

Getting Together

POLITICAL ORGAN OF I WOR KUEN

25¢

Countries Want Independence, Nations Want Liberation, People Want Revolution

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April 29 mass rally and march gave support to Stearns miners strike (Getting Together photo)

STEARNS STRIKE- 23 MONTHS AND STILL FIGHTING

Stearns, Ky - The strike of over 140 coal miners at the Justus Mine is almost two years old - and still going strong. The striking miners remain united and unshaken in their struggle to join the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), despite increasing attempts by the Blue Diamond Coal Company to smash the strike.

In late May, Blue Diamond increased the number of scabs to 60. On June 1, they staged a so-called "election" in which the scabs voted in a scab-union that the company concocted, the "Justus Mine Association Union." Blue Diamond now claims that the mine is a union mine, and that the UMWA no longer represents the workers. In this way, the company hopes to give the impression that the strike is "settled."

But this latest tactic can't stop the Stearns miners. They have been waging a fierce and often violent battle with Blue Diamond since 1976, when they voted to join the UMWA. Blue Diamond has stubbornly refused to negotiate a contract with a clause providing for a union safety committee in the mine. The miners walked out in July 1976, and coal production has been shut down ever since.

In the past two months, the struggle has escalated with increased harassment and violent attacks on the miners by the company and the state. The company started to bring in more scabs in April, mainly to intimidate the strikers. Many of the scabs do not even know how to mine coal, so production has remained at a standstill. **continued on p 5**

China's speech supports non-aligned countries

U.N. ARMS TALKS TARGET SUPERPOWERS

A special United Nations conference on disarmament opened in New York on May 23, attended by 149 countries. The conference was called at the urging of the non-aligned countries - countries independent of the two imperialist superpowers - to express their growing dissatisfaction at the intensifying arms race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The conference is the largest of its kind in decades and comes at a time when the clouds of world war are darkening on the horizon. The contention of the two superpowers for world domination is rapidly increasing, with the Soviet Union being the more aggressive, and the more dangerous source of war.

In the five-week session, delegates will first hear the views of the participants on how to achieve disarmament, and then will attempt to draft a declaration and a program of action to guide U.N. disarmament negotiations.

The opening speech was delivered by Lazar Mosjov of Yugoslavia, President of the General Assembly, who pinpointed the U.S. and the Soviet Union as the "chief actors" in the arms race, a result of their single minded rivalry for world domination. In speech after speech, delegates from around the world sounded this same theme, and demanded that the two superpowers start dismantling their huge military arsenals.

China's speech

China's representative to the conference, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, spoke on May 29. His comprehensive speech reflected the concerns of many third world and second world countries. Reviewing the dismal history of past disarmament conferences, Huang Hua stated, "Lack of sincere desire on the part of the superpowers is the key reason why there has been no progress in disarm-

ament over such a long period. The superpowers camouflage their arms expansion with rhetoric about disarmament. We should not give credence to their fine-sounding words, but should call on them to take practical measures of disarmament."

"The people of the world want genuine and not sham disarmament. The superpowers, however, cook up all sorts of disarmament hoaxes to lull the people of the world, to tie the hands of other countries, and by these each of them wants to restrain the other party."

Hitting at the distortions being pushed by the superpowers to cover their feverish arms buildup, China stated, "The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are deliberately confusing the issue by advocating disarmament by all. Their armaments already far exceed their defense needs and are being used as tools of aggression and expansion and tools in the struggle for hegemony."

"The Soviet propaganda machine has even slandered the third world as being the 'source of the arms race' and called **continued on p 16**

Learn from the concentration camp experience of Japanese in the U S

300 make pilgrimage to Tule Lake



Participants in the Tule Lake Pilgrimage join together for group pictures (Getting Together photo)

Tule Lake, CA - From Washington, Oregon and from as far south as San Diego, California, over 300 people came to Tule Lake for a pilgrimage on the weekend of June 3-4. This was the first Tule Lake Pilgrimage in 3 years, and one of the largest periodic mass pilgrimages to the various sites of the World War II U.S. concentration camps. These camps imprisoned 112,000 Japanese in the U.S. from 1942-1946.

Japanese of all generations joined the Tule Lake Pilgrimage, as well as newcomer immigrants who share many of the same problems as part of the Japanese

national minority in the U.S. People of all nationalities also came to retrace and learn from the concentration experience of Japanese in the U.S.

The day-long activities were dedicated to all the Japanese who were imprisoned in the camps.

The Tule Lake Committee opened the morning program. Solidarity messages from the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) and the Manzanar Committee, which sponsored a pilgrimage to the Manzanar concentration camp site on April 22-23, were given. The struggle of the northern California Native Americans

was presented by a speaker from the Legitimate Pit River Tribal Council.

A skit portrayed a Japanese family's experience from the day the Japanese militarists bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, to the time of their imprisonment in the concentration camps. It brought tears to the eyes of many Issei and Nisei (first and second generation Japanese in the U.S.). One woman later commented that she had forgotten her own reaction to the camps in 1942. But through the skit, her anger and fighting spirit broke through. **continued on p 6**

1000's JOIN ANTI-BAKKE WEEK OF STRUGGLE

"We are in the process of rekindling the flames of rebellion that lit cities across this country in the 1960's. People of all nationalities - students, workers, minority communities and women - are joining together not only to smash the Bakke Decision but to break the chains of national oppression."

These words by an Anti Bakke Decision Coalition speaker echoed the militant opposition to the Bakke Decision displayed by masses of people from May 6-13 in the National Week of Struggle/Semana de Lucha.

This creative and active week of anti-Bakke activities from coast to coast educated and organized thousands of people around the main slogans: Smash the Bakke Decision, End National Oppression, Fight for the Full Equality of Women, and Defend and Expand Affirmative Action in Education and on the Job. These actions culminated the National Spring Offensive to prepare massive response to the U.S. Supreme Court decision, anticipated sometime this spring.

Highlighting the week were regional demonstrations held in San Francisco, **continued on p. 11**

Joint editorial by ATM(M-L) and IWK

Marxist-Leninists unite! Forge a single unified party of the U.S. working class!



The struggle of countries, nations and peoples around the world for independence, liberation and revolution is moving forward daily. The danger of war is also increasing day by day. Here, in the U.S., the struggle of the working class and oppressed peoples is intensifying. And everywhere Marxist-Leninists are organizing and uniting. The objective situation and the proletariat demand no less. Just this past month in Japan, the Communist Party of Japan (Leftist) and the Japanese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) held a joint congress and announced their plans to unite. In France, two Marxist Leninist organizations, the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Communist Party of France and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, have also entered into discussions towards merger. In the U.S., too, the unity of Marxist Leninists is making progress.

It is important to root this struggle for unity firmly on Marxist Leninist principles, proceed from the interests of the broad masses and the entire proletarian revolution and move on firmly to establish the single, unified communist party of the U.S. proletariat at the earliest possible time. We must have as our goal no less than the unification of the overwhelming majority of Marxist-Leninists into one party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the drawing of clear lines of demarcation with all opportunism, and the winning of the broad masses of revolutionary-minded activists and advanced workers to the banner of this party.

IWK and ATM look forward to waging a principled struggle for communist unity

in this very crucial period of time. Looking back at the history of the anti-revisionist communist movement since its formation, many advances have been made and today the conditions for moving ahead are very good.

Proceed from a concrete assessment of the present situation in the U.S. communist movement

In order to succeed in making further advances it is important to proceed from a concrete assessment of the present situation in the U.S. communist movement and more firmly move ahead on a path of principled struggle for unity.

At this time there are several Marxist-Leninist organizations, groups and collectives, and many individual Marxist-Leninists who are not in any group. Certain important common views characterize the Marxist Leninist forces, such as upholding Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, including giving active support for socialism in the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, upholding the need to unite Marxist-Leninists into a single party as the central task, recognizing the revolutionary significance of the alliance of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples, and other points of principle.

Yet important differences still divide our movement. Some of these are differences on questions of political line, such as on the national question, the trade union question and our analysis of the history of the U.S. revolutionary movement. Others are differences on tactical

questions. It is our view that in the process of forging unity, the major differences among the groups must be assessed and resolved through struggle, and criticism and self-criticism. The history of the anti-revisionist Marxist Leninist movement should also be evaluated, pinpointing strengths and weaknesses and learning from the positive and negative experiences.

Present U.S. Marxist-Leninist movement forged in the heat of struggle

The anti-revisionist Marxist Leninist movement in the U.S. has its origins in the revolutionary movement of the late 1960's. After the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) degenerated into revisionism in the 1950's, it has been the central task of Marxist-Leninists to reconstruct a genuine communist party. The present anti-revisionist movement draws its fighters from the ranks of the old Marxist-Leninists who broke with the CPUSA, but mainly from the great revolutionary struggles of the 1960's. The revolutionary forces of this period made a break with the revisionist CPUSA and the Trotskyites, and in the early 1970's, a young Marxist-Leninist movement emerged. Several Marxist-Leninist organizations and groups formed and began to take up the struggle to integrate Marxism-Leninism with the concrete realities of the U.S. These organizations developed from different sectors of the mass movement and in different cities and regions of the country.

Every step of the way in developing their political line, they had to wage a sharp battle against the opportunists, including the Communist Labor Party, the

Revolutionary Communist Party, the Workers Viewpoint Organization, and the Marxist-Leninist Organizing Committee, all of which in recent years have tried to build their own "parties" based on revisionism, Trotskyism and opportunism. While the young Marxist-Leninist movement matured through these struggles and dealt blows to the opportunists, due to their inexperience and weaknesses, the struggle against the opportunists was not thorough.

Over the past several years, the communist forces, including the national organizations, local collectives and individual Marxist-Leninists, have been able to deepen their ties to the masses, and have developed their ability to lead mass struggles. Through these struggles, they are winning increased numbers of advanced elements to Marxism-Leninism. While these are important steps, much more remains to be done. Furthermore, some of the communist forces have developed important differences over the conducting of this mass work.

As a result of the historical development of the U.S. Marxist Leninist movement and differences in line and practical work, there remain various Marxist-Leninist organizations which have out-

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The August Twenty-Ninth Movement (M-L) and I Wor Kuen have been conducting talks for some time to forge greater unity between our two organizations. We have engaged in common work in several areas, and have achieved unity on a number of questions of principle. We are also in the process of merging our two newspapers, Revolutionary Cause and Getting Together. Until the merger is finalized, for the time being, both organizations will be building and distributing Getting Together beginning with the July, 1978 issue.

We view our growing unity within the context of the growing unity of Marxist-Leninists internationally and within the U.S., and see this as another step on the road to Marxist-Leninist unity.

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A victory for Native American movement

Skyhorse and Mohawk acquitted!

Los Angeles, CA. — The Native American Movement has defeated the attempts by the federal government to frame Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk for murder. The Los Angeles courtroom, packed with supporters, burst into cheers and applause when the verdict of acquittal on murder and robbery charges was read. Skyhorse and Mohawk jumped to their feet and raised clenched fists in a militant salute.

The case dates back to the murder of a taxicab driver in October, 1974, at the site of an AIM (American Indian Movement) camp in Ventura County, California. Three people were caught and arrested shortly after the murder. Their clothes were bloodstained and they had the driver's possessions.

However, the government was so intent on discrediting and suppressing the growing Native American movement that the suspects were granted immunity in exchange for framing Skyhorse and Mohawk, two active organizers in AIM. The defense attorney stated after the trial that the District Attorney "chose to make

a deal with those who took part in the murder to get at Skyhorse and Mohawk."

The verdict came a year after the trial began. Due to the tremendous mass support for Skyhorse and Mohawk, the trial was held in a bullet proof courtroom.

During the trial, one prosecution witness after another recanted his testimony. It even came to light that Marvin Redshirt, the key prosecution witness, had been granted a special deal in return for his testimony. Once on the witness stand, Redshirt was arrested for being drunk in court. Redshirt is also known to be a police informant and an FBI agent.

Nevertheless, instead of throwing the case out and charging the real murderers, Skyhorse and Mohawk were forced to stand trial. But instead of shattering the Native American movement, their case only won wider mass support for the Native American peoples' struggles. It was this broad mass movement which organized many demonstrations and mass actions, and finally forced the courts to free Skyhorse and Mohawk.

Texas police will pay for their crimes!

CINCO DE MAYO CHICANO UPRISING IN HOUSTON

Houston, TX. — The annual Cinco de Mayo celebration here erupted into a mass rebellion against the police on May 7. The rebellion was sparked by the police's attempt to interfere in the mass celebration. Thousands of Chicanos, armed with rocks and bottles, fought off the police in Moody Park and revolted in the surrounding Chicano community for hours into the night.

The masses overwhelmed the SWAT squad that was sent in to seal off the park, and took to the streets. They demolished over a dozen police cars, burned a TV news vehicle, attacked and looted several businesses in the area, and sent several police to the hospital with injuries. Over 20 people were arrested.

The rebellion was a vivid demonstration of the Chicano masses' bitter hatred for the police. Exactly one year before, on May 7, Joe Campos Torres, a young Chicano worker, was found handcuffed and drowned in the downtown Buffalo Bayou, murdered by Houston police. Mass protests erupted at that time, and continued during the year as the courts refused to punish the murderers. First the state courts fined the police a single dollar for their crime. Later in the year, under growing mass pressure, a federal court tried the cops on new charges, and then just handed out a one year suspended sentence.



Police attack Chicano masses during Houston rebellion

The masses clearly had Joe Torres on their minds as they battled the police on May 7. Chants of "Justice for Joe Torres" resounded throughout the park and similar slogans were scrawled on the sides of buildings in the community. Many people shouted at the police as they fought, "You won't do to me what you did to Joe Torres!"

Mass anger at the racist police and courts is brewing throughout Texas. Besides Torres, over 10 other Chicanos and Mexicanos have been murdered by Texas police, sheriffs and U.S. Immigra-

tion border patrols over the past year. The courts have consistently refused to punish any of the murderers.

A mass movement against police repression and terror is spreading throughout the state. Thousands have demonstrated in the past months in Austin, Houston, El Paso, Odessa and other cities, demanding full justice for the Chicano people. The Houston uprising shows that the people are determined to fight militantly for justice and against the vicious system of national oppression.

S.A.L.T. II - A sign of war, not peace

The two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are nearing agreement on a new SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitations Talks) treaty, which might be signed this summer or fall.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union hail their arms limitation talks as steps toward world peace and detente, but actually they are both continuing to arm themselves to the teeth in preparation for a new world war.

The Soviet Union has used the SALT talks to wring significant concessions from the U.S. Meanwhile, it has expanded its own military arsenal so rapidly that it now surpasses the U.S. in many areas of conventional and nuclear weapons.

The SALT II discussions, which began in May, 1977, are aimed at agreement on questions such as restrictions on the U.S. cruise missile, how much to limit payloads on missiles that have already been deployed, and how much technology and weaponry the superpowers can transfer to their European allies. While agreements have been reached in some areas, such as limits on the total number of missiles to be deployed by each side, there is continued squabbling over how to enforce them.

Many significant issues concerning the superpowers' war



Soviet tank force is the largest in the world. Here, Soviet troops practice for tank offensive against Western Europe.

preparations are not even being discussed at the SALT talks, including many areas of new weapons technology, the increasing deployment of the superpowers' troops and warships around the world, and the Soviet Union's flagrant use of foreign mercenaries to foment armed conflict in Africa. Discussions on significantly reducing arms is not even on the agenda.

More talks lead to more weapons

Since the SALT talks first started in 1969, there have been 218 negotiating sessions, leading to the signing of the first SALT treaty in 1969 and a supplementary understanding in 1974. Each round of talks between the superpowers has been accompanied by more feverish development of their

massive military machines, which they have deployed around the world.

While starting far behind the U.S. in virtually every category, during the course of the SALT talks the Soviet Union has made striking gains. The Soviet Union has spent 13% of its gross national product on armaments, compared to 5% for the U.S. In Europe, the Soviets now outnumber the United States in troops by 2 to 1, in tanks by 3 to 1, and in artillery by 4 to 1. They have more nuclear submarines than the U.S. and are sending them into all the oceans and seas of the world.

During the course of the SALT talks, the Soviets have stepped up their development of new weapons systems, including killer satellites, the new Backfire bomber, a new T 80 tank which outclasses NATO tanks, and a new SS-20 mobile MIRV (multiple warhead) missile.

And all the while it is the Soviet Union that talks loudest about peace and disarmament!

On its part, the U.S. has continued to expand its weapons stockpiles, developing the cruise missile, a new submarine launched missile, neutron bomb technology, and is planning the development of a new MX mobile land-based missile.

During the SALT talks, both sides have maneuvered to try to

gain relative advantage for themselves, but the major concessions have come from the U.S. So far, the U.S. has agreed to forego placing limits on the Soviet missiles' heavier payloads. The U.S. has also agreed to exempt the new Soviet Backfire Bomber from most controls by taking it out of the "strategic weapons" category, even though it is capable of reaching U.S. targets from bases inside the Soviet Union.

The U.S. has also agreed to restrict the range of its own cruise missiles, and has conceded to Soviet demands that aircraft carrying the cruise missile will be specially marked so that Soviet spy satellites can identify them from passenger planes. In April, President Carter announced a decision to defer production of the neutron bomb, a weapon designed to counter a Soviet tank assault on Western Europe.

Why has the U.S. conceded so much? The justification offered is that these compromises are necessary to defuse the Soviet Union's aggressiveness. The reasoning is that, by showing restraint and flexibility at the bargaining table, the U.S. will be able to curb the incredibly rapid Soviet arms build-up.

However, the result has only been to whet the voracious Soviet appetite to surpass the U.S. in arms in order to better carry out Soviet global ambitions. Each

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MAY DAY 1978



The 1978 May Day Committee organized a rally of over 75 people at the California state capitol building in Sacramento on April 29. The rally protested the California state legislature's proposal to cut unemployment benefits for underemployed and seasonal workers. The rally mobilized Chicano and Chinese cannery workers from the Sacramento area as well as people from other parts of northern California.

Some speakers talked about the international struggles against the two superpowers. The program also brought out the necessity to fight against national oppression, such as the harassment and deportation of undocumented minority workers.

A speech by Marxist-Leninists in the Committee stated that in fighting against unemployment workers should keep in mind that "Capitalism creates unemployment. Only by wiping out the capitalist system and replacing it with a society ruled by the working class — a socialist society — will unemployment and all the problems and suffering of the people be brought to an end."

May Day this year was celebrated by working people all over the U.S. Diverse activities were held to mark International Workers Day. Many events drew lessons from the history of workers' struggles around the world, and raised the significance of present and future struggles of the working class.

Many of this year's programs and events brought out the concrete demands and struggles of workers in this country. Events also raised the necessity for international solidarity in fighting the common enemies of the world's people — the two superpowers — and in fighting all forms of imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism. Communists participating in May Day events reiterated the importance of unifying Marxist-Leninists into one party in order to lead and advance the U.S. revolutionary movement.



The Chinatown People's Organizing Committee sponsored a May Day program in Los Angeles Chinatown attended by 300 people of all nationalities, ages, and backgrounds. The program addressed issues facing Chinese workers in particular, such as denial of unionization and other forms of national oppression on the job.

New York City transit workers say: "Vote now and vote no!"

New York, N.Y. — Transit workers here are continuing their fight for a revote on the contract that was negotiated with the Metropolitan Transit Authority on April 1. The first ratification vote was never counted due to rank and file protest against the transit union bureaucrats' use of fraudulent voting procedures to push through a sell-out contract. (See *Getting Together*, May 1978.) But although the union bureaucrats conceded to a revote they refused to set a date, and on May 19 they announced that the vote would be indefinitely postponed.

This stalling tactic is aimed at taking the momentum out of the workers' struggle to reject the contract. The contract offers a measly 6% raise over 2 years, and allows for the Transit Authority to hire part-time workers to replace full-time workers. The contract if passed would force work-

ers to give back gains they had won in past struggles.

The transit union bureaucrats are rationalizing the postponement, saying that the workers should wait and see if the city workers get a larger raise in their upcoming contract, and then the Transit Workers Union would fight for more in their own contract. But both the transit and city workers are demanding that their respective unions fight now for a decent contract. The workers know that the longer the bureaucrats sit around, and the longer they must work under their old contract covering them, the more the city will think it can take away from the workers.

The workers realize that the sell-out contract offer will not be any less of a sell-out later. They want the vote to take place now, so they can decisively vote "No" and continue to struggle for their just demands.

A page from labor history

Heroic 1929 Gastonia textile strike

This June 7 marks the anniversary of an historic armed battle between striking textile workers at Gastonia, North Carolina and the police in 1929. This battle, which resulted in the death of the Gastonia police chief, exemplified the determined resistance displayed by the workers during the 6-month unionizing strike.

The strike was led openly by the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA), which at the time was a revolutionary party completely unlike the CPUSA of today. The Gastonia workers waged a heroic fight, placing their strike in the front ranks of struggles of the U.S. working class. The Gastonia strike continues to provide lessons for Southern textile workers — many of whom are still not unionized — and for all workers in the U.S.

Early in 1929, organizers for the National Textile Workers Union (NTWU), under the leadership of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) entered the North Carolina textile town of Gastonia and began signing up workers at the Loray Mill. By April 1, over a thousand workers at Loray were out on strike.

The strike came as a rude shock to the Loray capitalists who thought that Southern workers were docile and easy to manage.

The Loray mill was a runaway shop. Like other textile manufacturers in the 1920's the Loray owners had moved to the South from Rhode Island expecting to find plenty of cheap, submissive labor. For years, the capitalists had been

plagued by the militancy of the mainly immigrant workers in Northern textile centers like Lawrence, Massachusetts and Passaic, New Jersey. The native-born "poor white" workers of the South, formerly former tenant and subsistence farmers driven off the land by poverty, were supposedly more controllable, and the capitalists paid them only two thirds of what Northern textile workers earned.

Like other Southern textile workers, the Loray workers lived in a company town where the mill owners controlled every aspect of their lives. They worked 60 hours a week for wages that averaged \$6 a week for women, \$12 for men. Many children were forced to work in the mills in order for the family to survive. It

was in response to these conditions that the Loray workers struck, demanding union recognition, a \$20 weekly minimum wage, a 40-hour work week, and abolition of the "stretch-out" system, a form of speed up.

The Loray strike was one of many that swept the South in the spring of 1929. At one point, 17,000 textile workers were out on strike. But the struggle was sharpest at Gastonia.

Two days after the workers walked out, the Governor sent five companies of the National Guard to Gastonia to attack the strikers. In addition, masked and armed thugs attacked the union headquarters and destroyed the strikers' food provisions. Strikers' families were evicted from their company-owned houses.

But the workers defied these attacks. They set up their own tent colony and patrolled it with their own armed guards.

On the night of June 7, police tried to force their way into the tent colony. The strikers' guards refused to admit them, and shooting broke out. The gun battle

ended with the chief of police dead, and the cops forced to retreat.

A reign of terror followed in Gastonia. Seventy-one people were arrested for the police chief's murder, and 16 were brought to trial — mostly NTWU and Communist Party organizers. The local newspaper editorialized that the strike leaders be given a "fair trial," and then "shot at sunrise." Vigilante mobs kidnapped union members and beat them within an inch of their lives.

On September 14, a truckload of strikers going to a mass meeting were ambushed by company gunmen. Strike leader Ella May Wiggins died in a hail of bullets. Though there were at least 50 witnesses to her murder, the killers got off free.

The fury of the capitalists' response to the Loray strike reflected their deep fear of the militancy of the masses especially since it was organized by the Communist Party. The CPUSA was able to unleash and organize the workers' hatred for their exploitation into a militant struggle.

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NLRB lets J.P. Stevens off the hook

The widely heralded recent "settlement" between the National Labor Relations Board and J.P. Stevens Co., notorious anti-union textile manufacturer, actually amounts to little more than a slap on the wrist for the company, and does little to bring the union in.

J.P. Stevens has resisted unionization attempts by its employees for over a decade. The giant firm has plants throughout the Black Belt South, where open shops are protected by so-called "right to work" laws. Pro-union workers at J.P. Stevens have been fired, suspended and fined for union activity.

In January, the NLRB filed suit against the company for literally hun-

dreds of labor law violations. On April 28 it agreed to drop the suit if eleven workers fired for supporting unionization were "temporarily rehired," and several other labor law violations were corrected. However, the settlement ignores at least 34 other workers fired for union activity, and a total of 315 separate labor law violations which were mentioned in the original lawsuit.

J.P. Stevens workers and supporters have emphasized the need to continue the nationwide boycott of all J.P. Stevens products, recognizing that the NLRB cannot be counted on to put a stop to the company's union-busting tactics.



Historical photo of 1929 Gastonia textile strike

STEARNS STRIKE- STILL STRONG!



Throughout this nearly 2 year strike miners have remained firm — they will strike until they win a UMWA contract and a union safety committee

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On the pretense of finding out who shot three scabs during late April, state troopers viciously ransacked and damaged miners' homes. State police ransacked one miner's house and then clogged his well, which was his family's source of water. Another miner had his home torn apart, and the insulation under his house was ripped out by state troopers and detectives.

800 rally to support Stearns strike

These attacks occurred in the days leading up to a major support rally called by the miners and the union in late April. But the attacks only made the miners more determined. Over 800 coal miners and supporters poured

into Whitley City, near Stearns, on April 29 for the strike support rally. Working people came from other parts of Kentucky, and from many other states, unions and industries.

The rally was as spirited as the day the strike began. Stearns striker Philip Tucker declared that the companies would never force or frighten the miners to go back to work without winning their demands. He said that when the state troopers come and try to walk all over the people, the people should tell them, "You are not a dog, — you are a man, you are a woman, you are a United Mine Workers member!"

A miner from the Brookside mine in Harlan County, Kentucky — the site of another bitter

unionization struggle in 1974 — spoke in support of the Stearns strike and stressed that safety is a life and death matter in the mines.

Following the rally, the Stearns miners led a march past the local Blue Diamond offices and also passed by the homes of some of the scabs, shouting, "Cool off, hell no! Stearns scabs have got to go!"

Miners continue to resist attacks

In the month following the mass rally, strikers have continued to resist company attacks. On May 9, a shot flew through the window of the strike leader Mahan Vanover's home, missing his wife's head by just inches.

Shooting has continued through the month, most heavily in the Clark Hollow area where many miners as well as scabs live.

Fearing the unbreakable determination of the miners, the company brought in even more scabs, including many from outlying counties and out of state. They staged their "election" on the grounds that the UMWA election was held "too long ago" and thus no longer valid.

These are all just desperate company tactics to force the miners back to work without a contract and without the union of their choice. The strike is not settled! Picketing is still going on and the scabs are still not producing any coal. The UMWA is filing unfair labor practice charges against Blue Diamond, and the miners are spreading the word that the struggle is still on. One miner told *Getting Together* "We're still 140 strong. We're not giving up or wavering — the only coal coming out of that mine is going to be UMWA coal!"

HARLAN COUNTY MINERS STILL ON STRIKE

Harlan County, Ky — The strike of 120 coal miners at the Jericol Mine here is entering its eighth month. The Jericol workers walked out with the rest of the nation's union miners when the national coal strike began on December 1, 1977. But they did not go back to work when the United Mine Workers signed the agreement with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) which ended the national strike on March 29.

Jericol's owners are not members of the BCOA. Although union agreements with the BCOA have traditionally set the pattern for all union mines in the industry, this time Jericol is refusing to sign the UMW BCOA agreement. Instead, they have "offered" a contract that would outlaw work stoppages, eliminate the existing pension plan, get rid of the union Safety Committee and fire any worker who came late twice in one year. The Jericol miners have refused to even consider the "yellow dog scab contract," and have succeeded in keeping the mine shut down tight.

Jericol is only one of a number of non-BCOA mines which have remained on strike after the national strike ended. At least five mines in Virginia are still on strike. The miners' ranks are holding firm.

ASBESTOS KILLS — THANKS FOR THE WARNING

In its typical fashion, the government recently announced something that has been known for years — that workers exposed to asbestos are susceptible to deadly diseases, including lung cancer.

Since the beginning of World War II between 8 and 11 million workers have been exposed to asbestos — a fire-proof insulating material.

Studies show that concentrated exposure for as little as a month can result in cancer up to 35 years later. Two million workers have already died of asbestos related diseases and another 5 million may also die. One doctor said, "I suggest that workers not only get a check up to see if they have cancer, but also get a 'legal check up' to see if they can recover damages."

For many years, workers in shipyards, construction and other industries have fought against the use of asbestos. Yet the capitalists have done little to eliminate its use. The recent government "warning" is too late for the 2 million dead workers.

MORE THAN EVER

"POVERTY LEVEL"

LIVING COSTS

Recently released government figures document the reality facing many working people in the U.S. — it costs more today than ever to just survive.

Taking the galloping rate of inflation into account, the government Bureau of Labor Statistics had determined that it now takes \$10,481 for a family of four to live on an "austere" budget. This is beyond the reach of 30% of all U.S. families and 50% of minority nationality families.

Half of all families in the U.S. make under \$15,000 a year, which excludes them from a "middle level" standard of living, which requires over \$17,000.

The Bureau also says that today it costs \$6,200 a year for a family of four to live at the "poverty level." Twelve percent of the nation's families, more than 32% of Black families and nearly 30% of all oppressed nationality families are living on less.

From an Oakland, Ca reader

Reader reviews "F.I.S.T."

Hollywood, CPUSA make a hero out of Hoffa

Dear *Getting Together*,

I recently saw the film *FIST* and I want to share some of my comments with your readers. This is Hollywood's latest "workers" movie, but it is thoroughly anti-working class. This movie glorifies a trade union bureaucrat, a character who is a thinly-disguised Jimmy Hoffa. Through this movie, the bourgeoisie is "explaining" why there is corruption in the trade unions. *FIST* says it is because of the Mafia.

In real life, the Mafia is not the source of union corruption. All trade unions in this country, be it the Teamsters, the UAW, the AFL-CIO, are controlled by corrupted labor bureaucrats. Where the Mafia does exist in some of these unions, it does so because the bureaucracy is already corrupted.

FIST explains corruption as a simple moral question of stealing pension fund money. This of

course is a bad thing. But corruption is much more than this. It's a broad and systematic thing, where the capitalists buy off the labor bureaucrats both economically as well as with social power and political prestige — so the bureaucrats no longer work in the workers' interests but instead work for the bourgeoisie. The bought-off bureaucrats are traitors to the working class. In studying Marxism-Leninism I have learned that imperialism bribes a whole stratum of our class — the labor aristocracy — to act as their agents in our movement. This stratum is numerically not that big, but they hold a lot of power, such as controlling the trade union apparatus. We can see in our daily lives that these agents of the capitalists do nothing but stifle our struggles and keep our unions weak against the capitalists.

Of course I don't expect Holly-

wood to tell the truth about these things. But one thing that I found very interesting was that the CPUSA — which claims to be "Marxist" — likes this movie and is promoting it as a "powerful" story about U.S. workers "striving for honest trade unionism." In a *People's World* review, the CPUSA glorifies the Hoffa-type character. They promote the film's excuse for why he made a deal with the Mafia — it might have been wrong, but he only did it so the workers could win. They say he is a victim too who found out "too late" the depth of his involvement.

This shows how the CPUSA is not revolutionary but revisionist. In thinking about the role the CPUSA plays in the workers movement, I can see why they would promote this movie. For the CPUSA denies that there is any such thing as the labor aristocracy. In practice, they preach reliance on the bureaucrats, they tail after them rather than struggle against them. They stand against any real mass struggles of the workers. Just like the bureaucrats, the revisionists (some of whom are union bureaucrats) want to keep the workers movement chained by reformism to the capitalist order.

FIST is a whitewash of the role of the labor aristocracy and it tries to breed pessimism among the workers. *FIST* says that the workers can't win anything with

out the Mafia, and once you got the Mafia, you can't shake it loose. We know that the masses of workers, the rank and file, hold the real power to move things. We don't glorify the bureaucrats like Hoffa, or Meany or McBride or Miller. We condemn them, and we aim to throw them out of our unions so our unions can truly be centers of resistance against the capitalists' exploitation.

1978 STRIKE WAVE OVER 1000 SO FAR

Workers in the U.S. are striking against their exploitation with increasing frequency. According to government figures, there were 1,010 strikes in the first quarter of 1978, with 13.2 million non-productive days. The number of lost productive days is the highest since 1950.

The strike wave has spread even more during the second quarter of this year. Recent strikes include a wildcat strike of over 1,000 miners at Magma Copper Co. in Arizona during late April, 1,000 meat cutters in Kansas City in April, and 3,000 G.E. workers in Chicago in May.

Strikes are not only more numerous, but bigger and longer as well. So far this year, over 3/4 of all working days lost due to strikes were due to strikes of 5,000 workers or more. Many strikes go on for months and involve bitter struggle against the capitalists.

All these reflect the heightening contradictions between the monopoly capitalists and the working class.

Strike in U.S. trust territory of Micronesia

Palauan hotel workers say "No!" to foreign exploitation

Hotel workers walked out of the US-owned Palau Continental Hotel in the Palau district of Micronesia on December 10, 1977, and for six months have continued their strike for better working conditions and higher wages. They have directly confronted the conditions resulting from US imperialist domination of Micronesia, a group of 2000 islands in the western Pacific which has been administered as a US "trust territory" for 30 years.

The Palau Continental Hotel, owned and operated by Continental Airlines, is the largest in Palau and caters almost exclusively to wealthy foreign tourists. Even though most of the 44 striking maids, waitresses, and cooks are older women, they are still forced to work their hands to the bone. Maids are forced to carry heavy loads of linen on their heads, up and down the stairs of this 56-room terraced hotel.

The workers are demanding a 35 cent across-the-board hourly pay raise with a minimum of \$1.00 per hour (they now earn 60-80 cents an hour), a 40-hour week for full-time employees instead of the present 32-hour work week, full holiday pay, specific work rules, and translation of the hotel workers handbook into the Palauan language.

One of the workers clearly



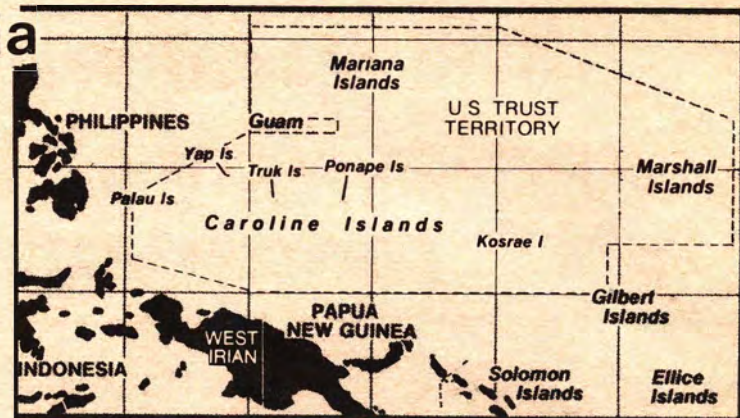
Palauan woman speaks at a Honolulu fundraiser for strikers (Getting Together photo)

voiced his view on the strike in a strong statement to Continental's Vice President "We have our land, we can fish and grow our own crops - and keep picketing this damn hotel. We can wait you out because you need us more than we need you. We want to control our own society, not have you control us. And when you come here, you'll come under our rules or you'll leave. We'll drive you out!"

A Protracted Strike

During the strike, the workers have held demonstrations and a fundraiser, and many Palauans have rallied to support the strike with donations of food and money. These contributions have greatly helped to sustain the

workers through this long strike. Support for the Palau Continental Hotel workers' struggle has begun to extend beyond Micronesia. In Hawaii, a demonstration and phone-in campaign was held at the Continental Airlines office in



Map shows Palau near the left boundary of the U.S. trust territory of Micronesia

Honolulu. A joint benefit for the Continental Hotel strike and for the US Stearns coal miners' strike was held in April, with proceeds going to both struggles.

A Palauan woman living in Hawaii told *Getting Together* that she became involved in the strike support work because, "I am for the workers and against their exploitation. The hotel charges international rates (\$34.37 for a single room and \$40.46 for a double) but pays the workers less than \$1.00 an hour. I feel that the workers should have a share in the wealth. So, I go out of my way to talk about the strike to Palauans

in Hawaii, and to other Micronesians and people in Hawaii."

The workers know that they will have to wage a protracted struggle to win their demands. Six years ago they struck the hotel, and secured agreements on a pay increase, regular pay raises, and improved working conditions. However, the management later went back on some of the agreements, such as regular pay raises. This time the workers are determined to continue their strike until their demands are won and their workers' association is recognized.

Getting Together newspaper encourages support for the Palauan hotel workers. Donations may be sent to:

Palau Continental Hotel Employees Association
P.O. Box 569
Korror, Palau, Micronesia 96940

20,000 cancel subs, support Sacramento Bee strike

Sacramento, CA — One hundred mailers at the Sacramento *Bee*, the largest newspaper in the giant McClatchy chain, are in the midst of a bitter strike against brutal speed ups and company attempts to break their union.

The McClatchy family owns every major newspaper in California's San Joaquin Valley. It also owns newspapers, TV and radio stations in other parts of California, Reno, Nevada, and in the southern US. Right now the *Bee* is trying to muscle in on its only competitor in Sacramento, the *Union*. To do this, the *Bee* has stepped on the backs of its 500 workers and launched a frontal attack on their unions.

Jobs have been eliminated with the introduction of new machinery, and production has been greatly speeded up since press time was moved up 12 hours. The company forced a no-strike agreement on the pressmen. Mailers, who handle collating and bundling machinery, are forced to work up to 20 hours a week overtime to handle the increased workload, and one 9 man crew was cut down to two and a half. The current strike was forced by the company's attempts to eliminate all union control over the size of the production crew. The company also tried to keep laid-off workers from using grievance procedures.

The strikers have rallied impressive support from the masses and solidarity from other *Bee* workers. 20,000 people have cancelled their subscriptions to the *Bee* since the strike began on



Workers picket Sacramento Bee.

April 17. The composers and paste-up crew, members of the International Typographers Union, and editorial and advertising workers from the Newspaper Guild, voted to support the strike and honored the mailers' picket lines.

However, the strike has not been able to halt production, due to the sabotage of the bureaucrats of all the unions at the *Bee*. On the fourth day of the strike, the Newspaper Guild bureaucrats pushed its members back to work, and many other workers at the *Bee* have reluctantly continued to go to work because their union leadership won't back them up in

the face of company harassment and reprisals.

Mailers Union bureaucrats have refused to take up the issue of organizing the non union workers against the *Bee*, and rather than allying with the pressmen to shut down production, they have focused strike activity on a secondary boycott of *Bee* advertisers.

To keep the strike going in the face of the bureaucrats' sabotage, the rank and file has taken on large amounts of initiative in building mass support through mass leafletting, soliciting support from community organizations, and organizing solidarity with other *Bee* workers.

Alabama workers strike for unionization

Bay Minette, ALA — Over 125 workers have been striking for a union contract since February at Den-Tal-Ez, a dental equipment plant near Mobile. The workers voted in the United Steel Workers Union over a year ago, but the company has refused to negotiate a decent contract.

The Den-Tal-Ez strike is part of a growing wave of struggles in the Black-belt South for unionization. "Right to work" laws, called "right-to-scab" laws by the Den-Tal-Ez workers, help the capitalists keep unions out of the South as a major means of insuring the capitalists' superprofits.

Striking workers have resisted company and scab violence, and support from the local Black community has been strong. A support dinner and a march have been held to support the strike.

Victory for Boston daycare workers

Boston, MA — In May, the staff of a childcare center called "Infants and other people" in the South End community won their demands for pay raises and better working conditions.

Funds at the center, which serves mostly Black and Chinese workers and students, have been frozen by the government for the past three years. This has resulted in a decrease and deterioration in services.

The center's administration has tried to put the burden of inadequate funding onto the staff. But the workers refused to accept a wage freeze and increased workloads, knowing that good childcare cannot come at the expense of the workers. Instead, they united with the parents and targeted the administration and government as the cause of the worsening situation in childcare.

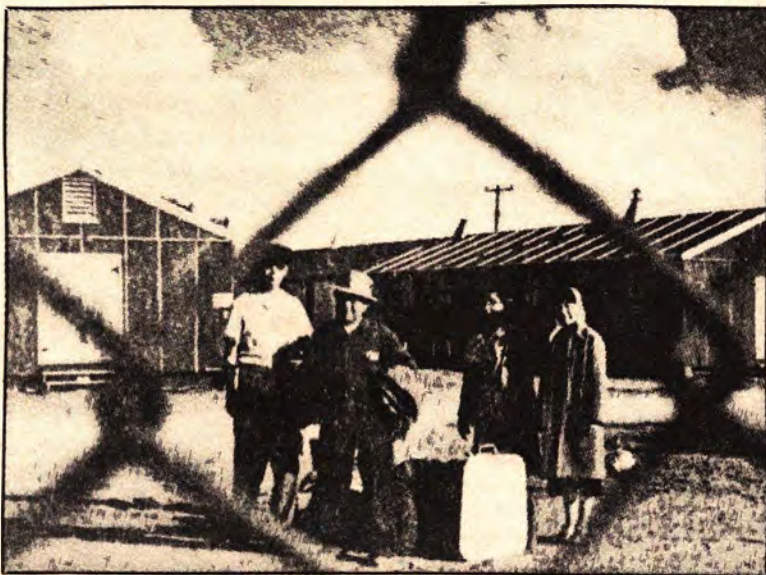
The World War II imprisonment of Japanese in U.S. concentration camps

During World War II, 112,000 Japanese Americans were imprisoned in ten U.S. concentration camps. Their property was seized and they were forced to live for nearly 4 years in desolate prison camps, under armed guard, and in deplorable shanty town conditions. They were exploited as cheap labor, and treated as enemy aliens, despite the fact that many were U.S. citizens by birth, and few had any relations with the Japanese fascists.

By the time of the camps, Japanese in the U.S. had already undergone 50 years of systematic national oppression by the U.S. ruling class. Japanese agricultural workers were exploited as cheap labor in Hawaii and throughout the West Coast. Japanese were forced into segregated communities. Over 500 pieces of anti-Japanese legislation were passed, denying Japanese immigrants such basic rights as the right to become naturalized U.S. citizens and to own land. They suffered marriage restrictions and discrimination against their language and customs. They were oppressed as a national minority in an all-sided way.

When fascist Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the U.S. ruling class took advantage of the already oppressed status of Japanese, and whipped up anti-Japanese sentiment as a way of drumming up more support for the U.S. war effort. The government, the bourgeois mass media, and the trade union bureaucrats implied that Japanese in the U.S. were spies and enemy agents working for the Japanese fascists.

Agribusiness interests, greedy for the lands the Japanese had reclaimed from swamps and



Japanese in the U.S. spent over 3 years in concentration camps living behind barbed wire and in tar paper shacks (as seen in the background).

deserts, actively supported the anti-Japanese movement.

From December 7, 1941, Japanese community leaders were rounded up by the FBI and put into special prison camps. Other effects on the Japanese communities were immediate. One Issei (first generation Japanese in the U.S.), who lived in the San Francisco area related that, "As soon as the war (bombing of Pearl Harbor - ed) started, most Japanese lost their jobs. One time I got into an argument with a bus driver who refused to start the bus until I showed him proof of U.S. citizenship. I refused so I had to get off the bus."

Then in March, 1942, the U.S. Congress approved Executive Order 9066, setting into motion the mass round up of all Japanese from the West Coast. Citing "military necessity" as the reason, the U.S. government forced Japanese to leave their homes with just a few days notice, to be transported to concentration

camps. The Japanese lost homes, businesses, farms, and other possessions, and their communities were destroyed.

Conditions and resistance in the camps

In the camps, tiny 20 by 24-foot rooms in tar paper barracks housed as many as 8-10 people. The camps were surrounded by barbed wire fences and guarded by armed units of the U.S. military. Health facilities were inadequate, and the food was terrible.

People still had to pay for some necessities, and were compelled to work for the military, the War Relocation Authority, or contracted out to work for private agribusiness interests at an average pay of \$7-15 a month. Even that meager salary was not always paid. One Issei from San Francisco recalls "At Walerga, one time we got a petition going for everybody to get paid for

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TULE LAKE PILGRIMAGE ...

continued from p 1

Another highlight of the morning program was the recollections of Chiz Iyama, a Nisei woman. She recounted many of her own experiences and lessons from the camps. She urged everyone not to just accept the excuses the government has given for everything from the camps to present issues, and to keep struggling for progressive causes.

During the tour of the Tule Lake camp site, guides from the Committee pointed out the old camp boundaries in the distance. The immensity of the Tule Lake camp, which had imprisoned 18,000 Japanese, left a striking impression.

Although the grounds have been almost totally demolished by the government, a few remnants can still be found. Pilgrimage participants saw old guard-towers which had been armed with machine guns, and the old stockade for "troublemakers." They saw sections of the original barbed wire fence which had surrounded the entire camp. Issei and Nisei tried to locate from memory the location of their barracks of 36 years ago.

The evening program provided

an opportunity for many groups participating in or supporting the Tule Lake Committee to speak about how they were currently taking up the struggle against national oppression. Speakers were from the California state-wide Asian/Pacific Student Union, the Committee Against Nihonmachi Eviction (CANE) from San Francisco, the Southside People's Programs Committee of Sacramento, a Japanese newcomer, the Little Tokyo People's Rights Organization from Los Angeles, the Chol Soo Lee Defense Committee of UC Berkeley, and a representative of *Getting Together* newspaper.

Guests from the Japantown Art and Media Music Workshop sang two songs, "Tanforan" and "Fewer Dimes," written by one of their members. They recalled in a musical way the assembly centers such as Tanforan, where Japanese were first sent before being shipped off to the concentration camps. They expressed the Japanese people's uncertainty about their futures, as they sold their possessions for "Fewer Dimes" in preparation for the round-up.

The focus of the evening pro-



Pilgrimage participants view old guard house (Getting Together photo)

gram was a media presentation by the Tule Lake Committee. Through slides, it traced the history of Japanese in the U.S., documenting their history of national oppression and their continual struggle against it. Applause rang through the auditorium as the slide show ended by pointing to the need to continue to carry on the struggle today.

There were many reasons that people joined the Tule Lake Pilgrimage - to remember and to learn. The Pilgrimage was successful and provided a way to learn from the past for struggles today.

"The I-Hotel still stands; meet the tenants' demands!"

San Francisco, CA - The International Hotel Tenants Association and its supporters are continuing the courageous struggle to regain the International Hotel. On May 24, they confronted San Francisco's chief building inspector, Robert Levy, to demand that the demolition permit pending against the Hotel be dropped. They also demanded that the building's owners repair the hole they knocked in the back of the Hotel with a bulldozer.

The masses first held a lively demonstration in front of Levy's office. They then met with him, forcing him to admit that he had not investigated the tenants' demands as earlier promised. The tenants plan to force another meeting to pursue the demands.

The International Hotel is located in San Francisco's Chinatown/Manilatown community. It served as low-rent housing for elderly Chinese and Pilipinos, and housed small shops and progressive community organizations until its forcible eviction on August 4, 1977. Through their continuing struggle, the tenants and their supporters have forced postponement of the Hotel's demolition for the past 10 months, and are determined to eventually regain their home.

Koreans call for new trial in Chol Soo Lee case

The Korean community in California is mobilizing to fight a case of repression against Chol Soo Lee, a young Korean immigrant. Korean church groups, community service centers and students have initiated Chol Soo Lee Legal Defense Committees.

Chol Soo Lee was wrongly charged with a San Francisco Chinatown murder in 1973. He was singled out for arrest because he is a Korean, and the police knew that the Korean community was not yet organized to help in his defense. He was convicted by an all-white jury and judge, based mainly on circumstantial evidence. While serving his life sentence at Deuel Vocational Institute, Lee has been singled out for the fatal stabbing of another prisoner, and now faces a possible death penalty.

The Defense Committee is calling for a new trial for Lee on the original 1973 murder charges, and is actively seeking support in fighting racist treatment and injustice against this Korean youth. For more information, contact Chol Soo Lee Defense Committee, c/o Synod of the Pacific, 2431 H Street, Sacramento, California, 95816.

Honolulu "Chinatown 21" Charges dropped

Honolulu, HI - On May 22, in a courtroom packed with over 70 PACE (People Against Chinatown Evictions) members and supporters, a district court judge declared that trespass charges against the "Chinatown 21" were dropped. The "21" were arrested last March 13, when PACE took over the offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD), a city agency which carries out urban renewal. PACE had refused to leave the office unless the head of DHUD came to begin working out plans to stop evictions in Chinatown.

Prior to the trial, PACE carried on extensive outreach in Chinatown, and in workplaces and housing projects around Honolulu. Leaflets exposed the city's role in destroying Chinatown and pointed out that DHUD was to blame for the arrests because they had refused to discuss the tenants' demands with PACE.

After their victory, PACE gave notice to the DHUD that the arrests could not stop the struggle.

IN MEMORY OF CHIN JIM

Chin Jim, an active contributor to the progressive movement in San Francisco Chinatown, died on April 14, 1978 at the age of 71. He came from Toi San, Canton, China. Throughout his life, he wholeheartedly worked in the pro-China movement, fought against all forms of oppression and injustice in Chinatown, fighting for such issues as the I Hotel and opposing the overall destruction of Chinatown. Chin Jim's determination to carry on his progressive work in an organized way led him to join the Chinese Progressive Association in 1974.

In his many public speeches, Chin Jim always made sharp distinctions between the enemies and friends in Chinatown. He boldly spoke up opposing the Chinese Six Companies and the KMT, and sided with the masses of oppressed and working class people.

Chin Jim will always be remembered for his strength and dedication to the progressive movement.



El Paso demonstration at courthouse demands dropping of charges and end to police harassment of Ramon Arroyos. (El Mestizo photo)

El Paso activists fight state repression

El Paso, TX — Over 100 people held a militant rally and picketed the courthouse on May 25 in support of Chicano revolutionary Ramon Arroyos. The courts are currently threatening to revoke Arroyos' probation, which stemmed from a 1975 arson frame-up. Arroyos is a target of political repression because he is a member of Chicanos Unidos, an El Paso group which is engaged in many struggles against the oppression of Chicanos. Arroyos himself has been active in the fight for justice in the case of Danny Vasquez, a 15 year-old Chicano murdered by an El Paso deputy sheriff.

As part of his defense, Arroyos has demanded that the FBI reveal its files on Chicanos Unidos, to show that there has been systematic harassment and persecution of their active members. Widespread mass support such as the May 25 demonstration forced the judge to postpone the probation revocation hearing until the FBI files are opened up.

Even without the FBI files as evidence, it is obvious that the FBI and local police have harassed Arroyos non-stop, trying everything to put him in jail. The current attempts to revoke his probation are based on drunken driving charges, which were dropped for lack of evidence.

Then, on May 25, as soon as the picketing was over and people left the courthouse area, 5 police and the head of the El Paso traffic bureau pounced on Arroyos and arrested him for a traffic ticket. They dragged him in to be booked, and when they found some pills in his pocket, they jumped up and down with glee, saying "Now we've got him." They tried to arrest him for possession of drugs, but could not, since the pills were prescription medicine.

All these actions by the police expose even more the state's role in protecting the capitalist system of national oppression and in suppressing all those who fight it.

Carlos Montes still fighting arson frame-up

Los Angeles, CA — The struggle is still going on to have false arson charges dropped against Chicano revolutionary, Carlos Montes. He is being framed for a series of trash can fires which occurred during Los Angeles demonstrations against former California Governor Ronald Reagan in 1969.

The Justice for Carlos Montes Committee is pressing to open up intelligence files which the police have kept on Montes since 1967. The files contain evidence that for years, the police systematically gathered intelligence information to frame Montes and try to stop his revolutionary activity in the Chicano movement. The court is expected to rule on the demand for the files on June 2.

Montes' case is expected to go to trial soon, so the Justice Committee is planning an important mass defense rally scheduled for late June. Continuing mass support will be necessary in order to force the police and courts to drop the unjust charges against Carlos Montes.

Black man viciously shot by Chicago police

Wallace Davis fights for justice

Chicago, ILL — Mass support is growing here to win justice for Wallace Davis, a Black man who was shot in the back in an unprovoked case of police terror two years ago. Davis' struggle for justice has become a symbol of Black protest and resistance against the Chicago police, who are notorious for their brutal treatment of Black people.

Wallace Davis' case began on March 8, 1976, when he was checking in on the ribs house he owned and found two people robbing the juke box. Davis called the police, but they did not respond and the burglars escaped. Deciding not to pursue the matter, Davis and a friend then left. But the burglars themselves had called the police, and Davis and his friend were later stopped by the police.

The police ordered the men to place their hands on the car, and then one of them shot Davis in the back with a 357 Magnum. The police kicked Davis to the ground, beat him in the chest, and put the still hot gun to his head and threatened him, "Die, nigger, die, or I'll blow your -- brains out." The police, thinking that Davis was dead, stole his money and jewelry.

Davis spent the next 7 months in the hospital, having lost his spleen, gall bladder, appendix, part of his liver and bowels. Even though he was partially paralyzed,



Wallace Davis showing severe wounds inflicted by Chicago police

he was kept shackled to the hospital bed for 4 months, and was charged with attempted murder of the people whom he had caught robbing his ribs house!

But Wallace Davis lived to tell the truth about what happened. The Black community was outraged to hear of this vicious police crime, and support for Davis spread. Davis was eventually acquitted of all criminal charges.

But Davis wanted to see the police who nearly killed him brought to trial. He filed a \$15 million law suit against the City

of Chicago and the police department. In June, 1977, the courts ruled against Davis, despite police admission that the shooting was unprovoked. The judge cited that the police were "justified" in their treatment of Davis.

Wallace Davis did not give up. He appealed the court's decision, and on April 26, 1978, over 150 people packed the courtroom to support his case. The appeal is now pending the judge's decision.

Fighting for justice

Doctors say that Davis may not live for more than 5 more years, and he continues to suffer from poor health and an on going campaign of police harassment. He has also had to sell his business to support his family. But Wallace Davis has not given up his fight for justice. Even though he has been offered a large sum of money to drop his case and settle out of court, Davis has emphatically refused.

This is because he knows that his experience is not unique, but that police terror is part of a whole system of oppression against Blacks. As Davis himself has said, "That policeman that shot me is still out on the street. Every other month, a man or boy is shot by the police and nothing is ever done about it. I feel that if I give up now, I will help pull the trigger of the next gun that shoots a child."

"Rural renewal": Farmworkers lose homes

Parlier, CA — Oppressed migrant farmworkers, mostly Latino, are losing their homes to the Housing Authority bulldozers in this San Joaquin Valley town.

Every year, migrant farmworkers come to Parlier from as far away as Texas to pick peaches, plums, nectarines, strawberries and grapes. The majority of them stay at the Parlier Migrant Labor Camp, which is operated by the Housing Authority of Fresno County. But this year, the Parlier Migrant Labor Camp was closed down.

The Housing Authority had received a grant of \$27 million from the state to build homes for the farmworkers. However, instead of buying land to build new housing units, it removed 125 one bedroom lots, leaving the occupants with no place to live.

Many people are staying in their pick-up trucks and cars, with as many as nine to a family. In one case, 22 people live in a two bedroom run down shack. Other migrant families have been forced to pay up to \$200-300 per month for rent, whereas they would be paying \$90 a month at the Labor Camp.

At Parlier's only Mexican store, more than 125 migrant families have registered for housing, and the number of families is ex-



Farmworkers protest destruction of their homes by the Fresno Housing Authority. (Getting Together photo)

pected to triple as summer approaches.

The farmworkers recently organized a meeting and demanded that the Housing Authority use its \$27 million budget to place people in motels and hotels, while trailer homes are being installed. The heated meeting ended with people going back to the streets, and now the farmworkers are demanding the resignation of the Housing Authority Director, Ben Motijo.

At another meeting, farmworkers and residents walked out

denouncing the State Migrant Division and Housing Authority. One farmworker said to *Getting Together*, "What is happening here is a crime. Instead of bringing us more programs, they bring us more problems."

Far from improving living conditions, the Housing Authority and its "rural renewal" serve the capitalist class by keeping Latino migrant workers in terrible and unstable conditions to facilitate their superexploitation at the hands of the agricultural monopolies.

African Liberation Day celebrated in Black Belt South

Atlanta, GA — Chanting loudly and clearly, "Down with the superpowers, Africa will win!" over 100 people marched in African Liberation Day activities here on May 27. The march traveled through downtown Atlanta, through the Atlanta University Center, to an afternoon rally in Lucille Park attended by over 200 people. The mostly Black composition at the march and rally reflects the deep bonds felt by Afro-Americans for the liberation struggles of the African people.



African Liberation Day in Atlanta. The program gave full support to the national liberation struggles of Southern Africa and raised opposition to the two superpowers. (Getting Together photo)

The militant and festive rally was sponsored by the African Liberation Day - '78 Coalition, which included the Atlanta African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC), members of tenants' organizations, workers' caucuses, patriotic African student organizations, and Marxist Leninists. The rally included speeches, dancing by the African Dance Ensemble, and several poets, celebrating Afro-Americans' cultural heritage from Africa and the common struggles against oppression in Africa and the US.

Among the various speakers was a representative of the Ethiopian Student Union of North

America, who denounced Soviet and US superpower designs in Ethiopia. A speaker from the Atlanta ALSC called on all people to take up active support for the African struggle, to educate people about the role of the two superpowers, to build material aid to the liberation struggles in Africa, and to continue to struggle against racism and national oppression here in the US.

The Atlanta African Liberation

Day events are part of a growing movement in the US supporting the struggles of the African countries and people. As *Getting Together* pointed out in a solidarity statement, "Oppressed nationality minorities and working people, particularly Black people, share a deep bond of friendship and support for the African struggles. The African solidarity movement is gaining in strength here in the US."

Commemorate Harriet Tubman and the Combahee raid

One hundred-fifteen years ago, on June 2, 1863, a detachment of 300 ex-slaves, the Second South Carolina Volunteers of the Union Army, under the guidance of Black freedom fighter Harriet Tubman, carried out a daring raid up the Combahee River in South Carolina. The raid was successful in destroying Confederate torpedoes placed in the river, and in carrying off nearly 800 slaves from the surrounding plantations and rice fields.



freed from the Combahee raid also joined the Union army Black soldiers, along with slaves who organized strikes and resistance on the plantations, were a powerful force in the final defeat of the Confederacy and the overthrow of the slave system.

Tubman herself - best remembered for her role in conducting over 300 slaves North through the Underground Railroad - continued to serve in the Union Army as a spy, guide and scout. It was her dedication and the determination of Black people, that made the success of the Combahee Raid - and the defeat of slavery - possible.

The Second South Carolina Volunteers was one of 166 all-Black regiments fighting in the Civil War. Many of the slaves

140th Anniversary Trail of Tears

June 17 is the 140th anniversary of the "Trail of Tears," when the Cherokee Indians were forcibly removed from their land in the southeastern US to what is now Oklahoma. This forced march and robbery of the Cherokees' land is one of the many atrocities perpetrated against the Native American people.



1838 Trail of Tears: forced march of Cherokee people.

For hundreds of years, the Cherokee people lived in the fertile Appalachian foothills. In 1832, the US Supreme Court recognized that the Cherokees constituted a "distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in the which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves."

The US capitalists, however, broke every treaty and promise ever made to the Cherokees.

In 1838, the US stole the Cherokees' land. The Cherokees were kidnapped from the fields where they grew beans, sweet potatoes, corn, tobacco and squash. They were first put into stockades, then forced into flatboats on the Tennessee River. More than 15,000 Cherokees were driven on a forced march to a place outside the existing borders of the US in what is now

Oklahoma. Thousands starved and an estimated one-third of the Cherokees died on the journey. The marchers were not even allowed to tend the sick or bury their dead.

The Cherokees were granted most of present-day Oklahoma, but this did not last long. After the Civil War, the federal government declared all former treaties invalid. Cherokee farmlands in Oklahoma were occupied and pillaged.

The Trail of Tears is part of the historical legacy of genocide and oppression of the Native American peoples, which has

given rise to hundreds of years of resistance.

This heroic resistance continues on many fronts today. This year, hundreds of Native Americans are again walking across the US - but this time it is not a forced march, it is a walk for freedom. "The Longest Walk," which began in February this year at Alcatraz Island in San Francisco, is marching 3,000 miles across the US demanding Indian treaty rights and protesting anti-Indian legislation now in Congress. The "Longest Walk" is scheduled to arrive in Washington D.C. in mid-June.

Navajos demand right to levy taxes

The Navajo Indians are currently struggling to force non-Indian companies to pay taxes for the use of Navajo land and resources within the boundaries of their 14 million acre reservation in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The Navajo Tax Commission has proposed a plan which would tax companies for sulphur pollution, for the value of their leases on mineral and oil rights, and for various business activities of the oil, mining and power companies which use Navajo resources.

The tax plan would raise about \$56 million for the Navajos in the first year alone. Besides yielding important revenues, the tax plan is an example of Native Americans asserting their right to control their own land and resources. Although some Indian tribes have imposed minor sales taxes on their reservations, this is the first major attempt to tax non-Indians on Indian land.

Historically the big US capitalists have stripped Indian lands of their resources under a system of unequal leases. As early as the 1910's and 1920's, capitalists such as Standard Oil had their

eyes on the mineral-rich Navajo land, and have tried every possible way to exploit the land and to avoid dealing with the Navajos as the legal owners. At first, the companies refused to even negotiate a lease with the Navajos, claiming that the companies should have free use of the land to develop resources for the entire country!

The Navajos resisted, but were later forced to allow the companies to use their land and to sign leases granting unfair privileges to the capitalists. This practice continues today - most of the leases between the capitalists and the Native Americans are far below the current market standards.

It is no wonder that the capitalists wish to keep the unequal leases as binding on the Navajos, and that they are strongly opposed to the Navajo tax plan. The Arizona Public Service Company has filed a suit against the plan, and the Navajos expect a long struggle and a court battle that may go as far as the US Supreme Court.

500 Blacks turn back Klan

Tupelo, MS — Five hundred Blacks demonstrated against job discrimination, police repression and Ku Klux Klan terror on May 18 in this northeast Mississippi town. The protest took place after the police department refused to fire two police who beat a Black prisoner, and in support of a six week boycott of downtown Tupelo stores that refuse to hire more Blacks.

Protesters carried signs saying, "Can the Klan" and "Cops and Klan Go Hand in Hand." A group of Klansmen in a motorcade tried to stop the demonstration, but when they saw that the Blacks carried their own rifles and sticks, the Klan backed down and left.

Partial victory for Latino students at Hostos

Bronx, N Y — Hostos Community College students won a partial victory in their struggle to open and renovate the building at 500 Grand Concourse, to provide full services to the Puerto Rican and Dominican student population. A letter came from Herman Badillo, one of the Deputy Mayors of New York City, promising to begin renovation. Previously, the city government claimed it had no money to renovate Hostos, which is the only completely bilingual (Spanish-English) college in the city.

This is a partial victory because it is only a politician's promise. To make sure the city keeps its word, students are continuing to organize at Hostos and throughout the City University system, as well as in the Latino community of the South Bronx.

Students also plan to continue their two-month old occupation of the "500" building until the city government takes concrete action to begin renovation.

Students are now laying plans for the use of the "500" building over the summer. One way will be to open the building up to community groups to house their summer programs.

The struggle this spring at Hostos is an important part of a two-year struggle to defend the college as a service to the Spanish speaking Latino nationalities of New York City. Last year, the city government threatened to close the college altogether, but student struggle kept it open despite the city's cries of budget cuts. This year, hundreds of students have taken direct action to expand the college. In the pro-



Hostos students contingent at May 10 City University wide demonstration against attacks on minority students. A thousand students from many City University campuses protested city government and Board of Higher Education plans to halt construction at four colleges which have at least 80% minority student enrollment. (Getting Together photo)

cess, they have raised the importance of demanding bilingual

education and equality of language and culture as part of the struggle against national oppression.

Madera people protest school jail

Madera, CA — The school officials at Jefferson Junior High School in this town near Fresno thought it would be a good idea to turn the old music building into a school-operated jail. This was their solution to those students who disobeyed teachers or broke school rules.

The jail is called the "Opportunity Class Schedule" (OCS), a new name for on-campus suspension.

What happens to students sent to OCS? They are locked in solitary confinement for the entire school day. They must sit facing the wall, and are not permitted to move or talk to the teacher. They are not allowed to eat lunch with the rest of the students in the cafeteria. The room has poor lighting and no windows or ventilation. The students are allowed to go to the restroom only once a day.

In addition, cruel and arbitrary punishment is often doled out to students, such as slapping them on the head and back, or forcing them to stand outside in freezing cold weather for long periods of time. One student was bound to his chair with yarn.

Minority students have been particularly targeted for OCS.



Madera parents and students angrily demonstrate against abuse of junior high school students. (Getting Together photo)

More than 70% of the students sent to OCS are Chicanos and 20% are Black.

When parents of the punished students found out about OCS from their children, they confronted the school officials and demanded to see the room. One outraged mother told *Getting Together* "Only a Hitler could have thought of something like this!"

We are dealing with a Hitler!"

When a picket line was set up in May to protest the OCS, over 250 students and parents from Jefferson Jr High and throughout Madera responded. OCS is a gross and blatant form of national oppression in the schools, and as such has aroused the militant anger of the people in the entire area.

Brooklyn College Police still on campus, students still fighting

Brooklyn, N Y — For weeks on end, hundreds of students at Brooklyn College have been fighting to defend their Third World programs and to get the city police off campus. The police were called in by the College administration, and have been beating students and patrolling the campus to quell the student struggle.

On May 3, under cover police backed up by armed tactical police brutally attacked student demonstrators and bystanders after 200 students militantly took over Whitehead Hall. Four students were seriously beaten and hospitalized.

After this police assault, an even larger rally took place on May 10, with 400 students marching to the administration building. Students forced President Kneller to set up a negotiation team composed of students and faculty to discuss the students' demands, which include demands to end attacks on Ethnic Studies and SEEK (a financial aid and tutorial program) and to stop the use of the racist Junior Skills Test.

Students expressed determination to build and continue their struggle until all police are removed from the campus and until the college meets all their demands to defend and expand existing Third World programs.



Kent State massacre commemorated

Kent, OH — On May 4, 2000 Kent State students commemorated the May, 1970 struggle on their campus against the US invasion of Kampuchea (Cambodia) during which four students were killed by the National Guard. This year, students held a rally and march through the campus and surrounding community, sponsored by the May 4 Coalition.

The rally and march continued a struggle begun a year ago on May 4, protesting the university's decision to build a gym on the site of the killings, as a way of burying students' memory of the

anti-imperialist struggle and of the murder of the four students. Last year, students seized the administration building and repeatedly occupied the gym site, despite 400 arrests. They delayed gym construction for 62 days.

This year, the university administration tried to block the rally by branding the May 4 Coalition as troublemakers, and arresting the leaders on charges of leafletting and using a bullhorn. The administration even tried to hold its own commemoration to co-opt the students' militant demonstration, but they drew only a handful of people.

Bakke type ruling attacks Alabama Black faculty

Montgomery, ALA. — On May 6, a federal district court judge here ruled that the historically Black Alabama State University has engaged in "reverse discrimination" by failing to grant tenure to several white faculty members in 1976. Though only a few of the 20% white faculty were denied tenure, and not on the grounds that they are white, the court still ruled that the university discriminates against whites by maintaining a largely Black faculty. In effect, this Bakke-type

ruling is trying to outlaw the existence of predominantly Black colleges and universities in the South.

But as the Bakke case has shown, there is no such thing as "reverse discrimination." It is Black students who have historically been kept out of Southern colleges by force and violence. Schools like Alabama State are all-Black in the first place due to a history of strict segregation in the South. Black faculty, no matter what their qualifications, have been denied

countless teaching positions and tenure.

Now that a few more Blacks are going to college and getting faculty positions, the government and courts are trying to take these gains away, under the reactionary charge of "reverse discrimination." Fighting for hiring and tenure for Black faculty should therefore be seen as part of the struggle to combat the system of segregation, discrimination and national oppression of Blacks in the South.

As Supreme Court decision nears ... Thousands join anti-Bakke Week of Struggle!

continued from p 1

New York, Boston, Atlanta and Chicago

West Coast Mobilization

The largest mass action was the West Coast-wide demonstration on May 13 in San Francisco, with people coming from as far south as El Paso, Texas, and as far north as Seattle, Washington. 2500 people marched nearly 3 miles from Precita Park in the Latino Mission community to the San Francisco Federal Building. Bright banners and placards identified regional contingents made up of workers, students, community groups, churches and women's and revolutionary organizations.

Spirited chants of "Workers, students, communities unite, Join

the anti-Bakke fight!" rang out during the militant and disciplined march. Though they tried, the police were unable to slow down the march or break it up at traffic lights. With the guidance of ABDC monitors, the marchers defied police orders and continued as a single, unified body through all the intersections.

When the march reached the Federal Building, a militant rally was held, including featured speakers Robert F. Williams, a well-known Civil Rights activist during the 1950's, Philip Vera Cruz, a longtime organizer of farmworkers and former Vice President of the United Farmworkers Union, and Alfredo Espinosa, one of three Chicano

revolutionaries from El Paso, Texas, who were framed on false firebombing charges. There were also a number of musical and dance presentations, reflecting the culture of oppressed nationalities.

The August Twenty-ninth Movement (ATM) and I Wor Kuen (IWK), two Marxist Leninist organizations active in the ABDC, presented a well received speech which pointed to the imperialist system as the root of discrimination and oppression of minority peoples in this country.

"We don't want to 'reverse' discrimination. We want to eliminate it! But what we will reverse is who holds political power and we'll do this through a socialist revolution where we can put a



ABDC West Coast wide mobilization of thousands marched through the streets of San Francisco. (Getting Together photo)



First New York citywide march against the Bakke Decision kicked off Week of Struggle activities. (Getting Together photo)

U.C. Davis, home of the Bakke case Graduates walk out on Bakke judge

Davis, CA. — On May 20, Judge Stanley Mosk, author of the racist Bakke Decision, rose to address the U.C. Davis Law School graduation. Simultaneously, well over one-third of the audience also rose — and walked out. In this well-coordinated action, 34 graduates and over 200 family members and supporters took a firm stand against the Bakke Decision.

From the minute students heard that Judge Mosk was to speak at their graduation, they joined with anti-Bakke forces to organize this protest. The administration tried to stop them by threatening the law students with reprisals. When this failed the administration moved the ceremonies to a sound-proof building in order to avoid any protests from the outside. Still, the students and supporters found a way to denounce Judge Mosk and the racist Bakke Decision.

The walk out was greeted with loud chants and applause from 125 spirited demonstrators outside who were part of the same protest. At the rally, speakers pointed out that U.C. Davis is where the Bakke case began, and that the university showed its true colors on the Bakke Decision by inviting Judge Mosk to speak. During the program, the U.C. Davis administration was further exposed for its current attacks on financial aid, special admissions, and funding for Asian American and Native American Studies programs.



Davis Law School graduates join rally to protest Bakke Decision. (Getting Together photo)

Solidarity statements from the Asian/Pacific Student Union, La Raza Student Association of Hastings Law School, the Black American Law Students Assoc., and the National Lawyers Guild also linked the Bakke Decision to other ongoing struggles.

Such a large and well organized walk-out by students, parents and friends at a professional school graduation indicates the widespread mass consciousness against the Bakke Decision. Broad opposition has been built by presentations, forums and rallies at the Davis campus, organized as part of the National Spring Offensive by the Anti Bakke Decision Coalition (ABDC). The May 20 activities were a joint effort by the Third World Coalition of the

U.C. Davis Law School, the ABDC, and the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision.

Wherever the upholders of the racist Bakke Decision go, they will continue to be confronted by mass opposition and resistance. Only weeks before the U.C. Davis protest, students at nearby McGeorge University Law School organized against the appearance of Judge Mosk on their campus. On the other side of the country, the Asian American Students Association at Yale University in Connecticut are protesting the hiring of Peter Storandt, a former U.C. Davis official who encouraged and helped Allan Bakke to file his suit.

final end to the exploitation and misery of the masses of people. Our battle has just begun. We will continue building the movement, not just against Bakke, but against the whole system of imperialism that brings us a thousand Bakkes. And when we are through, we will grind the imperialists under our feet!"

East Coast

In New York, the Week of Struggle was kicked off on May 6 by the first city-wide anti-Bakke march. A spirited crowd of 150 people braved the rain and marched through the Lower East Side community to rally in front of the New York Federal Building. Many residents of the Puerto Rican and Chinese communities along the march route raised their fists and joined in multi-lingual chants of "Abajo, Abajo, Abajo la decision Bakke" and "Dà dóu bú hùk pun kùrt."

At the Federal Building, speakers from Habitantes Unidos, a Puerto Rican housing group, City College, Brooklyn College, Gouverneur Hospital and the Progressive Chinatown People's Association Women's Group were among the many speakers who represented the ties of ABDC to the masses' concerns and struggles in New York City.

A *Getting Together* representative brought out the significance of the variety of local struggles drawn into the anti-Bakke movement. "Building the anti-Bakke struggle in this way unleashes the initiative and fighting power of the masses. It strengthens and builds the organized forces which stand against national oppression and class exploitation. It shows that the real power to change society lies in the revolutionary struggles of the people."

In Boston, over 150 people, largely minority students, held a rally at Titus Sparrow Park in Boston's South End community. ABDC members then sent the march off with songs of struggle, including an ABDC Fight Song composed especially for the demonstration. The march wound up at the Boston Common, where over 250 people listened to the main program.

South and Midwest

Atlanta's program on May 13 was the main event in the South, where ABDC has been organizing since last year. The program was held outdoors at Herndon Homes,

a mainly Black housing project. Before the program officially began, tapes of Malcolm X's speeches were played over loudspeakers. The program focused on the past and present oppression of the Black people and their struggles against national oppression. Tables, food and games rounded out the lively program.

A small but lively crowd gathered in front of the Federal Building for the ABDC's rally in Chicago. The main speaker was Wallace Davis who drew the connection between his struggle against police brutality and the anti-Bakke struggle. Following the speeches the rally marched with banners, picket signs and ABDC flags through the major downtown streets.

A Successful Week of Struggle

During the Week of Struggle/Semana de Lucha, dozens of colleges and ABDC chapters held local events. Over 300 groups around the country endorsed the Week of Struggle. One thousand students at San Francisco State University attended their Third World Unity Festival and 3000 came out to U.C. Berkeley's Third World event. Asian students held educational programs as part of Asian History Month to mobilize more Asian student participation in the anti-Bakke events.

Anti-Bakke forces are already on the alert to mobilize rallies and picket lines in immediate response to the pending Supreme Court ruling, which is expected any day now. Whatever decision is handed down, these demonstrations will make it clear that it is the masses who will have the final say on the Bakke Decision, not the courts.

The ABDC will persist in uniting all who can be united to fight every attack on affirmative action, to block any attempts to use the Bakke Decision against minorities and women, to counter every instance of national oppression.

In the course of these struggles, revolutionaries must continue to use the experiences of the masses to expose imperialism as the source of national oppression. The capitalist class will not relent in its attacks, and we must intensify our efforts to mobilize and unite even greater numbers of people to smash the Bakke Decision, and ultimately to bring a final end to national oppression and the system of imperialism itself.

MAY 20 NATIONWIDE ACTIONS CONDEMN REACTIONARY CHIANG REGIME



Largest anti KMT march ever held in New York Chinatown (Getting Together photo)



Honolulu Taiwan Consulate picketed to denounce Chiang clique (Getting Together photo)



S.F. security monitors (right) beat back KMT thugs assault on the May 20 march (Getting Together photo)

Hundreds of people in three cities marched on May 20 to protest the crimes of KMT leader Chiang Ching-kuo on the date of his inauguration as successor to Chiang Kai-shek as fascist ruler of Taiwan. In New York City, San Francisco, and Honolulu, people thronged in the streets, chanting "Down with the reactionary Chiang regime!" and "One China, People's China!" The demonstrators mobilized a broad sector of people, including overseas Chinese from Taiwan, Chinese-Americans, and progressive people of other nationalities.

In New York City's Chinatown, 600 people came together for a spirited march and rally, the largest demonstration ever held against the KMT in the Chinese community. It was organized by the Action Committee Against the Crimes of Chiang Chung-kuo. Spectators broke into applause when the march passed, and many spontaneously joined in to express their condemnation of the KMT.

The Bay Area Action Committee Against the Crimes of Chiang Ching-kuo staged a People's Tribunal in San Francisco, with personal testimony being delivered against the crimes of the KMT. 300 people denounced the KMT for their reactionary rule against the people of Taiwan and oppression of people in Chinese communities in the U.S. Later, 200 people marched through Chinatown, carrying the masses' anger to the KMT headquarters.

On May 19, the Taiwan Consulate in Honolulu was picketed in a demonstration called by the Chinese in Hawaii "Against Chiang's 'Enthronement'." The KMT tried to defuse the protest by having a picnic at the same time. However, 60 people, including former Taiwan residents and many other people confronted the Taiwan Consulate,

chanting "Down with the Chiang regime!" and "We want to set our brothers free, Stop US aid to the KMT!"

KMT lashes out

Increasingly isolated internationally and inside the U.S., the KMT was driven into a frenzy by the militant denunciations and exposures of their fascist crimes. In New York City, the KMT held a counter march, paying people \$40 a head to come. Some carried spears and machetes, and repeatedly tried to provoke fights with the anti-Chiang demonstrators. They smashed in the windows of a progressive store in the community while the police just stood by.

In San Francisco, the KMT sent thugs armed with metal-tipped sticks and spears to brutally assault the march. Standing firm, the security monitors for the march held off the desperate attacks by these cowardly goons, and paid them back in kind, inflicting serious injuries on some of the KMT thugs. Although 15 security monitors were injured, the demonstrators held firm and the march continued on its route.

The S.F. police were conspicuously absent during the KMT attack, and thoroughly exposed their cooperation with the KMT by refusing to come to the scene of the assault even when asked to by some bystanders.

KMT attacks elicit mass outrage

The May 20 attack by these thugs in San Francisco dug the Chiang clique's grave deeper. From all sectors of the community, people quickly denounced this latest brazen crime by the KMT. A press conference by the Committee, the National Association of Chinese Americans, and other groups and individuals, held two days later exposed the KMT's assault and the complicity of the police. It was announced

that a legal suit will be filed against the KMT and the police because of the assault. A demonstration was promptly called for the following Saturday, May 27.

Within a few days, the New York Action Committee Against the Crimes of Chiang Ching-kuo were able to raise \$2000 for legal suits or other actions organized by the Bay Area Action Committee.

Letters of support were received from all over, including from Prof. Paul Lin of Canada, a long-time friend of China.

KMT's long history of reaction

Chiang Chung-kuo is the inheritor of the reactionary legacy of the KMT. When China was liberated, Chiang Chung-kuo fled to China's Taiwan province with his father, Chiang Kai-shek, and the remaining KMT bandits. They occupied Taiwan through violence and bloodshed, forcibly separating Taiwan Province from China. The illegitimate rule of the Chiang regime is maintained through open fascist dictatorship over the masses and with the backing of the imperialists.

As the illegal Chiang regime becomes increasingly isolated, the KMT is scurrying to find refuge in the U.S., one of a dwindling number of countries who still supports the Chiang regime.

In the U.S., KMT agents have long oppressed and exploited the masses in the Chinese communities, and will undoubtedly intensify their repression in the future.

Try as they might to prop up their tottering regime, the KMT is on its last legs. Resistance to their attacks is broadening as more and more people are supporting the reunification of China and condemning the KMT die-hard reactionaries.

2nd S.F. MARCH DENOUNCES KMT THUGS' ATTACK

San Francisco, CA — Within one week, two mass demonstrations in a row were organized by the Bay Area Action Committee Against the Crimes of Chiang Ching-kuo. The first demonstration on May 20 protested the inauguration of Chiang Ching-kuo, head of the reactionary and illegal Kuomintang (KMT) regime in Taiwan which also oppresses people in overseas Chinese communities. The May 20 march was viciously attacked by KMT thugs.

On the following Saturday, May 27, the Committee organized a second demonstration of 350 people who raised opposition to the reactionary KMT and support for reunification of Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. This time, the masses of people marched in even greater numbers, due to their deep anger at the latest goon tactics of the KMT in Chinatown.

The rally and march on May 27

turned out to be another big defeat for the KMT diehards. The event began with a militant rally to express the outrage of the masses, many of whom had fought off the KMT thugs the week before.

The rally was a continuation of the May 20 People's Tribunal against the fascist Chiang clique. Speaker after speaker rose to denounce the crimes of the Chiang regime. The masses heard various statements, including an American-born Chinese worker who was injured in the May 20 march, a Chinese small shopkeeper who suffered injuries while fighting the KMT goons, patriotic overseas Chinese students, a Chinese university professor, and various support statements from Boston, Los Angeles and New York Chinatowns.

The speakers reflected the unified hatred felt by many kinds of people for the KMT reactionaries. They also showed

the broad support that exists for the reunification of Taiwan with China.

Although the KMT was nowhere in sight, 5 full squads of San Francisco police in full riot gear marched into the park as the rally began. They blocked off all the entrances and stood in military formation with their riot sticks ready to strike. They harassed many of the people gathered in the park.

Thus was their futile attempt to help prop up the KMT reactionaries by trying to scare people away from the event. During the rally, a speaker loudly denounced the police for their complicity with the reactionary Chiang clique.

As the rally ended, over 300 marchers filed out of Portsmouth Square chanting loudly. They were determined to march through the community, and were fully organized and prepared to deal with any trouble the KMT might start. Every marcher, many



Militant May 27 S.F. march targets KMT and its goons who attacked a peaceful anti KMT march a week earlier. (Getting Together photo)

of whom were elderly, carried picket signs mounted on long poles and sturdy sticks. As the spirited marchers went through Chinatown, shopkeepers, workers and residents came out of every shop and restaurant to view the march. The chanting did not let up for a moment, and many bystanders cheered and walked alongside the march to express their support.

As the march approached the KMT headquarters, the demonstrators chanted even louder, "Smash the Chiang Regime!" "Reactionary KMT out of Chinatown!" The police lined up with security guards in solid

formation in front of the headquarters to protect the KMT reactionaries. Not a single reactionary dared to come out and show his face. This raised the spirit of the crowd even more as they wound their way back to the park shouting, "One China, People's China!"

The masses cheered loudly and clapped when a Committee representative concluded the program by pointing out the totally isolated and cowardly nature of the KMT diehards. Everyone joined in as he raised the closing chant, "The people united will never be defeated!"

A MILESTONE IN CHINA-KOREA SOLIDARITY

Hua Kuo-feng visits Korea

"The success of the Korea visit by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was a great contribution to the common cause of the third world and world revolutionary people, and a heavy blow at the world reactionaries" So read the editorial of the May 11 issue of the Korean newspaper *Ron-dong Sinmun* at the close of the historic visit by the Chairman of the Communist Party of China



Hua Kuo-feng (left) meets Kim Il Sung.

The week-long stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was at the invitation of General Secretary Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean Worker's Party. The trip was the first official one outside of

China by Chairman Hua. The high level of unity of views and mutual support was an especially noteworthy result of the visit.

An editorial in China's *Renmin Ribao* noted at the

conclusion of the trip that the friendship between the Korean and Chinese people is one "sealed in blood," "indestructible and is rarely seen in world history."

During the visit the leaders of

the two countries had extensive discussions and issued statements of militant support for each others' struggles. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng made a special point of reaffirming the Chinese peoples' support for the Korean peoples' struggle for the reunification of the country and opposition to the US imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

Chairman Hua stated in one speech that the Korean people were making "a significant contribution to the just cause of the people of the world for liberation and progress," in actively supporting the "non-aligned movement and the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries," and in opposing "imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism."

President Kim offered enthusiastic support to the struggles of the Chinese people in eliminating the influence of the "gang of four," in modernizing the economy and advancing socialism. He stated that the Korean people "positively support all the measures of the Chinese Party, considering them to be correctly reflecting the unanimous desire and purpose of the Chinese people."

At a banquet given on May 9

in honor of Chairman Hua, President Kim stated, "At our talks and conversations held these days we discussed a number of problems including that of steadily developing the fraternal friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries in conformity with the trend of the developments and clearly demonstrated that we were completely the same in our views and stands."

During his stay in Korea, Chairman Hua visited a factory, commune, army unit and a school to witness the socialist construction of the Korean people. He noted the enormous strides the Korean people have made since achieving liberation from the Japanese and US imperialists.

The close relationship between the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples is a long and close one. It developed through fighting shoulder to shoulder against common enemies in the anti-Japanese war during the 1930's and 1940's as well as during the war against the US imperialist invasion of Korea in the 1950's. The trip by Chairman Hua signals a new stage in relations between the two countries, and is bound to bring greater cooperation in various areas of common interest.



CHINA STRENGTHENS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

China is taking important steps to improve and modernize her educational system. In late April, the Chinese Communist Party called a working conference of over 6,000 teachers and educators to discuss how China can train a vast and growing army of scientists, technicians, and cultural workers to speed up socialist construction.

Striking changes in education have taken place in China since liberation 28 years ago. Under the old system, education was only for the exploiting classes and for the purpose of obtaining official positions in the feudal hierarchy. Today, every child is taught to read and write, learns history, and is educated to serve the socialist society. However, the Chinese people realize that much more needs to be done in the field of education to meet the needs of China's rapidly developing socialist society.

Enroll the outstanding

Many important questions were addressed at the conference. One topic was enrollment criteria for college and university students. Admissions policy is an important question because higher education is still not universal, and the

number of applicants far outstrips the number of available facilities.

After much discussion, teachers and educators decided that admissions should be based on an overall assessment of applicants, enrolling those who have outstanding intellectual and physical levels and high political consciousness. Delegates also decided that while a student's class background should be considered, it should not be the decisive factor in deciding who should be admitted. Teachers emphasized that it is more important to look at an applicant's actual political consciousness as shown in day-to-day practice.

While giving priority to outstanding applicants and adopting these admissions criteria to improve higher education, the conference also pointed to the need to deepen the educational level of the entire population. Workers' colleges are being improved and developed in workplaces throughout the country. Curricula are being improved and new textbooks written to help popularize the rapid advances being made in China's science and technology.

Red and expert

The conference helped promote Chairman Mao's line of the

need for students and professionals to be both "red and expert." Intellectuals must be both professionally competent and skilled, as well as politically conscious that their skills must serve the workers and peasants. Chairman Mao consistently pointed out that with a strong proletarian political outlook, one's professional work advances even more rapidly, enabling one to better contribute to the society as a whole.

At the conference, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao ping pointed out that the main task of students is to study, particularly science and culture. Teng explained that in China today, most of the students come from the laboring masses or have grown up under the new socialist system. Their desire to raise their cultural and intellectual levels in order to better serve socialism is very great, and cannot be accomplished without concentrated study.

But education must prepare students for the work they will be doing after graduation. For practical purposes and to strengthen their class stand, students must participate in productive labor and go among the masses in the factories and countryside for a

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Soviet "new tsars" raid China's border

As the Sino-Soviet border negotiations reconvened, the Soviet Union staged an armed attack on China's northern border. On the morning of May 9, a Soviet helicopter and 30 heavily armed troops crossed the Ussuri River, penetrating 2½ miles into Chinese territory.

The Soviet invaders fired 100 rounds at Chinese citizens, wounding many. Fourteen Chinese citizens were seized, physically beaten, and dragged to the edge of the river. The Soviet troops finally released them only because of strong protests by the many Chinese citizens gathered there.

Immediately following the May 9 incident, China denounced the raid as "an organized military provocation against China—a serious infringement on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as a grave, calculated step to create tension on the border." China demanded that the Soviet government apologize, punish the culprits, and ensure that similar incidents will never be repeated.

The Breshnev clique, while admitting that they had entered Chinese territory, denied openly firing on Chinese citizens. They claimed that the incident was a "mistake" and that the Soviet troops could not see in the night and thought they were landing on

Russia's Krevtosky Island in pursuit of an unidentified "armed criminal."

China responded by producing the spent shell casings of the Soviet guns. China pointed out that the incident occurred in broad daylight and that Krevtosky Island is only 20 yards wide.

The expansionist goals of the Soviet social-imperialists are exemplified in how the new Tsars



pick their borders. Clinging to the unequal 19th century Tsarist treaties forced on China, the Soviet Union maintains the Chinese bank of the Ussuri River is the Sino-Soviet border. China justly states the border is in the middle of the river, allowing both countries navigational rights.

The blatant Soviet raid further exposes the social-imperialists' true nature. The Breshnev clique has tried vainly to shift the blame for deteriorating Sino-Soviet relations onto the Chinese government. However, the Chinese government pointed out that the continued Soviet provocation on the Sino-Soviet border was, in fact, one of the key reasons why relations have not improved.

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS



Balaguer meets resounding defeat in Dominican election

The resounding defeat of Joaquin Balaguer in the May 16 presidential elections in the Dominican Republic reflects the widespread hatred of the Dominican people for the U.S.-backed Balaguer regime. Antonio Guzman of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), took an early 2-1 lead in the election, and Balaguer elements in the military made a desperate attempt to halt the elections by seizing ballot boxes.

Millions of Dominicans inside the country and abroad demonstrated angrily and demanded that the Balaguer regime honor the election results. Due to these protests, Balaguer conceded defeat and the Central Electoral Board declared Guzman the official winner of the election on May 26. The PRD, the main opposition party, ran an anti-Balaguer campaign with a program calling for democratic reforms and strengthening the national economy.

The Balaguer regime came to power in the first place through a military coup in 1965, which was backed by an invasion of U.S. Marines. Over the past 12 years, under Balaguer's rule and U.S. imperialist domination, the Dominican people have been ruthlessly superexploited and suffer great hunger, poverty and repression.

The movement of the Dominican people against the hated Balaguer dictatorship and U.S. imperialism, and for basic democratic reforms, has steadily grown over the years. Anti-imperialist and Marxist Leninist forces in the Dominican Republic organized a united front in this year's elections, the Patriotic Union (UPA), and ran candidates in 14 provinces.

In contrast to the revisionist Dominican Communist Party (PCD), which urged cooperation with the Balaguer government, the UPA widely propagated a democratic and anti-imperialist program for land reform, better working conditions, and an end to political repression, and for the nationalization of imperialist holdings.

Mounting strikes, rallies in Britain

Massive strikes and demonstrations are a common occurrence in Britain these days. Shortly after 33,000 British firemen ended their nine-week strike with a 10% raise, new strikes broke out in numerous cities.

In May, 32,000 British coal miners went on strike in Yorkshire in support of pit rescue workers, who demanded higher incentive bonus pay. Yorkshire is Britain's biggest coal field, with 67 pits producing as much as 30% of British coal.

In the same period, demonstrations against racist attacks against immigrants took place in London. The latest rally was sparked by the recent murder of a Black youth.

Mounting strikes and demonstrations are a manifestation of the deep political, economic and social crisis of the capitalist world. As in most European countries, British workers face increasing speedup and unemployment. National minorities and immigrant workers are especially victimized as the monopoly capitalists try to shift the burden of their economic crisis.

Free the Bangkok 18

Eighteen students and workers arrested during the October 6, 1976 military coup in Thailand are currently being tried before a military court for their role in organizing demonstrations and sit-ins at Bangkok's Thammasat University. These demonstrations protested the return of Thanom Kittakachorn, who had been exiled as a reactionary after the overthrow of his regime in 1973.

The Bangkok 18 face the death penalty on charges which include "inciting to riot, inciting labor strikes, and encouraging the people to favor communism." Because their trial is a clear case of open political repression of progressive Thai patriots, the Bangkok 18 have gained broad mass support among the Thai people.

Fearful of the masses' protests, the Thai military junta has moved the trial outside the city and has attempted to have closed hearings. But the movement to free the Bangkok 18 has continued to grow in spite of these tactics.

Messages of support have been sent to the prisoners from around the world. I Wor Kuen/Getting Together newspaper sent a message which pledged to "continue our support, do more to assist your struggle and strengthen the unity of the revolutionary movement here and in Thailand."

Repression against Marxist-Leninists and progressives

"THIEU TRIAL" OPENS IN WEST GERMANY

On May 3, the trial of 18 people involved in the anti-Vietnam War movement in West Germany opened in Bonn. The trial is known as the "Thieu Trial," since the charges stem from a 1974 demonstration of 5,000 people, which protested U.S. puppet Nguyen Van Thieu's visit to West Germany. The demonstration included the occupation of the Bonn City Hall. It was mobilized by a broad coalition of anti-war forces, including various Christian, pacifist, student and anti-imperialist organizations, trade unions and Marxist-Leninists.

Among the 18 people singled out and charged with "especially grave breach of the peace" are several leading members of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD), including KPD Chairman Christian Semler and KPD Central Committee member Jurgen Horlemann, a leader of the anti-Vietnam War movement in West Germany.

The trial had been repeatedly

postponed by the prosecution over the past 4 years due to the widespread mass sentiment against the Vietnam War in West Germany. Its opening now occurs at a time when there is increasing political repression in West Germany, especially against Marxist-Leninists.

The 18 defendants face severe sentences of 10 years imprisonment and fines of 150,000 German marks (U.S. \$75,000).

The trial is expected to be lengthy, with testimony from each defendant being taken separately. KPD Chairman Semler is scheduled to stand trial in late June.

Put the imperialists on trial!

The Committee to Support the Bonn-Thieu Trial Defendants has been formed to raise support for the 18. The Committee points out that the German ruling class is trying to "condemn in retrospect" the anti-war

movement and that "the charges are a slap in the face of the peoples, nations and states of the third world, for whom the victory of the Vietnamese people and international solidarity meant new strength and encouragement in their struggle against foreign aggression, racist discrimination, imperialism and all forms of dependence, subjugation and hegemony."

In building support for the 18, the Committee aims to condemn the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and uphold the Vietnamese people's war for national liberation.

Mass support for the 18 was reflected in a demonstration in Hamburg on May 4, immediately after the trial opened. Over 850 people participated. More mass events and protests are being planned to demand that the charges against the defendants be dropped. One of the demonstrations will be in late June, when KPD Chairman Semler stands trial.

Mass protests sweep Iranian cities

Resistance to the autocratic and oppressive rule of the Shah of Iran has been steadily mounting. On May 8, a new wave of militant protest erupted as thousands of people demonstrated in cities throughout Iran.

The demonstrations continued during the month despite vicious attacks by armed government troops and the imposition of martial law in the cities of Tabriz, Qom and Teheran.

Two thousand police battled demonstrators in the streets of the capital city, Teheran, on May 8, in a futile attempt to quell the growing discontent. At the University of Teheran, a massive demonstration on May 15 was fired on by police, with at least six people killed and 20 wounded. Protests have spread to over 35 cities and are still going on.

The Shah was forced to postpone a scheduled trip to Europe because of the growing protests. Massive demonstrations have broken out since last fall, and promise to continue.



Tanks roll through streets of Iran in mid May to viciously suppress mass demonstrators.

The Iranian Students Association, member of the Confederation of Iranian Students (CIS), had organized a number of actions throughout Europe and the United States in solidarity with the Iranian people's struggle. They are calling for mass marches

in the US to take place in early June. One will be from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C., and will take five days. Another 2 day march will go from San Jose to San Francisco, and third will march across a section of Texas.

U.S. delegation to Kampuchea holds N.Y. press conference

New York, NY — The first Americans to visit Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) since its liberation on April 17, 1975, returned to the U.S. and held a press conference on May 11. They gave their eyewitness account of the situation in Kampuchea today, refuting the lies and slanders of the bourgeois press.

During their 8 day visit, the delegation from the Call newspaper visited the capital city of Phnom Penh and traveled extensively throughout the country,

and talked with many Kampuchean people.

A press statement issued by the delegation brought out that in the 3 years since liberation, the Kampuchean people have made great strides in rebuilding their country after years of foreign aggression and domination. These achievements have come under vicious attack by the U.S. bourgeois press, in order to try to hide the truth about Kampuchea's advances from the American people. (See Getting Together,

May 1978, for more on Kampuchean reconstruction and on refuting bourgeois slanders.)

A member of the delegation pointed out, "I saw a country where the common people themselves have become masters of their own society, rather than the feudal lords and foreign interests of the old days. We found absolutely no evidence that corroborated the horror stories about life in Kampuchea that have appeared with such great regularity and viciousness in the press."

Zaire smashes Soviet-backed invasion



The Zairian people quickly mobilized against the Soviet backed invasion. Here they demonstrate in the streets of Kinshasa and expose Soviet-Cuban lies that they are 'not involved' in the invasion.

For the second time in the past year, the Soviet Union has made a naked attempt to seize part of Zaire and expand Soviet influence in Africa through the use of mercenary troops. The latest attack came on May 12, when 4000 Soviet-backed mercenaries launched an armed invasion of Zaire's Shaba region. Responding quickly to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Zairian people defeated the invasion after a week of intense fighting.

As in the attack of March, 1977, the Soviet-backed invaders struck from Angola. There, Soviet and Cuban advisors have armed and trained remnants of the hated Katanganese gendarmes to serve as mercenaries in their "war by proxy."

S. Africa attacks Namibian bases

Hundreds of Namibian refugees were massacred in a raid on May 4 by South African racist troops. The reactionary Vorster regime carried out ground and air attacks on Namibian refugee camps in Cassinga, Angola. Following the raid, foreign journalists counted at least 580 bodies, including 460 in a mass grave.

Sam Nujoma, President of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), denounced the assault as a barbaric attack on "innocent civilians, particularly women and children." He condemned the South African regime for carrying out "a deliberate wanton act to suppress and eliminate Namibians who are demanding their legitimate right to self-determination."

The raid followed close on the heels of a Special U.N. General Assembly session on Namibia which voted overwhelmingly for South African withdrawal from Namibia and an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The May 4 raid is the Vorster regime's latest desperate attempt to exterminate SWAPO forces, which have been at the vanguard of the armed struggle for Namibian independence and self-determination.

By attacking SWAPO and terrorizing the Namibian people, the

mercenary pillaged homes of Zairian citizens. They engaged in orgies of looting, rape, and mass slaughter of the inhabitants of the Shaba region. They succeeded in temporarily capturing the town of Kolwezi, including the airport, and tried to take the railway center of Mutshatsha.

The Soviet-backed invaders wanted to create as much havoc as possible. They struck the copper and cobalt mines of the Shaba, flooding them and rendering them unusable for months to come. By hitting the key mineral producing region, the invaders hoped to paralyze all of Zaire.

The Soviet Union and the Cuban authorities have tried to portray the invasion as an "internal" problem of Zaire — a "local uprising" of angry "Zairian citi-

zens." But the Kantanganese mercenaries are the same ones who invaded Zaire last year under Soviet direction and Soviet pay. They are the same reactionaries who were driven from Zaire in 1963, after years of serving the Belgian colonialists. The Zairian people have pinpointed the Soviet social imperialists as the source of the attack and have bravely resisted the invasion.

Zairian people's resistance

Immediately following the invasion, mass demonstrations

erupted throughout Zaire denouncing Soviet social imperialist designs on Africa. Over 60,000 people rallied in the capital of Kinshasa carrying banners which read, "Soviets, Cubans, go home!" and "We will never accept Social-Imperialism in Zaire!"

A Zairian youth group dispatched a letter to the Soviet Embassy, angrily condemning the "subversive activities of the Soviet Union and its Cuban accomplices." Zaire's ambassador to the Soviet Union was promptly recalled.

Mobilizing quickly, the Zairian military repelled the attack on Mutshatsha. They recaptured the Kolwezi airport only 3 hours after the Zairian 11th Brigade parachuted in, they recaptured the entire copper town of Kolwezi on May 20. In a matter of days, the invasion was largely repulsed, and the Zairian military began to mop up the isolated pockets of mercenary activity in the countryside.

Worldwide response

In response to the urgent call for aid by the head of the Organization of African Unity, assistance poured into Zaire from many African countries including Morocco, Senegal, Togo, Mali, the Central African Empire, and the Ivory Coast.

France and Belgium moved to evacuate their 2500 foreign nationals residing in the Shaba region. Both countries sent military aid and dispatched troops to Zaire. In accomplishing their evac-

uation mission, they helped the Zairian army secure the Kolwezi airport and engaged in skirmishes with the mercenaries.

Government officials from West Germany, Malaysia and other countries also denounced the Soviet-backed invasion.

Soviet designs on Zaire

The Soviet Union covets centrally located Zaire as a way to straddle the African continent and gain hegemony in Africa. Zaire also has fertile agricultural land and the richest mineral deposits in Africa, making it a valuable acquisition.

This is why the Soviets and their mercenaries plotted a new invasion even after they were expelled last year. The mercenaries regrouped in northwestern Angola and were armed with more modern Soviet weapons. They converged at the border earlier this year in preparation for the assault, and staged repeated armed intrusions into Zaire to plant mines, steal food and hide caches of arms in the countryside.

But now the Soviet social-imperialists have suffered another defeat and have only exposed themselves even more. The Zairian people are firmer than ever that their problems will not be solved by submitting to a new imperialist master. They are preparing for future struggles against any aggression and subversion, and will surely finish the job of expelling the Soviet mercenaries from their land.

Eritrean troops repulse Soviet attack

The Soviet Union, eager to dominate the strategic Horn of Africa, is now actively intervening in the military conflict between the Ethiopian government and the Eritrean rebels.

On May 16, 20,000 Ethiopian government troops, armed by the Soviet Union and trained by the Soviets and Cubans, launched a military campaign against the Eritrean people. They aimed to break the Eritrean encirclement of Asmara and to crush the Eritrean rebels.

The offensive was backed by 3500 Cuban troops airlifted into Asmara, while Soviet-supplied

MIG planes saturated civilian areas with cluster bombs and napalm. The Soviet Union also initiated heavy BM-21 rocket attacks against the port city of Masawa from their warships off the coast.

This offensive is part of the Soviet social imperialists' attempt to establish a foothold in the African Horn and thereby control the vital Red Sea trade routes. The Soviets have stepped up their meddling in Ethiopia's internal affairs, pouring in over \$1 billion in modern weapons, sending in 17,000 Cuban mercenaries, and dispatching thousands of its own

military personnel to supervise the Ethiopian army. Just weeks prior to the offensive, Cuban Premier Fidel Castro invited Ethiopian ruler Haile Mengistu to Havana to coordinate plans.

The Soviet social-imperialists previously had intervened in the Ogaden war. Their ambition is to take advantage of any conflict within the Horn of Africa to set themselves up as masters of the whole region.

With each passing day, the interference and meddling by the Soviet Union in the African Horn becomes more blatant, and more exposed.

Day of Palestinian Struggle marked by U.S. demonstration

Cambridge, MA. — On May 14, with militant chants of "PLO, PLO, Occupation has to go!" and "Self-determination for the Palestinian nation!" one hundred people took part in a march and teach-in to celebrate the Day of Palestinian Struggle. May 15 is the anniversary of the illegal founding of the Israeli Zionist state, and the Palestinian people formerly called it the Day of the Catastrophe. The Cambridge march and rally were sponsored by the Committee of Palestinians in New England (COPINE).

The teach-in revealed recent developments in the vibrant re-

sistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese people to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, as well as the history of the Palestinian armed struggle under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The Committee also exposed the Zionists' active collusion with forces such as the apartheid regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa, and the repressive Mengistu regime in Ethiopia.

In their leaflet, the Committee stated, "In struggling for national liberation, the Palestinian people walk side by side with all of the oppressed people of the world. In their struggle

against Zionism, they attack imperialism's main center of operations in the Middle East and Africa."

The New England program came at the same time as many militant demonstrations in major cities across the U.S., protesting the visit of the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to the U.S. The mass movement in this country opposing Zionism and imperialism, and supporting Palestinian self-determination, is gaining in strength as the struggle in the Middle East sharpens.

ATM-IWK editorial...

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standing differences with each other. A characteristic of our movement is that while all of these forces have made contributions to the revolution, there is still no single, leading center for our movement. Such a center inevitably emerges through the party-building struggle, providing theoretical and practical leadership to the movement through the correctness of its line, its demarcation with opportunism and its ability to give consistent practical leadership to the revolutionary movement.

In this country to date, no one group has been able to demonstrate such a role as the single, leading center. A single unified communist party still has to be forged. The major Marxist-Leninist organizations and the majority of genuine communists remain not unified. This situation makes it urgent for all genuine Marxist-Leninists to intensify the struggle for unity. It also places great demands and responsibilities on the shoulders of all Marxist-Leninists to deepen their grasp of Marxism-Leninism, develop an in-depth struggle against opportunism, and sink deeper roots among the masses.

Forge a Single, Unified Party of the U.S. Proletariat

We believe that the recent joint statement by the ATM, CPML and IWK on the initiation of joint efforts to form a Committee to Unite Marxist-Leninists in consultation with other Marxist-Leninist forces is an important step in forging communist unity. The announcement in the June issues of *Getting Together* and the *Revolutionary Cause* that beginning in July, IWK and ATM will be distributing one newspaper is another step forward. Genuine unity can be forged by waging a principled struggle over differences, drawing clear lines of demarcation with opportunism and practicing criticism and self-criticism keeping in mind the necessity to unite with the broad majority of Marxist-Leninists. By "practicing Marxism, not revisionism, by uniting, not splitting, and being open and above-board, not intriguing and conspiring," we are confident that greater advances will be made in the coming period and one vanguard party of the proletariat will be forged.

China...

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portion of their time in college.

The conference summarized the lessons in struggling against the "gang of four," who tried to sabotage China's educational system. The "gang" constantly pitted productive labor against formal education. They denounced students who tried to improve their educational level in order to better serve the masses as "bourgeois intellectuals," and forced students to spend most of their college years working outside the classrooms and neglecting their studies. College curricula were allowed to deteriorate, and pupils who attacked the educational system were praised as

"model revolutionaries."

The "gang" also opposed enrolling students on an all-sided assessment, instead they emphasized class background regardless of the student's actual political practice.

Due to the "gang of four's" sabotage, many schools were thrown into chaos. Discipline was undermined and students learned very little. An English instructor at Peking's Foreign Language Institute told *Getting Together* that, under the influence of the "gang of four," her whole department was forced to move to a village outside of Peking and ended up getting only one year's worth of training in three year's time!

The defeat of the "gang's" counter-revolutionary line will help bring China to the goal of becoming a modern socialist country by the year 2000.

Loray strike...

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against the capitalist class.

In addition, the CPUSA took a firm stand against the oppression of Blacks in the South and organized based on the principle of equality among workers of all nationalities and support for the right of self-determination for the Black nation. The CPUSA recognized that the struggle in support of Black liberation and against white chauvinism was an integral part of organizing the masses in Southern industry.

The capitalists promoted rabid anti-communism and racism, hoping to win the white workers away from the NTWU. But the workers could see who their real enemy was. When the mill owners passed out leaflets reading,

"Would you belong to a union which opposes White Supremacy?" The workers responded by signing up with the NTWU and shutting down the mill.

Later on in the strike, the mill owners fanned up a hysterical racist campaign aimed at lynching Otto Hall, a Black CPUSA leader who was one of the strike organizers charged with murdering the police chief. A committee of white workers broke through the police cordon surrounding Gastonia to find Hall, forewarned him of the danger and sent him out of the area.

Unrestrained company violence and legal repression finally broke the strike in the mid-fall of 1929. But the Loray strike had left its mark — organized and led by communists, it struck a blow at the vicious white chauvinist propaganda of the Southern capitalists, shattered the myth of the "docile" Southern worker, and showed that no shop could really "run away" from the working class' resistance to exploitation.

UN talks...

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for 'vigilance' against the 'extent the arms drive has reached in the "third world".' This is the trick of a thief crying, 'Stop thief'."

Huang Hua supported the many reasonable demands of the third world countries. These include ensuring that the machinery to implement disarmament be reformed so as not to be under superpower control, ensuring the maintenance and development of nuclear free zones, and demanding that funds released by reduction of military expenditures be channeled towards the economic development of third world countries.

He reaffirmed China's past proposals on disarmament calling for the complete prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons, the dismantling of all military bases on foreign soil, and the withdrawal of all armed forces stationed abroad. He reiterated that China will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Disarmament won't come easily

Realistically appraising the difficulties of achieving disarmament, Huang Hua stated, "True, the struggle for disarmament is aimed at making it more difficult for the superpowers to carry out their plans of arms expansion and war preparations. But historical experience as well as present day realities tell us that the imperialists always divide the world in proportion to their strength, and that the arms race is an indispensable means of their rivalry for hegemony.

"... if the superpowers are allowed to spread illusions of peace with the result that the people lower their guard, fail to perceive the real threat of war, put blind faith in peaceful negotiations and the so-called 'balance of terror' or pin their hopes on general and complete disarmament, opportunities will open up before the war-mongers and the danger of a new world war will grow. The lesson must not be forgotten that both world wars broke out amidst a chorus of 'peace' and 'disarmament'."

The people's struggle for disarmament must be linked up with the struggle in defense of national independence, state sovereignty, and territorial integrity and against superpower aggression, interference, subversion and control."

Huang Hua also warned those who would appease the more aggressive superpower, the Soviet Union. "Politically, they (the appeasers) seek peaceful cooperation to accommodate the Soviet hoax of 'detente'. Economically, they offer big loans and technical equipment to pacify the Soviet Union. Militarily, they seek a respite through compromises and concessions. They even dream of averting the danger threatening themselves by sacrificing the security of others. Whether they do it knowingly or not, to pursue such policies of appeasement will only serve to camouflage and abet social imperialism's war preparations and bring the war closer. It is precisely to encourage the trend

of appeasement that the Soviet Union has been so diligently selling its fraud of 'disarmament' and 'detente'."

In line with the hopes of the second world and third world countries, Huang Hua stated in his conclusion, "While there is the danger of a new world war, the possibility does exist of putting off its outbreak. This depends to a great extent on whether or not the people of all countries can make progress and score victories in their struggle against hegemonism."

Superpowers more exposed as non-aligned movement grows

The superpowers have no interest in disarming, and do not intend to submit their arms build-up to scrutiny by the rest of the world. Right now, they are trying to ignore the many concrete proposals put forward by the non-aligned countries. Their promotion of themselves as world peace-makers at the SALT II talks is more and more exposed as a mere shower of words to disguise their fierce contention. (See accompanying article, p. 3)

The UN conference on disarmament reflects the strengthening of the non-aligned movement in its demand for an end to big power meddling and interference around the globe. It is serving as a forum to target the two superpowers as the instigators of the arms race, and to pinpoint their contention as the source of a new world war. The unity of the third world and second world countries in opposition to superpower aggression is growing, and will be aided through sharp struggle against the superpowers during the present conference.

weapons

The danger of SALT

Why have the superpowers played up their SALT discussions so extravagantly, when it is obvious that they are frantically arming themselves in preparation for a new world war? They both aspire to use the talks to gain superiority over each other. They also hope to lull the rest of the world into a false sense of security, making other countries easier prey.

The danger of SALT resides in the illusion that the negotiations will lead to disarmament, to a relaxation of international tension. The Soviet journal, *World Scene*, recently put it this way: "The 1970's will no doubt come to be known as a period of major

changes in international relations. Today there are significant developments on different continents, and the most important thing is the threat of another world war has receded (emphasis added — ed)."

Such claptrap is being increasingly exposed by the course of world events. The imperialist ambitions of the two superpowers are colliding in every region of the globe, with the Soviet Union intent on laying claim to whole countries and continents where previously the US was dominant. As the SALT II negotiations come to a close, the world in 1978 is even closer to a world scale battle between the two superpowers than in 1972 when the first SALT treaty was signed.

SALT...

Continued from page 3

concession by the US has encouraged still greater demands by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has simultaneously escalated its campaign to win worldwide support for unilateral restraints on US weaponry. Soviet social imperialist statements and publications treat the strategic weapons matter as if the US neutron bomb is somehow more barbaric and destructive than the Soviets' own thermonuclear

Japanese in the US) from Los Angeles added, "Japanese were never passive during camp life — they were always aware of what was going on, but there was some fear of retaliation. They had such things as a blacklist, too. They would discourage people from taking active stands on simple basic issues such as conditions in the camps. My father came across the idea that as long as they were buying fish to be brought into the camp, why not bring in the kind of fish that Japanese ate? He was able to organize enough people to propose this to the WRA, and he was blacklisted for that."

Overcoming many obstacles, Japanese people waged many fights to better their conditions within the camps and protested the very existence of the camps. In one camp for "dissidents and disloyals" — Tule Lake — the prisoners were in constant protest and defiance. In one general

Camps...

Continued from page 7

their jobs. All the professionals got paid, some kitchen help got paid and some didn't. But still you all worked."

The Japanese people resisted these inhuman conditions as they had resisted oppression throughout their history in the US. This same Issei related the following experience in the Topaz, Utah concentration camp.

"There were a lot of struggles over poor food and working conditions. There was one incident where we were fed pork liver three times a day for a week straight. The whole camp got together and protested."

A Nisei (second generation

strike, the entire camp was shut down and a mass gathering of over 10,000 people demanded their rights. Even the government's response, with armed troops riding machine gun mounted jeeps and the FBI agents invading the camp, could not quell the mass sentiments of the Japanese.

Years after the camps, the US government announced that the concentration camps were just a big mistake, and could never happen again. This is nothing but a whitewash of the camps and the entire history of oppression of Japanese in the US. Recognizing that there is still much to be learned from the camp experience, hundreds of people hold programs and make pilgrimages each year to different concentration camp sites in the spirit of learning from the past to understand and serve the present struggles of Japanese in America.