

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE

"The Communist's ideal should not be a trade-union secretary, but a tribune of the people, able to react to every manifestation of tyranny and oppression." Lenin



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WASHINGTON

MARCH FOR JOBS

Massive layoffs in industry generally and the auto industry in particular have brought the unemployment rate to its highest peak in 20 years. In every major city across the country, the unemployment rate is soaring and this coupled with rising inflation has triggered much resistance from the working class. This is particularly true in Detroit, where the auto industry employs hundreds of thousands of workers who now have no where to turn for relief. Faced with the rising militancy of particularly these workers, the UAW leadership, headed by Leonard Woodcock, called a massive demonstration, to take place on February 5, in Washington D.C. This demonstration is to demand that the government take immediate action to alleviate the devastating effects upon the auto workers of the closing down of numerous auto plants. Originally, this march was to include all workers who are unemployed, and the number of workers attending was to exceed the 6,000 mark. But the UAW leadership, true to its class collaborationist colors, is slowly but surely sabotaging this march.

They have taken a number of measures to insure that if the march takes place at all, the participation of the working class in general, but the auto workers in particular, will be minimal. Firstly, the international leadership decided that it would be too expensive for all locals of the UAW to attend the march. So they cut out District 6, which encompasses all of the West Coast. That means the workers from Fremont, San Jose, Los Angeles, etc., where some of the largest auto plants are located, will be unable to protest against the unemployment which has been forced upon them. However, the auto workers of local 560 did not accept this decision without a fight. Since the march was

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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

SOCIALISM: THE ONLY ROAD

Negro History Week, 1975, comes at a period of history that demands the most critical examination of the position of the Negro People's National Liberation Movement.

Negro History Week was proclaimed by the government in order to counteract and divert the powerful and growing national liberation movement of the Negro people in the 1940's. Not only did Negro History Week take the place of the militant holidays of June 19th (when slavery was outlawed in the territories and January 1st (Emancipation Proclamation Day), but close behind this, the stirring Negro National Anthem was retitled, "Lift Every Voice and Sing" and carefully shelved. Every manifestation in culture and politics of the national character of the Negro people was slowly and carefully isolated and liquidated.

Crucial in this motion was the role of the CPUSA. The Party by 1949 was in utter rout. The leaders - jailed, scared-off or bribed, were ready for whatever compromise the government demanded. The disbanding of the Party in the South in 1949, in violation of democratic centralism and the Party program, set the objective political situ-

ation for the liquidation of the Marxist line on the Negro Question. The chauvinistic lame duck leadership of the Party did not dare use any of their Anglo-American so-called theoreticians for the task of undoing Lenin's and Stalin's analysis of the Negro Question. However, there has never been a period in history when satraps and sycophants aren't available to do the work that is beneath the intellectual dignity of honorable men and women. Dr. James Jackson, clutching the mantle of "theoretician" that had been bestowed on him by the equally illustrious "theoretician" Gus Hall, stepped up to give a coward's coup de grace to an already mortally wounded Marxist policy.

Dr. Jackson's "New Theoretical Aspects of the Negro Question" was added to the long string of "firsts" that he was so prone to boast about: first Negro Eagle Scout in South Carolina, first Negro Ph.D. in South Carolina, and then the first Negro theoretical sycophant in the CPUSA. Standing on the respect that Comrade Pettis Perry had won for the proletarian Negro theoretician, Jackson, backed to the bloody hilt by Gus Hall, Gene Dennis, Foster,

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THE POPULAR UPRISING IN ETHIOPIA - PART 2

(This is the conclusion to the article the Popular Uprising in Ethiopia. The first part appeared in Volume 2 #2.)

These combined with the political atmosphere created by the long and persistent struggle of the Eritrean people; the sporadic but consistent resistance of the oppressed nationalities against national oppression; the catalytic role students played since the mid-sixties under the slogan "Land to the Tiller"; and the 1962 coup d'etat attempt which contributed to the rising political consciousness, called forth the struggle of the popular masses in a manner that is being witnessed since February 1974 - a manner that shook feudalism and capitalist relations in Ethiopia to their foundations.

The peasantry, having not accepted its lot passively, struggled in various forms in different places. In the North it demanded relief and marched on the cities. In the South the struggle was more militant: there it ranged from an open armed revolt and the killing of hated landlords and burning their estates to the forcing of governors to run for their lives to the cities and to the attempt of forming their own rule in those areas. The struggle in all its forms was objectively directed against the land holding system, i.e. feudalism.

Teachers went on strike demanding

higher pay and were joined by students and their parents in demonstrations opposing a new educational program that would discriminate against the poor. Taxi drivers, air force technicians and the population at large went on strikes and demonstrations protesting soaring high food prices. Soldiers in Borona mutinied and arrested senior officers protesting against starving conditions. The mutiny spread and the soldiers seized the second largest city, Asmara. Then they seized Addis Ababa and called for reform.

As a result, the Prime Minister and his ministers resigned; and a "new" Prime Minister from the aristocracy took over, but only to follow the same old road of his predecessor. However, the struggle continued.

The Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Union, (CELU), called for a four-day general strike demanding better living and working conditions and the right to strike and organize. Prisoners revolted protesting starvation following which 36 of them were killed. Students went on demonstrations demanding relief for the peasantry and the freedom of political prisoners. 200,000 priests demanded better pay - they were getting a mere \$2.50 per month - and pension rights and the confiscation of the wealth of the church for distribution among the destitute population.

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DETROIT WORKERS WIN FIRST ROUND

On Friday, January 17, Detroit workers confronted the Common Council (City Council) over the issue of jobs.

Since November over 350,000 workers have been laid off in auto and related industries. This oppressive situation led to the formation of a coalition of workers organizations, the Workers Action Coalition for Jobs (WACJ). By December 18, WACJ had presented the Common Council with petitions totaling over 20,000 signatures demanding jobs, peace, and "No Vietnam in the Middle East!" Common Council, obviously astounded by WACJ's militance, agreed to hold an open hearing on January 17 to explain why some of the federally allocated CETA funds were not reaching the workers.

By January 13 it was clear that WACJ was on the right track. The CPUSA jumped on the band wagon and attempted to co-opt the leadership of the coalition by exerting influence on different organizations supporting WACJ. A struggle over the correct line was waged on the action committee of WACJ and demands were formulated. The attempts of the CPUSA to co-opt the leadership of WACJ were quashed by the militant unity of the workers.

Surrounded by Trotskyites, revisionists of all shades and a multitude of liberal democrats, over 500 workers

gathered at the open hearing, determined to get commitments from the council members regarding the unemployment situation. WACJ presented four main speakers: one of the union presidents of Local 600, the chairman of Workers United for Political and Economic Survival (WUPES), a speaker from the Detroit Unemployment Council, and Chuteh Lanvin of the Communist Labor Party (CLP). These four won cheers from the audience, and militant support for the following demands presented by WACJ:

- 1) That the CETA program be fully implemented and expanded so that every worker is guaranteed a decent income, at the expense of the military budget.
- 2) That there be a moratorium on repossessions and evictions.
- 3) That the CETA jobs provide a liveable wage, and that they be used to create better housing, schools, and better health facilities for all Detroit workers.
- 4) That there be democratic community input in implementing these jobs.
- 5) That the Detroit area be declared a national disaster area for economic reasons.

These demands supported by the audience were presented to the council with the further demand that they be acted upon immediately by Common Council.

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MEXICO IMPERIALISM-- WHY WORKERS IMMIGRATE

In recent months massive deportations of primarily Latin American foreign born undocumented workers have been taking place. The government and the capitalists are claiming that these workers are "leeches" on our economy and that they are the cause of the high unemployment in the USNA.

Workers from Latin America are not the cause of unemployment. The cause is capitalist production with its overproduction crisis and the destruction of jobs through automation. The only thing the capitalists care about is making profits and not about the needs of the workers.

The imperialists and the government never explain why Latin American workers come here to live and work. What are the conditions for the workers in Latin America? Why do these conditions exist?

Since the 1800's, the USNA imperialists have dominated the countries of Latin America. They run these countries not to help them develop, as they claim, but to get richer. Latin American countries are forced to become dependent on the USNA imperialists at the expense of developing their own economy and feeding their own population. Land that could grow rice, wheat and beans for starving people, is owned by the imperialists and now grows coffee and sugarcane for profitable export on the world market. Basic food which can be grown in a country must now be imported

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Comrades and Friends,

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CPUSA ATTACKS LENIN, STALIN

In the December 20, 1974 edition of the Daily World, the CPUSA has reprinted an article "exposing" Alexander Solzhenitsyn, which states:

"As far as Solzhenitsyn goes, there was no emancipation of the peasants in the Soviet Union, no elimination of illiteracy, no establishment of an exemplary health service, no doubling of average life expectancy of Soviet citizens as compared with the slave-like existence under the tsar, no overcoming of starvation which in the past killed people by the hundreds of thousands.

"Above all, (Solzhenitsyn) refuses to recognize the fact that the Soviet state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union drawing on their own political and moral strength, were capable of overcoming the abuses of the period before the 20th CPSU Congress." (Our emphasis)

In other words, the CPUSA denounces Lenin and Stalin and praises the rotten Soviet revisionist clique.

What was the period before the 20th CPSU Congress? It was the period of the glorious October Revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. What could the "abuses" of this period be except the building of Soviet socialist society? And what was the 20th CPSU Congress? It was Khrushchev's Congress - the official installation of Soviet revisionism in state power.

The CPUSA stands history on its head! It was only under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin that socialism was built. Khrushchev's 20th Congress attacked Stalin, and in attacking Stalin attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat, and thus Lenin and his teachings while glorifying the dismantling of the dictatorship of the proletariat by Khrushchev's revisionist clique. How ironic that the CPSU was later forced to repudiate Khrushchev. If there is a difference between the CPSU and the CPUSA it is only that the CPUSA never has repudiated Khrushchev!

And what of Solzhenitsyn? The Soviet Union surely knew how to deal with Nazi collaborators, yet how did this anti-communist vermin surface to become a world literary figure? Solzhenitsyn is the other face of official Soviet revisionism. What is the difference between Brezhnev's attacks on Stalin and the dictatorship of the proletariat and Solzhenitsyn's attacks? There is only a quantitative difference! While serving the interests of Brezhnev, spreading slander against Stalin and the proletarian dictatorship, Solzhenitsyn makes Brezhnev look more communist. In fact, although condemning and exiling Solzhenitsyn, Brezhnev merely created the conditions for him to continue to spread his anti-communist propaganda. But the CPUSA only criticizes Solzhenitsyn for attacking Khrushchev and Brezhnev along with Stalin and Lenin.

The revisionist line of the CPUSA stands clearly exposed. Continuing to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat under Lenin and Stalin, continuing to praise the revisionism of Khrushchev and Brezhnev, the CPUSA demonstrates its irreconcilable opposition to Marxism-Leninism.

FORD'S "MESSAGE"

INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT & WAR

Ford's State of the Union Message on January 15, has once again proven the inability of the capitalist parties to deal with major social and economic problems facing the working class today. While official unemployment rates are drastically rising and hitting levels unsurpassed in 20 years, Ford's solution is a tax cut for corporations (4 billion) and for individuals (12 billion) with over half of this money going to people who made over \$35,000 last year. With soaring inflation still eating up the workers' purchasing power, Ford has also proposed (in a slightly different form than his October proposal) to raise taxes on gasoline, heating oil and natural gas to further decrease our buying power.

The deplorable state of the economy is due to the inherent contradictions in capitalist production. The fact that capitalist production by its very nature produces for profit and not for use, which inevitably results in the glutting of markets - overproduction. And this overproduction forces the capitalists to expand their markets, which means the drive toward war. But yet, the only proposal that the capitalist politicians and economists have is the phoney Keynesian theory for expanding production by tax cuts which theoretically is supposed to put more money into the hands of the workers so that they can buy more and thus stimulate production and create more jobs. But most of this money will go to the corporations and people in the upper tax brackets.

They use the tax cut in 1964 as an example of how well this solution will stimulate production. But the fact is that it wasn't the tax cut of 1964 that boosted production and created the boom of those years, but rather the Vietnam War build-up from late 1964-72.

Ford's program and the expanded Democratic version of it, is predicted, even by Walter Heller, former Presidential Economic Advisor, to take at least until 1978 to bring unemployment back down to 6%. The only other program that these capitalists have for this crisis is war, which we can be sure they are planning. War is a temporary solution for the imperialists. A solution paid for by the flesh and blood of the workers--our brothers, our fathers, and our sons!

The crying need, the no.1 issue which confronts the working class at this time is jobs. Mobs of unemployed workers are applying for the meagre amount of jobs that the government is providing through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Clearly, while millions of workers are unemployed and millions more about to be thrown out of work, the solutions of Ford will do nothing to solve this problem. The only way out of this crisis is for the working class to actively struggle for jobs and to carry this struggle through to socialism.

FORD-ROCKEFELLER RESIGN!
NEW ELECTIONS!!

STEWART-WARNER

FASCIST RAIDS IN CHICAGO

On the 16th of January, 1975, the Immigration Service raided Stewart Warner of Chicago and arrested at least 4 undocumented Mexican national workers, some of whom had been working in the plant more than five years. The Immigration Service not only investigated and questioned Mexican workers, but those who "looked" Mexican, including Puerto Rican national minority, and other workers from Latin America as well.

What defense do we the workers have when the Federal Agency stops one at his work table and begins to search him as if he were a criminal or a fugitive running away from justice? One is outraged to see how the Mexican workers are taken. They are shoved out and deprived of all rights. Some of us Mexican workers had to hide between the trash cans as if we were criminals.

The question of deportations affects other sections of the working class in Chicago. The statistics of the Immigration Service tell us that the Polish and Italian communities are the next most deported peoples. In the most recent raids in Chicago 106 workers have been deported. The Chicago Tribune said in an article on the 5th of January 1975 that of those arrested 90% were Mexican, and the rest were Polish, Pakistani, and Guatemalans. The Immigration Service declares that if they had more personnel in a short while they would be able to arrest a greater number of the suspected 250,000 "illegals".

Workers of many nationalities work at Stewart Warner; Mexican, Puerto Ricans, Negro, Polish, Italian and Anglo-

Americans. We all have in common that we are workers exploited by capitalism. The examples of Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy show us that an attack by the bourgeoisie against one section or one nationality of the working class is an attack against the whole class.

When resolutions were put before the membership of the Union IBEW 1031, the union president, Perlin, not only refused to speak or answer questions about the union's role in coming to the defense of these union members, but this chauvinist rat of a misleader asked what everyone was so upset about since "it only affected four workers."

We as conscious workers must demand that our unions carry out their responsibility to defend all their members. We must organize in our trade unions and mass organizations to stop these raids from continuing. We must force our union misleadership to take a stand against the deportation of the undocumented Mexican national workers and workers of other nationalities.

The attacks that are coming against the Mexican national minority must be actively resisted by the entire Anglo American working class. We have to stop these fascist attacks against the undocumented Mexican national workers. Fascism will not win victories if all workers form a united front against fascism and demand:

An end to Deportations!
Open Borders!
An End to Fascist Raids!

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

(Cont. from p. 1)

Davis, et. al., forced this rotten document on the Party membership. This document basically stated that the great migrations from the South during the 1940's had resulted in a dispersal of the Negro people and consequently the Negro Nation had ceased to exist.

This position was challenged theoretically by many comrades, but the fact of the dispersal of nations is an inevitable result of imperialist oppression was put aside. The fact that there was not a decline in the absolute number of Negroes in the Black Belt was disregarded. Jackson and the leadership of the Party were presented with the facts of the migrations from Ireland and Puerto Rico and the fact that these nations still exist, but these facts were also waived aside. In short, the CPUSA by first abandoning the Marxist position on the national question and then embracing cultural nationalism, created an unprecedented political vacuum in both the Negro People's National Liberation Movement and in the working class.

Under these conditions the theoretical and ideological leadership of the Negro People's National Liberation Movement slipped from the hands of the Negro workers and radical petty bourgeoisie (that were in or influenced by the "Party of the Negro People", the Communist Party) and into the hands of the Negro petty bourgeoisie that was hostile to the working class and to communism.

The contradictory, but twin ideologies of the Negro bourgeoisie - integration and black nationalism - were supported all the way by the now discredited CPUSA. It appeared as if reaction was at last victorious and the shattered movement defeated. But life asserts itself and in August, 1965, in Watts, California, the national aspects of the Negro Question were asserted with such violence that every political group in the country was compelled to reassess its position. Today life itself has placed such a searchlight on this question that every progressive group in the country is compelled to at least pay lip service to the partisan, scientific brilliance of Marxism on the National and Colonial Question. We assert today, as we always have, that the Negro Question is the question presented by a historically evolved stable community of people, formed on the basis of a common language, territory economic life and psychological make-up manifested in a common culture. In the Negro Nation, a colonial nation, every class, with the exception of the comprador bourgeoisie, is oppressed and exploited through the imperialist relations. In a word, the Negro People, oppressed as a nation - socially, politically and economically shackled by imperialism - cannot free themselves without the overthrow of imperialism. This cannot be accomplished without the abolition of capitalism. This is the only scientific position. It is the position of Marxism.

During the heyday of the "movement" the agents of the bourgeoisie, the so-called leaders, were quick to point to the so-called gains by the Negro masses. To point to such gains means to first describe the journey from where to where. If we were to start at the beginning of this century, we would have to say that the position of the Negro people in 1900 was almost as it had been under slavery. Disenfranchised, terrorized by pogroms that rivaled the Black Hundreds in terror and brutality, economically at the very bottom of the ladder, the Negro masses, slowly gained consciousness of their collective plight. In a period of identity of interest, the rising Negro National Bourgeoisie,

peasantry and proletariat began a struggle for equality. This was spelled out as a fight for seniority on the job, for an anti-lynch law, for a voting rights act and for a comprehensive set of laws banning discrimination. The struggle that lay ahead for the Negro people was a cruel one. The Leninist thesis of oppressor peoples and oppressed peoples, oppressed nations and oppressor nations, and not simply oppressed and oppressor classes in the epoch of imperialism, was fully proven in life.

As USNA imperialism tightened its murderous grip on the colonies, and especially the Negro Nation, the material standard of life for the Anglo-American people began to rise. The non-exploiting classes knew instinctively that their material well-being was tied to the exploitation of the non-sovereign peoples. The exploited sections of the Anglo-American population blocked with the imperialists in the rape of the Negro Nation. If the Wall Street imperialists could not count on the support of the Anglo-American workers to brutally enforce job discrimination, housing and educational segregation and political disenfranchisement, the imperialist system could not exist.

The imperialist bribery of the Anglo-American workers made it possible and profitable to brutally murder Negro women and children, to burn their houses and churches and to meet appeals for justice with an indescribably bloody violence. There can be no doubt that history will place a collective responsibility upon the Anglo-American people for the horrors of the lynch rope and burning stake of that period.

In the face of mass starvation, "race riots", discrimination by and contempt from the vast majority of the Anglo-American people, the Negro masses plodded on. The international situation became more favorable to the struggle. Wall Street's tactic to oppose Hitler gave a moral weapon to the Negro people that they lacked before. In 1938, the courts ruled that state colleges had to admit Negroes if segregated schools were not available to them. The solid wall of reaction was beginning to crack. Under the conditions of the fascist offensive within the USNA, the militant National Negro Congress was formed in 1936. The Congress pioneered the idea of a coordinated drive by a united front of Negro organizations. They met with some notable successes. This left progressive motion forced such traitorouselements as A. Phillip Randolph and Walter White to attempt to take the hegemony of the Negro movement away from the left. The result was the 1941 March on Washington and the resultant Fair Employment Practices Commission appointed by Roosevelt. At the end of the war, the NAACP, speaking in the name of the Negro people, presented its famous "Appeal to the World, a Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States and an Appeal to the United Nations for Redress". An embarrassed USNA government conceded that if it were to continue the ideological struggle against Communism, it would have to lend a more sympathetic ear to the demands of the Negro people. The gutter politician, Truman, was forced to appoint a Committee on Equal Rights. Independent struggle on the part of the trade unions as well as favorable rulings by the courts, broadened the employment opportunities for the Negro workers. The 1954 school decision, the anti-lynch law and in 1965, the Voting Rights Act, just about completed the victories in the legal and trade union field. Negro Generals and Admirals no longer caused a stir by their presence. Negro politicians were to be found in the Senate

and the House. Negro Mayors were elected in the large cities of the North and in a number of small Southern towns. Two Negro Lt. Governors were elected in states with less than a 5% Negro vote. Bull Connor is dead and Governor George Wallace has appointed a Negro to his Executive Committee. To any fair minded outsider, it would appear as if the battle was won. No wonder the Negro People's National Liberation Movement is in such disarray. Legally everything has been won. In fact, nothing has been won. The economic gulf between Negroes and Anglo-Americans is wider than ever. When the fight for fair housing began, every city had scattered pockets of poverty stricken Negroes locked into areas of poor sanitation, no hospitals, poor schools etc. The so-called fair housing laws have failed to prevent the transformation of huge sections of big cities into stinking putrid slums where police murders have far outstripped the best the Klan could do. The so-called integration of the armed forces has not removed the Negro soldier from the domain of the labor battalions, but has converted him into a mercenary infantryman. The struggle to gain the equality of having Negro pilots has only added a black hand along side of the white hand in the criminal bombing of innocent peoples.

Is it not clear to all that these goals of the struggles of the Negro masses have had the tendency to turn into their opposites? Is it not clear that the underlying cause is the colonial position of the Negro Nation? Bitter history of the struggles of all oppressed peoples surely proves that oppressed and oppressor peoples cannot be integrated. Of course there have been some gains, especially for the Negro National Bourgeoisie which the government has made an effort to buy off and to a great extent has succeeded. If the Negro people were to relinquish, for one moment, the struggle to improve their lot they would immediately be reduced to the level of slaves.

What is needed is a new perspective for the Negro People's National Liberation Movement. What is needed is the leadership of a different class.

Under the ideological leadership of the Negro "talented tenth", which could not help but be its national bourgeoisie, the goal of each class amongst the Negro people of achieving equality with the corresponding class of Anglo-Americans was perfectly normal since that would make the sky the limit for the Negro bourgeoisie. But inherent in this concept is that the Negro unemployed would be equal to the Anglo-American unemployed. The Negro laborer would be equal to the Anglo-American laborer. To limit the drive for liberation to such equality of poverty cannot be acceptable to the Negro masses. However, even this "equality" is impossible under capitalism.

One of the most progressive results of the past years of struggle is the massive growth in numbers of Negro industrial workers. No Anglo-American today can speak of the need of unity of the proletariat without addressing himself first of all to the tasks of defending the Negro worker. This creates a favorable objective situation. The next step on the agenda of the Negro National Liberation Movement is to endorse and raise the goal of socialism as the only political context for the emancipation of the Negro people. Such a direction is bound to have an immediate effect upon a huge section of the working class. It is clear that the ever closer intertwining of the Negro

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MEXICO

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and bought at outrageous prices. In 1970, private USNA investments in Latin America were \$12.2 billion. For every \$1.00 invested, the USNA imperialists

drained out \$6.00. Concretely, this money that is drained means less hospitals, less food, less jobs and less homes for the workers of these countries. For the people of Latin America, imperialist control of their economy means starvation, poverty, and massive unemployment. Mexico is an example:

This is why the people of Latin America are forced to migrate to the USNA, in order to survive!

The USNA imperialists create the inhuman conditions in Latin America which force workers to come here to feed their families. As long as the capitalists need the immigrants to help them make gigantic profits, they don't say a word about the undocumented workers and they work them like slaves. Now that they don't need them they throw them back across the border like cattle and blame them for the economic crisis.

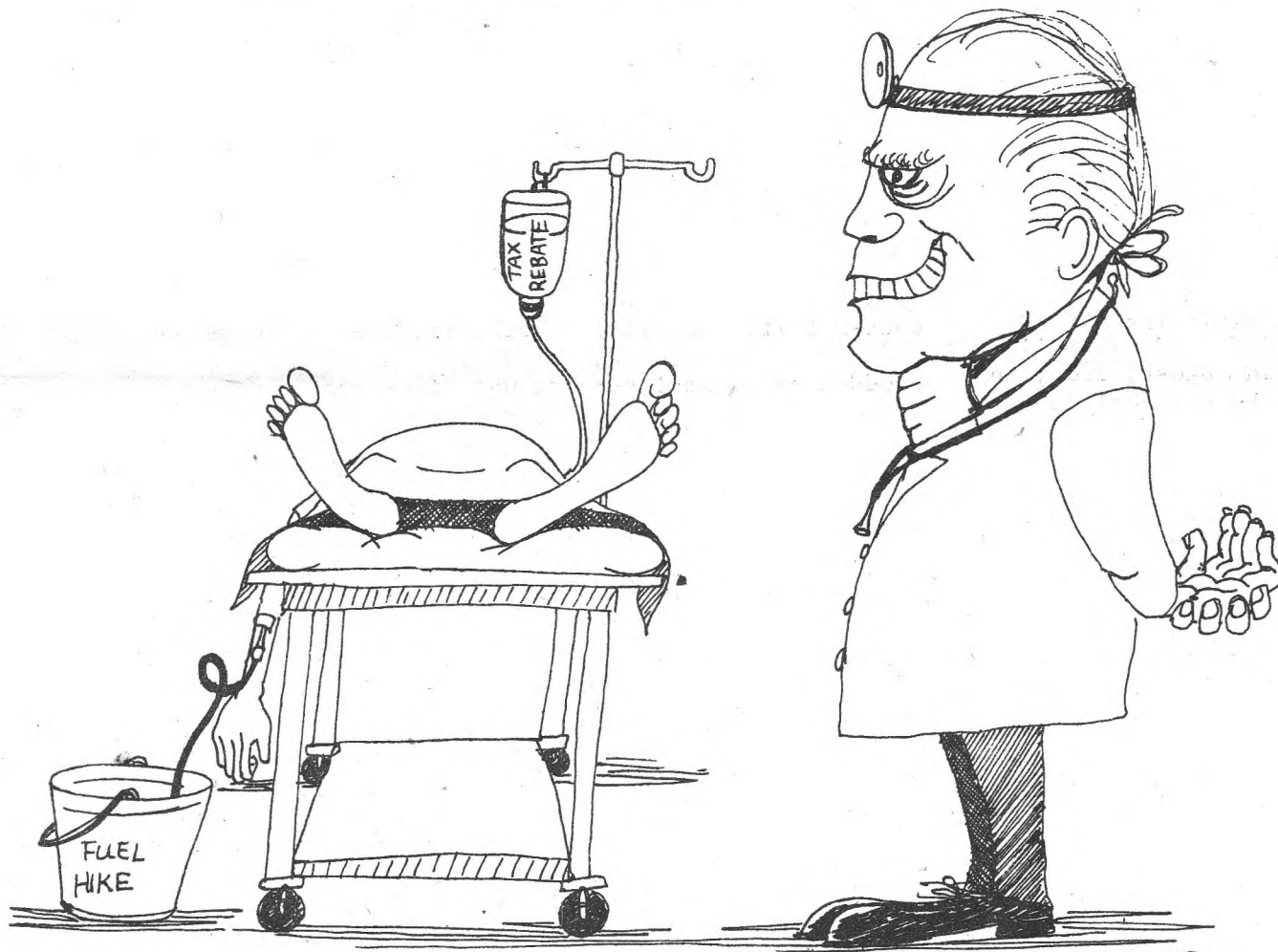
Let's stop blaming each other for our poverty! How can we as workers deny anybody, whether from Mexico, Peru, Italy, Poland or Greece, the right to live, and keep their families from starvation?

We are all workers, we must stand united as workers who face a common enemy; the money hungry murderers of children and families, the USNA imperialists.

WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD UNITE!

INDUSTRY	MEXICAN WAGES	USNA WAGES (excluding Puerto Rico)
Metal and Mining	\$0.62 per hr.	\$4.12 per hr. or 670% higher
Construction	\$0.43 per hr.	\$5.54 per hr. or 1,300% higher
Transport, Storage and Communication	\$0.78 per hr.	\$3.98 per hr. or 510% higher
Agriculture	\$1.70 per day	\$12.00 per day or 700% higher
Average wage in manufacturing	\$148.00 per month	\$155.00 per week or 500% higher

	MEXICO	USNA
Illiteracy rate	22.5%	2.2%
Infant mortality rate	68.5 per 1,000	19.8 per 1,000
Lbs. of meat per capita (one yr.)	44	243
Housing	5.4 persons per room 58% without sewerage	



Ford's "Solution"

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

(Cont. from p. 4)

People's National Liberation Movement and the vanguard of the proletariat is not only a historical inevitability, but a political necessity for either of the sections to move forward.

It is time for all militants and Left Progressives to carefully search out ways to raise this question within the Negro People's movement. Negro History Week, 1975 marks the ending of the spontaneous process of the movement. Further advances depend on consciousness, and only the revolutionaries, clearly raising, explaining and defending the goal of socialism can create that consciousness.

MARCH

(Cont. from p. 1)

announced, the workers of this local have been battling tooth and nail to be able to attend the march and pointing out the sell-out role the union leadership has been playing. In every case, it is clear that the UAW leadership is trying hard to prevent rank and file unity against unemployment and war.

Then they declared that only states adjacent to Washington D.C. would be allowed to attend the march. This would cut out Michigan and New Jersey, where the auto layoffs have been the most devastating. And now, the future of the march itself is uncertain.

It is obvious to all that the UAW

leadership is not interested in the needs of the auto workers. The response to the march by the auto workers was enthusiastic and militant, and the UAW leadership unable to cope with this rising fight back of the class, is trying to pull back and crush this resistance. But no matter what they do, they cannot crush the militancy of the workers. The working class, caught in the crisis of capitalism, has nothing to lose but the chains that bind them to capitalism. Try as they may, the UAW leadership and their capitalist masters will not stop the growing consciousness of the working class. Let them try to sabotage the march on Washington, we will demonstrate anyway. We will not allow the UAW leadership to dictate the forms and methods that we can use to fight these rotten capitalists.

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ETHIOPIA

(Cont. from p. 2)

3,000 women workers staged a demonstration demanding equal pay for equal work. Thousands of Moslems demonstrated demanding the separation of the church and the state. Meanwhile, the peasantry pressed its struggle. And more, all sectors of the population continued demanding the abolition of the monarchy.

Under the continuing pressure the second Prime Minister resigned and a liberal aristocrat took his place. Thus, with the militant struggle and the continuing demand for reform a political atmosphere was created whereby the old bureaucrats could be eliminated to give way for the "new" ones.

It was within this political atmosphere that an anonymous group under the name of the "Military Co-ordinating Committee" took virtual control of the country. The group promised drastic reform when it took power. It was even instrumental in the removal of the old bureaucrats and the replacement of them by the "new" ones; in the ouster of the King and the imprisonment of notorious and hated aristocrats and landlords, who allegedly would place road-blocks in the military's reform efforts. However, until now, after many months in power, the military government has not brought about any meaningful changes. On the contrary, in the name of "unity" of the fatherland it has banned all forms of opposition and has moved to restrict the political gains of the people. Strikes and demonstrations have been outlawed. Moreover, the junta has imprisoned, under various pretexts, political activists and the leaders of the labor union.

Thus one is forced into concluding that the military is not out for any meaningful reform, meaningful in the context of the well being of the popular masses, the working class and the peasantry. If, however, the military were out for any meaningful reform it could have started its efforts in any sector of the political and economic life of the popular masses, as all sectors are begging for reform. To understand this one has only to take a quick glance at the economic and political realities of the country.

Experts on a number of occasions have said that Ethiopia can be a breadbasket for Africa. However, famine is endemic in the Ethiopian society. Out of a total area of 1,221,900 square km., 841,000 of it or 68.8% is agricultural land. Out of this only 10% is cultivated. The land holding system prohibits further development. The chief land holders are the royalty, the nobility and the church. Peasants are forced to render most of their produce, usually up to 75%, to the landlords and perform other duties on top of that. For example in Wollo, one of the famine stricken areas, where most of the land is owned by the Crown Prince and the rest belongs to smaller landlords, more than 150,000 peasants are tenants out of a peasant population of 375,000, and of these, 90,000 pay rent up to 75% of their product to their landlords, about 67% of whom are absentee landlords.

Modern industry started to develop recently. Most of the population is still engaged in subsistence farming. In 1967-68 only 4-5 million people out of the 24 million were involved in the segment of the economy that was monetized. All of the industry is engaged in consumer products. More than 30% of which is made up of the food industry.

In 1967, 58,694 people were employed in industry. The average per year pay was \$869 (Ethiopian money) and the average output was \$6,084 (Ethiopian money). Apart from this a significant amount of the capital is owned by foreigners. In the two 5 year plans the total investment was \$673.6 million and \$1,696 million (Ethiopian money) out of which 29.4% and 37.4% was foreign capital. Furthermore, the law gives preferred status to foreign capital. The contribution of the monetized segment of the economy to the gross domestic product is 60%.

Apart from direct investments the country has become dependent on foreign capital through loans. By 1969 it had a debt of \$621 million (Ethiopian money) In 1964 repayment and interest on loans was 21.6 million, but it increased to \$53.6 million in 1969, this being 12% of the total export of the country. Most of the loans are obtained from the USNA.

The USNA, due to the strategic position of Ethiopia, has a political and military interest in keeping it within its grips. The USNA has been the chief supplier of military armaments and logistics to the government. It was the bombs and planes and the napalm from the USNA that was used to wipe out whole villages when peasants revolted in different parts of Ethiopia. It is USNA imperialism that supports and maintains the archaic feudal system.

Thus the recent criticisms that were leveled against the King's government by Western papers were at best half-hearted. They were not concerned about the possibility of the freedom of the popular masses could obtain at long last as much as they were concerned about the possibility the popular upheaval could present for the opening of the country for further penetration of foreign capital and as a market for their commodities, a moment which has been sought for by the western countries for a long time.

One of the aspects of the present struggle is its spontaneous development. In a revolutionary situation when there is no party that will articulate the needs of and give guidance to the struggle and consolidate its gains, the reactionaries are bound to take advantage of it.

The essential product of imperialism is the creation of a world-wide economic system and the creation of the proletariat wherever it goes.

Due to the fact that the interests of feudalism and imperialism are intertwined, he that raises his hand against feudalism must also strike at international capital. It is in this understanding that the struggle of the people of Ethiopia against their oppressors becomes objectively one of the component parts of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism. From this also follows the important conclusion that a consistent struggle against feudalism and imperialism to the finish can be waged only under the leadership of the class that stands in complete opposition to capital the proletariat. Further, reality, the famine and the mass struggle, has exposed the treachery of the big bourgeoisie and its lack of any national sentiment.

The proletariat in Ethiopia is awakening. It has demonstrated its fighting capability. The peasantry is struggling. The dark days of political inertness are passing. A new chapter has opened in the history of the peoples of Ethiopia. The struggle for a free and democratic Ethiopia continues.

MARCH

(Cont. from p. 5)

This disgusting show of class collaboration by the UAW leadership, once again proves the crying need that the working class has for a political party-- a party that represents our interests, a party that is willing to carry the struggle through to its conclusion - the destruction of the capitalist system and the construction of socialism. We will still make our voices heard on February 5! We will demonstrate wherever we can! We will not allow the Woodcocks, the Meanys and all the other phoney working class leaders to sabotage our struggle. History is on our side - the working class will be victorious!

DOWN WITH UNION MISLEADERS!
MARCH FOR JOBS!

Correction

In Vol. 2, No. 2, in the article "CIA Exposed", we refer to the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Commander of Shape "General Livingston" as among the investigatory commission's members. However, the General's correct name is Lyman L. Lemnitzer.

DETROIT

(Cont. from p. 2)

This was the first major step in winning broad political support in WACJ's fight for jobs. Several positive gains were made. First, the Trotskyite disrupters so outraged the audience that the workers forced the council members to demand their ejection from the meeting. Secondly, local government was forced to make certain commitments and promises to the workers concerning the unemployment situation. Thirdly, a militant Negro woman spokesman for the Communist Labor Party was cheered by the enthusiastic crowd.

The anti-communist sentiments of many workers in the Detroit area are fading as the crisis deepens and the CLP provides an alternative to the revisionists' and opportunists line of class collaboration. As a result, many trade union and community groups are beginning to call upon class conscious vanguard workers to speak at their functions and join their struggles. Anti-war and anti-fascist sentiments indicate the tide of revolutionary struggle is rising. This is concretely demonstrated by the Detroit Unemployment Council, the many Unemployment Committees in shops and the many organizations fighting against the imperialists' fascists onslaughts.

What is our role as class conscious workers? Should we construct a revolutionary movement and then struggle to win the proletariat to our side? No! We must rely on, join in and lead the spontaneous upsurge in such a way that all workers become conscious of their historic mission.

FIGHT FOR JOBS! FIGHT FOR PEACE!
BUILD A UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM!