

# THE COMMUNIST

WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

"A communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution; always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against



all incorrect ideas and actions so as to consolidate the collective life of the Party and strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses; he should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual and more concerned about others than about himself. Only thus can he be considered a Communist."  
Mao Tsetung

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## Court Attack Aimed at Striking Workers

As the capitalist crisis continues, the bourgeoisie has become even more cruel, more ruthless in its exploitation of the masses. Recent court decisions demonstrate the full cooperation of the state in this offensive against the working class.

In some states, workers had won the right to receive unemployment compensation after being off work more than eight weeks during a strike. This is important, especially today as the economic battles between workers and the capitalists are intensifying. But on May 24, a Federal judge ruled that this practice was unconstitutional. US District Court judge Richard Owen declared that paying unemployment compensation to strikers "causes an employer to finance his own strikers."

Owen's reactionary decision supported a lawsuit filed by the owners of the New York Telephone Company and Western Electric Corporation in 1973. These capitalists were attempting to recover \$40 million in funds that they had to pay to the unemployment compensation fund to make up for \$49 million paid out to workers involved in a nation-wide strike against Bell Telephone Company in 1971.

Workers all across the country have faced a decline in their standard of living as their wages have not kept up with inflation. The weekly take-home pay for the average worker today buys less than it did in 1967. In response to this attack on their wage rates, workers have fought to raise their wages through strikes wild-cats and slow-downs. The court's decision is clearly in response to the strength of the workers' resistance, and is meant to weaken the workers' ability to hold out for long strikes.

The court decision also reveals the popular bourgeois theory that in the battle between the capitalists and the workers, the state plays a "neutral" position. This theory parallels the idea that because a legal contract is signed by the workers and the owner, this makes the relationship between capitalist and workers "fair" and "equitable".

But this is utter nonsense. First of all, the labor of workers in a capitalist enterprise is forced labor, no matter how much it may seem to result from free contractual agreement. When a worker toils eight hours for the capitalist, the wages he receives represents only a fraction of the value he has created by his eight hours of work. The rest of the value the capitalists take for themselves, and for this part of the work the laborer is not compensated at all. During a strike the rich idlers, the capitalist owners, can live in luxury on the money they have gathered up from the workers labor; while the workers and their families have only small savings, perhaps limited strike funds and often nothing at all on which to get by on. Capitalist profits are merely the stolen property of the workers created from their social labor; for the capitalists to pay out money for unemployment compensation to strikers merely means that they are returning a small part of the money they have stolen to the rightful owners.

## THREE NOTORIOUS DECISIONS

The judge's claim that the law "causes an employer to finance his own strikers" is a reversal of the truth. It is the previous labor of the workers that is in reality financing the idle luxury of the capitalists during a strike. This is the fate of the worker under capitalism - he finances his own exploitation. This can also be seen by the fact that workers through their labor supplies profits for the capitalists which they use to buy machines (made by workers) to replace workers. In this way the workers unwillingly finance the automation that takes away their jobs.

Secondly, the court decision is not based on "neutrality" in the class war, but complete support for the continued exploitation of the working class. The court acted as a tool of the capitalist class - as it does when it serves injunctions against strikers, preventing them from utilizing their full arsenal of tactics in their battle against the capitalists.

To compound this attack, on May 31, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that unemployment compensation could be withheld from all workers laid off due to a strike, whether or not they were directly involved.

In 1974, US Steel Corporation shut down its Youngstown, Ohio plant and laid-off the workers there. The plant was closed because it could no longer get an adequate fuel supply as a result of a strike by miners in the United Mine Workers union at coal mines owned by US and Republic Steel Corporations. The Supreme Court upheld an Ohio state law that denied the payment of unemployment compensation to anyone laid off or fired "...due to a labor dispute other than a lock-out at any factory, establishment or other premises located in this or any other state and owned and operated by the employer by which he is or was last employed." So the Court denied compensation to the Youngstown workers, stating, "Congress did not intend to require that the states give coverage to every person involuntarily unemployed [our emphasis-ed]".

The bourgeois rationalizations in this case mirror those in the New York decision, in that it claims "unfair pressure" on the capitalists if they have to pay out compensation: "The employers' costs go up with every laidoff worker who is qualified to collect unemployment. The only way for the employer to stop the rising costs is to settle the strike so as to return the employees to work. Qualifications for unemployment compensation thus acts as a lever increasing the pressures on an employer to settle the strike".

The Court decision continues "The State has chosen to leave this lever in existence for situations in which the employer has locked out his employees, but to eliminate it if the union has made the strike move. Regardless of our views of the wisdom or lack of wisdom of this form of state "neutrality" in labor disputes, we cannot say that the approach taken by Ohio is irrational".

Again the court speaks to the fictional "neutrality" of the state. Again they take the position ("rational" only from the capitalists' viewpoint) that the owner's "right" to keep the thousands and millions of dollars of profits he has stolen from the workers, supersedes the unemployed workers' right to feed their families, to survive while they cannot find a job. How clearly this reveals that in reality the most sacred precept of bourgeois law, more sacred even than the very lives of the workers, is defense of the private property of the capitalist class.

The Supreme Court also rationalized its reactionary argument by stating that it could not violate the right of the state to "guarantee the fiscal integrity of its compensation fund". Because the crisis has thrown so many workers into the ranks of the unemployed, many state funds are facing bankruptcy. But the court rules it "rational" and "justified" that the states, rather than increase the tax on the capitalists, instead stop the drain in funds by creating stricter eligibility requirements that exclude millions of the unemployed from receiving any social insurance or simply reduce the amount of compensation that the unemployed can receive. This is indeed "neutral" bourgeois justice!

This court decision has the effect of dividing the working class, creating conflict between workers on strike and those laid off or fired by the owners because of the strike. It is meant to limit and discourage widespread support for strikes which is essential both for their success and for expanding the class consciousness of workers through strikes.

Not only do the courts spit on the needs of the workers in their just struggle to counter the greed of the capitalists and to better their conditions of life, but they also show a complete disregard for the children and family of the striking worker.

On June 20, the Supreme Court upheld a Maryland state regulation that denied benefits under the AFDC-UF program (Aid to Families with Dependent Children - Unemployed Fathers) to the families of workers dismissed for misconduct, are on strike or quit. This law states that the family of anyone ruled ineligible for unemployment compensation under the state guidelines is therefore ineligible for welfare or AFDC - UF funds.

To discourage strikes and to save profits, the capitalists threaten complete destitution and

poverty for the striker's families. Is there any choice left open for workers - if they have no savings or strike funds to rely on - other than to desperately seek work at even the lowest wages? Through the denial of funds, the capitalists chain the workers more firmly to their exploitation, to their wage slavery.

The three court rulings represent state coercion on the working class to prevent strikes. This trend by the bourgeoisie towards smashing the strike activity of the workers has been done with the full compliance of the union bureaucrats. They have promoted the traitorous no-strike deals like the ENA in the steel industry and no-strike clauses in labor contracts. If the working class is to break free from this growing fascist restriction by the state on their right to strike, they must break free from class collaborationist leadership of these union bureaucrats, and throw these capitalist agents out of the working class movement.

As the court decisions demonstrate, the bourgeoisie is becoming more vicious in its rule, in its search for higher rates of profit. This is the result of the world-wide economic crisis. Replacing the present union bureaucrats with more militant-sounding reformists will not aid the working class in combatting the present capitalist offensive.

The roots of the present attacks lie in the capitalist system itself, and only revolutionary, communist leadership that is aimed at the overthrow of capitalism can direct the working class in victorious struggle against the bourgeoisie. As the court decisions prove, the working class must wage a political struggle against the government. This will not be carried out by trade unionists, even militant ones, that restrict workers activity to the economic struggle and leave the political arena to the bourgeois parties and politicians.

The fight must be lead by a communist party that organizes the working class as a revolutionary political force.

In order to unify the employed and unemployed into a single working class army, communists must raise and popularize the demands that unemployed workers receive complete social insurance during the entire period they are out of work or else be provided with jobs at union scale wages, and that all restrictions on the right to strike be removed.

If we are consistent and thorough in our propaganda and agitation on these issues, we can win both the employed and unemployed to support each other's struggles and make these demands their own.

## REVOLUTIONARY CULTURE

On Saturday, August 6th, the Workers Congress will show the third film in its film series in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The film is titled "WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT", and is the story of the Red Army's defeat of the counter-revolutionary White Army in the years following the 1917 revolution. The film will be shown in Chicago, Illinois, at 7:30 pm. at the Midland Hotel, 172 w. Adams. Donation is \$2.00. For information write: WC, POB 1297, Chicago, Illinois 60690

# 'LEARN FROM TACHING'

A massive emulation drive has been called for in the People's Republic of China to build Taching type enterprises. The campaign, which is the result of the National Conference on Learning from Taching in Industry, held April 20 to May 13 at the Taching Oilfield, has set the goal of making one third of all enterprises in China over 400 large and medium sized industrial enterprises per year. Taching type enterprises during the current Five Year Plan (1976-1980).

Under the direction of Chairman Hua and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the campaign launched by the Conference is bound to have a far reaching impact on China. It is a call for a big leap forward in industry and in the national economy as a whole. It is a call for a revolutionary mass movement on the industrial front directly tied to Chairman Mao's call to accomplish comprehensive modernization of China in agriculture, industry, national defense, science, and technology before the end of the century in order to make China a powerful modern socialist country with a national economy in the front ranks of the world.

## FAR MORE THAN OIL

Taching, in northern China, is one of the world's largest oilfields. What was a desolate wasteland just 17 years ago has become a flourishing oilfield and a model socialist enterprise. With a 28% average annual rate of increase in crude oil output, it has steadily been among the world's leaders in oil production. Western imperialist and later revisionist scientific 'wisdom' had always been that China was poor in oil, but within 3 years of opening up the Taching field the Chinese people were self sufficient in oil. In 1976 alone China exported crude oil and petroleum products to more than 40 countries. New technological processes have been discovered at Taching and a result of vigorous scientific experiments over 50 technical innovations have reached or surpassed advanced world levels. Taching has also spurred development of China's other petroleum fields, sending more than 56,000 personnel and large quantities of equipment to them. At Taching itself a new type socialist mining and industrial area has been developed. Starting from wastelands, the Chinese have built at Taching neither a city nor an isolated rural concentration, but a "country-like town and a town-like country." Instead of a densely populated city there are 60 worker-peasant villages.

These achievements speak for themselves. But the significance of Taching, as the Chinese say, is "far more than oil". Taching's achievement is to have applied in a comprehensive way Chairman Mao's line on running socialist industry summed up in the Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company. As a result, Taching has pioneered China's road of industrial development and has answered on the plane of combining theory and practice the question of how to transform and develop socialist enterprises according to socialist principles.

## THE ANSHAN CHARTER

The Anshan Charter is a fundamental contribution to the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Historical experience has proven that it is not enough to achieve victory in the transformation of ownership of the means of production. It is also necessary to carry out a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts and ceaselessly transform those relations of production not in harmony with the productive forces and that portion of the superstructure not in harmony with the economic base. As the Vice Premier of the State Council, Yu Chiu-li, said in his report to the Conference on Taching, "Without carrying out revolution in these spheres, the socialist system cannot be considered consolidated and the enterprises under public ownership may degenerate into capitalist enterprises in the guise of socialism. Has this not been the case with Soviet revisionist social imperialism?"

In other words, the problem of

whether or how to continue the revolution on the industrial front after socialist ownership of the means of production was established had not been answered.

Summing up both positive and negative experience in socialist construction in China and abroad, Chairman Mao formulated a set of Policies and principles which for the first time in the history of Marxism solved "in an all around way the problem of transforming capitalist enterprises into socialist enterprises and how to develop socialist enterprises according to socialist principles. These principles were set forth in his directive on the Charter of Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

## FROM THE MASSES TO THE MASSES

The Anshan Charter is the product of a fierce two line struggle at the Anshan Iron and Steel Works during the Great Leap Forward in 1958 and 1959. It is a good example of the mass line to take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them through study, then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until they embrace them as their own and translate them into action.

Up until the Great Leap Forward, Soviet forms of industrial management had been the model for industrial organization in China. At Anshan, which was the biggest steelworks in China, a set of regulations and rules applied at a big Soviet iron and steel enterprise was regarded as sacred. Yet this Soviet Charter, the Charter of Magnitogorsk, reflected the revisionist line of the Krushchev clique, bent on depriving Soviet workers of their control over the means of production and restoring capitalist relations of ownership. The Soviet charter called for reliance on one man management of the factory, gave a privileged position to technological personnel, and belittled the role of the party and the masses. The Party committee played an economic rather than a political role and primary reliance in mobilizing the workforce was on material incentives. Repressive rules and regulations governed everything, and profit, not politics, was in command.

Whether or not to follow the Magnitogorsk Charter was therefore a fundamental two line struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism. Liu Shao-chi and his supporters said that a socialist economy should be run by economic methods and whined that "our country also runs factories to make profits." They upheld the Charter of Magnitogorsk and urged factory management to do whatever brings profits. At the same time they called the Great Leap Forward a failure. But the Anshan party committee began to question these policies. They took up struggle against the revisionist line and upheld the Great Leap Forward by putting



WANG CHIN-HSI, THE IRON MAN OF TACHING

proletarian politics in command and pointing to the necessity to rely on the large masses who have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism, not on a few people working in seclusion. In other words, whether or not to copy the revisionist Charter of Magnitogorsk became a fundamental question of class struggle on the socialist industrial front. Chairman Mao summed up the struggle as follows: "Formerly, people there thought that their enterprise was a modernized one and there was no need for technical revolution.

tion. They were opposed to launching vigorous mass movements, to the principle of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and of close cooperation among cadres, workers and technicians, and opposed to putting politics in command; they relied on just a few people working in seclusion. Many favored the system of placing responsibility solely on the factory director and were against the system of factory director designated to undertake responsibility under the leadership of the Party committee. They held that the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" (a set of rules practiced in a big steel plant in the Soviet Union) was sacred. That was the situation up to the Great Leap Forward in 1958, which marked the first stage. The year 1959 marked the second stage, when people began to think things over, began to have faith in the mass movement, and began to question the system of placing responsibility solely on the factory director and the Charter of Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine. During the Lushan Meeting of July 1959, the Central Committee received a good report from them, which spoke in favor of opposing the Right deviation and making utmost exertions; it does not smack of the Charter of Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine, but has given birth to a Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Here emerges the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in China, in the Far East."

The Anshan Charter is the fundamental law personally formulated by Chairman Mao for running socialist enterprises well. Concentrating the ideas of the masses born in struggle, Mao put forward the following principles which constitute the Anshan Charter:

- (1) keep politics firmly in command;
- (2) strengthen Party leadership;
- (3) launch vigorous mass movements;
- (4) institute the system of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close cooperation among workers, cadres

and technicians;

- (5) go full steam ahead with technical revolution."

The first three principles of the Anshan Charter state basic principles of Marxist-Leninist political work—the leading role of Marxist-Leninist politics, of Party leadership and of reliance on the masses. The fourth principle concerns contradictions which exist in industry between relations of production and the forces of production and between the superstructure and the economic base and provides specific

# DEVELOPING SOCIALIST ENTERPRISES ACCORDING TO SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES

## Chairman Mao's Note on "Charter Of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company"

This report of the Anshan city Party committee is very good. The more one reads it the more delighted one gets. It doesn't strike one as too long, in fact one would be willing to read it even if it were longer; this is because the problems raised in the report are factual, well reasoned out and very absorbing. With more than 100,000 workers and staff members, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is the country's biggest enterprise. Formerly, people there thought that their enterprise was a modernized one and there was no need for technical revolution. They were opposed to launching vigorous mass movement, to the principle of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians, and opposed to putting politics in command; they relied on just a few people working in seclusion. Many favored the system of placing responsibility solely on factory director and were against the system of the factory director designated to undertake responsibility under the leadership of the Party committee. They held that the "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" (a set of authoritative rules practised in a big steel plant in the Soviet Union) was sacred. That was the situation up to the great leap forward in 1958, which marked the first stage. The year 1959 marked the second stage, when people began to think things over, began to have faith in the mass movement, and began to question the system of placing responsibility solely on the factory director and the Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine. During the Lushan Meeting of July 1959, the Central Committee received a good report from them, which spoke in favour of the great leap forward, of opposing the Right deviation and making utmost exertions; it also put forward a high but practicable target. The Central Committee was extremely pleased with the report and had it circulated to the comrades concerned with its content. They immediately relayed it by telephone to their respective provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, thus helping the struggle going on at the time to criticize Right opportunism. The present report (March 1960) takes another step forward; it does not smack of the Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine, but has given birth to a Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Here emerges the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in China, in the Far East. This marks the third stage. Now this report is being passed on to you and you are asked to transmit it to the large and medium-sized enterprises under your administration and to the Party committees of all large and medium-sized cities and, of course, you may also transmit it to prefectural Party committees and other cities. It should be used as a document for study by cadres in order to stimulate their minds and make them think about the affairs in their own units, so that under due leadership a great Marxist-Leninist movement of economic and technical revolution will be carried out link by link and wave upon wave in the cities and the countryside during the whole year of 1960.

guidelines to resolve them. The fifth principle identifies the task of liberating the productive forces in a socialist way. In other words, as Chairman Hua said at the conference on Taching, "revolution means liberating the productive forces". Only by relying on Marxist Leninist principles of political work, by overcoming the imperfection in the relations of production and contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base is a socialist development of the productive forces possible. This is the meaning of "grasp revolution, promote production".

IN INDUSTRY LEARN FROM TACHING From the first call to open the oilfield in 1960, Taching has implemented in practice the principles of the Anshan Charter. In February 1960 Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee approved a report from the then Petroleum Ministry calling for a "massive battle" to open Taching. This meant launching a big mass movement under the centralized leadership of the Party.

In response tens of thousands of workers, cadres, technicians and army men volunteered. The first contingents arrived in sub-zero temperatures and there were daily tents or dugouts for housing. A command post was set up in an unused cove. With bonfires spread throughout the camp, the grassfields looked like a battlefield. In fact a battlefield atmosphere prevailed. Not only housing, but food, supplies and equipment were all in short supply. Yet in three short years a snow bound, desolate wasteland was transformed into a forest of derricks and China had become self-sufficient in oil.

Wang Chin-hsi exemplified the kind of party leadership that made it possible to launch a mass movement to open up Taching. As for Western imperialist and revisionist notions that China was oil

poor, he said "I just don't believe that oil is buried underground only in other countries." Confronted with the difficulties and harsh conditions at the Taching field he said "We must start work at once whether the conditions are favorable or not," and said "Go ahead with work when there are conditions for it. In the absence of these conditions, create them and go ahead all the same."

Wang Chin-hsi came to be called the Iron Man because he was in the forefront of every kind of battle at Taching, pushing himself harder, sharing every privation of the workers and taking always the worst tasks and the heaviest loads for himself. He was no oil baron or revisionist party cadre who "built" an oilfield from an office but he knew every aspect of the industrial battlefield. Even a bad leg injury from a heavy drill pipe rolling from a derrick could not keep him from leading the struggle. Son of a peasant, a working man all his life who could neither read nor write until after liberation, the Iron Man was devoted body and mind to the party and when he died in 1970 of cancer he was still giving instructions about Taching minutes before his death. Comrades told him to "stop thinking of all this." He said, "I'm a Communist Party member, how can I stop thinking about... I haven't done enough for the Party." Even after becoming a member of the Party Central Committee, the leading political body in China, Wang still worked as usual with the workers at Taching as an ordinary worker, still lived in an improvised mud house and worked hard and lived simply.

Right from the start, because of the Iron Man's example, the party committee of the Oilfield convened a meeting of 10,000 people on May 1, 1960 and called on everyone to learn from the Iron Man. The mass movement that followed to emulate him generated

tremendous strength from the tens of thousands of workers who built the oilfield and it was an important factor in its success.

Another example of the same spirit is typified by the "revolution with five shovels". Shortly after the oilfield opened, some of the workers families came to live in Taching. One of the women organized four other housewives to respond to the call of the oilfield Party committee to reclaim wasteland. Early in 1962 they went to a stretch of land ten miles from Taching and stayed in a tent left by drilling workers. They worked for several days turning up soil. Word of this got back to Taching and other women joined in. This was a small but important beginning in the struggle to combine industry with farming as a side occupation at Taching. Liu Shao-chi slandered this activity by saying that paying attention to farming was ignoring oil production. But Chairman Mao summed up the lesson of the Taching workers on this score in his May 7th directive which called for workers to study politics and military affairs and engage in side occupations while engaging mainly in industrial activity.

Whether in the struggle against nature or class struggle, Taching has always emerged victorious because the Taching workers have persisted in putting politics in command. From the first days at the oilfield the Taching Party Committee called on everyone to study the two "Ons"—ON PRACTICE and ON CONTRADICTION—to analyze and solve problems and this has been a tremendous source of strength. Taching workers learned from reading ON PRACTICE that "Man's social practice alone is the criterion of truth of his knowledge of the external world," and they applied this to the saying that China was oil poor which was not based on social practice. The result led to the unique creation of China's own theory of petroleum geology and led to locating more oilfields in the country. (As recently as last week a new CIA report was spreading a warmed over version of this "oil poor" theory -- now they are saying China will not be able to exploit its oil because it is "technology poor" . . . that is not unless they allow imperialist corporations to enter to share in the exploitation.)

Through studying ON CONTRADICTION, Taching workers learned to grasp the principle contradiction in analyzing every problem and to take class struggle as the key link. The workers of the 1202 drilling team said -- true, problems of living and eating are contradictions as are the problems arising from equipment, material and transport shortages. But the principal contradiction is the one between China's oil production and her oil needs. The Iron Man echoed this, saying that as long as oil production fell short of China's needs "The imperialists and modern revisionists will use this as a breach and get a stranglehold on us."

Taching has rigorously put into practice measures for cadre participation in manual labor, worker participation in management and for the reform of irrational rules and regulations. Each leading party member and office cadres at Taching participates in productive labor at least 60 days a year (every Friday), each cadre at factory and divisional levels at least 100 days, each brigade cadre at least 150 days and every cadre in grass roots units works regular shifts. Also, in addition to taking part in industrial production they have to join in farm work throughout the farm season.

Integration of cadres with the masses is coupled with supervision of leadership by the masses. In addition to regular mass meetings where workers made criticisms and suggestions for leading organs and party cadres, there are "worker check up groups". These teams inspect work and hear reports from leading comrades who answer questions and listen to criticism and suggestions.

Another form of worker participation in management are the three in one teams which are the basic units for working out the tasks and responsibilities for differ-

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ent jobs, for equipment maintenance, safety, quality of work, shifts, etc. Every three in one team is made up of a combination of workers, cadres and technicians. In addition, three in one teams are a vehicle for technological innovation and demonstrate the superiority of socialist development. In capitalist society it is an expert sitting over a design board that thinks up an innovation and a capitalist demanding of profits and testing available investment funds, alternatives and sales opportunities that would determine whether to use it. At Taching technical innovation is the product of people who work with the equipment everyday who propose and carry through changes.

For example, equipment in one atmospheric vacuum distillation workshop at Taching was considered to be of an advanced level during the 1960s, overfulfilling its quota every year. But workers in the workshop asked "How can a modern oil refinery make a bigger contribution to the state?" After studying ON PRACTICE and ON CONTRADICTION they determined to renovate the atmospheric vacuum distillation equipment. Some people immediately said that the equipment was made for a set pattern and operated at full capacity but the workers answered that this was bourgeois metaphysics and said that "not daring to make innovations means trailing behind."

Taching's revolutionary committee supported the workers proposal and set up a three in one group. By mobilizing the workers to contribute their ideas and after thorough investigation and study, the group finally reworked the equipment which resulted in raising its productivity 73%. Output at the workshop doubled.

HOLD HIGH THE RED BANNER OF TACHING The struggle to learn from Taching in industry is a basic question of revolution or counter-revolution in industry. It is one of the best examples of the sinister designs of the Gang of Four that they consistently opposed Taching and systematically attacked every principle of the Anshan Charter. They viciously attacked Taching's efforts to rely on ON PRACTICE and ON CONTRADICTION and sabotaged efforts to place politics in command of industrial work.

They opposed the Party's basic line for building socialism and tried to incite workers to "kick aside the Party committee's to make revolution." In other words instead of strengthening party leadership, they tried to undermine it. They used the call to reform outdated rules and regulations to trumpet the anarchist slogan of going away with all rules and regulations saying that this was the way for workers to achieve emancipation. They called cadres who worked hard at productive labor like Wang Chin-hsi capitalist roaders with "vested interests" who were following a productive forces theory. They opposed the three in one teams and worker efforts to become both red and expert. As for technical innovation and revolution they said that oil could still be pumped even if there was no scientific work for 3 years and made the absurd claim that "every time a satellite goes up in the sky the red flag falls to the ground." In the same vein they said socialist accumulation was putting profits in command and caused enterprises to be run at a loss for years. Taching workers, steeled in class struggle, the struggle for production and for scientific experiment, had too much experience to be fooled by these reactionaries who didn't want to build socialism at all but to restore capitalism.

The Anshan Charter is a great contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism left by Chairman Mao Tsetung. Derived from the struggles of the masses during the Great Leap Forward and implemented in practice at Taching, its truth has been tested in practice. It is therefore an advance which cannot be taken from the revolutionary proletariat the world over. It is a big contribution to the theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrades and friends should study the Anshan charter and the experience of Taching in industry and grasp their significance for worldwide socialist revolution.

Building Taching type enterprises depends on fully grasping and implementing in a comprehensive way, as Taching has done since its beginning, the principles of the Anshan Charter personally formulated by Chairman Mao for running socialist industry. In fact, the criteria for a Taching type enterprise announced at the National Conference on Learn From Taching in Industry directly correspond to the principles of the Anshan Charter.

First, a Taching type enterprise should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and adhere to the Party's basic line and socialist orientation in running the enterprise. This first point corresponds to the principle of keeping politics in command.

Second, a Taching type enterprise should have a core of Party leadership which combines the old, middle-aged and young and firmly carries out the Party's line, principles and policies, maintains close ties with the masses and is united in struggle. This corresponds to the principle of strengthening party leadership.

Third, a Taching type enterprise should have a contingent of workers and staff members capable of fighting hard battles in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and imbued with the revolutionary style of being honest in thought, word and deed and setting strict standards for work, organization, attitude and observance of discipline. This corresponds to the principle of launching vigorous mass movements. It also speaks to the importance of Labor Heroes such as Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi. Vigorous mass movements for class struggle, production and scientific experiment are impossible without exemplary forces capable of applying such standards to themselves and going all out for socialism.

Fourth, a Taching type enterprise should adhere to the principle of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations and close cooperation among cadres, workers and technicians, and institute scientific rules and regulations for management which rely on the masses and meet the needs for expanding production. This corresponds directly to the fourth point of the Anshan charter.

Fifth, a Taching type enterprise should constantly make new achievements in technical innovations and technical revolution, fulfill state targets in an all-round way and reach the advanced national levels in major technical and economic indices. This point reflects the call of the Anshan Charter to go full steam ahead with technical innovations and technical revolution.

A Taching type enterprise must also meet a sixth criteria which is in addition to the Anshan Charter and reflects the lessons of Taching itself--that is the call to keep to the May 7th road: while mainly engaging in industrial activity, the workers must also do other things and, where conditions permit, do a good job of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries, and make good arrangements for workers daily life while improving production. This reflects the way in which Taching, through self-reliance, has laid the basis to become self-sufficient. It is a means of attacking another imperfection left over from capitalism which must be overcome in the construction of socialism - the contradiction between town and country.

The Anshan Charter is a great contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism left by Chairman Mao Tsetung. Derived from the struggles of the masses during the Great Leap Forward and implemented in practice at Taching, its truth has been tested in practice. It is therefore an advance which cannot be taken from the revolutionary proletariat the world over. It is a big contribution to the theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrades and friends should study the Anshan charter and the experience of Taching in industry and grasp their significance for worldwide socialist revolution.

# TRADE UNIONS & NATIONAL LIBERATION

The touchstone for distinguishing two opposing lines in the trade union movement is the stand toward imperialism and social-imperialism. It is the fundamental lesson of Marxism-Leninism that the trade unions cannot stand aloof from the class struggle of the proletariat as the reformist and revisionist trade union leaders pretend, but must take their place in the forefront of the struggle. The bourgeois line attempts to reduce the working class movement to a trade union movement, and confine the trade union movement to the narrow framework of economic demands compatible with the existing capitalist order. They consider it harmful to introduce political questions into trade union activity. On the other hand, a line which serves the revolutionary interests of the proletariat recognizes the partisanship of the trade unions, that the closest possible relation should exist between the vanguard party of the proletariat and the trade unions, and that the trade union struggle must be a lever of struggle not just against this or that individual employer, or merely for economic demands, but for the complete political emancipation of all working and oppressed people from capitalist slavery.

Because the political struggle today is a political struggle against imperialism on a world scale, the stand towards imperialism and social-imperialism is the touchstone which divides two opposing lines in the world trade union movement.

For example, in an earlier article in this series, we traced the revisionist take-over of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). While this organization began as a militant anti-imperialist international trade union organization, revisionist domination turned it into an organization of conciliation and betrayal of the anti-imperialist struggle of working and oppressed people.

## "PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE"

Under revisionist control, the WFTU repudiated the Leninist law of the inevitability of war under imperialism, and adopted the revisionist position of peaceful coexistence which they attempted to apply to the trade union movement and to trade union support for the struggles of national liberation. The WFTU, which had previously taken an anti-imperialist stand has become a tool of Soviet social-imperialism and has adopted the line that "The policy of peaceful co-existence is the only alternative in our day if we want mankind to be spared the terrors of nuclear warfare." (WFTU, 13th session of the General Council, 1964)

This revisionist line would have the trade unions give up their anti-imperialist struggles, give up building proletarian relations with their closest allies, the oppressed people of the world. They would have the trade unions give approval to class collaboration on all fronts, domestic and abroad. Kota explains the complete falsity of the positions of the WFTU on this point:

"The principles of peaceful coexistence are applicable in the relations among states with different social systems, but the working class trade union movement cannot accept peaceful coexistence as its general line. To do this would mean to have the trade unions abide by class collaboration in all their practical activity, to have them give up the anti-imperialist class struggle. It has been historically proven that the exploiters and the exploited cannot coexist in a peaceful way, that the struggle between them is endless and inevitable. The emancipation of the proletariat is directly connected with the struggle against capitalist exploitation, with the overthrow of imperialism, therefore, coexistence must not sacrifice the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples, it must not suppress the political and ideological struggle against imperialism."

The point where all the contradictions of our time have con-

verged, Kota points out, are the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And a major role in the anti-imperialist struggles of these countries is played by their trade union movements. In Africa for example, the trade union movement came into being and grew up in a bitter battle against colonialist exploitation and was a significant part of the national liberation struggle.

## IMPERIALIST SABOTAGE OF 3RD WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS

The trade unions of the imperialist and colonialist powers, on the other hand, often played a paternalistic role contrary to the interests of the working class and the new trade union movement which was in the process of formation.

In the British colonies, for example, the Trade Union Council (TUC) demanded that the trade union movement assume a purely economic character - this meant no support for the struggle for national liberation. For the opportunist leaders of the British trade unions, this was a question outside the scope of the trade unions. The same betrayal characterized the French trade unions' control over young trade unions in the French colonies. At international meetings the African trade union leaders from the former French colonies had to appear as members of the French trade union delegations.

Since independence, the trade unions in African and other 3rd world countries have played an important role in the struggle against imperialism and especially the hegemonic and neo-colonialist strivings of the two superpowers. Progressive third world trade unions are instrumental in defending the independence of their countries and in developing their national economies.

But trade unions under the control of the two superpowers have attempted to perpetuate neo-colonial domination of the 3rd world trade union movement.

Kota points out that an Afro-American labor center was set up in Kampala, Uganda, with George Meany as its president, to train African trade unionists in the opportunist principles of trade unionism compatible with superpower exploitation. In 1972, the center spent \$1 million to train African cadres. Also, in Nairobi, Kenya, the AFL-CIO spent \$540,000 on building and establishing a trade union house.

## AFL-CIO, US STATE DEPARTMENT & CIA IN LATIN AMERICA

Like the example of Africa given by Kota, Latin America is another example of AFL-CIO collaboration with the management of US imperialist corporations, the US State Department and the CIA. Their joint action is aimed at the suppression of national liberation and the promotion of imperialist exploitation. As early as 1918, class traitor Samuel Gompers of the AFL set up the Pan-American Federation of Labor (PAFL) which was financed directly by the US government and which was designed to make exploitation easier for US corporations in Latin America. The present day version of the PAFL, which is much more ambitious, is the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). This was formed in 1962 as a means to infiltrate and gain control of the labor movements of Latin American countries at the same time as the US military sought to gain control of these countries through the training of their military and police. In many of these countries, unlike Africa, the labor movements had a relatively long history and reflected a high percentage of union organization - as in Chile which had reached 90%.

Like the Pentagon, the AIFLD has a closely guarded school at Front Royal, Virginia, where it indoctrinates Latin American trade unionists in the principles of "democratic" and "free" trade unionism. Graduates are then sent back to their countries with salaries for a year paid by the AIFLD.

In Latin America, with its more longstanding and highly developed trade union movement, the activities of AIFLD are designed to subvert independent unions chosen by a majority of the membership. Financed by the AFL-CIO, US business and the US government, the leadership of the AIFLD shows dramatically its class collaborationist character: George Meany (again) is president and J. Peter Grace, Chief executive of W.R. Grace and Co. is chairman of the board. Grace and Company has long been a blood-sucking landowner and imperialist corporation in Latin America.

The AIFLD has been involved in every subversion of democracy in Latin America from the Dominican Republic to Brazil and Chile. In the Dominican Republic its small, splittist trade union called CONATRAL supported the intervention of US troops in 1965. In Chile it was instrumental in organizing the disruptive truck owners "strike". Shortly after the Pinochet takeover, the junta arranged for and approved a meeting of 26 AIFLD-connected unions.

In their efforts to gain control of third world trade unions the Soviet revisionists have not been far behind the US. Through material aid, seminars to train cadres and visits to the USSR, eastern Europe and Cuba, they also have tried to extend their influence. Kota points out how these efforts have sabotaged the third world struggles for national liberation and independence every bit as much as those of the US imperialists.

For example, throughout the national liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people, the revisionist leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) maintained a two-faced stand. They tried to organize a world conference of solidarity with Vietnam to which the AFL-CIO and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICTFU) would be invited, but were rebuffed by the Vietnamese who insisted on a meeting of the International Trade Union Committee of Solidarity with the Vietnamese Workers and People in Hanoi. Similarly, in regard to the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people against Zionist aggression, the WFTU gave sham support to the Palestinian and Arab peoples' cause, but in reality placed the Zionist aggressor and the Arab peoples on the same footing and attempted to reduce the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people to a question of sheltering refugees and providing them with clothes. They sought to establish joint relations not only with the trade union centers of Arab countries, but also with Israeli trade unions functioning as aggressive tools of the Zionist government.

## INTERNATIONALIST DUTY OF THE WORKING CLASS & TRADE UNIONS

Ever since the first imperialist war, the great teachers of Marxism-Leninism -- Lenin, Stalin, Mao and Hoxha -- have constantly emphasized that the revolutionary movement of the proletariat is nothing without firm support for the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations against imperialism. Imperialism thrives and derives strength from its

exploitation of oppressed nations. On this basis it is better able to suppress the proletarian movement in the home country. But the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples in the dependent countries weakens imperialism - intensifying the capitalist crisis and creating favorable conditions the proletariat within the oppressor countries can utilize to move forward their revolutionary struggle. On this basis Stalin writes in THE FOUNDATIONS OF LENINISM:

"the interests of the proletarian movement in the developed countries and of the national liberation movement in the colonies call for the union of these two forms of the revolutionary movement into a common front against the common enemy, against imperialism; "the victory of the working class in the developed countries and the liberation of the oppressed peoples from the yoke of imperialism are impossible without the formation and the consolidation of a common revolutionary front;

"the formation of a common revolutionary front is impossible unless the proletariat of the oppressor nations renders direct and determined support to the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples against the imperialism of its 'own country', for 'no nation can be free if it oppresses other nations' (Engels);" (FOUNDATIONS, FLP, p.77)

A proletarian trade union movement must therefore be consistently and uncompromisingly anti-imperialist.

This in turn is not possible without driving the trade union bureaucrats out of the leadership of the trade unions. As we have pointed out, these bureaucrats support imperialism because imperialism supports them with the crumbs that fall from the table of the imperialist banquet. They are bribed with a portion of the superprofits gained by the imperialists in their super-exploitation of the third world.

Lenin wrote:

"On the one hand, there is the tendency of the bourgeoisie and the opportunists to convert a handful of very rich and privileged nations into 'eternal' parasites on the body of the rest of mankind, 'to rest on the laurels' of the exploitation of Negroes, Indians, etc. keeping them in subjection with the aid of the excellent weapons of extermination provided by modern imperialism. On the other hand, there is the tendency of the masses, who are more oppressed than before and who bear the whole brunt of the imperialist wars to cast off this yoke and to overthrow the bourgeoisie. It is in the struggle between these two tendencies that the history of the labor movement will now inevitably develop."

This describes the economic basis of a two line struggle in the world trade union movement.

This is why, as Kota says, the touchstone of a proletarian line in the trade union movement depends on the stand towards imperialism and social imperialism.

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