

# RESISTANCE



POLITICAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE FOR PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION M-L  
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## Masses in Tupelo Demand LAND, JOBS, EQUALITY and JUSTICE! DEATH to the KLAN!

**Tupelo, Mississippi** The flames of revolutionary struggle are raging again in the Afroamerican nation! And the spark lit in Tupelo is spreading like a prairie fire

Last November 25th several thousand people from all parts of the country poured into this Black Belt South city, to participate in a march sponsored by the United League of Mississippi

LPR (ML) supports the struggle being waged in Tupelo. We participated in the November 25th march along with many other pro-



gressive and revolutionary organizations and individuals. Our banner, "Black, Brown, Yellow, White, United we must fight!", reflected the multinational character of the march Afroamericans, Chicanos, Asians, Puerto Ricans, whites, men and women, workers and students, progressive people of all ages, marched together in support of the rights of the Afroamerican people

A VERY GOOD THING

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## Monstrous, but not strange.....

### Condemn Vietnam's Despicable Crimes!

Throughout the 'sixties and early 'seventies, support for the Southeast Asian peoples' national liberation struggles was considered a touchstone for revolutionaries and progressive people in all lands. By carrying on protracted armed struggles to defeat armed-to-the-teeth U.S. imperialism, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea (Cambodia) set an heroic example of revolutionary struggles that was universally admired.

Since liberation in 1975, the people of Democratic Kampuchea have been making great advances in rebuilding their country under the leadership of their Communist Party. In their international relations, the Kampucheans have followed a policy based on proletar-

ian internationalism, peaceful co-existence, and a genuine desire for the unity of all countries in opposition to the hegemonism and warmongering of the two superpowers. This, too, has set a very positive example for the countries and people of the world.

In recent months, however, the Vietnamese authorities have been setting quite another kind of example, and it's not a good one. They've been carrying out a war of aggression against the Kampuchean people and against people of Chinese nationality within their own country. On November 3, Vietnam signed a treaty of "friendship and cooperation" with the Soviet social-imperialists, which in reality is nothing more than a military pact which

opens the door for increased Soviet military intervention in Southeast Asia. The pact will undoubtedly embolden Vietnam in its aggressive acts as well.

Finally, at the beginning of December, the Vietnamese began openly calling for the overthrow of the government of Democratic Kampuchea. To serve this counter-revolutionary aim, they created a bogus "United Front for National Salvation" which is designed to provide a "Kampuchean" cover for their own annexationist ambitions.

These despicable actions by the Vietnamese authorities cannot be ignored. Having sold themselves body and soul to the New Tsars, they are carrying out a program of regional hegemonism in South-

east Asia which directly serves the global hegemonist aims of the more aggressive Soviet superpower. This can only strengthen the Soviet's war preparations and hasten the outbreak of a new world war. It is a monstrous betrayal of the Vietnamese revolution and a scurrilous attack on the peoples of Kampuchea, China, and the whole world.

Monstrous as they are, the Vietnamese authorities' crimes are not strange. Some time ago, the Vietnamese revolutionaries slackened their vigilance against the Right opportunist danger of modern revisionism. They took a centrist position on the great polemic in the international communist movement of the 'sixties, attempting to reconcile Marxism-Leninism with the re-

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## Rectify Our Style of Work!

### Combat Amateurishness!

Amateurishness is definitely another of the big evils we have to fight and defeat. By amateurishness we mean both the narrowness in scope of our revolutionary work and the lack of training, of ability to carry out the revolutionary work. As with all problems discussed up to now, this is not a problem particularly exclusive to our organization, but one that affects the entire movement. Thus, while focusing on the particular manifestations of the problem within the LPR(ML), as we have done in this report and throughout the recti-

fication campaign, we expect that the necessary connections with the problems and reality of other organizations will be made.

#### NARROWNESS IN OUR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

Our revolutionary activity is narrow on many counts. First, it is narrow because almost all of it is concentrated in New York. This super-localism greatly affects our world outlook. It makes New York City become the center of the universe and has us dreaming that by

carrying out some local struggles, we are really inflicting deathly blows at the U.S. bourgeoisie.

Definitely it is not a matter of local struggles not being important. In fact, they are crucial. But the problem is that our involvement in these local struggles is disconnected from the involvement of other revolutionaries in other local struggles around the country. Further, they are not connected to any national effort to rally the masses of the multinational proletariat and its allies to the

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# Inequality Still Exists!

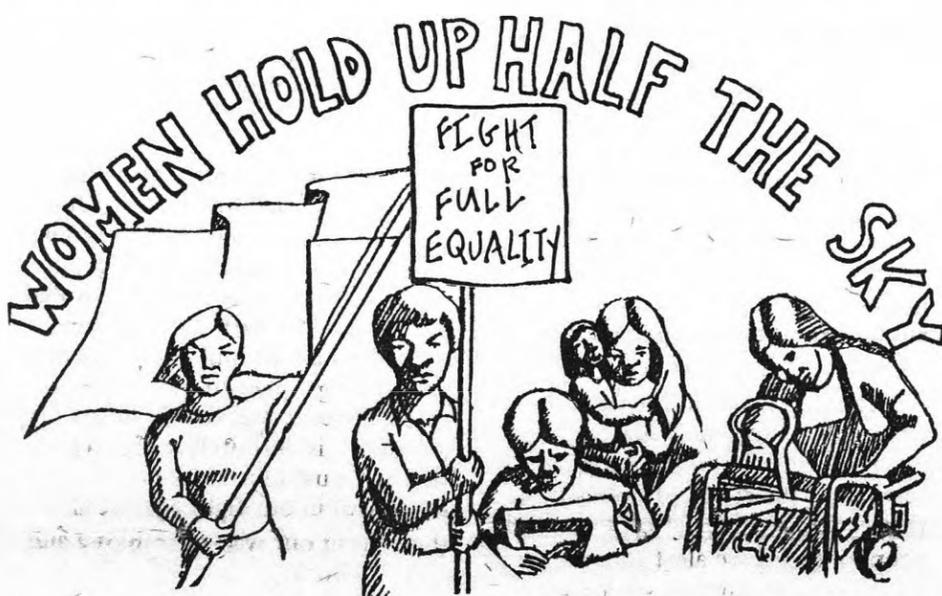
More and more often today, you see ads about companies who hire women, about how women can now get into the army, navy and air force, just like men do, about women cops, lawyers, doctors, about how women can do now just about anything they want to. In brief, about "liberated women" in U.S. society!

It is claimed that women are no longer oppressed and discriminated against. If you complain about discrimination, you are likely to be hit with a wisecrack like "You've come a long way baby!" As if women should be content with what they already have. But nothing is further from reality!

Although in the past, women could not vote, had no legal pro

tection at the job, were not allowed in unions, and had no social or political rights whatsoever, it is not true that women are liberated today. As a matter of fact, the inequalities between men and women still exist and continue to grow in many areas,

whole. Therefore, it should be supported by all workers, men and women, employed and unemployed, alike. Further, the lack of adequate childcare facilities prevent women from obtaining or keeping their jobs and creates higher unemployment among them. The right to free and adequate childcare facilities therefore must also be supported and fought for by men and women alike.



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## LOWER PAY AND HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT

Women's earnings not only continue to be much lower than those of men, but also the difference between them is getting bigger and bigger. In 1955, for every \$100 earned by men, women earned \$37 less than them. In 1965 the difference is bigger, and in 1975 it is bigger still! In that year, for every \$100 earned by men, women earned \$59, or \$41 less than them. So, contrary to what many believe, and despite whatever advances made, the inequality between men and women in the economic level is growing bigger, not smaller!

Capitalist profit in many ways from the special oppression of women. It is to their advantage to weaken the working class by keeping us divided along sex lines, nationality, color, etc.

First of all, they profit by keeping a great number of women unemployed. Only 48% of working age women, 16 years and older, are working. And only 59.5% of women between 25 and 34 years of age are working. This means that more than half of working age women are unemployed! For women under 25 years, or over 34, unemployment is especially acute

In comparison, 73% of working age men were employed in 1975. Capitalism profits from unemployment among both men and women, but more so from women. They are constantly pulled in and out of their jobs according to the fluctuations of the job market and the needs of the capitalists at the moment.

The fact that there is a large number of workers unemployed who are forced to either accept low wages, or starve, makes it possible for the capitalists to keep all wages low. That is why unemployment not only affects the unemployed, but all workers as well. Likewise, the demand for "equal job opportunities for women" is in the interest of the working class as a

whole. Therefore, it should be supported by all workers, men and women, employed and unemployed, alike. Further, the lack of adequate childcare facilities prevent women from obtaining or keeping their jobs and creates higher unemployment among them. The right to free and adequate childcare facilities therefore must also be supported and fought for by men and women alike.

## LESS PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

One of the reasons women's wages are so much lower than men's is that for women are the most menial, lowest paying jobs. If we look at who holds the clerical jobs, for example, we will see that 35% of working women hold clerical jobs, as compared to only 7% men. But the difference in pay between men and women is not just a question of women being concentrated in the lowest paying, most menial jobs.

A comparison of earnings between men and women in clerical jobs also shows a huge gap. The average pay for men in this area is \$228, while for women it is only \$147. So, even doing the same kind of job, men are paid more than women. The capitalists disguise this discrimination by inventing all kinds of job descriptions to justify paying women less. In this way they make even higher profits out of women's work than out of men workers.

## THE GAP IS EVERYWHERE

The oppression of women is not just a question of getting paid

less for doing the same job, or of lack of access to all jobs despite having the qualifications. Women have been kept away from the higher paying jobs by denying them education, training necessary to qualify for those jobs. There have been some improvements but there is still a big gap in the kind of education men and women receive.

Women are tracked into the educational fields which produce the lower paying jobs, like teaching, while men are selected for the better paying fields, like business and medicine. It is a fact that men with four years of college make much more than women with the same four years. Further, if we compare the income of those having four years of college, we will find that although both men and women with college improve their income, men's income improves to a much higher degree than that of women.

Besides the gap in earnings and education, there are also big differences in many other areas. Retired men, for example, receive higher benefits from social security than women. Banks make more requirements when loaning to women than to men. Pregnancy is not considered a disability in labor laws. Only 25% of union members in the U.S. are women, though women make up 41% of the entire workforce, and there are no women in as many as 39 unions in the U.S. And so on, many more examples.

## FIGHT THE COMMON ENEMY!

Some confused brothers will refuse to fight for the just demand of "equal pay for equal work" because they think this will mean that they will be paid the lower wages women are paid, or because women will start taking their jobs away from them. But these ideas, just like the inequalities in the system, are fostered by the capitalists in order to further divide the working class. They are simply not true. It is to the advantage of male workers that women get paid the same as they so that they can all fight together for better pay, as well as for other demands. Actually, the difference in pay keeps women and men fighting separately, thus weakening their struggle. On the other hand, if men workers support and fight for this demand they will be concretely showing their support for the democratic rights of women and building the unity among men and women. This will make the capitalists, the common enemy, weaker. Instead of a weak and divided class, we will be building strong working class solidarity necessary to fight and defeat our common enemy.

## WHAT IS THE SOLUTION?

Through the struggle of the masses, women have achieved important gains. Affirmative Action programs are an example. But now, the capitalists are attempting to shift the burden of the current economic crisis on to our shoulders by taking away these gains. The recent Bakke Decision attacks the

right of women and oppressed nationalities for equality. The struggle for affirmative action, to open up access to jobs, training and education, is a concrete way of supporting that right.

Affirmative action, as well as other gains, are important and must be defended against the attacks of the bourgeoisie. But they must not be seen as the final solution to our problems. It is clear that despite achievements, there is still a big gap of inequalities between men and women, and that in many cases the gap is growing bigger, not smaller. In taking up the struggle for immediate demands such as child care, pregnancy disability, protective legislation, affirmative action, etc., we must guard against creating the false illusion among the masses that the granting of these demands will eliminate that gap. On the contrary, since capitalism thrives on the exploitation of workers and on the special oppression of women and oppressed nationalities, this oppression cannot be ended unless capitalism itself is ended.

We fight for reforms, not because we believe that equality can be achieved under capitalism, but because this struggle helps us move forward the struggle for socialism by improving the conditions of the masses and building the unity and strength of the masses. Only by finishing off this capitalist system of exploitation and private property can the conditions for the full emancipation of women be created. These are: the full participation of women in large scale production and the socialization of household chores, impossible under capitalism. However, many in our movement fail to link the struggle for the immediate demands with socialism. They forget about the final goal and put everything to depend on achieving the immediate demand. This is a right error, and the main danger in the movement for women's rights.

At the same time, we cannot allow that as we struggle against this dangerous trend, we commit the "left" error of making "socialism is the only solution" our only program of struggle. If we don't struggle for the immediate demands of the masses, the struggle for socialism doesn't move an inch. By failing to take up the struggle for democratic rights of women, we would be in fact holding back the participation of women in the revolutionary struggle for socialism. Women cannot be drawn into this struggle in any significant numbers unless we show, in practice, that we are staunch defenders of their rights, and that we are for full equality in all respects. And if women cannot be drawn into the struggle for socialism, then, there cannot be success in that struggle. This is so because, as it has been shown in the revolutionary experience of the people of the world, no revolution can be successful without the participation of women.

NOTE: All statistical information taken from *Women Workers Today*, U.S. Dep't of Labor Employment Standards Administration. Women's Bureau, except average weekly earnings in 1973 and employment percentages in 1975, taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

# Rectification Campaign

Continued from front page



struggle against the bourgeoisie. Thus, the lack of ties between the different struggles and the different revolutionary organizations, and individuals that comprise the U.S. anti-revisionist communist movement is another manifestation of our revolutionary activity.

The examples in this respect are many. We have historically carried out a lot of work in support of different national liberation struggles but it is not till very recently that real efforts have been made to coordinate that work with revolutionaries in other areas of the country. We have to do this in all areas of our work. For example, we have fought for affirmative action programs in some campuses and workplaces, but that work has not been connected to any other of the many committees, organizations, and coalitions throughout the U.S. who have taken up the struggle for affirmative action. Take also for example the work we carry out in the United Auto Workers local in plant X. Efforts must be made to connect our work within that local with other aspects of our work as well as with any other work being carried out in other parts of the country within the UAW. Up to now, we have carried out this work narrowly and the same holds true for many other organizations who also work within this or that local of this or any other trade union.

Still another example is the way we carry out our mass campaigns. Maybe our organization can rally 50 people to demonstrate for this or that cause. Another organization can rally 500. And a third one, 120. And so on and so forth. But although all these people are maybe demonstrating for the same reason, there is no connection at all between one demonstration and the other. Therefore, the effectiveness of the demonstrations is immensely weakened, as opposed to a situation in which the same amount of people were to demonstrate in different parts of the country under a common program, slogans, demands, etc.

Another manifestation of narrowness can be seen in the propaganda we put out. Propaganda is our main form of activity, and this is definitely correct. But not so when it's almost our only form of activity in many struggles. There have been many occasions in which we have been able to correctly point out what is wrong, we have been able to correctly expose the social props, to identify and combat opportunist lines, to expose counterrevolutionaries, revisionists, and Trotskyites, etc. But we have not been able to go from word to action, and we have

not been able to organize the people to take up the struggle under our leadership. We must therefore attempt to broaden our revolutionary activity in those cases in which it is reduced to a few propaganda pieces.

To make things worse in this respect, the propaganda we do put out is itself also very narrow. There are many crucial issues facing the U.S. proletarian revolution that we have not addressed at all or addressed very superficially. The present economic crisis, the danger of war, the danger of fascism, the national question in the U.S., etc., are some of the most outstanding cases. Our newspaper itself, which consists only of eight pages, and sometimes does not even come out every month, is not the collective organizer, collective agitator and collective propagandist that we need in order to carry out broad revolutionary work. And we must make it so!

All of these and other manifestations of narrowness create the basis for the development and fostering of a strong narrow circle spirit on our part. We have behaved like the ostrich who keeps protected with its head in the ground. Our concern has been those particular places or issues in which we have developed work. Whether or not those places or issues are the most important ones has not been the primary consideration. Instead of trying to reach out to the rest of the movement, and joining efforts in struggles with national perspective, like Bakke, the Wilmington 10, the miner's strike, etc., we have given priority to work in various local struggles that in most of the cases have had very little national implications. This in no way comrades, should be understood to mean we should only participate in struggles that are "big" and that are being carried out nation wide, but that in fact we have to give priority to such struggles over the completely local issues that we have mainly focused on up to now.

## OUR LACK OF TRAINING

The narrowness in the scope of our revolutionary activity also results in the narrowness of our revolutionary ability to carry out the practical side of the revolutionary struggle. Many times we know what has to be done but we don't know how to do it. The poor training of our cadres and contacts is another big stumbling block in front of us. Communists must be independent leaders of our class. We have to be able to find our bearings, to know what to do under the most unfavorable conditions.

In order to be able to do this, we have to be properly trained. We have to be prepared both ideologically and practically in how to go about doing all the different things that are meant by carrying out communist work. We have to be properly trained to be good agitators and propagandists, to know how to carry out exposures, to know how and when to make compromises, to know how to build alliances and carry out united front work, to know how to fight the backward ideas of the masses, how to isolate the opportunists, how to make use of contradictions in the camp of the enemy, how to solve contradictions among the people, how to com-

bat national chauvinism and male chauvinism, how to fight for genuine reforms linking this struggle with the fight for socialism, how to win over advanced workers to communism, how to go about uniting Marxist-Leninists, and a thousand more things. And the fact of the matter is, comrades, that proper training is not possible based on the narrow scope of our revolutionary activity. Thus, in order to solve our lack of training, we have to eliminate our narrowness.

## THE DIALECTICS OF NARROW SCOPE OF ACTIVITY AND LACK OF TRAINING

Narrowness in our revolutionary activity and lack of training are definitely dialectically related. The narrower our activity, the more limited our training will be (remember we are using the concept of training in relation to the ability to carry out a particular task). This is so because we cannot train anybody in the abstract. We cannot, for example, teach somebody how to win over the middle forces in a particular struggle without participating in that struggle. It is in the process of participation that we can train people. Obviously, after we are properly trained in the course of the struggle we will be able to carry out the work in other circumstances without needing somebody to tell us how to go about things in every particular struggle.

The important point we want to get across to you is that we cannot learn how to do things by merely relying on the study of books or in the teachings of the already trained people. Again, we alert you not to take this to mean that we are to belittle importance of ideological training, and the key role played in this process by the study of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought and the teaching of the more developed comrades. The line that we are definitely going to have to defeat is that of seeing training as something apart from the actual class struggle.

To put it briefly and concisely: To the question of how do we go about about training? Our answer is, first and foremost let's broaden the scope of our activity. Consciously and systematically study the science and have the most developed and experienced cadres train the less advanced and inexperienced ones, in the actual course of the struggle.

## TO COMBAT AMATEURISHNESS IS TO FIGHT FOR THE PARTY!

It is clear that as long as we continue without a genuine Marxist-Leninist party in the U.S., the problem of amateurishness will not be completely solved. This means that the efforts that we are to unfold in the fight against amateurishness would definitely curb that problem to a great degree in our organization. We definitely can and will broaden the scope of our activity. And we can, and will, prepare ourselves, cadres and contacts, to better carry out our communist work everywhere.

But to make this battle a real war against amateurishness, we have to, more than ever, concentrate on our central task of party building. If in something the U.S. anti-revisionist communist movement has won the "Oscar" for amateurishness, it is definitely in our party building efforts. All our talk about party building has not, as of yet, provided our movement with direction on how to go about building our party. Developing a plan to do so, and uniting genuine Marxist-Leninists around it, is definitely a big step that we must take if we are to be successful in our fight against all the evils in our way of thinking and style of work.

**DOWN WITH AMATEURISHNESS AND NARROW CIRCLE SPIRIT!**

**RECTIFY OUR WAY OF THINKING AND OUR STYLE OF WORK!**

**PLACE ALL OUR WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF PARTY BUILDING!**

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# Iran: Mass uprising threatens Shah's rule Oil Workers Take the Lead

For almost a year the masses of Iranian people have been rising up and fighting heroically against the tyrant who rules their country. Millions of Iranians have joined strikes, demonstrations, and other actions to demand the ouster of the Shah, an end to imperialist domination of Iran, freedom for political prisoners, and a democratic republic. The people's struggle is shaking the foundations of the Shah's regime and weakening U.S. imperialism's grip on the country. This is a revolutionary struggle that deserves the support of all Marxist-Leninists and progressive people.

## MASS UPSURGE

The wave of struggle began with a series of massive demonstrations in Teheran and other major cities, and in the countryside. People from almost every stratum of society — workers, peasants, small businessmen, religious figures, students and teachers, women and young people — united to declare their opposition to the Shah.

On September 7, the Shah declared martial law and imposed a virtual 24-hour curfew on a dozen major cities. On that very same day millions of people poured into the streets in open defiance of the new restrictions. They destroyed government buildings and foreign banks and embassies, symbols of the rule of the Shah and his imperialist backers. Everywhere the cry was heard: "DEATH TO THE SHAH!"

In Jaleh Square near downtown Teheran government troops, supplemented by Israeli commandos hired by the Shah, turned machine guns on the crowds, and napalm was dropped from Army helicopters. Thousands were slaughtered on this day alone. That evening the SAVAK — the CIA-trained secret police — made sweeping raids throughout the country, arresting most known opposition leaders. All newspapers were shut down, and universities closed. And still the struggle continued.

By the end of October, a string of politically motivated strikes combined with the popular uprising to bring Iran to a complete standstill. Most stores and businesses had already been closed for weeks. Over half of all public employees were out, including the nation's 400,000 public school teachers. Telephones, mail service and other utilities were crippled. Workers at Iran Airlines walked off the job, stopping all flights in and out of the country.

## OIL WORKERS TAKE THE LEAD

On October 31st, 37,000 workers in the oil industry — the corner stone of Iran's economy — went on strike. They too demanded that the Shah step down. And they demanded the release of political prisoners and the dismissal of all foreign personnel in the oil fields. On the first day of the strike, oil output fell from the usual 5.8 million barrels (about \$60 million worth) to less than two million barrels. On November 7, at the height of the strike, only one million barrels were produced. Many of these couldn't even be exported, because local tanker pilots joined the strike, leaving 20-30 tankers stranded.

The oil worker's strike brought the people's struggle to a higher level. It was a great expression of

the strength and revolutionary potential of the Iranian working class. Economically, it dealt a powerful blow at the Shah, who depends on oil revenues for 70% of his income. The striking oil workers were 'withholding' over \$50 million a day from the Shah's 'paycheck.' Similarly, the racist regimes in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South Africa (Azania) and Zionist Israel, all of which are more or less dependent on Iran for oil, had their supplies abruptly cut off. Both superpowers' energy sources were also threatened by the strike. U.S. imperialism gets 10% of its oil from Iran, and the Soviet social imperialists buy huge volumes of Iranian natural gas, which they sell at a good profit in Eastern Europe. It's also used to power military installations in the southern part of the USSR. It's clear that the united action of the Iranian working class is costing the imperialists, social imperialists and their lackeys a lot more than the adventurist actions of a few isolated terrorists ever could.

The anti-fascist, anti-imperialist nature of the demands put forward

unleash new waves of counter-revolutionary terror against the people.

On August 20th, SAVAK agents chained shut the doors of a crowded movie theater in Abadan and set the place on fire. Four hundred and thirty people perished in the blaze. The Shah tried to pin the blame for this monstrous crime on "religious fanatics", in an attempt to discredit the progressive Moslem religious leaders who are among the Shah's most vocal and popular opponents.

On September 7-8, thousands were slaughtered in Teheran and other cities by the clubs, bullets, and napalm of the Shah's troops.

On November 6, the Shah dissolved the civilian cabinet and installed a military government designed to suppress the popular uprising as quickly as possible. He arrested Karim Sanjabi, leader of the largest opposition party, for his refusal to join a coalition government. Finally, to break the oil worker's strike, the Shah ordered the arrest of the leaders of the strike committees, and announced that those who failed to return to work would be fired.



Although demonstrations such as this one are now illegal in Iran, millions of voices cry out daily against the Shah and U.S. imperialism: "Death to the Shah!" "Down with U.S. Imperialism!"

by the strikers show the political character of the strike, and the high level of consciousness among the workers in Iran's most important strategic industry. This reaffirms our complete confidence in the ability of the Iranian working class to carry out its historic mission of leading the oppressed masses forward to victory. The Marxist-Leninist forces in Iran are undoubtedly being tempered in the fires of the present struggle, and we are certain that the future will bring the creation of a genuine communist party that can provide the proletarian leadership needed to move the people forward along the road of New Democracy and socialism.

## THE SHAH'S TACTICS

The Shah's response to the Iranian people's struggle was no surprise. He used the same "counter-revolutionary dual tactics" — deception and coercion, trickery and naked violence — that are favored by reactionaries everywhere. With one hand he waved benignly to the people, promising all kinds of concessions and an end to corruption among government officials. With the other hand he signalled to the SAVAK to

Troops were sent in to enforce this ruling.

Yet at the same time these fascist measures were being taken the Shah went on radio and TV to tell the people, "Your revolutionary message has been heard. I am aware of everything you have given your lives for." He said that the military government was necessary to ensure the possibility of free elections later on.

Vicious cynicism of this kind is nothing new for the Shah. For years he has advertised himself as the sole progressive, liberalizing force in Iranian society. He claims to have single-handedly liberated the people from the chains of feudalism, carried out land reform and laid the groundwork for a modern, fully industrialized future. The Iranian people, according to the Shah's propaganda, have been nothing but an obstacle to this process.

But the facts show otherwise. The Iranian people have a long tradition of struggling for the democratic rights of women and the oppressed nationalities within Iran. The movement for constitutional democracy in Iran began around the turn of the century, and led to the crea-

tion of the 1906 Constitution, which the Shah, and his father before him, have systematically trampled underfoot. In other words, all of the Shah's "liberalizations" are really nothing more than concessions made in the face of the Iranian people's struggle for their democratic rights.

At the time the Shah came to power, the overwhelming majority of Iranians were landless serfs, living under conditions of feudal servitude. The central demand of these people has always been for the expropriation of the feudal landlords, and an equitable distribution of "land to the tiller." Yet in spite of Shah's much vaunted land reform, more than half the peasants are still landless, and those that did receive land didn't get enough to live on. Sixty-seven percent of the population is illiterate, and the per capita income in the rural areas is \$125 per year. There is a chronic shortage of basic foodstuffs in Iran, and billions worth of food must be imported from abroad annually. Still, millions go hungry. In spite of the Shah's concessions, he has failed to transform the semi-feudal basis of the rural economy.

In terms of industrialization, the economy is still dependent on oil revenues. Oil and natural gas make up 86% of the country's exports, and 70% of state revenues. This one-sided development is particularly dangerous because oil reserves are not infinite. At the present rate of extraction Iran could run out of oil some time during the late nineteen eighties. In the absence of other major industries, this could put a quick end to the illusion of enlightenment and prosperity that the Shah is trying to keep up.

In the social sphere, the Shah's policies have cost the Iranian people dearly. There are presently between sixty and one hundred thousand political prisoners in Iran. They are subjected to some of the most brutal tortures imaginable. A 1975 investigation by Amnesty International ranked Iran among the worst human rights violators in the world. Moves to reform the Iranian legal system and provide for the release of long-held political prisoners have been widely exposed as empty gestures to prop up the Shah's sagging public image.

## US IMPERIALISM BACKS THE SHAH

The Shah's powerful friends in the U.S. imperialist ruling class play a key role in keeping things just the way they are in Iran. U.S. ruling circles have exerted a big influence on Iranian political life ever since 1953. At that time, the democratic mass movement of the Iranian people elected a progressive prime minister, Mohammed Mossadegh, to replace the Shah. But the CIA sent in some agents to subvert the democratic regime, and they were able to eliminate Mossadegh and stick the Shah back on his throne.

During the recent crisis, the U.S. government gave its full support to the decision to form a military government. The Carter Administration said the Shah "had no alternative", given the refusal of his opponents to join him in a coalition government. The State Department also provided special riot control equipment and tear gas to help the Shah.

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Continued from opposite page

William H. Sullivan, the present ambassador to Iran, has been meeting with the Shah constantly advising him at every step of the way on how to crush the resistance. Sullivan, you may remember, was the U.S. ambassador to Laos from 1965-69. At that time he conducted a secret war against the Laotian national liberation movement, without the consent of Congress. As chairman of the Vietnam Task Force, he advocated "random reprisal bombing" — surprise air attacks on non-military targets — even though the Task Force itself had advised against such procedures as being ineffective. And on at least two occasions he was called for covert bombings of countries where there was no Congressional Declaration of War and not even a "functional equivalent of war"! This madman Sullivan, a proven war criminal, is the U.S. government's man in Iran.

U.S. intervention and active support for the Shah's repressive actions is no accident, nor is it a result of "wrong policies." Imperialism is reactionary all along the line, and nothing can reform it. The U.S. monopoly capitalists have a lot of political and military interests at

stake in Iran, and they are counting on the Shah and his absolute monarchy to defend them.

U.S. imperialism exports vast quantities of capital to Iran. It is the largest foreign investor. At the end of 1977, U.S. banks held \$2.2 billion in outstanding loans to Iran itself, not counting loans to U.S. corporations filling contracts for the Shah.

The export of U.S. capital has also greatly stimulated the export of U.S. commodities to Iran, especially arms and other military hardware. Since 1970, the U.S. has sold nearly \$20 billion worth of arms to the Shah, including some of the most sophisticated weapons systems in existence — like twelve F-14 jets (68 more are on order) and ten Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS), which can be used to monitor aircraft movements all over the Persian Gulf area. There are also about 40,000 U.S. military advisers, technicians and their families living in Iran.

By turning Iran into an armed camp, the U.S. imperialists are trying to defend their interests as a global hegemonist power. Iran, with its 1,500-mile shared border with the USSR, and its strategic location on the Persian Gulf and near Indian

Ocean oil transport routes, is a key point in terms of U.S. domination of the Mideast and West Asia. And it is especially critical in terms of the two superpowers' attempts to outflank each other as they prepare to fight it out for control of Europe, the heartland of capitalism. If either of the superpowers gain complete command of the Indian Ocean, it will have gained a major strategic advantage. For this reason, you can bet that the U.S. will do all it can to hold onto Iran.

The recent pro-Soviet coups in South Yemen and Afghanistan, and the massive Soviet and Cuban presence in Ethiopia testify to the Soviet's participation in this same game of domination. The social imperialists share the U.S. preoccupation with the oil routes, and they also have a special interest in securing warm water ports for themselves, which are not available on the USSR's North Sea coast. It is perfectly obvious that the new tsars would love to add Iran to their growing list of third world neo-colonies. For this purpose, they have the revisionist Tudeh party in Iran, which pushes the universally discredited line of "peaceful transition" to socialism. This is particularly gross in Iran, where the Shah reacts with fascist violence against even his least

militant opponents. At the same time, Moscow has made attempts to woo the Shah directly, selling him some arms and offering the notorious "joint enterprises" which are designed to produce immense superprofits for the social-imperialists and force Iran into the economic orbit of the USSR.

The Shah and the U.S. imperialists are the main enemies of the Iranian people at the present time, the principal forces of oppression and exploitation in that country. As the people rise up in struggle and fight for the independence of their country, they must also be on their guard against the intrigues, subversion and aggression of the other superpower who poses as the "natural ally" of the national liberation movement. In this way, the people will be prepared for anything and their struggle will surely triumph.

**LONG LIVE THE IRANIAN  
PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY  
STRUGGLE!**

**DEATH TO THE SHAH!**

**U.S. IMPERIALISM GET OUT OF  
IRAN!**

**DOWN WITH SUPERPOWER  
HEGEMONISM AND WAR  
PREPARATIONS!**

# Welcome China-U.S. Relations!

A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE CHINESE MASSES AND FOR ALL WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER!!!

The establishment of full diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States is a great victory for socialism and for the workers and oppressed peoples and nations of the world. We joyously unite our voice to that of all revolutionary and progressive people throughout the world, and we congratulate the people, the government and the Communist Party of China for this great victory over U.S. imperialism.

## PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IS A MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLE

Peaceful coexistence between states having different social systems is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism. By using this policy, socialist states are able to establish commercial, cultural and scientific relations with capitalist and imperialist states. Those relations are based on five principles developed by Lenin: (1) mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, (2) non-interference in each other's internal affairs, (3) equality and mutual benefit, (4) mutual non-aggression, and (5) peaceful coexistence.

Historically, the Trotskyite scum and other super-revolutionaries have abused this Marxist-Leninist stand, accusing those socialist states which establish relations with imperialist states of capitulating to imperialism, allying with imperialism, etc. But practice is definitely the criterion of truth, and the practice of true Marxist-Leninists has shown us how the socialist states have been able to establish relations with imperialists, that have helped the socialist state not only to protect and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, but also to fulfill their

proletarian internationalist duty of supporting revolutionary struggles all over the world. The experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under Comrade Stalin during World War II eloquently speaks to this fact. Such is the case actually with our Chinese comrades.

## U.S. IMPERIALISM MADE THE CONCESSIONS

It is a fact that it was U.S. imperialism that had to make the concessions to People's China in order to establish full diplomatic relations. The principle issue was that of Taiwan. The Chinese adopted a principled stand that Taiwan is an internal matter of China and that no possible relations can exist with any state that does not recognize People's China as the only and legitimate government of China. Since the historic Shanghai Communiqué signed by Nixon and Chou En Lai in 1972, the issue of Taiwan was the stumbling block for the normalization of China-U.S. relations. And in his address to the U.S. people announcing the establishment of relations, President Carter did announce that the U.S. had acceded to the three non-negotiable demands of the Chinese government. Those were: (1) breaking diplomatic ties with the Taiwan government, (2) ending the mutual defense treaty between U.S. and Taiwan, and (3) withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from Taiwan. Once again, the imperialists have had to bend over in the face of the policy of principles of the socialist states.

## NORMALIZATION WILL HELP PEOPLE'S CHINA

By establishing full relations with the U.S., People's China will be

able to gain access to the scientific and technological knowledge and equipment of the most advanced capitalist country in the world today. This will greatly help our Chinese comrades in the great tasks of making China a developed modern socialist state by the year 2000. This is definitely of more significance for the world's proletariat than whatever benefit U.S. corporations can make in their trade with China. A modern socialist state in China will definitely put our comrades in a better position to provide not only ideological, but material aid to revolutionaries the world over. If a backward socialist China has been capable of helping tremendously the Korean, Vietnamese, Kampuchean, Albanian, Angolan and many other countries in their struggle against imperialism, a developed socialist China will be able to do that a lot better. Furthermore, by fulfilling its task of socialist economic construction the Chinese comrades are establishing the material base for the future communist society. That in which every one will contribute according to their ability and receive according to their needs.

## THE U.S. PROLETARIAT HAS NOT SIGNED ANY TREATY WITH THE U.S. BOURGEOISIE!

At the same time we joyously welcome the normalization of relations between People's China and the U.S., we have to reiterate that peaceful coexistence is a relationship between states of different social systems. There is no peaceful coexistence between oppressed and oppressor, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The signing of a treaty with People's China does not mean



that the U.S. multinational proletariat and the oppressed nationalities have to stop fighting against U.S. imperialism. On the contrary, we all know that imperialism is reaction all along the line. When their interest is at stake, they do not recognize treaties or compromises. That's why we have to fight for the implementation of whatever agreements U.S. made with our Chinese comrades. And at the same time, fight to overthrow our own bourgeoisie. That day it will no longer be necessary to have relations based on peaceful coexistence between China and the U.S. That day, under the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism, the Chinese and U.S. people will march together toward the classless society that is communism.

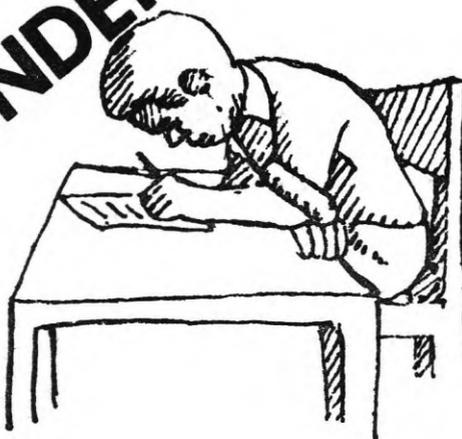
**LONG LIVE THE FRIENDSHIP  
BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF  
CHINA AND THE U.S.!**

**LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM-  
MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT!**

**LONG LIVE THE GREAT,  
GLORIOUS AND CORRECT  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA!**



# CORRESPONDENCE



One of the ways in which comrades can help build RESISTANCE is by writing us expressing their criticisms of our line, reporting about struggles they are involved in, expressing their views on the burning questions facing us. This column will complement the COMMUNIST FORUM in an attempt to air out views other than our own and contribute in the struggle for the correct line.

Send all letters and contributions to

RESISTANCE  
Box 513, Triboro Sta  
New York, N Y 10035

## Develop Child Care Materials!

Below we are reproducing parts of the Childrens' Workbook prepared by CORES (MLM). This workbook introduces young children to concepts on the national question and helps them develop politically during child care. The comrades from CORES provide us with a good example of a way in which child care materials can be developed by communists. The importance of developing child care materials cannot be over-emphasized. As we said in our article on childcare (in Resistance vol 9, no 8), the youth are the true successors of the revolution. We must therefore educate them and care for them so they can carry on the revolutionary cause to which we are dedicating our lives. We urge comrades to keep up the work.

Comrades,

We have complete unity with the views expressed in your article "Why Childcare at Movement Events?" We have recently taken up the task of putting the childcare at various functions on a stronger footing. Our experience has been that though we almost invariably provide for childcare, the quality has not been consistently the best and planning has not always been good.

We also unite on the importance of actively promoting the availability of child care and not just taking on the task if some children show up. We have been guilty of falling into this error at times — particularly where the activity would involve only one or two children. Sometimes we have asked whether the mother needed child care or whether she could make other arrangements. Though this may be justifiable in certain circumstances, this approach in general is a belittlement of the woman question. Too many times child care plans fall through at the last minute, forcing the parent, usually the women, either to bring the children when no provisions have been made, or to stay at home. Even where it is not a case of other plans having fallen through, the fact that women must find childcare in order to participate in an event often discourages them from being as active. We see too that it is a bad indication of the level to which an organization upholds the woman question when it provides child care for events on women's issues but not for all other events.

Once the task of providing childcare is taken up, we agree that mothers cannot have the ease of mind to participate fully if they are worrying about the quality of care their children are receiving or if the children there are allowed to run between the function and childcare. The solution of this problem is to provide a well planned session which the children will enjoy participating in.

Preparation for adequately meeting the physical needs of the children is important — food, safety, provision for sleeping or naps and adequate material and space for play activities should be considered. As to safety, the overall security plan for an event should take into consideration the children and those involved in childcare should be fully consolidated on that plan. Our

experience in the August 29th celebration in 1977 which The Crusade for Justice disrupted armed with chains and other weapons, showed us concretely how important this is. At that event those in charge of childcare carried out an orderly evacuation according to plan.

We see too the importance of organizing the children's time, doing collective play, work (preparation for snacks and games, clean-up), combatting incorrect ideas, resolving contradictions in the correct manner all add up to ways to begin to develop a proletarian outlook in the children. Also planning a well-balanced agenda that includes development of physical, intellectual and political skills keeps children from losing interest. An agenda may include physical exercises, reading a book (books from China like "Good Children", "I am on Duty Today" teach attitudes of serving the people), making posters, snack, play, rest. And political education built on this proletarian outlook begins to raise the class consciousness of our children.

As to doing political education, forces in this area have done such things as you suggested — discussing with the children the nature of the event and then drawing posters around the theme of IWD and August 29th to be put up during the event for all to see. One comrade in this area took the initiative to develop a booklet on the national question to be used with 8 and 9-year olds that were taken to a cultural event with native dances, costumes, and foods. A copy is included.

We too unite on the importance of putting developed people in charge of childcare. If we unite with the need to take up political education with the children, we must have conscious people to guide that education.

Though forces in this area, particularly the men, have been very good in volunteering for the task of childcare at events, we see that too often we haven't taken the initiative to spread the task around and do the necessary training (especially with the men) to carry out the task consistently well. Your having taken up this subject in your newspaper can help to consolidate forces on the need to develop creative methods of doing political education with children.

CORES (MLM)

Can you draw any of the costumes from the country you chose?

The Colorado Folklife Festival is a multinational festival.

What does MULTINATIONAL mean?

MULTI means more than one or many. NATIONAL means of a nation or national group. So MULTINATIONAL means \_\_\_\_\_.

What is a nation?

A nation is a large group of people who have lived a lot of families who have lived a long, long time of them live in the country. The people make things in the cars things in the laid and raise the country and the for the things each other.

Now that you know what MULTINATIONAL is, nationalities that kids in your school are from \_\_\_\_\_.

Well, I sort of understand what a nation is, but what is a nationality?

Or it's a group of people who aren't a nation anymore. A nationality is a person from a nation who used to be a group of people who move out of their nation into a new land. It can even be ones who live in New York.

Like the Puerto Ricans who moved out of Puerto Rico into New York City? The ones who live in New York are a nationality?

That's right, because even though they still have the same language and the same culture and they don't have cities in their own country trading with each other. They don't own a land they've lived on in the United States for a long, long time.

# Vietnam - Kampuchea

Continued from front page

actionary babble of Khrushchov and his followers. And they stubbornly ignored the warnings of fraternal revolutionary parties concerning the threat of Soviet social imperialism and its phony "international solidarity."

So, having failed to carry out the struggle against opportunism, the Vietnamese could not achieve victory in the struggle against imperialism. They won a great battle when they defeated U.S. imperialism, but now they have caved in under the pressure of the other imperialist superpower. They have become another puppet regime of the Soviet Union, a Cuba in Asia. Once again we have a tragic confirmation of the importance of recognizing, denouncing and struggling against Soviet social-imperialism as well as the other main enemy of the people — U.S. imperialism.

We sternly condemn the reaction-

ary deeds of the Vietnamese authorities and their masters in the Kremlin. At this time when Democratic Kampuchea is coming under increasingly heavy fire from both superpowers, and especially the Soviet Union and its Vietnamese lackeys, it is the bound duty of all Marxist Leninists and all anti-imperialist and progressive minded workers and oppressed people to rally to its defense. With this article, we want to declare our intention to unite with all organizations and individuals who are willing to take up this task, to do everything in our power to help the Kampuchean people defend their revolution.

**DEFEND DEMOCRATIC  
KAMPUCHEA!**

**VIETNAMESE REACTIONARIES,  
GET OUT OF KAMPUCHEA!**

**SUPERPOWERS, HANDS OFF!**

**BUILD THE UNITY OF THE U.S.  
AND KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLES!!**



A rubber plantation in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are determined to continue to rebuild and develop their country despite slanderous attacks by U.S. imperialists and armed aggression by Soviet social-imperialists and their Vietnamese lackeys.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1978

## Foe Nears Key Cambodian Road.

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, Dec. 14 — Vietnamese forces have moved as far as 70 miles into southern Cambodia, putting them in position to cut Highway 4, linking Phnom Penh to its main port, Western analysts said today.

The troops have not yet cut the road, the sources reported. If they do they can strangle Phnom Penh and seriously damage Cambodia's war effort since virtually all its military supplies from China come through the port of Kompong Som, at the end of the highway on the Gulf of Siam.

Pol Pot, the Cambodian Prime Minister, conceded in an interview with Chinese journalists this week that part of his country could be taken by the Vietnamese in the intensified fighting and that the Cambodians might revert to guerrilla warfare.

There are indications that the Chinese, Cambodia's only ally, have urged Mr. Pol Pot to consider abandoning his capital, which is largely empty anyway, and resorting to guerrilla tactics against the vastly larger and better-equipped Vietnamese forces.

Parts of two Vietnamese divisions are in Cambodia, the analysts believe, with a total of 10 to 13 divisions, each with about 10,000 men, in the border region. That is roughly equal to the force Hanoi sent south in the spring of 1975 to overwhelm Saigon in the final offensive of the Vietnam War.

The Cambodian Army, originally put at 60,000 men, has suffered several serious defeats in the increased fighting over the last two months. Part of Vietnam's success in the recent fighting, compared with its poor record in battles against the Cambodians last winter, is attributed to increased supplies from the Soviet Union, the analysts say.

In other developments, China charged that Vietnam had sent 40 armed men to occupy three sites along the border in Kwangsi Province and had fired on Chinese border guards. The Chinese press agency, Hsinhua, said Vietnamese soldiers fired at a border outpost and village in the Liaoheng area in four incidents over the last few days. Yesterday Peking sent a protest note to Hanoi, the latest in a series, over a number of recent clashes along the border and in the Gulf of Tonkin. The note warned that China's patience was limited.

Analysts here say there is no evidence of a Chinese buildup in the frontier region. In their view the Chinese warnings are the little Peking can do to relieve pressure on Cambodia without intervening directly.

NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLES SUPPORT COMMITTEE

## Matching Words with Deeds

On Saturday, November 4th, the NLSSC — a mass, anti-imperialist organization — sponsored "An Evening of Solidarity with the People of Zimbabwe." This event marked the conclusion of the NLSSC's campaign to send material aid to the freedom fighters in Zimbabwe. Enough funds were collected to send more than 500 pairs of sneakers to Zimbabwean refugees who have been forced off their lands and driven out of their homes by Ian Smith and his racist government. Over 70,000 of them are being cared for by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) at camps in Mozambique.

Gathering this aid is an important step for the NLSSC. It affirms our commitment to give material aid as well as political support to the struggles for freedom and independence. This Sneaker Campaign for ZANU is a component part of the NLSSC's plans to build mass support, here in the U.S., for the national liberation struggles now raging in the Third World. Campaigning for material support to the people of Zimbabwe, is part and parcel of the NLSSC's efforts to mobilize wide support here for the struggles of the peoples of the Third World against imperialism.

The importance of the struggle in Zimbabwe, to the U.S. multi-national working class, indeed to all the peoples of the world, has been consistently raised by the NLSSC during the course of the campaign and was re-emphasized at the November 4th event. In its opening presentation, the NLSSC pointed out that the people of Zimbabwe and the working and oppressed people here in the U.S. suffer at the hands of the same oppressor — U.S. imperialism. They said:

*"The same class of monopoly capitalists who oppress the people of*

*Zimbabwe and the rest of the Third World, are the same bunch who are behind the conditions of oppression that workers, national minorities, and women suffer here at home. The struggles here and there are definitely linked. A victory by the Zimbabwean people over Ian Smith and the European settler minority he represents, will be a victory for all those who suffer at the hands of imperialism and that includes the working and oppressed peoples here in the U.S. When Smith falls it will weaken the U.S. imperialists' rule in Africa, it will*



*weaken their ability to control and exploit the wealth and resources of that continent. This will weaken their hand at home. The U.S. exploiters will no longer be able to fatten themselves on the labor, raw materials, and markets of Zimbabwe. They will become easier to topple here at home."*

The NLSSC has reason to be proud of this campaign. Proud of how the American people, particularly the working and oppressed peoples here in New York and elsewhere, demonstrated their support of the struggle in Zimbabwe. They

showed great solidarity with their sisters and brothers over in Africa, who are fighting to liberate their country from imperialism and racism. In large numbers they dug into their pockets and made donations. Most of these donations were small, but they added up. This shows how the people acting together are capable of great strength.

The event of November 4th was also a great success. A good cross-section of people attended. There were people from the surrounding Harlem community where the event was held. There were workers and anti-imperialist fighters from other organizations present. The program consisted of an opening presentation by the NLSSC, a slide show entitled "All Africa is Rising Up", a talk about the campaign, and other work of the NLSSC, a song about the struggle in Zimbabwe, and a discussion period followed by informal discussion over coffee and cake. All parts of the program were well received with both parts of the discussion taking on a lively, challenging character. All in all, the event proved to be a good finish to a good campaign.

Besides educating the masses in the U.S. with propaganda and agitation, demonstrations and rallies, the NLSSC's campaign served to match its words with deeds. As part of the U.S. proletariat and oppressed masses, the NLSSC considers its duty to lend concrete aid to the oppressed people of the world struggling against a common enemy. With this campaign, the NLSSC is carrying out its commitment to fulfill this task. And in doing so it is also helping to build the worldwide united front against the two superpowers. In brief, the "Sneaker for ZANU" campaign was a good example of proletarian internationalism.

# Tupelo

Continued from front page

American people have suffered brutal exploitation at the hands of the U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie. They have bravely fought back their oppressors, be it through slave rebellions, ghetto uprisings, massive demonstrations, or armed resistance. The Afroamerican people have shown that they are determined to be free, no matter what the cost.

During the 60s the civil rights movement gave new life to the struggle of the oppressed nationalities in the U.S. Fearful of how far the fire could spread, the bourgeoisie was forced to make some concessions at the same time that they unleashed their violent repression. Some leaders were brutally murdered, others were bought off, and the movement entered a period of ebb. Some pessimists claimed that it was all over, for good.

But they were wrong!

The racism and discrimination against the Afroamerican people continues and the war against national oppression is definitely not over. Tupelo says so. Tupelo signals a bright resurgence in the struggle of the Afroamerican people. It is at once a symbol of their resistance and a great example to the powerful mass movement that is developing in the whole of the U.S. And this is a good thing!

## DEEPENING ECONOMIC CRISIS

The struggle of the Afroamerican masses is experiencing a resurgence throughout the Black Belt South. In Mississippi, unemployment and poverty levels are among the highest in the U.S. With the crisis, such conditions have become even worse, especially among the Afroamerican masses. These oppressive conditions, coupled with se-

veral cases of blatant police brutality and open Klan terrorism, have stirred Afroamericans into action and plunged Tupelo in the forefront.

During the past year, the United League has been leading the struggle here, organizing demonstrations as well as a successful economic boycott which is growing in support among the Tupelo masses, both Black and white, as well as nationwide.

Also in the North the struggles of the Afroamerican national minority for democratic rights is experiencing a resurgence. Struggles like that of Crown Heights (in Brooklyn, New York) are an example of this. It is a fact that both have a common enemy, and that the struggles of all oppressed people, both in the Black Belt South as in

# BLACK, BROWN, YELLOW, WHITE: UNITED WE MUST FIGHT!

the oppressor nation, support each other.

## KLAN FORCED TO RETREAT!

The city officials were relying on the Klan to stop the march. But their plan failed miserably. The strength and solidarity of the marchers forced them to retreat. Though fully armed and dressed in Klan garb, they had to keep a cautious distance.

At the beginning of the march provocateurs from the Progressive Labor Party were urging people to confront the Klan. Such an action would have given the State a good excuse to come down on the marchers with all their repressive forces and thus stop the march. But they too failed miserably, as the people did not fall for this trick.

The oppressed masses have obviously learned many lessons from the struggle of the 60's. They have learned to rely on their militant struggle. They have learned that the "non violence" of the old civil rights movement is a tactic that only benefits the enemy. Espousing self-defense instead, and at the same time warning the people against falling into provocations, the United League was able to complete the march without disruptions. As "Skip" Robinson, UL chairman stated "We will choose when and where to fight."

Although unable to stop the march, in true Klan style, they struck after dark. They followed



Skip Robinson and League members in Corinth protesting charges against Tom Porter, sentenced to 5 years for protecting himself from attacks by a white man.

some demonstrators driving back home to Birmingham, Alabama, and forced them off the road, severely beating two of them. This attack went unpunished, as a thousand others before it, but it will not serve to intimidate the masses. In fact, it will only serve to further anger the masses and intensify their struggle.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR SELF - DETERMINATION

It is no coincidence that one of the demands of the United League is for land. Tupelo is located in the area in the U.S. historically inhabited by the Afroamerican people. They have worked the land here, as slaves, and as sharecroppers. They are entitled, not just to the small piece of land promised them but never granted, or stolen right back from them through extortion, land

taxes, etc., but to the whole of it. This is their homeland and they have the right to decide its future.

The struggle in Tupelo is part of the struggle for the self-determination of the Afroamerican nation in the Black Belt South. The struggle for affirmative action in the downtown business area, the struggle to end Klan terrorism, to stop the abuse against the supporters of this struggle, etc., are all part of that larger struggle.

It is the task of communists to make this connection. At the same time that we actively support the immediate demands of the Afroamerican masses, and link them to the right to self-determination, we must work hard to rally the support of the multinational proletariat of the oppressor nation for that right. This is our duty towards workers and oppressed peoples of all nationalities and of all lands.

# Self determination for the Afro - american Nation !

LONG LIVE THE ONE HUNDREDTH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
BIRTH OF COMRADE JOSEPH STALIN!!!

DECEMBER 1879 -- DECEMBER 1979



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