China leader blazes trail in U.S.
Teng hunts technology, warns of war

Teng Hsiao-ping's historic trip was a landmark in the warming of relations between the U.S. and China after a 38 year freeze. Teng wore a smile and a white ten gallon hat as he checked out the most advanced technology the US has to offer. And he was firing a six-gun loaded with warnings about the threat of world war from the Soviet Union.

The US and China will have trade, cultural and diplomatic relations. The Chinese hope to use these contacts as leverage to stave off the onset of war and to further the struggle of the people of the world.

As the two leaders began three days of conferences, helicopters whirl overhead. Men and women wearing white-winged hats and sweatshop operators on an off-shore island are the true rulers of China. This has been absurd since the Chinese revolution drove Chiang Kai-shek from the mainland 30 years ago. The Taiwan regime, always a creation of the US, now dangles like a puppet with many of its strings cut. Just to stay even on nuclear sub repair work and over the same period the US has declined from its strongest union base is among the fitters and welders, the heart of any shipbuilding operation.

17,000 walk for union of shipyard

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. — "We got 'em. Only 100 to 150 scabs went in. We had over 1000 marching in two solid lines, stretching from 37th to 50th St. Today was the strongest showing of all." A Newport News striker jubilantly explained the momentum of the United Steelworkers' union recognition strike at the world's largest private shipyard.

The 32 acres of dry docks and gantry cranes are strangely silent. The rumbling cranes are now still as if welded to their tracks. The constant roar of chipping hammers is gone.

The action is outside the gates. The strikers shout "scab" at the company rented vans Dale crosses the picket lines with drawn shades. State police helicopters whirl overhead. Men and women wearing blue and white Steelworkers caps talk about getting their first contract and setting up a beach head for unionism in the South. Strikers, about half of them Black, pace defiantly in front of company cameras. A young picketer wears a radio over his shoulder, with disco music turned up loud.

Less than 3000 scabs and foremen rattle around in a worksite that requires 6000 production workers.

Tackling Tenneco - one of most important strikes.

Two thousand foremen have been sent to welding school. The massive walkout came a full year to the day after the USWA 8888 had won union recognition election. Since 1939, the workers had been represented by the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association, a company union that has colluded with the management to make Newport News one of the most cut-rate outposts on the East Coast.

Tenneco has borrowed its strategy from the Southern anti-union standard bearer, J.P. Stevens textile mills. They both deliberately disorder, delay, and appeal pro-union NLRB rulings. Teneco claims it will go along with a federal court decision set for later this month. But the 14,000 strikers are relying on direct action to get the best possible contract.

When they walked out on January 31, the shipyard majority joined 1200 designers in another USWA local who have been striking against the shipyard's union busting for 23 months.

The state of Virginia has sent in hundreds of riot equipped cops, guard dogs, and water cannon. When strikers tried to walk in front in incoming scab vehicles, they were charged with violating the state's "right-to-work" law. One of the arrested pickets was Local 8888 President Wayne Crosby. As a condition of bail, the local judge even tried to restrict Crosby from going to the union hall. But this high handed restriction was overturned with the help of union lawyers.

When the US Atlantic, the largest tanker ever built in the Western Hemispheres, was christened, Local 8888 members picketed the Navy and government officials who attended. They cruised in front of the tanker in small boats displaying strike banners.

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Editorial

Celebrate Black History Month

Remember Malcolm X

He came from the streets and he never cut the bonds that tied him to the common people. He spoke for Black pride. He spoke out early and he spoke out clearly. And he never flinched in his conviction. He died as he lived — fighting for freedom, standing as an inspiration to Black people and all others who share that common cause.

He was Malcolm X, a leader whose place in history is side by side with Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and W.E.B. DuBois. These are the proud freedom fighters whose lives can be confined to no books, whose cause — the battle for justice and dignity — will make their names live on even after these goals are won. These are the fighters we honor during February, Black History Month, an observance created not by some government decree, but by the Black people of this country.

February also marks 14 years since Malcolm was gunned down while speaking at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. Today his spirit stands tall as the fight for Black liberation once again picks up steam.

From Tupelo in the “New South” to Brooklyn in the North, demands against police terror and racist politicians like Phillip’s Frank Rizzo, demands against poverty and political disenfranchisement — the lines are being drawn. First Bobbie and now Weber and Sears — new attacks pile on the old as the people who run this country try to tear down every hard-won goal.

Malcolm was uncompromising in his stand, his opposition to the white power structure. “There is no system on this earth which has proven itself more corrupt, more criminal, than this system that in 1964 still colonizes 22 million African Americans, still enslaves 22 million Afro-Americans.” “There is only one way to be free,” he declared. “It’s not something that someone gives to you. It’s something that you take.”

At the same time, Malcolm’s determination never narrowed the scope of his vision. He always sought to unite the broadest possible forces, and to define the goal of the struggle more clearly. In his last full speech, he declared, “It is incorrect to classify the revolt of the Negro as simply a racial conflict of Black against White, or as a purely American problem. Rather, we are today seeing a global rebellion of the oppressed against the oppressor, the exploited against the exploiter.”

Malcolm X lived and died to advance this struggle. It is for this that he spoke out clearly. And he never flinched in his conviction. He died as he lived — fighting for freedom, standing as an inspiration to Black people and all others who share that common cause.

China leader in U.S.

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post-World War II pre-eminence. It is now on the strategic defensive. The different positions of the two countries are even reflected in the personalities of the two leaders. Teng is bold and self-confident. Carter always looks self-conscious and overly humble.

CHINA LOOKS TO MODERNIZE

One of the purposes of the trip was to strengthen trade and technology contacts. The drive to modernize has become the central campaign of the Chinese people. Now Chinese peasants labor for the most part without the aid of machinery, often carrying heavy loads on their backs with shoulder poles. Stamped metal for automobiles is carried from place to place in Chinese auto plants by hand.

In Atlanta, the 74-year-old communist leader toured a Ford Motor Company plant. He took it all in, checking out the heavily automated factory which last year produced 14 times as many cars as were made in all of China.

In Houston, Teng was especially interested in the Hughes Tool plant. Hughes makes some of the world’s most advanced oil drilling equipment. Tapping China’s huge oil reserves is an important part of the Chinese Communist Party’s plan to modernize the country by the year 2000. They see oil as an export product to be exchanged for foreign technology, and as a fuel for the drive to modernize.

Also in Houston, the Chinese Vice-Premier took a simulated ride in a space capsule at the NASA space center. The Chinese have set high scientific goals for themselves. In many fields like medicine and geology, they have already made noteworthy contributions, for example acupuncture and earthquake prediction.

Teng’s Houston space ride was symbolic of China’s whole thrust into
Cambodians rise up against Viet invaders

Vietnam is finding that occupying Kampuchea (Cambodia) is no easy task. The Kampuchean people are mounting a massive guerrilla war against the Vietnamese invasion, described by Kampuchea's former Prime Minister Norodom Sihanouk as a "German-style blitzkrieg."

The map of the current fighting is a checkerboard, with Kampuchean guerrilla units engaging the Vietnamese on all sectors of the front. To the north, Ankor Wat, a national shrine, has been recaptured. In the southwest, near Thailand, heavy fighting was reported. Predictions by some reporters that Kampuchean troops would be fleeing across the Thai border have proved unfounded.

In the southeast, latest reports say the Vietnamese resupply port of Kompong Som, which Vietnam initially claimed, is back in Kampuchean hands. The rugged Elephant and Cardamom mountains north of Phnom Penh are developing into major areas of resistance. Kampuchean communication and transport lines are frequently cut.

One month into its invasion, the Vietnamese are beginning to experience the same headaches that the US found during its Indochina war. Kampuchean guerrilla units, under direct attack by a numerically superior enemy with overwhelming aircraft and artillery support, have dispersed among the people in the countryside. Then they regroup and concentrate their strength in lightning counterattacks against the less mobile Vietnamese enemy.

PHONT FRONT

The Vietnamese government has set up a puppet government in Kampuchea to provide a handy booby trap for its brutal invasion and to make permanent occupation easier. They announced the formation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation just a month before the invasion began. This fictitious outfit is headed for the same fate as its Chinese mentor, the Gang of 4.

The lack of support among Kampuchean for the Vietnamese invasion is shown clearly by Sihanouk himself, Ruler of Cambodia until his overthrow by a US-supported coup in 1970. Sihanouk had political differenfices with the Soviet government headed by Pod Pot, which came to power when the US was defeated in 1975. Nonetheless, he agreed to act as an intermediary between the two Communist governments after Vietnam's invasion. Even former Kampuchean living in the US who had actively opposed them and socialism have denounced the invasion as "Vietnamese annexation and imperialism."

Chinese leader blazes trail in U.S.

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the future. The now discredited "Gang of 4" used to say, "When the satellite goes up, the red flag comes down to the ground." They opposed the campaign to modernize China initiated by Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, with the ridiculous logic that this would lead to the end of Chinese communism. One of their policies was to turn China's schools into arenas for ideological debate, to teach Maoist orthodoxy on basic education or research.

Because Teng held strongly to the belief that "To achieve China's greatness, the Gang of 4 went all to knock him from power, succeeding briefly in 1976. But that too proved short-lived. It began to see that the Gang's policies were harming China and the socialism they claimed to preserve. In 1976, following Mao's death, the four isolated careerists made a desperate grab for complete power. Their failure signalled Teng's political comeback. Although the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung did much to help set the downfall of the gang, he himself couldn't finish the job. Teng's leadership provided a rallying point against them.

The current Chairman and Premier, Hua Kuo-feng, and Teng gene-

eralled the beginnings of the aggressive modernization efforts that eventually led to Teng's recent US trip.

At most of Teng's stops he put up with a rugged crowd of demonstra-

ators. The group, the Revolution-

ary Communist Party, claims to be the followers of Mao Tse-tung and comrades of the fallen Gang, in front of the White House they waved red banners with the slogan "Long live the Chairman Teng, bringing capitalism back to China, ended up in jail when they charged police lines. One village in Fujian Province, some of the other cults in the news lately, these self-styled revolutionaries were quelled by the people and ideals Mao Tse-tung devotes his life to. Everywhere Teng went he issued warnings about the aggression of the "Polar Bear," his term for the Soviet Union. In his private talks with Carter and his advisors, it's very likely that Teng emphasized the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the Soviet-Cuban put down of the Eritrean revolution in the Horn of Africa, as well as the Soviet backed coups in South Yemen and Afghanistan. His constantly re-

curring theme was that the Soviets are an aggressive and imperialist power, using the name of socialism and liberation to mask their drive for world domination, or hegemonism.

The proposal Teng made to the US ruling class was for China, Japan, Western Europe, and the US to line up in opposition to the rampant ag-

gressive moves of the Soviets. The Chinese have traditionally named their efforts at both superpowers, the US and the USSR. Since the 1960's, they have successfully rallied independent underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against the imperialist moves of the two big powers. Increasingly, the Chinese have also swung some of the more developed capitalist countries against superpower hegemonism.

So how can Vietnam, a poor country, pay for an invading army of 100,000? Without a doubt, the Soviet Union is the paymaster. Last June 29, the Soviets pushed hard for the admis-

sion of Vietnam into its economic group, COMECON, to shore up Hanoi economically for war. In mid-

August, it sent large quantities of arms to Vietnam and began sending military advisors who now number over 4,000.

In early November, Moscow concluded a "Friendship Treaty" with Hanoi, which established a guaran-

tee of Soviet aid against any attack on Vietnam. In Heidelberg, a leading Soviet social scientist predicted the collapse of the anti-communist bloc by the end of the year. But more and more people are beginning to experience the same headaches that the US found during its Indochina war. Kampuchea war has set up a puppet government headed by Pol Pot, which came to power when the US was defeated in 1975. Nonetheless, he agreed to act as an intermediary between the two Communist governments after Vietnam's invasion. Even former Kampuchean living in the US who had actively opposed them and socialism have denounced the invasion as "Vietnamese annexation and imperialism."

INTERNATIONAL OUTCRY

Now the invasion of socialist Kampuchea and the establishment of a counter-revolutionary government there has stirred up a powerful sentiment of opposi-

tion to Vietnam and the US.

At the UN Security Council only a veto by the Soviet delegate stopped a resolution demanding an im-

mediate pull out of foreign forces from Kampuchea. Neutral and independence-minded countries like India and Japan supported the resolution. The US and the UK, which recognize the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

Fearing they might be next, neighboring Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indo-

nesia and the Philippines have called for the imme-
tiate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Only Vietnam, the USSR, and a handful of Soviet dominated governments, mostly in Eastern Europe, have recognized the new puppet government.

Demonstrations in San Francisco (above) and several other cities lambasted the invasion of Kampuchea, Cambodians in this country and Americans who had been active against US aggression in Vietnam organ-

ized the actions.

encouraging the US to openly line up against Russian expansionism. Teng makes no secret that he thinks the US policy of detente is foolish. He told the editor of Time magazine that arms limitation treaties between the US and the USSR are meaningless. Far more significant, he pointed out, are China's present efforts to line up for-

gers against the marauding polar bear.

The Chinese haven't forgotten the lessons of Korea and Vietnam, two wars waged by the US on their very borders. They know the US govern-

ment is still predatory by nature. But they are trying to take advantage of the defensive posture the US im-

perialists are forced to take in the present situation. One of Mao's main battle plans was to divide his enemies and tackle them one by one. This is evidently the policy the Chinese are trying to apply.

The Teng Hsiao-ping trip will go down in history as one of the most momentous events of the decade. For the American people, it makes some important offers -- the chance to get to know the Chinese people, one fourth of the world's population, and their socialist system, and a chance to plan for the outcome of a new world war.