

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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Negro National Minority Women Demand Equality

The following article is the second in a series of three articles on the Woman Question being run in honor of International Women's Day, March 8.

"Violence was the essential element of slavery. From the first slave hunt in Africa to the surrender of the Rebel Army at Appomattox...violence was the law of its being." (1) The history of slavery in this country was particularly brutal, especially for the Negro woman. It was this history of slavery in the Black Belt that laid the foundation for the modern Negro Nation and the corresponding oppression of the Negro national minority in the Anglo-American nation. Today Negro national minority women are confronted with a triple edged sword: they are exploited as members of the working class, as women, due to the bourgeois ideology of male supremacy, and thirdly, as a national minority.

The position of the Negro national minority woman under capitalism is one of degradation and suffering. Many women are confined to the dirtiest, lowest paying and most menial jobs. They have been chained to unskilled jobs with many Negro national minority women working as domestics. Negro national minority women have been consistently barred from the skilled trades and most better paying jobs. When the ax comes down and its time for lay-offs, the Negro national minority women are the first to go. At a time when jobs are few and far between, Negro national minority women suffer excessive instability of employment. The number of Negro national minority women in unions is very low, and those who are allowed in are very often not permitted much representation let alone allowed positions of leadership within

(cont. on p. 2)

Chinese Meet Nixon - Why?

The U.S. imperialists' head of state, President Nixon, has made his dramatic voyage to the People's Republic of China. The whole world is wondering what took place, what was lost, and by whom? The Communist League certainly doesn't have any "inside dope" on what took place during the visit. Very little has been said by either side. However, there are a number of other questions being raised such as, why did the Chinese meet with the Nixon government and vice versa. These questions can be answered by an analysis of the changes and events taking place throughout the world presently.

The main contradiction in the world today remains be-

tween the colonized countries and the imperialist countries as manifested by the revolutionary National Liberation struggles throughout the colonial world centered on South-East Asia on the one hand, and by the counter-revolutionary, fascist wars being waged by the imperialists against the National Liberation struggles on the other. As a consequence, the primary aspect of relationships between the imperialists since W.W.II has been collusion and counter-revolutionary unity. However, the contradiction between the imperialist countries are intensifying.

As Lenin pointed out, "It is quite likely, of course, and (cont. on p. 4)

Indian Lynched In Nebraska

On February 20 in Gordon, Nebraska, a small town near the South Dakota border, an Ogala Sioux Indian named Raymond Yellow Thunder was the victim of a brutal act of torture and lynch murder. The events that led up to this despicable scene are typical of the thousands of rapes, tortures, mutilations and murders carried out against colonized and subject peoples that has marked the founding and growth of the U.S. state.

Raymond Yellow Thunder was kidnapped on February 12 by four young Anglo-American thugs who later took him to the local American Legion Hall dance. There he was forced to undress from the waist down and dance around to "entertain" the white chauvinist mob that gathered there. The next day, Raymond Yellow Thunder went to the local police station and registered a complaint against the four young men. Of course, no action was taken.

On February 20, Raymond Yellow Thunder was found in the back of a pickup truck with his skull crushed and his body castrated and mutilated. As the story of this blatant white chauvinist attack spread, the local police were forced to arrest the four young "brown-shirts" and gave them a token charge of manslaughter.

Indians from all over the U.S. immediately rose up to protest what is obviously a continuation of the genocidal policies of U.S. imperialism towards the Indian people. Four hundred (400) heavily armed Indians from many tribes gathered in Pine Ridge, South Dakota to denounce this flagrant act of white chauvinist terror and demand justice. But all they got were lies, slanders and a slap in the face to all Indian people.

The history of the U.S. is the history of the genocide, (cont. on p. 4)

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Negro National Minority Women (cont. from p. 1)

the unions. This miserable situation is compounded by the oppression that the Negro national minority must bare because they are a national minority. The oppression and exploitation of the Negro national minority goes back to the dark days of slavery.

Slavery in this country was the most severe in all the Western Hemisphere. The slave was denied all human and political rights. "Slaves were not persons, but property. They had no rights of family; they were married and divorced at the master's will; their families were dispersed whenever the master say fit to sell slaves. Slaves worked under the lash with no say whatever as to their working hours, food or living conditions. They were systematically kept illiterate; and generally, to teach a slave to read or write was a crime." (2) The life of overwork of the slave on the cotton plantation was best described by Solomon Northrup: "During all these hoeings the overseer or drive follows the slaves on horseback with a whip such as has been described. The fastest hoer takes the lead row. He is usually about a rod in advance of his companions. If one of them passes him, he is whipped. If one falls behind or is a moment idle he is whipped. In fact the lash is flying from morning until night, the whole day long."

"The hands are required to be in the cotton field as soon as it is light in the morning, and with the exception of ten or fifteen minutes which is given them at noon to swallow their allowance of cold bacon, they are not permitted to be a moment idle until it is too dark to see and when the moon is full they often times labor until the middle of the night. They do not dare to stop even at dinner time, nor return to the quarters, however late it be, until the order to halt is given by the driver." (3)

Slavery was particularly harsh upon Negro women. "They bare the responsibility of raising their families and working regularly in the fields, side by side with the men. They had no rights to their persons, as against the sex wishes of the masters. Frazier says that 'there is sufficient evidence of widespread concubinage and even polygamy on the part of the white masters'. Phillips says that 'The rape of a female slave was not a crime, but a mere trespass on the master's property.' And Olmsted states that in Virginia and other slave exporting states 'women were regarded much the same as brood mares'. 'Some masters' says Frazier, 'with no regard for the preference of their slaves, mated them as they did their stock. There were instances when Negro males were used as stallions.' (4) For the women who worked in the fields, so severe were the working conditions that many women could not bear children.

Needless to say Negro women played a very active and important role in the struggle of the Negro people. They worked hard for the abolition of slavery. Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman are 2 fine examples of women fighters. After Reconstruction women continued to struggle for liberation. "In 1896 as an outgrowth of the many activities of Negro women, the National Association of Women was organized under the leadership of Mary Church Terrell and Josephine S. Yates among others. This body played an important part in the formation of the Niagara Movement in 1905....." (5)

Today Negro national minority women must also play an important role in the struggle for independence of the Negro Nation and the Socialist Revolution in the Anglo-American nation. Negro national minority women have suffered years of untold oppression, misery and

degradation, and they are the most militant section of the working class. We must recognize the crucial position of the Negro national minority women. They are the most oppressed and have the least ties with capital. Due to the super-exploitation they have become the most conscious and revolutionary element within the Anglo-American nation. Thus the Negro national minority as a whole by virtue of its ties with the Negro Nation and vanguard position within the Anglo-American working class provides the concrete link between the Negro people and the Anglo-American working class. Moreover the Negro national minority not only objectively links the Anglo-American workers to the Negro Nation - but through the Negro Nation to the whole of the colonial world - thus the Negro national minority play a key role in completing the encirclement of U.S. imperialism by the fighting colonial masses.

In the struggle for women's rights we must not be swayed by the bourgeoisie's line that states that men are the enemy. Working women must see that it is the capitalist class that oppresses and exploits them. At the same time men must actively fight for the equality of women and vigorously battle against the poisonous ideology of male supremacy. As Lenin said:

"There cannot be, nor is there, nor will there ever be 'equality' between the oppressed and the oppressors, between the exploited and exploiters. There cannot be, nor is there, nor will there ever be real 'freedom' as long as there is no freedom for women from the privileges which the law grants to men, as long as there is no freedom for the workers from the yoke of capital, and no freedom for the toiling peasants from the yoke of capitalists, landlords and merchants." (6)

(1) Foster, The Negro People in American History, Int. Pub. N.Y., 1954, p. 157

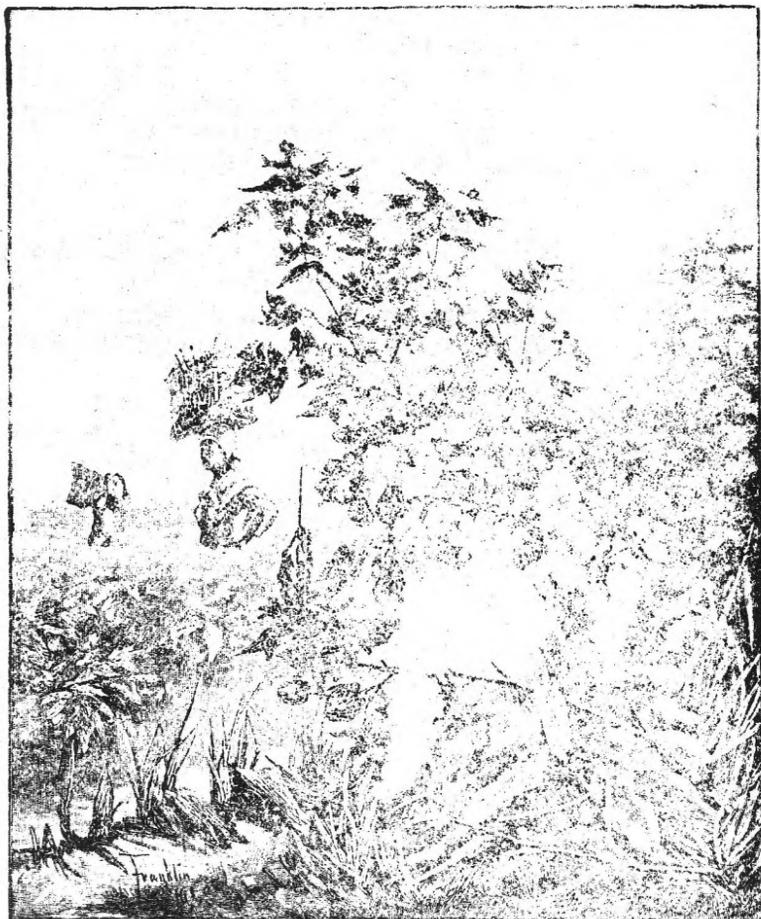
(2) Ibid, p. 157

(3) Aptheker, Herbert, A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States, Vol. I, Citadel Press, N.Y., 1967, p. 247, 248

(4) Foster, op. cit., p. 159

(5) Foster op. cit., p. 362

(6) Lenin, Pravada, Nov. 6, 1919



Must have their baskets full.

The Communist League is proud to announce the publication of the Negro National Colonial Question, 1st edition. This 145 p. pamphlet gives a history of slavery in the U.S., the Civil War, Reconstruction, the development of the Negro Nation, and the oppression and exploitation of the Negro people from slavery up to the present. It analyzes the Negro National Colonial Question in the manner of materialist-dialectics, thus showing the basis of the oppression of the Negro people and that "Independence for the Negro Nation" is the only solution to this oppression.

If you're interested in buying a copy either send in to the C.L. P.O. Box in your area or ask a League member you know for a copy.

\$1.00 Donation plus 50¢ for mailing if need be.

Rats' Nest in New York:

Revisionist CPUSA Holds Convention

On Feb. 18th to 21th the Communist Party U.S.A. held its 20th convention in New York city. The Communist League would like to take this opportunity to briefly analyse some of the major points of the CP USA's program and to show how they systematically emasculate the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism and attempt to make it acceptable to the bourgeoisie. The Communist League holds to the principle that no multi-national Marxist-Leninist party of the proletariat can be built without the theoretical, ideological and organizational destruction of the CPUSA; therefore, we are preparing a complete analysis of their bourgeois program. This article will deal with only two points, the particular of their position on the Negro National Colonial question and the general of their position on the current program of class struggle.

The position of the CPUSA on the Negro National Colonial question is characterized by its vagueness, diffuseness and its white chauvinism. This is because the Negro National Colonial question is fundamentally important to the proletarian revolution in the U.S. state; the CPUSA's aim is to block revolution and it must therefore wage a tremendous attack upon the na-

tional question. Comrade Stalin said;

"Leninism has proved, and the imperialist war and the revolution in Russia have confirmed, that the national problem can be solved only in connection with and on the basis of proletarian revolution, and that the road to victory of the revolution in the West lies through the revolutionary alliance with the liberation movement of the colonies and dependent countries against imperialism." Foundations of Leninism, Ten Classics of Marxism, Int. Pub., N.Y., 1940, pp. 78-79.

Lenin points out that;

"When we speak of fighting opportunism, we must never forget a feature that is characteristic of present-day opportunism in every sphere namely its vagueness, diffuseness, elusiveness. An opportunist, by his very nature, will always evade formulating an issue clearly and decisively, he will always seek a middle course, he will always wiggle like a snake between two mutually exclusive points of view and try to 'agree' with both and to reduce his difference of opinion to petty amendments, doubts, good and pious suggestions and so on and so forth." Lenin on the Struggle Against Revisionism, Foreign

Language Press, Peking, 1960, p. 9.

How does the CPUSA treat this crucial question of proletarian revolution? In their program they say;

"In their national characteristics, Afro-Americans are distinguished first of all by their long history of oppression and resistance to oppression. This common experience, regardless of class, educational background or geographical area is expressed culturally in the development of a rich and growing body of literature, music and other artistic creation.

"Manifested in the struggle against national oppression today is the prideful reclamation of Black history, reflected in the saying 'Black is beautiful and its beautiful to be Black.' There is a new self-identity as a people, a racial pride and dignity, and a growing number of Black organizations joining the militant struggle for freedom and equality." New Program of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., New Outlook Publishers, N.Y., 1970, p. 55.

Further Roscoe Proctor, the Secretary of the Trade Union Department of the CPUSA, points out;

(cont. on p. 7)

Education Attacked in Chicago

The workers of Chicago have just learned that the board of education is firing about 2,700 teachers and teachers' aides by next school term. This is in a city where the schools are already desparately undermanned. They're going to cut out some classes, and cut down on books. This is in a city where they need more classes and more books. Education for all working class children in Chicago is rotten to the core and getting worse. Eighth (8th) grade children can hardly read. Teachers are allowed to beat children. They make our children stand outside in sub-zero weather during lunch and recess everyday. We want better than this for our children. We want a decent education for working class children.

National minority children particularly, Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican national minority children receive the very worst "education". The great majority of national minority workers are only allowed the lowest paying, most menial jobs if they can find employment at all. Since these workers are the most exploited and oppressed by the bourgeoisie, their children receive the poorest education. The exploitation and oppression of the national mi-

norities within the Anglo-American nation is of course a result of the colonization of the Negro Nation (in the South) and Puerto Rico. Only the winning of independence for the Negro Nation and Puerto Rico can bring about equality for the Negro and Puerto Rican people in the U.S.

While the schools are degenerating, while our children are receiving little or no education due to a supposed "lack of money", the politicians, real estate companies, contracting firms, banks, and on down the line continue to drive in millions of dollars in profits. The incongruity here is a slap in the face of the working class.

If we are to deal with the question of education, we must dig deep, past all the muck and find out what this question of education really means to the working class.

Firstly, we must understand that we live under a capitalist system. There are two major classes in this system:

1) The owners of the means of production, the rulers of the country-the bourgeoisie.

2) The vast majority of the people who work for these owners of the means of production-the working class.

Under the capitalist system, the type of education we have is bourgeois education. The main purpose of bourgeois education is to teach working class children to be workers

and slaves of "their" society; and to tutor the children of the bourgeoisie in how to exploit, control and rule the working class. The educational institutions in the U.S. are tools of the bourgeois state

and through them we are taught not of the true class nature of capitalist society or of how the capitalists exploit the working class; but rather how the U.S. is one big homogeneous whole, how there are no classes, how some people are just smarter than others, work harder or have more "initiative". Boys and young men are taught to be reactionary male supremists and Anglo-American children are taught fascist white chauvinism. All children are taught "their place". In addition, bourgeois selfishness and individualism are pushed to the hilt. Everyone is pushed to compete, not for the betterment of the whole of the working masses, but for self-betterment and self indulgence. The bourgeoisie do not understand that only when all working and oppressed people are liberated and free will we, as individual members of that class also be free.

The Communist League is fighting for proletarian education. An educational system not built on lies, but on giving our children a firm understanding of how production and society develop and how to change the world they live in for the betterment of the majority. To teach our children to be selfless and self-sacri-

(cont. on p. 10)

China Visit-

(cont. from p. 1)

we must not forget that no matter how solid the imperialist groupings may appear to be, they can be broken up in a few days if the interests of sacred private property, the sacred rights of concessions, etc. demand it." (1)

Within the capitalist world from Western Europe to Japan to the U.S., conditions are fundamentally the same; deteriorating. For example, unemployment in Italy has topped the one million mark with an additional 800,000 workers on temporary jobs or else listed as just "temporarily resting". In addition prices in 1971 were 7% higher than 1970. In West Germany, the annual industrial growth rate which was 6.1% in 1970 fell to only 2.2% in the first eight months of 1971. Unemployment in October 1971 was 53.5% higher than in the same period of 1970. Prices rose 6% in 1971 due to increasing inflation. In France unemployment rose 25% while prices were 6% higher than in 1970. In Britain steel output dropped about 10% in the first nine-months of 1971, unemployment figures showed nearly one million and the cost of living rose 10.3% from June 1970 to June 1971. (All statistics in this paragraph were taken from Peking Review 7-8, Feb. 25, 1972, p.29)

Japan is presently faced with a number of serious contradictions. There is the growing class struggle inside Japan. Only last November 2 million Japanese workers staged a nation wide general strike protesting the reversion of Okinawa and the reviving of militarism by the Japanese imperialists. Japan urgently needs expanded markets greater sources of raw materials and exploitable labor. The Japanese economy was hit hard by the Nixon governments' devaluation and the resulting forced revaluation upward of the Japanese yen. The tariff tax on imports has also slowed down the Japanese economy. For some time Japanese big business has been trying to establish trade relations with China. Chou En Lai has made it clear that China will not trade with any Japanese firm that does not comply with the following four points: 1) Has investments in Taiwan or South Korea; 2) has aid agreements with the "governments" of either South Korea or Taiwan; 3) has any joint ventures with U.S. companies; or 4) makes or sells any materials for the war in Vietnam. In addition, there is the necessity of containing and crushing the ever-spreading revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Indochina. The U.S. imperialists have been pushing Japan for some time to become increasingly involved in the war in Indochina, thus taking responsibility off the U.S. and shifting it onto Japan. Both the U.S. and Japanese imperialism need to crush the revolution in Indochina but neither is capable of doing so. All of this has highlighted the splits be-

tween the national bourgeoisie and comprador bourgeoisie within Japan and between Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism.

In this time of economic crisis and political warfare among the capitalist countries the U.S. imperialists are having an extremely difficult time remaining number 1. Despite the weaknesses of the Common Market countries, the Common Market today accounts for 40% of world trade and its exports amount to 55 billion dollars yearly as compared to the 43 billion dollar export volume of the U.S.. During the first 8 months of 1971 the U.S. government lost 20 billion dollars to foreign reserves, more than it lost in the entire decade, 1960-1970. Couple all of this with swelling inflation, unemployment, a huge trade deficit, etc. and it becomes much clearer why. The situation between friend and foe is in the process of changing. Old alliances are being cast aside and new ones are forming as the capitalist countries scramble for new markets and allies to arrive once again at a position of strength. Witness the entry of England into the Common Market; growing relations between Japan and the Soviet Union (Gromyko's visit to Japan); and England along with many other countries recognizing the People's Republic of China as the only and legitimate government of China and establishing diplomatic and trade relations with China.

In the interests of strengthening U.S. imperialism, the Nixon government has been temporarily forced to swallow its "anti-communist pride" and embark on the journey to China. The U.S. imperialists simply cannot wage a military war against China at this time and so they must turn to peaceful measures to opening negotiations

"No better proof of the Russian Soviet Republic's material and moral victory over the capitalists of the whole world can be found than the fact that the powers that took up arms against us....and our entire system have been compelled, against their will, to enter into trade relations with us in the knowledge that by doing so they are strengthening us." (2)

"The current international situation is such that some sort of a temporary, unstable equilibrium, but equilibrium for all that, has been established; it is the kind of equilibrium under which the imperialist powers have been compelled to abandon their desire to hurl themselves at Soviet Russia, despite their hatred for her, because the disintegration of the capitalist world is steadily progressing, unity is steadily diminishing, while the onslaught of the forces of the oppressed colonies, which have a population of over a thousand million, is increasing from year to year,

Lynching - (cont. from p. 1)

slavery and subjugation of the native Indian and Mexican people, along with the cruel and barbarous treatment of the Negro people at the hands of the sainted "forefathers". As the Indian people stood in the way of the expansionist plans of the early colonizers, these pious Christian settlers had a "solution" which Karl Marx clearly pointed out: "Those sober virtuosi of Protestantism, the Puritans of New England, in 1703, by decrees of their assembly set a premium of 40 pounds on every Indian scalp and every captured redskin: in 1720 a premium of 100 pounds on every scalp; in 1744, after Massachusetts-Bay had proclaimed a certain tribe as rebels, the following prices: for a male scalp of 12 years and upwards 100 pounds (new currency), for a male prisoner 105 pounds, for women and children prisoners 50 pounds, for scalps of women and children 50 pounds." (Karl Marx, Capital, Progress Pub., Moscow, 1965, Vol. I p.753)

This policy was carried out again and again along with the expansion of the capitalist state until the Indian people, whose mighty tribes once thrived on the huge expanses of their land, have been reduced to small handfulls and forced to live in concentration camps, or reservations, as they are called. Some Indians do find work in the cities, the worst possible work and the lowest of wages. The Indian people are denied their culture, and "democratic" freedoms and are subjected to the most vile kinds of white chauvinism.

The question of the fate of the Indian people is tied to the national question, to the question of land - territory. Although the Communist League has not been able to publish a clear-cut position paper on this important question as yet, we hope to do the proper investigation, study, and analysis to make this possible before too long. As a part of the national question, its resolution is extremely important to the unity and revolutionary potential of the Anglo-American working class. We will say that within the U.S. there are numerous autonomous regions that belong to the Indian people whose economic, territorial, and political rights have yet to be restored.

FULL EQUALITY AND DEMOCRACY for the INDIAN PEOPLES!!

month to month, and even week to week." (3)

At the same time however, we must be crystal clear that this does not mean a change in the nature of the imperialists, they have not become benevolent. Quite the contrary, they have temporarily been forced to don a peaceful disguise, they are waging a different kind of war-

(cont. on p. 6)

Some Basic Facts About China

by Hsing Chien

The People's Republic of China is situated in the eastern part of Asia on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean.

It covers an area of nearly 9.6 million square kilometers, ranking third in the world (following only the Soviet Union and Canada). It is an immense land with vast territorial waters. The distance from east to west measures over 5,000 kilometers, and from north to south over 5,500 kilometers. The Tsengmu Reef, the southernmost part of China, is close to the equator.

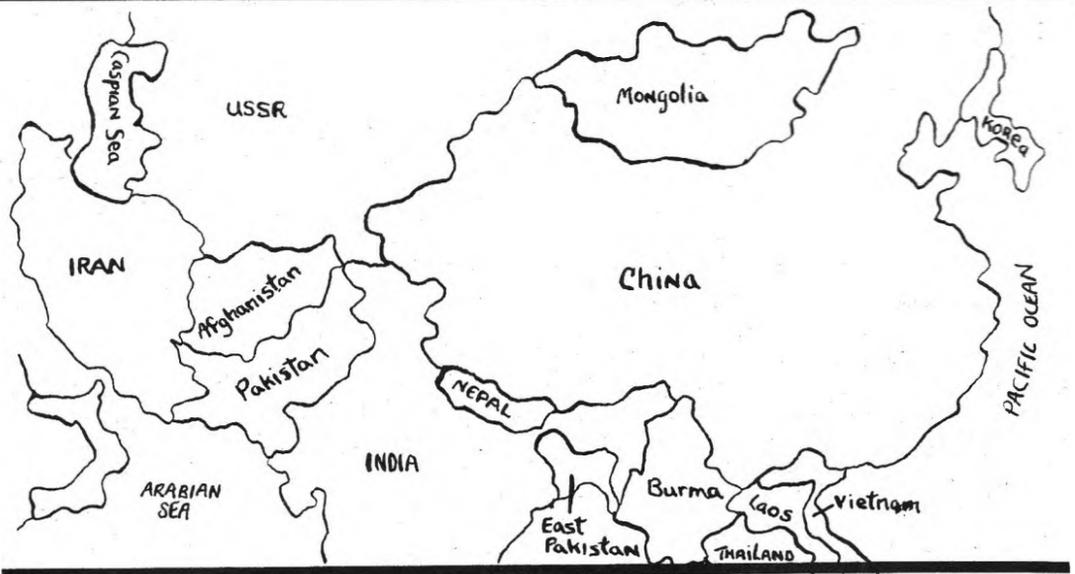
China has 22 provinces (including Taiwan Province to be liberated), five autonomous regions and the three municipalities of Peking, Shanghai, and Tientsin. There are altogether over 2,000 counties.

Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is situated on the North China Plain. The city was founded in 937 A.D., and began serving as the capital of the country 800 years ago. It is China's political and cultural centre. It has many well preserved ancient buildings. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, the ancient city and its social life have undergone political, economic and cultural socialist transformation. A backward consumer city has changed into a modern industrial one. Many modern buildings have gone up in the city and suburbs. The total floor space of new buildings is 2.5 times that of the entire city at the time of liberation.

China has 22,800 kilometres of boundary. It borders on Korea in the east; the Soviet Union in the northeast, northwest and part of the west; Mongolia in the north; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan in part of the west and the southwest; Burma, Laos and Viet Nam in the south. It faces Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and other countries across the sea to the east and southeast.

China's coast-line is 14,000 kilometres long. It has over 5,000 off-shore islands, big and small. Taiwan is the biggest (Tiaoyu and other islands are part of Taiwan Province) and next comes Hainan. These two islands abound in natural resources, and are called "China's treasure islands".

As China's terrain descends from west to east, most of its rivers flow in the same direction and empty into the Pacific Ocean. The major ones include the Yangtze, Yellow, Pearl, Heilung, Sunghua and Huai rivers.



The Yangtze, China's biggest river, is 5,800 kilometres long and ranks fourth longest in the world. The plain across the middle and lower reaches is crisscrossed by numerous rivers and streams and lakes. With fertile soil, and a warm humid climate, this plain is the nation's main rice producer and has long been known as the "land of fish and rice". It also produces wheat, cotton, rape and silkworms.

The Yellow River basin in the north is the cradle of Chinese civilization which has a history of 5,000 years. The Yellow River has the highest silt content of any river in the world. In some sections in the lower reaches, the river bed is four to ten metres higher than the land on either side. According to records, the river had 1,500 dyke breaches in the 3,000 years before liberation in 1949, averaging once every two years. In June 1938 the Chiang Kai-shek clique deliberately breached the dyke at Huayuankou and brought great calamities to the people in Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces. Large-scale work has been carried out since liberation in order to tame the river. Once known as "China's sorrow", the Yellow River has held in nine major floods since 1949, without a single break.

Most of China lies in the north temperate zone with four distinct seasons. A combination of high temperature and plentiful rainfall provides favorable natural condition for developing agriculture.

The temperatures in the north and south differ greatly in winter but little in summer. Average temperature in Harbin in the Northeast and Kwangchow in the south differs as much as 35 degrees C. in January, while in July the difference is only five degrees C. The Sunghua River in the northeast remains ice-bound when spring sets in in the Pearl River basin, and people go swimming in both places in the summer. Raincoats are a must in southern China but rarely used in most parts of the arid northwest.

China's vast territory covers 49 degrees of latitude and over 61 degrees of longitude and abounds in natural resources. It has about 107 million hectares of cropland. The crops vary with the cli-

mate. The south grows rice, north and northwest China produce wheat, barley, millet and maize, and the northeast grows kaoliang and wheat. Cotton is China's main industrial crop. Chinese tea is world-famous and the output of soybeans ranks first in the world.

China has extensive mineral resources. There are rich deposits of iron, coal, manganese, molybdenum, aluminium and petroleum.

The People's Republic of China is a unified, multi-national country of over 700 million hard-working and courageous people. The Han nationality makes up 94 per cent of the population. The rest consists of more than 50 fraternal nationalities, including the Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Chuang, Puyi, Korean, Manchu, Tung, Yao, Pai, Kazakh, Thai, Li and Kaoshan. The minority people live widely scattered, the more concentrated communities being in the northwest and southwest. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the people of all nationalities in China have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are uniting more closely than ever in grasping revolution and promoting production. They are going all-out, aiming high and striving to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building their great socialist motherland.

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fare-but one no different in nature only in form.

What is the Nixon government seeking in China? They of course see in China the potential for trade, for new markets and the possibility of forming a bloc to offset the new alliances being formed, mainly that between the Soviet Union and Japan which carries with it a dangerous potential, dangerous for U.S. imperialism.

In direct opposition to the imperialist camp stand the socialist countries, China, Albania, North Korea, and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. While Vietnam is embroiled in war with the U.S. aggressors and their allies and North Korea is being provoked by the U.S. and Japanese imperialism (with Japan preparing to take over more and more in these attacks), China and Albania remain the stabilizing forces in the revolutionary socialist camp. China, since its liberation in 1949, has made tremendous advances in stabilizing its economy, building its industry, bettering the working and living conditions of the Chinese workers and peasants and strengthening its military. Today China has a stable economy, no inflation or unemployment, a stable currency and no national debt. Numerous non-socialist nations have sought to establish diplomatic and trade relations with China. China's position is clear.

"(4) In the struggle against the anti-Communist diehards, our policy is to make use of contradictions, win over the many, oppose the few and crush our enemies one by one, and to wage struggles on just grounds, to our advantage, and with restraint." (4)

Contradictions and splits weaken the strength of the imperialist camp and prevent them from ganging up on China or other members of the socialist world or the colonized nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. "As for the imperialist countries, we should unite with their peoples and strive to coexist peacefully with those countries, do business with them and prevent any possible war, but under no circumstances should we harbour any unrealistic notions about them." (5)

China's policy towards non-Socialist countries is to develop relations based on the Five Principles of 1) Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty; 2) Mutual non-aggression; 3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs; 4) Equality and mutual benefit (in trade etc) and, 5) Peaceful co-existence.

"It is obvious that it is the Socialist sector--not the imperialist sector that benefits from peace, and only the most backward phrasemonger would suggest that at this time

and under these conditions that that war between China and the U.S. would benefit the world revolution.

"The Chinese Party knows full well that time is on the side of the revolution. It has been obvious since W.W.II that it will be the struggle for peace that will develop the class war." (6)

Historically, the policy of peaceful co-existence has been used to strengthen the socialist forces a number of times.

In 1919 Lenin made clear the position of the Bolshevik party on peaceful co-existence. "I am often asked, whether those American opponents of the war against Russia--not only workers, but mainly bourgeois--are right, who expect from us, after peace is concluded, not only resumption of trade relations, but also the possibility of receiving concessions in Russia. I repeat once more that they are right. A durable peace would be such a relief to the working people of Russia that they would undoubtedly agree to certain concessions being granted. The granting of concessions under reasonable terms is desirable also for us, as one of the means of attracting into Russia, during the period of the co-existence side by side of socialist and capitalist states, the technical help of the countries which are more advanced in this respect." (7)

And again on Aug. 23, 1939, the Non-Aggression Pact, signed by Germany and the U.S.S.R. strengthened the U.S.S.R. and laid the basis for the defeat of the German Fascists.

"It may be asked how could the Soviet Government have consented to conclude a Non-Aggression Pact with such treacherous fiends as Hitler and Ribbentrop? Was this not an error on the part of the Soviet Government? Of course not. Non-aggression pacts are pacts of peace between states. It was such a pact that Germany proposed to us in 1939.

Could the Soviet Government have declined such a proposal? I think that not a single peace-loving state could decline a peace treaty with a neighboring state, even though the latter was headed by such fiends and cannibals as Hitler and Ribbentrop. Of course only on one indispensable condition, namely, that this peace treaty does not infringe either directly or indirectly on the territorial integrity, independence and honor of the peace-loving state. As is well known, the Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. is precisely such a pact.

What did we gain by concluding the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany? We secured our country peace for a year and a half, and the opportunity of preparing its forces to repulse fascist Germany should she risk

an attack on our country despite the pact. This was a definite advantage for us and a disadvantage for fascist Germany

What has fascist Germany gained and what has she lost by treacherously tearing up the pact and attacking the U.S.S.R.?

She has gained a certain advantageous position for her troops for a short period, but she has lost politically by exposing herself in the eyes of the entire world as a blood-thirsty aggressor." (8)

Stalin's words were born out in Oct.-Nov. 1942 at the battle of Stalingrad when the victorious Red Army broke the back of the German army and spelled the doom of fascist Germany.

Just as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was correct in utilizing the policy of peaceful co-existence, the Communist Party of China is also absolutely correct in seeking to force a policy of peaceful co-existence, the Communist Party of China is also absolutely correct in seeking to force a policy of peaceful co-existence on the U.S. imperialists at this time.

There is one final point we wish to expose to all honest revolutionaries. Since Nixon's visit to China, opportunists and "ultra-lefts" of various colors, along with the revisionist Communist Party U.S.A. and especially the Soviet social-imperialist traitors, have been spewing vicious rumors about a split between the D.R.V.N. and China. They have come out and implied that the Chinese made some kind of deal with the U.S. imperialists, disadvantageous to the Vietnamese. We can only say that this kind of splittest, counter-revolutionary rumor mongering does nothing but strengthen the imperialist forces and hurt the revolutionary struggles of the masses of exploited and oppressed peoples throughout the world. For those who have any doubts whatsoever on this question we wish only to refer you to Peking Reviews #4 (Jan. 28, 1971, p. 4) and #7-8 (Feb. 25, 1972, p. 5) where it is stated:

"A protocol between the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and economic materials by China to Viet Nam for 1972 was signed in Peking on Jan. 22nd." And, "An agreement was signed in Peking on Feb. 11 between the government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on China's economic aid and military supplies to Cambodia for 1972."

And also, in Peking Review #6, Feb. 11, 1972, p. 13 there is a full length article once again reiterating the complete and absolute support of

Transportation In New York- A Dirty Deal

Public transportation systems in most large cities throughout the U.S. are rotten and steadily getting worse. The subways in New York City are some of the worst. The subway stations are wet and dirty. In the winter they're freezing, and in the summers they're stifling hot. You usually have to wait, sometimes for 30 minutes or more. If you're looking for a place to sit, forget it! When the train finally comes, you get packed in like a sardine. If you have children with you, there's the added fear of having the door close on them. Once on the train, you have to stand, of course, and hang on to anything available to keep from being thrown on the floor. The trains are so noisy its nearly impossible to carry on a conversation. Often the lights don't work and people ride for miles in the dark. When there's a breakdown you either wait for hours or you get off the train, in which case you walk or try to find a bus. The buses are just as bad as the trains. For thirty-five cents the subways are open to all.

Almost everyone in New York has to ride the buses and subways: working men and women, high school students, old people, mothers with little kids. In many families two or three people ride them every day. If you have to take a bus and a subway you pay double because there's no transfer. That's \$1.40 a day. That could come to \$21.00 a week for one family, or over a thousand dollars a year!

Public transportation is a basic necessity in modern, industrialized, urbanized society and should be provided expense free, for all. But under capitalism, as with everything else, it is a money-making venture. Money-making for the capitalists, that is! They use the buses and subways to make millions of dollars profit off the working class. They use modern science to get people to the moon and back, but they can't even provide decent transportation for working people right here. They could build safe, comfortable, fast transportation in all cities in the U.S., but they don't. Why? Because it's not profitable! Why should they care if we get herded around like cattle in boxcars. They don't have to ride the subways. They have limousines and helicopters. Their only concern is to make more profits. That's how they look at everything, including public transportation. How can they spend less and get more from the working class to keep for themselves? They take the clothes off our backs and the food out of our children's mouths. They squeeze nickels and dimes out of the

working class so they don't have to tighten their belts.

Many workers are fighting back, spontaneously. A recent example of this fightback was when the voters in New York, who are mostly working class, defeated the transportation bond issue last year. This transportation bond was another scheme of Governor Rockefeller and Mayor John Lindsay. They tried to get the voters to approve a bond issue that would have let them rip off millions of dollars from the working class and funnel it over to their friends and relatives at the banks as interest on a two and a half billion dollar loan which, supposedly, the government would use to improve transportation. The working class saw right through this gimmick. They saw that similar bond issues in the past have not improved the buses and subways one bit! In fact they have gotten worse every year. Sick and tired of being lied to and robbed, the voters defeated this bond issue by a million votes. But Rockefeller and Lindsay turned right around and raised the bus and subway fare from 30 to 35 cents.

Because the imperialists own the means of production, they are more powerful than the working class at this time, and, they always find ways to defeat our struggles for better working and living conditions. As long as the working class continues to see only the part and not the whole, as long as the fight for reforms, for better living conditions etc. is kept apart from the struggle for revolution, we will always lose. Unless we have a communist party to organize fights like this, to give political leadership, we will always lose. But, the spontaneous struggle and the struggle for reforms is essential to the development of this understanding and of the revolution. And, it is from this point of view that we, as communists, must fight side by side with the working class, always exposing and pushing the struggle to a higher level. As Lenin so correctly pointed out:

"Victory cannot be won with the vanguard alone," says Lenin. "To throw the vanguard alone into the decisive battle, before the whole class, before the broad masses have taken up a position either of direct support of the vanguard, or at least of benevolent neutrality towards it...would be not merely folly but a crime. And in order that actually the whole class, that actually the broad masses of the working people and those oppressed by capital may take up such a position, propaganda and agitation alone are not enough. For this the masses must have their own political experience. Such

is the fundamental law of all great revolutions, now confirmed with astonishing force and vividness not only in Russia but also in Germany. Not only the uncultured, often illiterate masses of Russia, but the highly cultured, entirely literate masses of Germany had to realise through their own painful experience the absolute impotence and spinelessness, the absolute helplessness and servility to the bourgeoisie, the utter vileness, of the government of the knights of the Second International, the absolute inevitability of a dictatorship of the extreme reactionaries (Kornilov in Russia, Kapp and Co. in Germany) as the only alternative to a dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to turn resolutely towards communism." (See Vol. XXV, p. 228.) Foundations of Leninism, J.V. Stalin, Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1970, p. 95.

CPUSA

(cont. from p. 3)

"We are also an oppressed nationality within the U.S.. Our nationality derives from our transformation during three centuries of slavery, from millions of individuals of numerous tribes inhabiting different territories of African and speaking different languages, into groupings of people having a definite community of language (English) and territory (slave exploiting areas of the U.S.) and a certain community of economic life (agriculture, building trades, culinary and household arts) and psychological make-up, manifesting itself in a common culture. Changes in southern agriculture and migrations to the cities have greatly altered this picture. But in spite of the fact that migration and urbanization have divorced most of us from the land and have dispersed us throughout the country, we are still an oppressed people separated from the rest of the population by ghettos, segregation and discrimination." Black Workers and the Class Struggle, New Outlook Publishers, N.Y., 1972, p. 15

Here we see how the CPUSA recognizes the national question and ignores and distorts it at the same time. They rail about the "national question" of the Negro people, yet when it comes to the question of the material basis for this national character, the frontiers and the material basis for this national oppression, the oppression of the Negro Nation by U.S. imperialism, the CPUSA becomes lost in a dense bourgeois fog, feebly referring to vague migrations etc.. They attempt to reduce the valiant struggle of the Negro people for national liberation against imperialism to a battle for culture. What ugly white chauvinism! What does Lenin say about this?

(cont. on p. 8)

CPUSA:

(cont. from p. 7)

"The proletariat of the oppressor nations must not confine themselves to general, stereotyped phrases against annexation and in favour of the equality of nations in general such as any pacifist bourgeois will repeat. The proletariat cannot remain silent on the question of frontiers of a state founded on national oppression, a question so 'unpleasant' for the imperialist bourgeoisie. The proletariat must struggle against the enforced retention of oppressed nations within the bounds of the given state, which means that they must demand freedom of political separation for the colonies and nations oppressed by 'their own' nation. Otherwise internationalism of the proletariat would be nothing but empty words....." Questions of National Policy and Proletarian Internationalism, Progress Pub., Moscow, 1967, pp. 114-115

On this important question the CPUSA admits the crucial question of material base of a nation, of national boundaries in order to interject their idealist struggle against racism. "They push to the foreground and extol what is or seems acceptable to the bourgeoisie." Lenin, Struggle Against Revisionism, op. cit., p. 4 The battle for culture is acceptable to the bourgeoisie, the battle against racism is not only acceptable to the bourgeoisie, but it is the line of the bourgeoisie on the national question. See Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, Kerner Commission Report, the official government position published by Bantam Books, New York, 1968.

The attempt to destroy the Marxist-Leninist position on the Negro National question is no accident. The entire line of the CPUSA attempts to emasculate what is revolutionary in Marxism and make it acceptable to the bourgeoisie. Let us look briefly at the CPUSA's latest program for class struggle as announced at the 20th annual Convention. This program was developed by Gus Hall and Henry Winston in their respective pamphlets "The House of Imperialism is Crumbling" and "The Politics of People's Action" and is the program of the CPUSA 1970 developed to a higher (and more disgusting) level.

Hall and Winston both sing of the doom of capitalism pointing out that as the crisis in capitalism deepens the stage is set for "new, bold political action". This new bold action is 1) running CP candidates for office and 2) the creation of a third mass political party, an "anti-monopoly" party. "Such a party would fight for government power". New Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A., op. cit., p. 90. The motion of the CPUSA is to divert the objective class struggle into

the parliament or the congress, and further to replace the present dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with a reformed dictatorship of the bourgeoisie (called the anti-monopoly state) with perhaps some CPUSA members in congress or cabinet. Their entire social motion "is more and more coming out in defense of so-called social reforms as opposed to the idea of social revolution. Not liberalism versus Socialism, but reformism versus socialist revolution--- that is the formula of the modern 'advanced' educated bourgeoisie. And the higher the development of capitalism in a given country, the more unadulterated the rule of the bourgeoisie, and the greater the political liberty, the wider is the field of application of the 'most up-to-date' bourgeois slogan: reform vs. revolution; partial patching up of the doomed regime, with the object of dividing and weakening the working class and of maintaining the rule of the bourgeoisie, versus the revolutionary overthrow of that rule" Lenin, Struggle Against Revisionism, op. cit. p. 65

On the last page of his pamphlet, Henry Winston, in speaking about the Democratic Party says that the struggle should be waged to get "peace" candidates. Presently all candidates of the Democratic Party (except Gov. Wallace and Jackson) are peace candidates. He continues however, "If reaction is able to defeat such an effort at the Democratic convention, then the only correct course for independents must be the creation of a people's party." The Politics of People's Action, Henry Winston, New Outlook Pub., N.Y., 1972, p. 48. That is to say the struggle will continue inside the Democratic Party for the nomination of the liberal bourgeoisie. Failure on this front will thrust the CPUSA into the "independent peoples party". Gus Hall describes the function of this party:

"We must now step up the campaign for a new people's party. It seems to me the experience of the past years have given rise to a mass consciousness to the need to 'rip off pieces of political power' as a prelude to overall political power. To 'rip off pieces of political power' means to take the practical steps that will lead to the election of Black people, working class women and men, trade unionists, youth, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans as public officials at all levels of government; local, state and Federal." The House of Imperialism is Crumbling, Gus Hall, New Outlook Publishers, N.Y., 1971, p. 39.

What is missing in this "revolutionary" program is class stand and ultimate aim. With the all important strategy of dictatorship of the proletariat missing from their program it becomes no different than Nixon's. Isn't Puerto Rico filled with elected Puerto Ricans. Isn't the new strategy

for enslavement of the Negro Nation the Puerto Rican "solution" (witness Charles Evers, Julian Bond etc.)? What trade unionists, Meany, Woodcock? This drive to "rip off political power" is merely an attempt to reform the bourgeois state.

Ample proof of this is provided by the CPUSA themselves in their new program 1970. In discussing socialism, they compare it not to the teachings of Marx and Lenin, or the historical observations of Stalin and Mao Tsetung, but to the teachings of the great "socialist" Franklin D. Roosevelt. (p. 98 of the new program) Their entire new and bold program is a new bowl of the same cold porridge the bourgeoisie has been feeding us for years. There is no attempt to lay a basis for social revolution, only social reform. The vagueness the confusion are not accidents, but systematized attempts to make Marxism acceptable to the bourgeoisie. This is why they call for the "cultural struggle" instead of the Negro National Liberation Struggle for liberation of specific territory, and why they call for "ripping off pieces of political power" instead of dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin said;

"Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists; they may be found to be still within the boundaries of bourgeois thinking and bourgeois politics. To confine Marxism to the doctrine of the class struggle means curtailing Marxism, distorting it, reducing it to something which is acceptable to the bourgeoisie. Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what constitutes the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty (as well as big) bourgeois." Lenin, Struggle Against Revisionism, p. 31, op. cit..

Finally the Communist League would like to take note of the one other development from the convention of the CPUSA. That many young workers, especially Negro Puerto Rican and Mexican national minority are being currently attracted to the CPUSA. We in the Communist League welcome this in many respects because we realize that these young workers, many of whom are very sincere about social revolution within the U.S. state will provide the opposition within the party to the decadent bourgeois philistines who compose its dominant aspect. However, we encourage all honest revolutionaries to join us in the fight for a multi-national Marxist-Leninist Communist Party that can lead the fight for socialism and for the liberation of the oppressed nations. This fight must entail the destruction of the CPUSA, the major bulwark of bourgeois philosophy within the working class movement.

Iran: Imperialist Watchdog in the Middle East

The colonial countries, with large resources of particular raw materials, most often supply the imperialist countries with these raw materials.

The imperialist's interest in raw materials in these colonial countries is by far much greater than in markets for consumer goods or in capital investment.

But there are some underdeveloped countries which are "better off" than others. This is due to the peculiarities of these countries, and consideration must be given to their historical, geographical, economical, and political features. For instance, some Latin American countries, due to their nearness and also due to the fact that they have large resources of minerals and fertile land for extensive agriculture enjoyed large internal markets which grew side by side with greater capital investments from U.S. business corporations.

This is very unlike the Middle East, especially countries surrounding the Persian Gulf. Here, the importance of oil is far above all other considerations. Therefore, the most despotic, reactionary rulers are supported by imperialism, as otherwise the slightest "democracy" would be a risk to the cheap oil fields. Thus, any chance for the living conditions of people of this area to progress are at a minimum.

It is important now to glance at the importance of oil and show the reason why the imperialist countries would plan to use all the means that they have to keep these countries under their thumbs.

Oil, at the moment, is the most important source of power, not only as a fuel for aircrafts, motor cars, railways, merchant ships and passenger liners, but it is the greatest source for generation of power.

The lands of the Middle East, and particularly the countries that border the shores of the Gulf, today furnish over thirty per cent of the Western world's crude oil supplies; 70% of the world's known crude oil reserves are located in this area. 90% of Japan's oil comes from the Persian Gulf and 100% of the oil being used in Vietnam is from this area. This is why the imperialist forces and particularly the U.S. are so interested in the Persian Gulf.

For a long time there has been a lot of talks and plots in the countries surrounding the Persian Gulf. What are these plans?

The British economy cannot afford to keep its army beyond the East of Suez, neither in Singapore nor in the Persian Gulf.

The Americans too, with the lesson that they have learned from the Vietnam war, can afford neither men nor money, since the cry of the American people against the government's policy of playing the "policeman of the world" is growing louder and louder.

It was left to the Americans to formulate a new policy which Britain accepted in 1968 and is now carrying out. America's proposal was that it is no longer profitable to keep direct rule with military presence in the colonial countries, but that countries of strategic importance must be chosen to defend the interests of Western imperialism. The two countries chosen are Israel and Iran, in the Middle East.

Thus, the British army is pulling out of the Gulf, and Iran has been appointed the strong arm of imperialism in this region.

The imperialists have chosen Iran, out of the big local powers, to become the policeman of the Gulf. Iran is to play the same role as that of Israel in the west of the Middle East. It has been appointed to this post firstly as a result of her relatively stronger economy and military force, and secondly because of its ruling dictatorship whose obedience to imperialism is almost unique. Shah of Iran, the faithful servant of imperialism, is very well aware of this fact and this can be seen from his speech of February 1971:

"...Iran is ready to replace Britain as the protector and the guard of the Gulf...we are the only country which has the necessary military and economic possibilities to protect and support this region ..."

Geographically, militarily, and economically, Iran is of great strategic importance for imperialistic interests in the Middle East for two main reasons: the struggle of the Iranian people and the people of the gulf area has intensified, and the world forces of imperialism has been weakened as shown by the recent British evacuation of the Persian Gulf.

Seeking this policy, the U.S. has increased the militarization of Iran and its investment rate. 2.6 billion dollars in military credit and other benefits, has "encouraged" the Shah to continue to be a docile servant of the U.S.. This money has financed his fascist military regime whose main functions are to suppress

the growing liberation movement within Iran itself, to undermine the heroic Palestinian struggle and to crush the liberation movement in the Persian Gulf region.

This has been the plan for the last three years. It has faced great numbers of difficulties. On the one hand the revolutionary movements in the Gulf are constantly fighting British imperialism, and on the other hand the petty quarrels of the greedy, local rulers for more monetary and territorial shares in the region are obstacles to the imperialist plan.

A civil war has been going on in Dhofar for the last 16 years, and whenever the liberation forces of the hinterland have been near to victory Britain intervened on behalf of the Sultan.

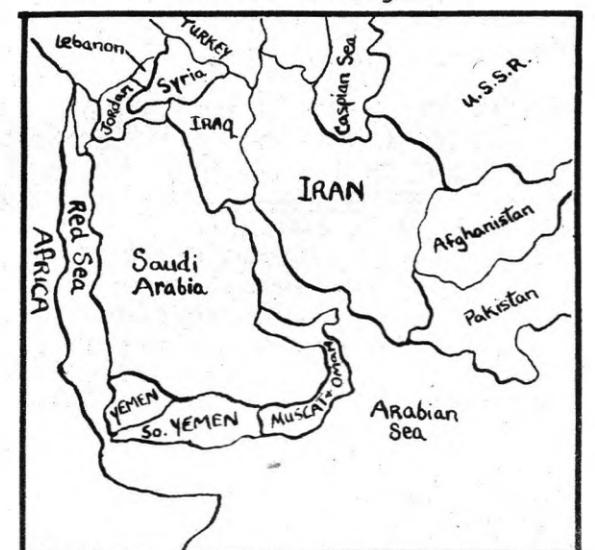
The Popular front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab's Gulf has been fighting a guerilla war against the Sultan of Omani and the British since 1965, in the southern Omani Province of Dhofar. After nearly six years of fighting, they have liberated over two thirds of Dhofar; but the U.S. Government has stepped up British support for the Sultan and the Royal Air Force is now bombing the liberated areas, killing civilians and children, in an attempt to crush the revolution. The Dhofar's revolutionary movement is the hot-bed of the anti-colonial struggle in the Gulf, and is seen by Britain as a great threat to its interests and those of the oil companies.

Today, Shah, the running dog of U.S. imperialism has been chosen for watchdogging the interests of the imperialists and dominating the struggles in this area. And in his attempt he is also being supported by the counter-revolutionary "socialist" Soviet Union.

But it is clear that the resolute struggle of the Iranian people and other Persian Gulf people will finally bury this plan too.

If necessary, the Iranian people (as well as the people of the Persian Gulf area) will certainly confront these acts of aggression as the Vietnamese people have so valiantly done.

(By the Iranian Student Association in Chicago)



Zimbabwe People Push African Revolution Forward

"Wherever there is oppression there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution - this has become the irresistible trend of history."
Chou En Lai Feb. 1972

Although overshadowed in the news lately by Nixon's visit to China and by the Pakistan situation, many important events have been taking place in the Southern African country of Zimbabwe, or Rhodesia as we know it.

As usual, the bourgeois press has engaged in deceit, lies, apology, and misinformation in presenting the course of events to us. In this article we would like to explain as simply as possible what has occurred and the factors that led up to the rebellion.

At least 15 demonstrators were murdered and hundreds more

wounded by fascist Rhodesian security forces in widespread fighting that followed the signing of an "agreement to solve the independence dispute" between the Rhodesian colonialist government and Britain last January. This agreement, which openly reinforces the illegal Ian Smith regime, enraged the Zimbabwe people who poured out by the thousands in Gwelo, Fort Victoria, Salisbury and other towns and villages to denounce this vicious plot to bolster the sagging Rhodesian puppet government.

The cowardly foreign colonialist regime was horrified by the growing conviction and strength of the 5.2 million Zimbabwe people, and wildly gunned down hundreds of unarmed demonstrators to "preserve law and order". Many of the demonstrations were set off by visits by a pack of British commissioners who were sent from London to observe the Af-

rican people's reaction to this new bit of imperialist trickery.

In the new "agreement", "the British government agrees to recognize Rhodesia's 'independence' in the absence of a majority (African) rule, lift previous 'sanctions' against the Smith regime and give it other political and economic assistance." (1) This slap in the face to the African people also stipulated that only "higher" Africans with at least a secondary education and a higher income or a considerable amount of immovable property are qualified to vote.

The trickery of the foreign colonialists and the imperialists is nothing new to the Zimbabwe people. The British government, which has the gall to say that they support the "self determination" of the African people cannot hide its long history of "civilizing" Africa.

Recorded habitation in this part of Southern Africa has been traced back to the 9th

(cont. on p. 11)

China Visit (cont. from p. 6)

the Chinese government and Chinese people of the struggle for National liberation of the Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. imperialism. Are these the actions of an enemy? Certainly not. The unity of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle, particularly against the genocidal war being waged by U.S. imperialism, is made of steel.

From observing China's foreign policy we can see 3 inter-related principles they have held firm to. First, mutual friendship, assistance and cooperation between all the countries in the socialist camp; second, developing relations of peaceful co-existence on the basis of the Five Principles with non-socialist countries; and third, consistently opposing all imperialist war and aggression and supporting

and aiding all revolutionary struggles of oppressed and colonized nations.

The Communist League ardently supports the Communist Party of China in utilizing the policy of peaceful co-existence between the People's Republic of China and the U.S. imperialists at this time. We know the Chinese will use this period of peaceful co-existence to strengthen in every possible way the socialist countries and their allies. We, inside the imperialist countries must also use this period to strengthen and consolidate our forces to prepare for the inevitable turning of peace into war and bourgeois democracy into fascism.

Footnotes:

- (1) Report on Foreign Policy, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, p. 37
- (2) Lenin, Our Foreign and

Domestic Position and the Tasks of the Party, Nov. 21, 1920

(3) Lenin, V.I., Speech In Closing the Conference, May 28, (Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (B)), Collected Works, Vol. 32, Progress Pub., Moscow, 1965, p. 436

(4) Mao Tse-Tung, On Policy, Selected Works of Mao Tse-Tung, Vol. II, Foreign Languages Press Peking, 1965, p. 442

(5) Mao Tse-Tung, On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People, Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Tse-Tung, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1967, p. 386

(6) People's Tribune, Vol. 3 #7, August 1971, p.2

(7) Report on Foreign Policy, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, p. 70

(8) Stalin, J.V., Victory Will Be Ours!, a speech made on July 3, 1941, Workers Library Publishers, Inc., N.Y. City, July 1941, pp. 8-9

Education - Chicago (cont. from p. 3)

ficing--to be upright and honest --to have a love for the masses of toiling and oppressed people and a hate for the imperialists, the oppressors of mankind. To love freedom and despise tyranny.

Of course we realize that educational systems serve a particular class, and as long as that class exists as the ruling class, there can be no other kind of educational system. As long as we live under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, we'll have a bourgeois educational system. Only a revolution can displace the bourgeoisie, establish a dictatorship of the proletariat (the majority) and thereby lay the basis for revolutionizing and proletarianizing the entire society, including the schools.

What can we do? First, we must understand that to solve any problems we face, Unity of the working class is of the utmost importance. The Communist League sees its primary task at this time is this struggle for unity and the building of an honest Communist Party, based on the science of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism; an organization worthy of and capable of giving clarity, organization, and leadership to the spontaneous struggles of the working class.

We understand that in building this party it is essential to participate in a concrete way in the daily struggles of the workers for political rights and a better life. We do not have all the answers. We do not know all the particulars of the fight

for education. We do know two things however: 1) The fight for decent education for working class people is a political struggle, part of the class struggle, and therefore the working class must take the lead in this fight, and 2) You can't fight alone. We must fight for unity at the broadest possible level and we must build an organization, a united, political force.

If you are interested in doing anything around this issue write us!

DECENT EDUCATION FOR WORKING CLASS CHILDREN
FREE PUERTO RICO
FREE THE NEGRO NATION
BUILD A COMMUNIST PARTY



Several hundred demonstrators rally on the levee of the Mississippi River at Burnside, La., Wednesday to protest the scheduled arrival of chromium ore from Rhodesia.

Zimbabwe -

(cont. from p. 10)

century when it is known that the indigenous peoples engaged in culture, commerce and trade with their neighbors on a relatively sophisticated level. Following the foothold opened up by the Dutch in 1652 on the Cape of South Africa, the British expansionists thirsted for the treasures of Africa. The famous explorations following the European "discovery" of Southern and Central Africa by adventurers and missionaries such as Dr. Livingstone, Capt. Spede, Stanley, and John Moffat told of riches beyond belief that were ripe for their picking.

Cecil Rhodes, already experienced in the rape of Africa, as head of the Kimberly Diamond fortune, advocated British imperialist expansion in the late 1800's. He was able to obtain all mineral and concession rights from a tribal chief for \$100 in this area, that was later to be named after him, Rhodesia. Rhodes quickly established his British So. Africa Co. to direct the rape of the land and tribes. Rhodes, defending imperialism as the only answer to the growing unrest of British workers, crudely stated, "...My cherished idea is a solution for the social problem i.e. in order to save the 40,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom from a bloody civil war, we colonial statesmen must acquire new lands to settle the surplus population, to provide new markets for the goods produced in the factories and mines. The Empire, as I have always said, is a bread and butter question. If you want to avoid civil war, you must become imperialists." (2)

Practicing what he preached, Rhodes set up the British So. Africa Co. police and Pioneer Corps (still the name today of the colonialist fascist security force) to secure the territory and subdue the African tribes. The growing unrest and resistance to the colonialists' subjugation of the land and peoples led to many

uprisings, of which the largest involved the Matabele and Moshona tribes. The Africans nearly wiped out the colonialists, killing one tenth of their total population, but were finally defeated by the heavily armed mercenaries. Following this, Rhodes was awarded a charter by Queen Victoria to continue the rape and slaughter with official status.

In 1923 a "responsible government" was established by the British Crown under the guise of independence to further insure British control of its profitable colony, and established the foreign colonialist settlers as the legal government.

Following World War II Britain, like the other bankrupt and war-torn European capitalist countries, became economically and politically dependent upon the U.S. imperialists for its continued survival. At the same time, the wave of national liberation struggles that were sweeping the world threatened British and growing U.S. investments and control in Africa. The imperialists set up the "Central African Federation" consisting of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nysaland, which was nothing but a sinister plot to give the appearance of African self-rule, while in reality strengthening the grip of imperialism control. This was met with widespread resistance by the African people and fell apart. The imperialists acted quickly and allowed the Rhodesian colonialists headed by Ian Smith to "revolt" and declare a "Unilateral Declaration of Independence" in 1965. Northern Rhodesia and Nysaland became the "independent" states of Zambia and Malawi in 1964.

The British and U.S. governments were publicly horrified by the brutality and blatant white chauvinism of the Smith regime. They howled about the plight of the poor Africans, about the blow to "democracy", etc.. Time magazine stated in its Dec. 6, 1971 issue that Britain refused to

grant independence unless 5 pre-conditions were made to guarantee democracy. These conditions were: 1) assurance of unimpeded progress towards majority (African) rule for Rhodesia's five million blacks; 2) guarantees against retrogressive amendments of the constitution, once independence was achieved; 3) an immediate improvement in the political status of blacks, especially advanced education that would enable more of them to become qualified voters; 4) some signs of progress towards ending racial discrimination; and 5) proof that any basis for proposed independence was acceptable to blacks as well as white Rhodesians.

But if these "defenders of democracy" were really so appalled by the obvious refusal to meet even these watered down demands, why didn't they do anything about it? After all didn't the U.S. army invade Korea under the banner of defending democracy? And wasn't this same song used to invade Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia? And the British, who are so concerned about democracy and law and order that they are gunning down Irish "rebels" by the hundreds, why didn't they march into Salisbury to liberate the African people? This is clearly a case of the thief crying, "Stop, thief!" There was no intervention because the imperialists got exactly what they had to have - the ability to defend democracy and "self-determination" in speeches, while establishing a strong base for counter-revolution in Southern and Central Africa - a real tool for suppressing the national liberation struggles and for carrying out subversion and aggression against the independent African countries.

When the tiny island of Antigua made a similar declaration of independence, Britain sent an armada of ships and thousands of combat troops to immediately crush these defenseless unarmed people who didn't even have a police force much less an army. Britain has not sent so much as a slingshot to Rhodesia. They were merely pressured to apply paper sanctions after Rhodesia declared itself independent.

Now, six years after the U.D.I. the two sides seem to mystically have found grounds for agreement. The British decided to dilute their demands of 1964 by dropping their demand for a privy council to guarantee against retrogressive changes in the constitution. More importantly our Mr. Smith, now enlightened, decided to relinquish the voting provisions designed to keep Africans from ever obtaining a majority in Parliament (at present 16 members of Parliament are African, while 50 are colonialists). Before this current agreement, any increases in African participation hinged on their contributing more to the national income tax, not on how many

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Zimbabwe (cont. from p. 11)

voters (African) there were. Now, increases will be based not on tax payments but on the number of registered African voters until there are 50 African members of Parliament and 50 colonialist members. The catch is that to become a registered voter, one must own property and meet certain educational standards which the Zimbabwe people are forbidden from doing! Hence, with the current requirements the Africans won't be able to reach this 50-50 deal until the 21st century and even then the people who make up 95% of the population will only have 50% of the Parliament seats.

Under a barrage of blatant white chauvinism mixed with the Christian missionary rhetoric carried down from the days of Livingstone and Maffat, the illegal Smith dictatorship has deprived the Zimbabwe people of any possible wealth or political freedom of any kind. Zimbabweans are restricted by constitutional law to live in the barren parts of Rhodesia (although they comprise 95% of the population) while the Anglo-European colonialists enjoy the rich fertile areas. Africans are shot or arrested if found in colonialist neighborhoods after curfew, and are subject to the laws of apartheid copied from the fascist South African regime where Africans must carry up to 50 passes at all times just to go about their daily business. As a matter of fact, the extent of this open fascist dictatorship is matched only by the U.S. and British dominated Union of South Africa, Angola and Mozambique (which are Portuguese colonies).

Ian Smith, with the heady power of U.S. and British imperialism standing in his corner has said that "Rhodesia is a nation which is strong, courageous and determined to maintain a civilization in Rhodesia based on Christian teachings and ideals." (3) And after signing his new agreement with the British stated, "No European need harbour any anxiety about the security of his future in Rhodesia." (4)

But the Zimbabwe people are proving otherwise. For about ten days in January, the people rioted, burned buildings destroying cars and imperialist owned property. For three straight nights over 8,000 people rebelled in Guelo, the 4th largest city. Fighting also broke out in such large cities as Salisbury, Bulawayo, Fort Victoria, Umtali, and many others.

Almost immediately the police and army met the insurrection with unrestrained violence and force. By the end of the main fighting over 15 Africans were murdered and 2 colonialist helicopter crewmen killed. All throughout the fighting there were mass demonstrations where the people

shouted and chanted "No! No! No!"

British and growing U.S. monopoly capital is flooding into Rhodesia to bolster the Smith clique. Gold, chrome ore, coal, asbestos, iron, steel and tobacco are some of the raw materials stolen from the Zimbabweans by the imperialists. Just recently the U.S. government approved the purchase of 150,000 tons of chrome ore. Interestingly enough, the U.S. is buying this ore at a time when it already has a surplus of chrome. Also the British government has decided to provide the Smith regime with 50 million pounds sterling in the next ten years to help maintain its Nazi-like rule.

Rhodesia and the other colonies of Africa have long been reserves of wealth, cheap labor and even mercenary armies for the imperialists. Cecil Rhodes, crude as he was, hit the nail on the head - to save the empire from civil war, to bribe and disorient the growing movement of British workers, to save capitalism, they had to become imperialists. He knew very well that a nation that supported the oppression of other nations would never be revolutionary. The fantastic superprofits squeezed from the colonies have provided the bribes and privileges that have destroyed the Marxist movements in the imperialist countries and have especially lulled the Anglo-American working class. But as the national liberation movements in the colonies have threatened the security of the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, the squeeze for more profits is now hitting the Anglo-American working class, in the U.S. and the already squeezed British workers.

The crying need is to link the growing revolutionary feelings of the Anglo-American working class to the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle. The same imperialism that has brought about the absolute bribery and corruption of the Anglo-American workers is now creating the conditions for such unity. We must take advantage of these objective conditions and raise the banner of proletarian internationalism, to defend the colonized nations and peoples in their fight against our common enemy, U.S. (and British) imperialism!

One thing is certain. Africa today is no longer the Africa of the past. The imperialists can no longer carry out the wholesale rape and plunder of Africa at will. "The attempt by imperialism and old and new colonialism to maintain the rotten colonialist system by resorting to such fraudulent means will prove to be futile and is bound to end in defeat." (5)

Even under the severe conditions in Zimbabwe, groups such as the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) and many others are rising up. The Zimbabwe people and the people of the world are sure to triumph!

Definition; ANGLO-AMERICA

The primary basis of culture in the Anglo-American nation is English. In the development of the history of the nation, successive waves of non-English European peoples populated the U.S.N.A.. On a primary level, these non-English peoples were compelled to adopt the Anglo culture. In this process, the melting pot concept emerged. The various European peoples injected certain aspects of their national culture in the process of assimilating the Anglo. Thus specific aspects of the Anglo-American culture evolved, chemically as well as mechanically, mixing the aspects of the European, African and Indian cultures.

The other aspect of the development of Anglo-America was the concrete specific conditions that forced the English

(cont. on pagina 4)



Zimbabwe workers.

A THOUSAND DEATHS TO THE
IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR PUPPETS!!

WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, UNITE!!

(1) Peking Review #50 Dec.10, 1971 p.21

(2) V.I. Lenin, Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1965 p.93-4

(3) Douglas Reed, The Battle for Rhodesia, Devin-AdairCo. New York, 1967 p.147

(4) Peking Review, Op. Cit., p. 22

(5) Peking Review, Op. Cit., p. 22

Anglo-America (cont. from p. 12)

and Europeans upon their arrival in the U.S.N.A.. Whereas they came from relatively developed nations, especially the English, they are met in North America with a relatively low level of the productive forces and vast open land. In their struggle of conquest against the Indian peoples and the harshness and isolation of frontier life, a specific national culture was developed on the Anglo-European base - thus it became not merely Anglo-European but Anglo-American.

The territorial frontiers of the Anglo-American nation are generally the Canadian frontier to the north to the Atlantic sea coast on the East; proceeding from the Canadian frontier south to the beginnings of the area associated with the plantation belt in Delaware. The border then proceeds west along the Northern edge of the area associated with the plantation system. This line proceeds west and south in an inverted arc into Texas and south to the Gulf of Mexico. The western frontier proceeds south from the Canadian border along the Pacific Coast to the area generally associated with the struggles of the Mexican national minority. The border then proceeds in a north-easterly direction to the north of Den-

ver connecting to the Gulf of Mexico to the east of San Antonio, Texas. Within this national territory there are numerous autonomous areas that belong to the Indian people whose economic, territorial and political rights have yet to be restored.

The exact delineation of the frontier must be set by economic and population factors that cannot be known today.

Basically the Americas can be divided into the general categories of Anglo and Hispanic America. These general areas represent a base of Anglo or Hispanic cultures for the emergence of national cultures that were conditioned by the evolution of history in each specific country.

Although the total of the Western Hemisphere is referred to as the Americas, the U.S.N.A. is the only country that defines itself as American in reference to nationality. Other nations refer to themselves first by national definition such as Argentinian, Brazilian, Canadian, Dominican, etc. and only in the most general sense as American. To a great degree such concepts arose because of the overwhelming presence and determining power of U.S.N.A. imperialism.

The peoples of the Americas correctly see the chauvinism in referring to the U.S.N.A. as "America". The situation is further complicated by the obvious fact that the Canadians are just as much Anglo-American as the peoples of the U.S.N.A.. The only difference in definition being that the Canadians designate themselves as Canadians whereas the peoples of the U.S.N.A. use the national designation as American. Thus the term is used in two senses - Hemispheric and national.

MAO TSETUNG



Sanmugathasan

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lucha en masa, una lucha larga y difícil contra la masa de influencias pequeñas burguesas. Bajo el poder Soviético los mismos problemas, que están siendo ignorados y empujados pueril y orgulloosamente a un lado por parte de los anti-parlamentarios--estos mismos problemas se están levantando entre los Soviets, entre la administración Soviética, entre los "abogados" Soviéticos, (En Rusia hemos, y con razón, desecho el Colegio de abogados burgueses; pero está siendo revivido bajo el pretexto de "abogados Soviéticos"). Entre los ingenieros Soviéticos, los maestros Soviéticos, y los obreros más privilegiados, o sea, los obreros que tienen muy buen entrenamiento y están situados lo mejor en las fábricas Soviéticas, observamos un constante renacimiento de todos los rasgos malos del parlamentarismo burgueses, y poco a poco venceremos a esta maldad, pero sólo por medio de constantes, e incansables, luchas prolongadas y persistentes, y de organización y disciplina proletarias." (El Comunismo Izquierdista: Una Enfermedad Infantil, International Publishers, 1940, pp. 92-93 (en ingles))

Esto debería de estar claro y acabarse aquí, pero no--Sanmugathasan le hace la lucha contra Stalin otra vez. El escribe,

"Pero que le faltó a Stalin? Después de 1928, cuando se había resuelto el problema de los kulaks, cuando se había completado la colectivización de la agricultura, cuando el primer Plan de Cinco Años se había completado; el dijo que las clases ya no existían, que ya se habían eliminado totalmente. Esta idea errónea fue claramente expresada en su reporte sobre la Constitución Soviética de 1936." (p. 58)

Qué dijo Stalin, verdaderamente? Citamos del "Reporte sobre la Constitución":

"Conformando con los cambios en la vida económica de las URSS, la estructura de nuestra sociedad también ha cambiado. La clase terrateniente, como ustedes, saben, ya se había eliminado como resultado de la conclusión victoriosa de la guerra civil. Lo mismo también les pasó a las otras clases explotadoras. La Clase capitalista, en la esfera de la industria, ya no existe. Así que todas las clases explotadoras ha sido eliminadas." (Problemas del Leninismo, FLPH, Moscú, 1954, p. 683 (en inglés))

Nadie va a negar que la victoria del Socialismo fuera marcada por la adopción de la Constitución, posibilitada por la eliminación de las clases económicas (con excepción del proletariado y de las masas campesinas), una tarea cu-

mplida en 1936. Si confunde uno la declaración "eliminar clases", uno toma la misma posición que toman los fascistas--la de acusar a la Unión Soviética y a Stalin de querer decir que eliminar a la clase kulak quiere decir eliminar a todo kulak. Pero esto no fue lo que se quiso decir. Los kulaks como kulaks y los capitalistas como capitalistas fueron eliminados y fue adoptada la Constitución. Pero la eliminación de las clases explotadoras como clases quería decir que ya no existían enemigos del poder Soviético en la Unión Soviética? Esto es ridículo, así como los Procesos Purgantes de 1936-1968 enseñaron, y así como Stalin delineó "en el dominio de la teoría", en Dominando el Bolshevismo, en 1937.

Pero ya basta sobre este asunto! Sugerimos a nuestros camaradas y a esas amistades que todavía tienen preguntas sobre este sujeto que estudien las obras de Stalin.

La conclusión va a salir en Vol. 4, Numero 4 de la Tribuna Popular

*Desde el día en que este artículo fue escrito por primera vez, algunos de los principales defensores de Sanmugathasan, han renunciado completamente el Marxismo-Leninismo-Pensamiento de Mao Tse-Tung y se han convertido en Trotskyitas confesados.