

FIGHT
for
BUSING!

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



VOL. 2 NO.10

MAY 15, 1975

DONATION 10¢

NAACP

VICTORY FOR VIETNAM

MARCH MAY 17

Saigon has been liberated! May Day, 1975, saw another victory in the struggle for world-wide socialism. Let the bourgeoisie rant and rave about their "losses" in Vietnam. The working and oppressed people of the world rejoice in the victory of the Vietnamese people, who for nearly half a century have fought first against the Japanese, and then the French and finally the "mighty" armies of the USNA. They fought and won. Their victory is also a victory for us, and proves that if the small Vietnamese nation, with international support, can resoundingly defeat the forces of USNA imperialism, we, the proletariat of the USNA, can defeat USNA imperialism for good!

The victory of the Vietnamese people cannot be seen as an end in itself. It is part of the struggle of the international proletariat for national liberation and socialism. We, the USNA working class must insure that the government does not try to return to Southeast Asia. We must demand that they turn their attention home and provide us with jobs, jobs with peace!

The bourgeoisie has grasped at every straw in order to portray the liberation forces as deadly, violent, dictatorial people. But the people who filled the streets of Phnom Penh and Saigon with cheers know differently! The vicious chauvinist lies of the bourgeoisie have been exposed for all the world to

see. The imperialists' programs of kidnapping Vietnamese babies and of spending the taxpayers' money to evacuate Vietnamese traitors, suitcases filled with money and gold, have turned the stomachs of every honest worker. And while they "import" thousands of Vietnamese pro-imperialist lackeys at our expense, they turn around and deport our "undocumented" working class brothers and sisters for supposedly "stealing our jobs."

Oh no, Mr. Bourgeois, we won't be fooled again! We will no longer stand for your programs of deportation, segregation, war, unemployment and fascism! On May Day, angry workers in Detroit confronted Chrysler's international headquarters with their demands and later over 400 workers rallied at a forum to protest unemployment and hail the victory of the Cambodian and Vietnamese people. Elsewhere, across the land, workers gathered to express their solidarity with the forces of national liberation and to protest the current economic crisis. We can no longer ignore the lessons of history. In order to maintain their rule the bourgeoisie has lied before; they will lie again. But we will no longer believe their lies!

Tremble, Mr. Bourgeois, at the liberation of Cambodia and Vietnam! Tremble at the growing unity of the USNA working class! The brave Indochinese people were not defeated; neither shall we!

The struggle around busing, particularly in Boston, has become the political rallying point for every nazi in this country. Everyone is painfully aware of the violence that Negro school children have had to fight off in their quest for equal, quality education. Although the struggle has quieted on the surface, we should not be fooled into thinking that it is over.

Today in Boston, the lines are being drawn: either for or against busing. Violent incidents against the national minorities in Boston have become daily occurrences. In South Boston earlier this year, Puerto Rican families were burned out of their apartment houses. The near lynching of a Haitian man, who had come to South Boston to pick up his wife at work, is merely the most prominent of the chauvinist attacks on Haitians in Boston. In East Boston, a Negro national minority woman, who for seven years had lived in a housing project there, moved out after several months of harassment by teen-agers, climaxed by rocks being thrown through her window. Police refused to arrest the rock-throwers she identified. In an apartment house in a predominantly Anglo-American neighborhood of Boston's Dorchester section, Anglo-American youths in their early twenties have thrown bricks through the windows of Negro families five times and painted "KKK" and "Nigger" on the sidewalk. After the paper printed his name and address, an Anglo-American tenant who supported the Negro families and chased the brick-throwers, now fears retaliation from these thugs and the police. After going to Washington to get to the top Justice Department official in the Boston area, he has been promised only that the FBI will have an unmarked car in the area on weekends. Police say they will take action when the Negro families provide them with the names of the people who commit acts of violence, but everyone knows that is hog-wash!

After the initial violence in Boston around the question of busing, the court appointed four "masters" to study the situation and come up with a solution for "integration". Late in March these "masters" turned in their plan which made attendance in integrated, city-wide "magnet" schools, voluntary.

(Cont. on p. 4)

April 26

POLITICIANS REJECTED

On Saturday, April 26, approximately 75,000 workers marched and rallied in Washington D.C. demanding jobs, a decent standard of living, and relief for the unemployed. In addition to the demand for jobs many class conscious workers raised various demands calling for such things as an end to deportations; an end to the segregationist school system and support for busing; a demand that no more troops be sent to Vietnam or the Middle East; and lastly the workers demanded that our democratic rights be defended and that the struggle against fascism begin.

Several political lessons can be drawn from this demonstration. The first observation we must make is of the rising anger and militancy of the working class. When Hubert Humphrey, alledged defender of the working man spoke, he was shouted down and chased back to his cage. One so-called liberal speaker after another from Barbara Jordan to Bella Abzug was shouted down by the angry demands of the workers for jobs. As the Washington Star put it, "Sponsored by the Industrial Union Division of the AFL-CIO, the demonstration was labor's largest here since the Great Depression. After

converging on Washington from points as far away as Arizona, the union members heard only a few speeches before demonstrators thronged onto the field at R.F.K. Stadium...The crowd reached the podium as Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) started speaking and began shouting him down. Humphrey, who was trying to deliver a conventional speech about the progression of the labor movement was jeered at by some demonstrators as a representative of the 'old politics.' When the demonstrators refused to be quiet as Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.) began speaking, Humphrey said, "See, even Barbara can't still them."

Clearly the mood of the USNA working class is changing. The lying, criminal, say everything-do nothing bourgeois politicians are being rejected.

Secondly, the divisions between the union mis-leaders and bureaucrats and the rank and file honest workers is growing. It is now clear that the sections of the AFL-CIO leadership that called this demonstration did so because of the pressure from below. They made every effort to separate employed from

(Cont. on p. 4)

WHAT'S INSIDE

Metro Strike	p. 2
Education Column	p. 2
Segregation in L.A.	p. 3
Save Georgetown	p. 3

DETROIT

METRO WORKERS WIN

After 16 days of striking, Detroit Metropolitan Hospital and Health Center workers of Local 42 OPEIU, have emerged victorious against incredible odds. Over the past 4 years, the workers, the majority being Negro national minority women, have not only had to battle their traditional enemy, the Metro management, but the labor bureaucrats of the UAW who control the Board of Directors, Blue Cross which holds the health contracts for UAW workers; their own international which withdrew strike sanction; and the reactionary leadership of local 42 which refused to grant strike benefits.

Metro workers went out on strike not only demanding decent wages and working conditions taking steps toward equality with industrial workers, but also for their democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly. Further, they demanded continued medical care for laid-off auto workers.

The importance of this particular strike is that it is the first time in the history of Detroit that a hospital strike was carried out over contract negotiations and not over union recognition. The results of this strike affect all future hospital negotiations in the country. Knowing this, in the course of negotiations, binding arbitration was offered by management as a last resort before the strike. Binding arbitration would take decision making out of the hands of the workers. It is part of the ongoing fascist offensive against the proletariat by taking away the right to strike from hospital workers as with steel workers, miners, teachers and eventually all workers. Hospital workers, like all workers have the right to strike; unless their demands are backed

by this right, they are powerless.

The lessons learned at the Metro strike can be seen in relationship to the line-up of forces pitted against the militant strikers and the defeat of these forces by the united action of the workers. The first lesson learned by the Metro workers was the necessity of unity built from below, the workers themselves, supported by other hospital workers and industrial workers. The Metro strikers went straight up against the class collaborating UAW bureaucrats like John Bateman and Emil Mazey, forcing them to expose themselves as traitors to the working class. Bateman continually expressed the UAW's position that hospital workers should not have the right to strike. This indicates their willingness to bargain away the worker's right to strike. UAW officials continually slandered the Metro strikers, declaring that the strike was illegal (which it was not) and that the strikers attacked patients and other hospital workers. The UAW leadership used every filthy rotten means they could to further divide the class: white chauvinism, male supremacy and pitting of industrial workers against service workers, and alledged that if strikers got pay increases, it could cost auto workers more money in health benefits.

The second lesson of this strike was that the workers saw their own struggle is not isolated, but part of the struggle of the entire working class. This was reflected in the commitment to health care for laid-off workers, in the support of other workers for their picket line, and in their refusal to accept binding arbitration at all costs. Each outrageous act by the bourgeoisie was met with more

fighting militancy by the workers.

The third lesson of the strike was in exposing the role of the state in the form of the police, the courts, the NLRB, the federal mediator, etc., instruments of the capitalists against the working class. This exposure made clear our need for organization. The capitalists use the state as a class, having divided its enemy, the proletariat. We must also unite as a class in order to confront our enemy, the capitalists.

"Now and then workers are victorious, but only for a time. The real fruit of their battle lies not in the immediate results, but in the ever expanding union of the workers." (Karl Marx)

Although the tentative agreement over the contract must be viewed as a compromise, the victory of the Metro workers has been a victory for the entire class. Concretely this can be seen in: no binding arbitration and the right to strike, no losses from the old contract, sickness and accident benefits, a better insurance plan, no cap on the cost of living allowance, a two year rather than three year contract, and commitment to health care for laid-off workers.

Unity, militancy, the fight for union democracy, the exposure of class collaborators and the role of the state--these are lessons that can never be taken away. Honest, progressive, democratic forces within the strike were able to strengthen their leadership. Engels once said, "People who endure so much to bend one single bourgeois will be able to break the power of the whole bourgeoisie!" The workers at Metropolitan Hospital and Health Center have shown they are equal to the task.

EDUCATION COLUMN

What Are National Minorities?

During the era of imperialism, one of the divisions of the world is into oppressed and oppressor nations. The oppressed nations are the source of superprofits to their imperialist oppressors who enforce their economic stranglehold and political domination of the weaker nations with military force. Under direct colonization, the imperialist power maintains total control over the exploited nation. There is no independent state. Thus, Lenin characterizes "national" uprisings within colonies as "an uprising aimed at the achievement of political independence of the oppressed nation, i.e., the establishment of a separate national state." (A Caricature of Marxism, CW, Vol. 23, p. 55)

The USNA is a multinational state, comprised of the imperialist oppressor nation, the Anglo-American nation (which consists roughly of the northern east, mid-west and western regions); its direct colonies, the Negro Nation and Puerto Rico; the oppressed Southwest region; and the Philippines, in fact a direct colony with a separate sham "state" tied openly and directly to the USNA imperialists.

As a result of imperialist oppression and exploitation, the standard of life in the colonies is driven ever downward, forcing the colonial peoples to flee impoverishment and starvation by emigrating to the oppressor nation in search of a better life. This emigration from a direct colony such as Puerto Rico and the Negro Nation is unhampered by legal hindrances; no papers are necessary, as the colonial peoples are a part of the same state. In fact, the imperialists often encourage these migrations in order to flood the labor market with "cheap labor" and thus drive down

the wages of the Anglo-American proletariat.

A national minority is a person who has emigrated from a direct colony to its own imperialist oppressor nation. Irish workers are a national minority in England, but are a national group in the USNA, where the national minorities are only those people who come from the direct colonies of USNA imperialism. Thus, within the Anglo-American proletariat only four groups of workers are national minorities--those from the Negro Nation, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the Mexican national minority from the Southwest region.

Why do we refer to some Mexican workers as a national minority, when Mexico is not a direct colony of the USNA? We do so only in regard to the Southwest region, which formerly was a part of Mexico, is a conquered territory, and was annexed by the USNA imperialists at gunpoint. Mexican workers in and from the Southwest region are a national minority within the Anglo-American proletariat. However, Mexican nationals, workers from the state of Mexico itself, are not a national minority in the Anglo-American proletariat; thus, when we refer to workers from Mexico we refer to them as "Mexican national workers."

Within the oppressor nation, the national minorities are subject to special oppression because of the colonial status of their homeland. This special oppression reinforces the oppression of the colonies and acts as a stopper to prevent too many of the colonial workers from emigrating.

In 1870 Marx wrote of this phenomenon in relation to Ireland and England:

(Cont. on p. 4)

LEAN EL TRIBUNO POPULAR

Escriban a *

Comrades and Friends,

The Communist Labor Party also publishes the Western Worker, which addresses itself to the special needs and demands of the class struggle in the West and the Southwest. We urge you to support the Western Worker. For further information, please write to:

PO Box 72306
Watts Station
Los Angeles, California

MARXIST-LENINIST LITERATURE

NOW AVAILABLE FROM

PROLETARIAN PUBLISHERS

P.O. BOX 3774
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60654

For more information about the Communist Labor Party USNA or about the People's Tribune write:

* P.O. BOX 3774
CHICAGO, ILL. 60654

P.O. BOX 72306
WATTS STATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

P.O. BOX 170
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11217

P.O. BOX 24241
BAYVIEW STATION
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SEGREGATION LEGALIZED IN L. A.

On Monday, March 10, 1975, the California Court of Appeal in Los Angeles reversed the Gitelson decision. The Gitelson decision of 1970 had ordered desegregation of the Los Angeles School System. (See Vol. 2, No. 4 of the People's Tribune for an article on segregation in the Los Angeles school system.) In reversing the decision, the court simply stated that L.A.'s viciously segregated school system was perfectly legal because it was not shown that the Board of Education "intentionally segregated" the schools.

The fact that the L.A. Board of Education presides over a school district in which 95% of the Negro national minority, 60% of the Mexican national minority, and 60% of the Chinese and Japanese students are forced to attend segregated schools was of no interest to the court. In fact, it is the Board of Education which draws district boundary lines, sets up "attendance areas" and provides transportation to the schools. However, by carefully and consciously planning a segregated school system without openly declaring their "intention of doing so, the Board has been given a green light by the court to deepen the segregation in L.A. schools.

A few days after the decision, J.C. Chambers, Board of Education member for 15 years, crawled out from under his rock to slap the face of the Negro national minority. Undoubtedly happy over the court decision, Chambers said that he was against "mixing the races" in the schools because Negro youths mature faster than "whites." Yet, a supposedly "distinguished" court can boldly say that the Board of Education didn't "intentionally" segregate its students!

This atrocious and reactionary court decision was gleefully greeted by the Los Angeles Board of Education. Superintendent of Schools William Johnston said he was "extremely gratified" by the decision; Board of Education President, Donald Newman said the decision "vindicates" the Board. While the Board feels vindicated

in its segregationist policies, they didn't bother to ask the Negro child in the ghetto school how "extremely gratified" he was in being condemned to a life of near illiteracy and despair.

After centuries of struggle for equality by the Negro people, in 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" schools were "inherently unequal," and violated the U.S. Constitution. This was the famous Brown vs Board of Education decision which overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine which stated that segregation of Negroes was legal as long as public facilities of a like nature were available to Negroes, such as toilets, cars on trains, drinking fountains, schools, etc.

Of course separate was never equal and the doctrine was legal justification for the lynch rope, KKK terror, and Jim Crow segregation against the Negro people. The California court is now forcing the wheel of history back to the dark "separate but equal" days in an attempt to wipe out long years of struggle and arduously won civil rights legislation.

Reactionaries everywhere will use the reversal of the Gitelson decision as "legal justification" for further attacks on busing and terror against Negroes. It's no accident that more police and vigilante terror goes hand in hand with attacks on busing. Last month, in Pasadena, California, certain reactionary members of the Board of Education successfully beat a recall election. Their battle cry was an attack on Pasadena's busing plan. After their victory, the Pasadena cops began a wave of terror in the Negro community under the code name "Operation BAD". In L.A., police attacks are on the rise.

The same pattern exists in San Francisco and San Deigo and throughout the country. San Francisco has a busing program for secondary schools but it has been implemented so poorly that there are more segregated schools now than when it began. It has been done in such a way --with no monitors on the buses, which often leave kids at school--that parents

will be against busing. Now, facing a budget deficit, the school board is going to cut back busing although programs like ROTC and the school board's chauffeur driven limousine are untouched. The American Nazi Party has attended meetings openly, in brown-shirt uniforms with swastika armbands. The Ku Klux Klan is rearing its ugly bloodsoaked head across the land; Birchers, Nazis, right-wingers of all kinds are openly surfacing and organizing. George Wallace's campaign is also on the upswing with the open blessing of right-wing former California Superintendent of Schools Max Rafferty. All these swine are directing their main blows against busing.

The struggle for busing is a life and death issue for the Negro people. Clearly, the fight against busing is only the beginning of a reactionary offensive against the entire body of civil rights legislation and ultimately against all the democratic rights of the entire working class. The overturning of the Gitelson decision is an outright step towards fascism! We cannot let the fascists gain ground, but must rise up as a class and fight them every step of the way. Historically the struggle against segregation has rallied millions of workers of all nationalities under the banner of equality and progress. Now the imperialists are mobilizing the forces of reaction in order to attack our historic gains. We must organize all the forces of progress and fight against all attacks on our class! We must fight alongside the NAACP and march with them in Boston on May 17. We must be everywhere that progressive people march and demonstrate in support of busing. In the courts, in Congress, on the streets, we must be the foremost fighters for integration and equality! The bourgeoisie will know that we cannot allow the reversal of the Gitelson decision in Los Angeles! We will not stand for segregation any longer! Everywhere we must raise high the banner of the working class: Support Busing! Smash the Klan! Equal quality education for all children!

SAVE GEORGETOWN!

Georgetown is a predominantly Negro national minority section of Harlan town, Harlan County, Kentucky. Most of the residents of this section of Harlan have lived here for many years, some as many as 40 and 50 years. They have formed the "Save Georgetown Committee" to save the Georgetown community from demolition and to stop the open chauvinist attempt by the Harlan City Council to oust a significant section of the Negro national minority community from Harlan.

Harlan is located in the oppressed area of Appalachia which has become noted for its many years of struggle against severe exploitation in the coal mines. Many Negro national minority workers who live in the Georgetown area were workers in the mines before the mines were mechanized and thousands of miners thrown out of work. Very little is known or has been publicized about the plight of Negro mine workers or their struggles. The recent Brookside strike in Harlan overshadowed the valiant struggle of these Negro workers to save their homes, but it has now re-emerged with full force.

Georgetown is located near the central business district in Harlan, on the only flat land in town. For years the city work crews almost completely neglected this section of Harlan. Then in April 1974, the Harlan City Council approved a plan to acquire the Georgetown land for "municipal purposes", and to remove

the residents. Since a year ago April, the City Council has bought up one section of Georgetown and granted the independent School Board land for construction of an athletic complex. The council designated the remaining land for expansion of the business district. In January 1975, the Harlan City Council voted to secure federal funds to purchase the remaining tracts of land from the residents and approved condemnation suits for the remaining homes. In March 1975, the City of Harlan was notified that it was probably eligible for a maximum of \$465,000 in federal community development funds for the Georgetown project through the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Since April 1974, when the plans were first introduced for the demolition and removal of the Georgetown section of Harlan, the Georgetown residents have waged a bitter struggle and suffered untold hardships. They have been struggling to get citizen participation in the planning process. They have tried to get their relocation rights recognized for both property owners and tenants. Both of these are required when federal monies are involved. They have fought to get an independent out-of-town appraisal of their homes and land. They have struggled to get a decent price for their property in order that they can purchase or

build new housing that is of equal value or better than what they have now. In addition, they have tried to get housing that is located in a desirable section of Harlan near the shopping district, doctors, etc. The "Save Georgetown Committee" has prepared an alternative plan to the city council's plan which includes the wishes and signature of 154 residents, the vast majority of the residents of Georgetown.

On nearly every point they have been ignored or beaten back. Not only have they not been able to get citizen participation in the plan, but it has come to the point that when residents show up for city council meetings, they are either postponed or cancelled. Residents have been harassed, threatened, or bribed into selling. And not satisfied with this, the capitalists of Harlan are preparing to use all their tools against the people of Georgetown. The KKK has recently emerged as an open force against Negroes and all progressive forces in Harlan County.

The "Save Georgetown Committee" tried to get help from many sources, locally and nationally, but with little success. But just recently they approached the International Black Appeal for financial assistance and any other support that the IBA might be able to provide. The IBA responded with a small grant of seed money so they could continue their legal case. In addition, the

(Cont. from page 1)

unemployed workers and union from non-union workers. Buses departing from certain locals refused to accept welfare recipients or people without union cards. In fact while in Washington, the union planners called for at least three separate demonstrations which effectively divided people up. From throughout the East and Midwest, union misleaders did everything possible to sabotage the demonstration or create confusion. Some of the major unions, like the UAW did not even officially support the demonstration.

Lastly, this demonstration showed us what is possible with the unity of the working class. Undoubtedly, the most outstanding feature of the demonstration was its multi-national character. Local television commentators remarked that Washington D.C. had rarely seen a demonstration with such a mixed national composition. The USNA working class was well represented.

As we workers stand face to face against the most brutal government in the world, and as we prepare ourselves for a concerted attack on our democratic rights, let us continue to show our outrage as we did in D.C.

The government and union big-shots hoped that this demonstration would act as a safety valve to allow the workers to let off steam. They hoped that we would march and shout ourselves to exhaustion. Also they hoped to show us that protesting and demonstrating does not do any good and that we must wait for Congress to enact relief measures. We, on the other hand are not discouraged nor exhausted and realize that the proletarians make up a mighty army that can not only make small changes but can overthrow the entire capitalist system and establish socialism.

We workers must continue to raise political issues, protesting the deportation of our Mexican and Dominican brothers. We must continue to demand that our unions and our communities challenge the Ku Klux Klan, and support quality education and busing. The time to demand that our government give us jobs with peace is now. Let Washington D.C. be the start of our ongoing protest.

RAISE HELL!!

JOBS WITH PEACE!!

MARCH

(Cont. from page 1)

Those who didn't volunteer, would attend (with a small amount of busing) schools that would remain virtually segregated in the Anglo-American sections of the city, South Boston, East Boston, Roslindale, and in Negro Roxbury. In addition, the plan calls for the closing of a large number of schools, the majority of them in Negro and other national minority neighborhoods. The result of this plan is that primarily Negro students will be bused into Anglo-American schools. With the closing of these Negro schools, the court in actuality has encouraged the Negro students to hit the streets rather than go to schools.

This new plan also limits the "integration" plan to the city of Boston, rather than the whole Boston area. By doing this, the court does not provide the economic base for quality education. Working class Boston with its core of Negro and other national minorities cannot compete with the wealthy, petty-bourgeois suburbs for state educational matching funds. Consequently, the suburbs have bright, new schools, while the court closes down obsolete schools in Negro national minority Roxbury, some of them civil war jobs. Boston can spend

only \$800-1000 per pupil in its schools, educating predominantly working class children, while nearby suburban Newton puts out \$1500 per pupil for the children of the petty-bourgeoisie and intelligentsia.

The federal court has accepted the essential aspects of the Masters' Plan, while calling for greater integration in South Boston, Roslindale and Roxbury, but not East Boston, which remains overwhelmingly Anglo-American. But because of the drop-outs occasioned by the closing of schools and heavy busing of Negro students into Anglo-American areas, even this level of integration will not be realized. The judge has also decreed that his changes make it impossible to challenge the constitutionality of the Masters' Plan at this time. By doing so, he has effectively slammed the doors of the court in the face of the NAACP lawyers, who had objected that the plan is unconstitutional. The Masters' Plan in essence sanctions segregation.

It is a fact, that of all the busing done in this country, only 1% of it is done in order to accomplish desegregation. So, it becomes obvious to all that all the commotion about busing, is centered around not busing per se, but desegregation. It is not busing that these fascist forces dislike so much, it is integration. It is the right of any child, regardless of nationality, to attend the school of his choice. It is not busing, it is the right of any person, regardless of nationality, to live, to work, to eat, to ride anywhere he wants, that angers these nazis. This is the key to the struggle in Boston, and anywhere else that busing is being projected and the anti-busing forces are rallying against it.

The struggle for busing, for the nationalization of the schools to provide equal quality education and against these nazis is an important step in the long protracted struggle that the working class must wage against the rise of fascism in our country. The May 17th march in Boston, called by the NAACP must not be the end of our struggle around busing and for quality education, but must be the beginning of our fight against fascism and for the national liberation of the Negro people. We must take the opportunity of this march to popularize and expose the real intent of the groups like ROAR (Restore our Alienable Rights), the Klan, the White Power Party and the Nazis. We must understand that an attack against one section of our class is an attack against us all.

These nazi elements like ROAR however attack the rights of not only the Negro people, but all of us! It comes as no surprise that these ROAR forces have proposed a constitutional amendment that would over-turn the 1954 Brown vs. the Board of Education decision made by the Supreme Court. This decision declared that separate but equal was unconstitutional. Yet these nazi forces, backed and financed by the capitalists, are slowly but surely attacking the few yet important democratic rights we have left. First legalize segregation. Second, render the trade unions ineffective. Thirdly, create slave labor markets! The list goes on!

But we can stop them and we must! We must rally to the support of the Negro people, and by doing so say to these nazis, "No there will be no fascism here!" March 17th is our first step. Let's make our voices heard! We say NO to fascism! We say NO to the enslavement of the Negro People!

FIGHT FOR BUSING

NATIONALIZE THE SCHOOLS

(Cont. from page 2)

"Every industrial and commercial centre in England now possesses a working class divided into two hostile camps, English proletarians and Irish proletarians. The ordinary English worker hates the Irish worker as a competitor who lowers his standard of life. In relation to the Irish worker he feels himself a member of the ruling nation and so turns himself into a tool of the aristocrats and capitalists of his country against Ireland, thus strengthening their domination over himself. He cherishes religious, social and national prejudices against the Irish workers. . . This antagonism is artificially kept alive and intensified by the press, the pulpit, the comic papers, in short by all the means at the disposal of the ruling classes. This antagonism is the secret of the impotence of the English working class, despite its organization. It is the secret by which the capitalist class maintains its power." (Letter of Karl Marx to Meyer and Vogt, April 8, 1870)

The same may be said today. The strength of the imperialists lies in the historic division of the Anglo-American proletariat along national lines. This is the result of imperialist bribery, and is justified by white chauvinism. As class-conscious workers we must combat all forms of "great nation" chauvinism, the bourgeois ideology of national superiority. We must especially struggle against white chauvinism, or national superiority on the basis of skin color. It is in order to create the conditions for the unity of our class that we demand independence for the Negro Nation, Puerto Rico, and freedom for all nations oppressed by USNA imperialism; an end to deportations and the documentation of any workers; regional autonomy for the Southwest and for the Indian peoples; and equality for all national minorities! It is on this basis that we support busing and demand equal quality education for all children!

Save Georgetown (Cont. from p. 3)

IBA has been attempting to find them sympathetic lawyers who live near Harlan. And finally, the IBA is attempting to get wide publicity for the "Save Georgetown Committee", especially in Chicago and Detroit, and to get financial assistance from sympathetic individuals and organizations.

The "Save Georgetown Committee" realizes that in order to have their alternative plan accepted they need the support of people both in Harlan and throughout the country. The struggle of these brave workers must be tied in with the struggle of all of the miners. The call of "Save Georgetown" must echo from the mouths of all workers in Harlan for the attack on the residents of Georgetown will become an attack on all the workers in Harlan. If the Georgetown residents are to win their case, all working class sections of Harlan must join in the struggle. The whole case is nothing but brutal white chauvinism against the Negro national minorities and represents the kind of discrimination that goes on throughout most of Appalachia and the rural south. The "Save Georgetown Committee" would like to file a federal class action suit charging discrimination and protesting lack of citizen participation and relocation rights in the project. They believe that if the actions of the Harlan City Council are not stopped now, this same kind of discrimination and removal of Negroes from small towns will take place in other parts of Appalachia and the South.

We must fight to stop this fascist attack on our class brothers and sisters by exposing and publicizing this case in newspapers, magazines - as widely as possible.

SAVE GEORGETOWN!