (p. 140).

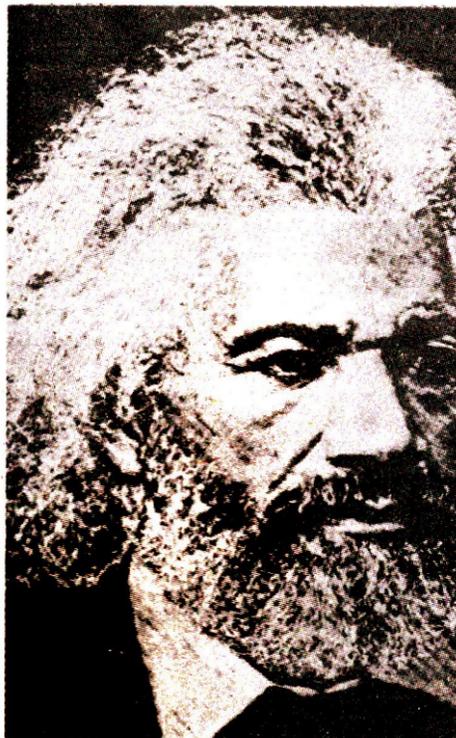
Lenin's *State and Revolution* teaches us to combat both errors, "left" and right. Both these opportunist lines merge in the denial of the proletarian dictatorship,

All "Marxist" opportunism tries to confine Marxism in one way or another to the teaching of "class struggle," and nothing more. As Lenin said, "Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists; they may be found to be still within the boundaries of bourgeois thinking and bourgeois politics. To confine Marxism to the

doctrine of the class struggle means curtailing Marxism, distorting it, reducing it to something which is acceptable to the bourgeoisie. Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what constitutes the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty (as well as big) bourgeois. This is the touchstone on which the real understanding and recognition of Marxism is to be tested" (p. 40).

This is the central lesson of Lenin's *State and Revolution*. This important work, rich with the lessons of working-class history (to which these articles give only a brief introduction), is a source not only of clarity on the ultimate aims, but also of correct guidance in the everyday struggle of the proletariat and all the oppressed.

All those who are engaged in the task of building a genuine Marxist-Leninist party in the U.S. today must have a firm grasp of Lenin's teaching on the state. Like Lenin, we have broken, are breaking and will continue to "break with the opportunists; and the entire class-conscious proletariat will be with us in the fight—not to 'shift the relation of forces,' but to overthrow the bourgeoisie, to destroy bourgeois parliamentarism. . . , for the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." (p. 142).



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

JULY 4 PROTESTS SAFE AND HARMLESS



MINORITY WORKERS demonstrate for jobs in construction industry (Call photo).

white." In fact, this movement of mainly Black workers sparked the entire working-class struggle and directed its main blow at the companies and at the Reuther leadership, which the CP adored so much.

To eliminate the conditions which allow the intensified exploitation of all workers, the trade unions must be used to win support for the demands for Afro-American self-determination in the Black Belt South, full democratic rights for all oppressed nationalities, regional autonomy for the Chicano people in the Southwest, and independence for Puerto Rico.

In raising these demands, the main blow must be aimed against the chief enemy of the workers in the labor movement, the reformist labor leaders and the revisionists, and not at the white workers. The white workers themselves must be won to support the minority workers through patient education, based upon the interests of their own class. This work rests primarily on the white communists. The work of combating narrow nationalism among minority workers rests primarily on communists of those nationalities, whose task is to struggle against the petty-bourgeois influences and anti-labor line of groups like the Urban League and the NAACP reformists.

It is in this context that the need for a multinational communist party can be clearly seen.

Another basic question facing communists in the trade unions is that of "special demands."

The fight for compensative seniority, for example, aimed at getting minority and women workers out of the last-hired, first-fired category, is crucial to building the common struggle within the unions and strengthening the workers' confidence in each other. Of course, such affirmative action demands must be raised on the basis

of the workers' own understanding, and not in abstract, moralistic or divisive ways, such as telling white workers that they must "repudiate" their "white skin privileges."

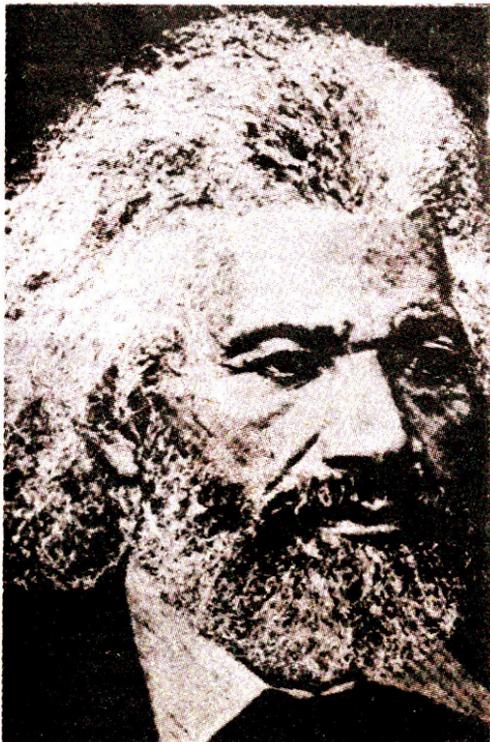
A clear example of the importance of the national question within the labor movement is the recent Phillip Morris strike in Louisville, Ky. Black-white unity was broken in the strike by the appearance of anti-busing signs on the picket line. Political questions, such as busing for school integration, were even more important to the struggle to build unity than the economic issues around which the strike developed.

The struggle around the national question also includes the demand for language rights of non-English speaking workers. The participation of these workers in battle against the company is restricted by the union bosses who refuse to translate contracts, demands, or union meetings.

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FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Philadelphia, Pa.—More than 30,000 people demonstrated in this city on the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall on the Fourth of July. But it was all in the spirit of reforming and perfecting the rule of capitalism rather than overthrowing it.

Two demonstrations, the larger one organized by the July 4th Coalition and the smaller one by the "Off Our Backs" Coalition, both reflected the strong opposition to the policies of U.S. imperialism which exists among the broad masses of people. But under the reformist leadership of the demonstrations, this sentiment was channeled into safe and harmless avenues.

The July 4th Coalition called for an end to the "irrational squandering of our resources on war and in pursuit of profits" and raised the slogan "A Bicentennial Without Misery" as if misery, profits and war were "policies" of the government rather than inherent features of the system of capitalism.

In this way the demonstration really covered up capitalism's crimes and provided the loyal opposition so badly needed by the ruling class in presenting its picture of U.S. "democracy" on the Bicentennial.

It is no wonder that the coalition leadership, which developed out of last winter's Hard Times Conference, received thousands of dollars from the U.S. government itself, to prepare for this demonstration. Under the auspices of the "American Issues Forum" this money was channeled to those who could guarantee a reformist path to steer the thousands coming to Philadelphia.

Neither demonstration, including the "communist"-led "Off Our Backs" march, did anything to prepare the people for the inevitable world war which lies ahead or to educate the working people in the spirit of revolution.

The main speaker at the "Off Our Backs" demonstration was Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), which was the central force in the coalition. Avakian rambled through half an hour of confusing metaphors without pointing to the need for socialism. He failed to educate people about where the danger of a new world war is coming from—the two superpowers and especially the Soviet Union.

Avakian's speech and in fact the whole RCP-led demonstration bordered on outright chauvinism. The struggles of Blacks and other minorities presently shaking the whole city of Philadelphia and the rest of the country went unmentioned.

Both demonstrations were made up mainly of white, middle-class youth, even while marching through the heart of Philadelphia's Black community. As a Chicago Tribune reporter wrote the following day,

"The exuberant, peaceful nature of the protest appeared more as propaganda for America's free-enterprising, free-talking system, and in that sense was a tribute to the spirit of the Bicentennial."

The influence of the revisionist Communist Party USA (CPUSA) was evident in the July 4th Coalition which focused on improving capitalism, spreading propaganda about imperialism's phony "detente" and confining its protest to that which was acceptable to the ruling class.

The CPUSA in its July 4th editorial posed the main contradiction in this country as one between "reaction" and "democracy." The revisionist line that we are still fighting the revolution of 1776—the revolution for capitalist democracy—was taken up by the whole July 4th Coalition. Their gripe with capitalism is that the exploiters should exploit more "democratically." To the revisionists and all the opportunists who led the July 4th marchers, today's ruling class has gone wrong only in so far as it has deviated from the path of the founding fathers.

The Soviet revisionists themselves expounded this view in the July 4th issue of Pravda. They called the U.S. a country of "suffering and woes" run by people who have betrayed the 1776 revolutionaries.

But the 1776 revolutionaries had no vision of the tasks of the working class today or of the fight for socialism which would be taking place 200 years later.

The 1776 revolution was a great, earth-shaking event in its day, but now we are in a new era, the era of working class revolution. This revolution represents a thoroughgoing break with capitalism rather than being the evolutionary development of 1776 which the revisionists make it out to be. In their opposition to this revolution today, the phony "communists" and U.S. big business can find a common hiding place behind the American flag.

While the battle for democratic rights must be waged relentlessly, it must be fought for in a revolutionary way and linked closely to the fight for socialism. The working class movement will not allow itself to be chained within the boundaries of capitalism or its founding documents like the constitution which reflected the struggle of a different class and an earlier stage of history.

The Philadelphia demonstrations succeeded for a short time in confining the class struggle and making it "safe" and legitimate in the eyes of the ruling class. But the leadership of the reformists and revisionists is being exposed and weakened. People are learning through their own experiences that reforming capitalism is a dead-end street.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON FOURTH OF JULY

On July 4, 1852, Frederick Douglass, the ex-slave and leader of the movement to abolish slavery, gave a speech in Rochester, N.Y. Below are excerpts of that speech given under the title: "What to the Slave is the Fourth of July?"

Fellow citizens: Pardon me, and allow me to ask, why am I called upon to speak here today? What have I or those I represent to do with your national independence? Are the great principles of political freedom and of natural justice embodied in that Declaration of Independence, extended to us? Am I, therefore, called upon to bring our humble offering to the national altar, and to confess the benefits, and express devout gratitude for the blessings resulting from your independence to us?

What to the American slave is your Fourth of July? I answer, a day that reveals to him more than all other days of the

year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him, your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciation of tyrants, brass-fronted impudence; your shouts of liberty and equality, hollow mockery, your prayers and hymns, your sermons and thanksgivings, with all your religious parade and solemnity, are to him mere bombast, fraud, deception, impiety, and hypocrisy—a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation on the earth guilty of practices more shocking and bloody than are the people of these United States at this very hour.

The above speech was excerpted from the book *Masterpieces of Negro Eloquence* (N.Y., 1914, The Bookery Publishing Co.), edited by Alice Moore Dunbar, pp. 42-47.

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Running a Paper in an 'Open Door' Way

VISIT TO PEOPLE'S DAILY

People's Daily, the organ of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, is the leading newspaper in China. Recently, members of an October League delegation, including *Call* staff members, had the opportunity of a day-long visit to the newspaper's headquarters in Peking. The following is a brief account of the visitors' impressions.

The history of *People's Daily* goes back to the caves of Yen-an in the 1930s, where the Chinese revolution established its first base areas. It was then called *Liberation Daily*. It moved to Peking when the city was liberated in January 1949.

Before the Cultural Revolution started in 1966, its total circulation was less than two million. This was because even under socialism some people in the leadership of the paper ran it mainly by relying on a handful of intellectuals, bourgeois academic authorities, and prominent personalities. They wouldn't publish articles by workers, peasants and soldiers—they just threw them away. These revisionists mainly propagated feudal and bourgeois ideas and led the paper astray.

There was a fierce struggle on the staff of the paper, and great changes have taken place. For whom is the newspaper run? On whom should a newspaper rely? What line should a communist newspaper put forward? These were issues in the struggle between the proletarian line and the revisionist line in newspaper work.

Today the chief task of *People's Daily* is to spread Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the party's political line, policies and principles, and to criticize revisionism and carry out a constant struggle against it.

To guide the paper's work, Chairman Mao issued a series of instructions. The fundamental

problem in running a newspaper well, Chairman Mao said, is revolutionizing the thinking of the journalists. He also said that the situation in journalism where intellectuals are concentrated in the newspaper and dominate it must be changed.

How is this to be done? On the one hand, by paying special attention to transforming the world outlook of the intellectuals. On the other hand, by paying special attention to training staff members from among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

People's Daily editors are still mostly intellectuals. To transform their world outlook, all staff members practice a combination of study and manual labor. All staff members spend an average of three or four half-days per week in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, not including study in their spare time.

In combination with study, all members take turns going to the paper's own May 7 cadre school in the countryside near Peking. About 100 staff members out of the 1,200 total go to the cadre school at one time, spending about 6 months there. They grow rice and other grains and cultivate fruit trees. This helps break down the separation between mental and manual work, and builds up the staff members' capacity to fight revisionism.

In order to bring more workers, peasants and soldiers into news-

paper work, *People's Daily* runs a series of study classes. Every few months, about 30-50 workers, peasants and soldiers who have played outstanding roles in the fight against revisionism are selected from their factories, production brigades or army units to come to Peking to be trained as worker-correspondents. They combine study with practice working on the newspaper.

The class stand as well as the technical level of these worker-peasant-soldier journalists is much higher than those who come from university journalism departments. Some of the trainees become full-time staff members on the paper. The others return to their units and resume their regular work, but always retain their ties with *People's Daily* by acting as worker-correspondents. There are several thousand of them, covering every corner of the country. They write many articles and keep the paper in close contact with the masses



PEOPLE'S DAILY—powerful tool in the class struggle (Hsinhua)

of people all over China.

People's Daily receives about 800-1,000 articles and news items sent in from outside the office each day. About 70 percent of the material published in its pages is written by workers, peasants and soldiers.

In addition, *People's Daily* benefits from special commentary groups of working people, who study the paper each day and give their comments and criticisms.

These are some of the ways in which *People's Daily* practices the policy of running the paper in an "open-door" way, by relying on

the whole party and the whole masses of the country, in accordance with Chairman Mao's line. Due to this policy, the newspaper has become a powerful tool for combating revisionism, and has won enthusiastic acceptance by the masses of the people. Its circulation has more than tripled since the start of the Cultural Revolution.

The present printing plant of *People's Daily*, using 20-year-old East German presses, is inadequate to meet readers' demand, and the whole staff plans to move in a few months to larger facilities with brand-new presses made in China.

WORLD OPPOSITION GROWS TO S. AFRICAN APARTHEID

In the wake of the uprisings two weeks ago, countries around the world have affirmed their support for Black South Africans (Azanians) in their heroic struggle against apartheid and racist oppression.

Inside South Africa, while the Vorster regime reports that "all is calm," spontaneous rebellions continue to break out both in the Black ghetto "townships" and in the mines and factories where Azanians labor virtually as slaves. Although the Vorster government has only admitted to the deaths of 140 Blacks during the uprisings, some African sources have placed the actual death toll as high as 1,000.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) opened its meeting July 2 in Mauritius by condemning Vorster's murders and denouncing the apartheid system. But Peter Onu, an OAU spokesman, told newsmen that "condemnation is not enough. What is needed is an immediate program of action." Onu stressed the need to step up material aid to the Azanian national liberation struggle, as well as

the armed struggles in Namibia and Zimbabwe. He also pointed out that all of Africa had a responsibility to strengthen the "frontline" against apartheid, meaning those independent African countries threatened with aggression by the white supremacist regimes.

In Zambia, mass demonstrations and rallies denounced Vorster's barbarous massacre of Black students. Marchers in the capital city of Lusaka carried banners which read "Down with Imperialism! Down with Racism!"

The Tanzanian government declared in an official statement: "We reiterate our commitment to all measures aimed at liquidating apartheid."

An editorial in *People's Daily* emphasized the Chinese people's support for the revolutionary struggle in Azania. The article pointed out that the students who had originally sparked the rebellions carried signs and raised slogans condemning imperialism and the system of apartheid. "This shows that...the liberation of Black people in South Africa can

only be achieved by overthrowing the system," said the editorial.

On every continent and in dozens of countries, mass demonstrations were held to express solidarity with the uprising. In Europe, Canada and the U.S., many demonstrators gathered at embassies of the racist South African government to denounce apartheid.

The Kissinger-Vorster meeting in Germany was met by militant demonstrators. In the capital city of Bonn, 20,000 students and youth protested the Kissinger-Vorster meeting. The demonstrators denounced U.S. support for apartheid and condemned the criminal role of both the U.S. and the USSR in sabotaging the African liberation struggles.

In the U.S., numerous demonstrations were held immediately after the outbreak of the rebellion. As we go to press, demonstrations are continuing, and the struggle against racism in southern Africa has been linked to the Afro-American liberation struggle here through such battles as the Free Gary Tyler campaign.

TEAMSTER DUES . . .

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the rank and file, the government was forced to open a sham investigation of Teamster fund mismanagement. Already union reformers and the Labor Department itself have proven that hundreds of millions of the \$1.4 billion Central State pension are "unaccounted for." Reportedly this money has gone to kickbacks to pension fund trustees in return for their friendly loans to big business. Despite this evidence, no action is expected by the government in this, an election year.

Instead, the government has assigned Labor Secretary W.J. Usery as chief federal "investigator." Usery describes himself as a "good friend" of Fitzsimmons, and at the Las Vegas convention, embraced "my friend Fitz," telling delegates, "I belong to this club."

He praised Fitzsimmons' sell-out, gangster-ridden leadership for representing the rank-and-file Teamsters in a "professional way." Usery's behavior was a signal that the subpoenas which his Labor Department had issued in May for Fitzsimmons and other Teamster officials were really a summons to make love—not war.

The Internal Revenue Service decided on June 28 to take away the tax-exempt status of the union's Central States pension fund and to logically treat it like any other big business enterprise. This action has the character of a gambling house raking the pot from a crap game being played in its own establishment.

The reason for these recent wrist-slapping exercises by the government against their "good friend Fitz" are: first, to white-wash all but the most outrageous

examples of Teamster corruption during the election-year maneuvering; secondly, to pull the rug out from under the growing rank-and-file opposition to Fitzsimmons which has found a voice in the formation of several new organizations.

Corruption in big-boss unionism will be treated in the same fashion as corruption in big-boss government—that is, giving up a little to hide a lot, while leaving the basic structure intact.

The job of finally getting rid of the labor lieutenants of capital, like Fitzsimmons, Meany, Woodcock and the rest, falls on the shoulders of the rank-and-file workers themselves and not on the government. Those who place their hopes on supposed "friends" in Washington are misleading the workers.



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