

## GREATEST MARXIST OF OUR TIME DEAD AT 82

# GLORY TO MAO TSETUNG!

"All men must die, but death can vary in its significance," wrote Mao Tsetung. "Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather," Chairman Mao said, quoting from the ancient Chinese writer Szuma Chien. Mao added, "To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather."

On Thursday morning, Sept. 9, Mao Tsetung died. His death is indeed weightier than Mount Tai. It rests as a heavy burden on the people of China and the working people throughout the world. In his 82 years, millions came to love and cherish Chairman Mao and to follow the brilliant path he charted on the road to communism. No human being in history influenced so many people in his lifetime or had such a profound effect on the world as did Mao Tsetung. He was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era.

### GLORIOUS LEADERS

Chairman Mao now takes his place alongside the glorious leaders of the working class—Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V.I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin—who have left humanity its greatest legacy: the science of communism. Mao Tsetung creatively applied and developed the teachings of Marxism-Leninism to the period in which he lived. He personally guided the Chinese people through each stage of their revolution and provided the leadership to the communist movement throughout the world in its life or death struggle against revisionism and opportunism of all types.

Founder of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army, beloved leader of the people in times of their greatest hardships, brilliant theoretician, military leader, statesman and poet, Mao Tsetung was before all else a revolutionary. His death will certainly bring joy to the imperialists and social-imperialists and to the reactionaries everywhere. But among the working and oppressed people of every country, Mao Tsetung will forever be mourned and revered.

Born the son of middle peasants in China's Hunan Province on Dec. 26, 1893, Mao Tsetung devoted his life from early



youth to the revolution. At 18 he joined Sun Yat-sen's Nationalist Army in the 1911 bourgeois democratic revolution. He contributed revolutionary articles to various journals and in 1918 founded China's first Marxist newspaper, Hsian Chiang Review.

In 1919 he joined the May 4th Movement which marked the beginning of the new democratic revolution. The May 4th

Movement, sparked by the uprising of thousands of youth and students, was directed at foreign imperialism and the domestic reactionaries who sold out China's national interest. Summing up this great movement 20 years later, Mao wrote: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is

willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." ("The Orientation of the Youth Movement").

Mao Tsetung was one of the 12 delegates to the founding Congress of the Communist Party of China, held in 1921 in Shanghai, and was chosen secretary of the Hunan Party Branch. Following the founding of the Party, Mao organized militant strikes of miners in Anyuan.

He then organized the peasant movement in Hunan in support of the Northern Expedition against the reactionary warlords and in 1926 wrote his classic "Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society," which solved the problem of the chief ally of the revolution by showing the revolutionary character of the peasants. He started the article with the question: "Who are our enemies and who are our friends? This question is one of primary importance in the revolution."

Chairman Mao's view of the peasantry as the staunchest and most numerous ally of the Chinese working class was deepened in his "Report of an Investigation into the Peasant Movement in Hunan" written in 1927. Regarding the mass upsurge in the peasant movement Mao said: "There are three alternatives. To march at their head and lead them? To trail behind them, gesticulating and criticizing? Or to stand in their way and oppose them? Every Chinese is free to choose, but events will force you to make the choice quickly."

### REVOLUTIONARY LINE REJECTED

But Mao Tsetung's line was rejected by the party leadership, then under the opportunist line of Chen Tu-hsiu, who preached reliance on the bourgeoisie rather than on the workers and peasants. Later in 1927 the alliance between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang was smashed by Chiang Kai-shek and four-fifths of the party was wiped out by Chiang's anti-communist terror. Mao and the party were forced to retreat to the Chinggangshan Mountains.

In 1934, Chairman Mao led the epic Long March from the liberated base area in Kiangsi, following the terrible set-

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 8)

## STATEMENT FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE OCTOBER LEAGUE (M-L) ON THE DEATH OF MAO TSETUNG

Message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

Comrade:

On behalf of the October League (Marxist-Leninist) we extend our solemn condolences to the Communist Party of China, the government of the People's Republic of China, and the entire Chinese people on the loss of the beloved and revered leader of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Words cannot fully express the grief we feel at the loss of our great teacher and leader. He stood for communism all his life. His works deepened and enriched the liberating science of Marxism-Leninism. Throughout his life Chairman Mao Tsetung fought not only for the liberation of China but for that of the international working class and all oppressed peoples from imperialism and all reaction. Chairman Mao creatively developed and applied Marx-

ism-Leninism to the making of the Chinese revolution. He organized, built and led the Communist Party of China, guiding it over 55 years through ten major two-line struggles against various right and "left" opportunist lines and the current struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping's right deviationist line.

The lessons he summed up from China's new democratic and socialist revolutions have served to advance the national liberation struggles throughout the entire world.

Mao Tsetung led the way in the international fight to unmask and smash revisionism, particularly Soviet social-imperialism. He charted a course for revolutionary fighters to follow, the high road of class struggle. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which he personally initiated and led, further developed the theory of continuing the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and stands as a major contribution to the world treasury of Marxism-Leninism and as a guidepost for communists everywhere in fighting the bourgeoisie and revisionism and advancing on the road to communism.

Our grief sparks a greater determination to uphold Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought and intensify our study and work. We will persist in taking class struggle as the key link in making revolution. We know for sure that the Chinese people will transform grief into strength and energy, heighten their revolutionary unity, and reach the great goals for which Chairman Mao lived.

Mao Tsetung has left us a great legacy of guidance in waging the struggles for national liberation, for socialism and for communism. While the passing away of Chairman Mao is heavier than Mount Tai, his legacy can never die. Our sympathy to Comrade Chiang Ching and the family of Chairman Mao.

ETERNAL GLORY TO COMRADE MAO TSETUNG!

With communist and internationalist greetings,

Michael Klonsky  
Chairman of the Central Committee  
October League (Marxist-Leninist)



# China Friendship Assoc. Builds Mass Outreach

The largest convention in the three-year history of the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association (USCPFA) took place in Philadelphia on September 4 and 5. Six hundred and fifteen delegates and almost 200 observers took part in charting the course for expanding people-to-people friendship between the Chinese and American people.

The months prior to the convention had been filled with important debate over how best to carry out friendship work. The most important issues in this debate were brought to the convention floor—including the question of outreach priorities, China's foreign policy and a mass campaign for normalization of relations between the U.S. and Chinese governments. On all of these major issues, the views that sought to isolate the Association from the millions of working-class and minority people and to turn it into a support group for bourgeois interests in the U.S. were soundly defeated.

The most heated debate at the convention centered on the issue of outreach. While outreach to working-class and minority people had already been established as a priority at the Association's 1975

Convention, the implementation of the Outreach Resolution had been hampered by the opposition of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) and some members of the Association's National Steering Committee (NSC), including USCPFA's former chairman, William Hinton.

At the recent convention, members of the East Coast Region proposed a resolution that would deepen the established outreach priority. The East Coast resolution hit hard at the RCP's view that political issues and friendship work were of no interest to working-class and minority people. It stated, "Our practice overall has shown limited involvement of minority people in all areas of USCPFA work. This may lead people to think minority people are not interested in all aspects of USCPFA work. We know this is not true."

Following from this, the resolution set concrete goals for involvement of workers and minorities in the Association-sponsored China trips, their inclusion in the organization's leadership and special sessions on racism for all Association tour orientations.

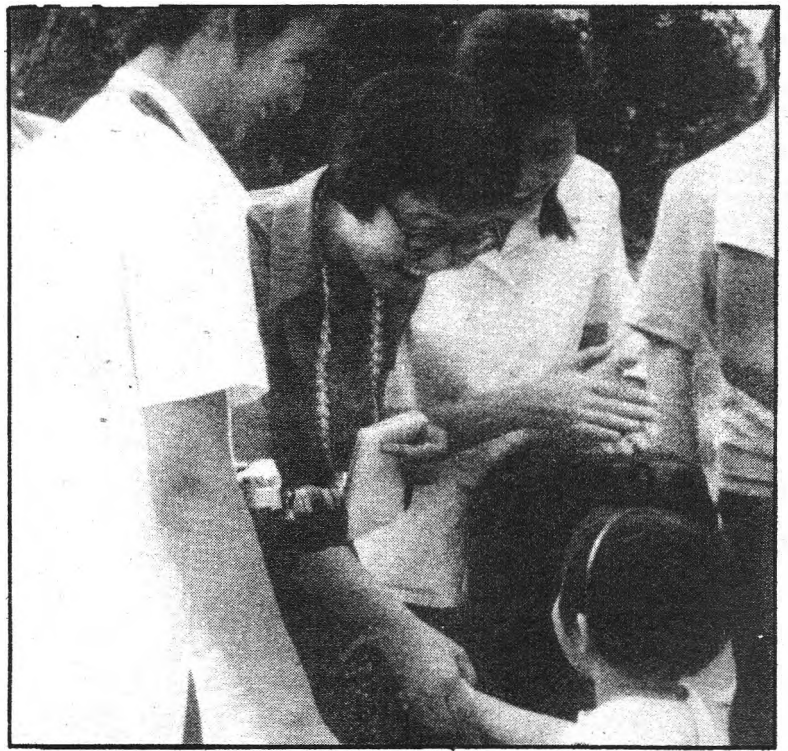
This resolution became the fo-

cus for the RCP's opposition to the policy of building the Association by relying on the broad majority of American people. In a position paper representing RCP's views, the concrete measures proposed by the East Coast resolution were attacked for "pitting certain sections of American people against others" and "creating divisions where none need exist." The resolution was also accused of "smacking of tokenism."

RCP spokesmen took the floor and condemned the resolution's supporters for taking a "Noah's Ark" approach to involvement of minorities because the resolution called for specific numbers of workers and minorities to be included in Association activities such as China trips.

But the vast majority of delegates saw through this white chauvinist and anti-working-class line and were determined to take positive action to broaden the composition of the Friendship Association. They voted almost 2 to 1 in favor of the East Coast resolution and the resolution against racism submitted by Boston.

The victory won in the outreach debate was summed up in a unity statement read on the Con-



FOREIGN GUESTS greeted in China. (Hsinhua)

vention floor by members of the newly established National Minority Caucus, which said in part:

"We firmly believe that this work (outreach to workers, national minorities—ed.) can and must be carried out by the Association as a whole. We believe that this work must be supported by the Association as a whole at every level. We believe that any and every member can become capable of doing this work. We feel that working-class and minority people can help to develop our work because of their particular experiences. We know they cannot do it alone. Unity and unity alone will bring a truly broad base to our Association."

Another major issue for struggle emerged in the convention's foreign policy workshop. A resolution promoting "friendly criticism" of China's policies—particularly on questions dealing with foreign policy—had been circulated prior to the convention. This "friendly criticism" position was intended to provide a cover for certain anti-China slanders and attacks led by centrists and other phony China friends like the Guardian, who are both within and outside the friendship movement.

## "FRIENDLY CRITICISM"

Opposition to this resolution was widespread and, by the end of the foreign policy workshop, it was clear that the overwhelming sentiment of the Association membership was that the Association should not be turned into a debating society for the pro's and con's of China's foreign policy and that the Association needed to deepen its understanding to better explain and popularize this important aspect of socialist China. The delegates firmly opposed opening up the publications and programs of the Association to anti-China propaganda, whether disguised under the mantle of "friendship" or not. The "friendly criticism" resolution was withdrawn and never even put to a vote.

The unity of the convention delegates was also high in support for a mass campaign for normalization of relations between the U.S. and China. The convention discussion centered around the proposal for a national leadership conference on U.S.-China relations. In the resolutions workshop, an amendment was proposed to expand the outreach of the conference beyond just government and business-oriented groups to include more mass peoples' organizations. This amendment was unanimously accepted.

A delegate raised the proposal from the floor to change the

conference's main slogan from "The time has come to establish full diplomatic relations with China" to "Implement the Shanghai Communique! Full Diplomatic Relations with China Now!" This proposal stemmed from pre-convention discussion that had raised criticisms of this theme on the basis that it promoted the outlook on normalization from the interests of U.S. ruling circles—not from the point of view of the vast majority of American people. The majority of Americans have always had a positive stake in the normalization of relations in the interests of promoting genuine peaceful relations among the countries of the world and, most importantly, promoting increased exchange and contact between the peoples of the U.S. and socialist China. This proposal was tabled, and no clear mandate was given by the convention.

## NORMALIZATION CAMPAIGN

Finally, a number of amendments strengthening the Normalization Resolution submitted by the Western Region were accepted which called for each local to make the normalization campaign a part of all their activities and for the new Steering Committee to promote nationwide activities when an event occurs that pushes normalization to the fore, such as the recent Nixon visit.

By the conclusion of the convention, the goals of broadening the Association's work through mass outreach, achieving a clear mandate to pursue the campaign for normalization and setting clear guidelines for the Association's stand on Chinese foreign policy had been well-achieved. The defeat of several of the policies that had run counter to these goals was reflected in the elections of the new National Steering Committee, with the removal of all the people who had been associated with the views of the RCP. Many new activists were elected, including several from among the working class and minorities. In addition, a new chairman, Frank Pestana, was elected.

The Third National Convention has set the stage for expanding friendship to vast numbers of people in the U.S. Pointing to these bright prospects, newly elected NSC member Roy Johnson, a Black worker, told *The Call*, "The people do have an interest in friendship. This was evidenced at the convention itself. The USCPFA is an organization devoted to the people and now we have the mandate to bring that message to working-class, minority, and all people throughout the country."

# PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS DEMAND EDUCATION



PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS protest cutbacks in education.

Tens of thousands of Puerto Rican students are facing cutbacks in bilingual education, financial aid and admissions as the new school term opens.

The crisis in education for Puerto Ricans is particularly sharp in New York City and in Boston. Both cities have large Puerto Rican communities (New York alone has over one million), and in both, the general economic crisis is heightened by severe city financial crises.

An important focal point of the struggle is Hostos Community College in New York. It is one of only two colleges in the U.S. where education is conducted both in English and Spanish.

It took a powerful mass protest and dozens of demonstrations by students, teachers, parents and supporters last winter and spring to block the New York Board of Education's plan to shut Hostos down this year.

It will take more of the same to keep the Board from shutting Hostos next June, as it now plans. Even during the current school term, the 2,400 Hostos students, the majority Puerto Rican, must pay tuition for the first time, or take out loans in order to enroll.

The struggle to keep this bilin-

gual college is only the tip of the iceberg of the fight for equality of languages in education at all levels. U.S. colonial rule over Puerto Rico has created such miserable conditions on the island that nearly a third of its population has migrated to the U.S. since World War II. The sons and daughters of the Puerto Rican workers, when they arrive here, find that the schools teach in a language they don't understand. Many U.S. schools even forbid and punish the speaking of Spanish or other languages besides English on school premises.

School authorities in several cities commonly assign Puerto Rican youths of high school age to sixth-grade classes in elementary school. Boston's School Committee has tried to defend this practice with the claim that the Puerto Ricans are "too ignorant" and "not qualified" to be assigned in classes with their age group. But the youths are not "ignorant." The school authorities are using the language barrier, the English-only policy, as a bludgeon to try to humiliate Puerto Rican youth, to deprive them of any schooling at all, and thus to make even worse the hardship of the whole Puerto Ri-

can community, of all minorities and of the whole working class.

The immediate result of these chauvinist language policies in the schools is that 75% to 80% of Puerto Rican and Latino youth (in Boston) of elementary and high school age regularly stay out of school and drop out as soon as possible. Bilingual education at all levels, schools where all the regular subjects are taught both in the English and in the Spanish languages, is a basic democratic right which the authorities have systematically denied.

The Puerto Rican community has consistently fought for this right, and a handful of bilingual schools and programs are fruits of this struggle. Now the sharpening crisis of this declining imperialist system is threatening to take even these few gains away again.

Puerto Ricans will certainly not take these attacks lying down. The growing people's resistance showed itself last year in a successful campaign to name an East Harlem elementary school after Don Pedro Albizu Campos, the great hero of the independence struggle who stands as a symbol of the Puerto Rican people's drive to throw off U.S. rule.



## LAST HIRED-FIRST FIRED

# WOMEN BLAMED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The continuing rise in the jobless rate has prompted government spokesmen to make up new excuses to cover up the real cause of unemployment.

In an August press conference, Alan Greenspan, chief government economic advisor, blamed the rise in unemployment on the "extremely abnormal" increase in the number of women seeking work. He maintained that these women are not looking for work out of necessity, but out of "choice."

Illinois Senator Charles Percy echoed Greenspan, saying last week that the reason for rising unemployment is that "so many more women want to work."

The increase in jobless women is far from imaginary or voluntary. In July, 280,000 people lost their jobs. Of these, 180,000 were women. From July to August, the official jobless rate among women rose from 7.6% to 9.1%; for women heads of households, it rose to a full 8%. These figures do not include the millions of women who cannot look for work because of lack of child care, or the many who have given up looking for work owing to discrimination, low wages and bad conditions.

Despite upturns or downturns in the economy, the unemployment rate for women has climbed steadily for several years. Chronic and rising unemployment for women is a characteristic of every capitalist country. The capitalists use the women workers as a vast pool of underpaid labor reserves. They are pressed into full service

in wartime or during economic "booms." But in times of crisis, women and minority workers are the first and hardest hit by layoffs. Hiring discrimination against them occurs at all times, not only during the crisis. "Last hired, first fired," accurately describes the position of women and minority workers in the capitalist labor force. The crisis, however, deepens and compounds the already existing discrimination and oppression.

A recent survey by the UN's International Labor Organization revealed that in almost all Western industrial countries women make up a far higher portion of the unemployed than their overall size in the labor force.

Women in the U.S. today head one family in every eight, and one in every three Black families is headed by a woman. Forty percent of all women workers are self-supporting. Yet women earn only a little over half of the average earnings of men. Forty percent of those working women supporting their families alone earn under \$5,000 a



280,000 more women lost their jobs in July.

year. To make matters worse, unemployment benefits for women are very low due to the low wages upon which benefits are computed. This is also true for older women on social security or pensions. Many are forced to work past the normal retirement age to subsist.

Adding national oppression to sex discrimination means even

more severe unemployment of minority women workers. Black women between the ages of 16 and 25 are the most highly unemployed of any sector of the U.S. population, with government estimates ranging broadly between 25% and 40%. They are three times as likely as white women to be below the official poverty line in income.

Health and safety conditions

also play a role in forcing women out of industrial jobs. In a recent case, a California woman two months pregnant was advised by her doctor to stop working in a fiberboard plant, due to exposure to chemicals, which could harm her unborn child. The company refused to give her a new job or disability benefits. She had to go on unemployment, receiving payments \$85-a-week lower than her regular pay. Greenspan and Senator Percy say women have "a choice" about whether to look for work. But what kind of a system gives us a choice between steady income and a malformed child?

Their attempts to blame women for the rise in unemployment do not meet with the reality which women face not only in the U.S. but in all capitalist countries. In the USSR a marked increase in female unemployment is also being recorded, as women are laid off and urged back to the kitchen. Unable to cover up the increase, the capitalists' spokesmen make up a wide range of poor excuses, designed to pit the men and women of the working class against each other in the fight for jobs. Attempting to blame women is a smoke-screen to protect the system itself, which produces discrimination, unemployment, and exploitation, of which women workers are the victims—not the cause.

## MEXICO'S LONG FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Mexican Independence Day, September 16, is a day for the U.S. working class to celebrate the historic struggle of the Mexican people, close neighbors and allies in the fight against imperialism.

On September 16, 1810, the proud descendents of the great Aztec and Mayan civilizations declared their independence. Under the leadership of the rising Mexican bourgeoisie and progressive sectors of the Catholic church, the masses fought against the armies of Spain, finally breaking the colonial chains in 1821.

But Mexico's struggle for independence did not end with the defeat of Spanish rule. From 1810 until today, Mexico's independence has been continuously threatened and violated by big imperialist powers.

In 1848, Mexico became the first nation to suffer from U.S. expansionist designs. Half of its land mass, what now comprises the southwestern U.S., was seized from the young country by the capitalist vultures.

The annexation and continued imperialist exploitation of Mexico led to the creation of the Mexican national minority, the Chicano people, in the United States. In

this way, the national oppression of Mexico created two powerful anti-imperialist forces—the Mexican people fighting for independence on one side of the border and the Chicano national minority fighting for full democratic rights and regional autonomy on the other.

The years since 1848 have seen numerous examples of violations against the sovereignty of Mexico's land and people. Twice, the U.S. has sent its armies into Mexico. Today, Mexican citizens in the U.S. are daily herded like animals, imprisoned and deported.

But the time when a big superpower could walk unchallenged over a weaker country is finished. While thousands of people on both sides of the border greet Independence Day, Mexico and other third world countries have begun to increase their efforts to defend their sovereignty against the encroachments of the two superpowers, the U.S. and USSR.

Mexico has played a major role in this third world movement. Withstanding economic pressures, the government rallied the Latin American countries to vote for admission of the People's Republic of China into the UN in 1974.

This past year, when oil deposits were discovered, Mexico steadfastly withstood U.S. threats of trade sanctions by openly supporting OPEC price agreements.

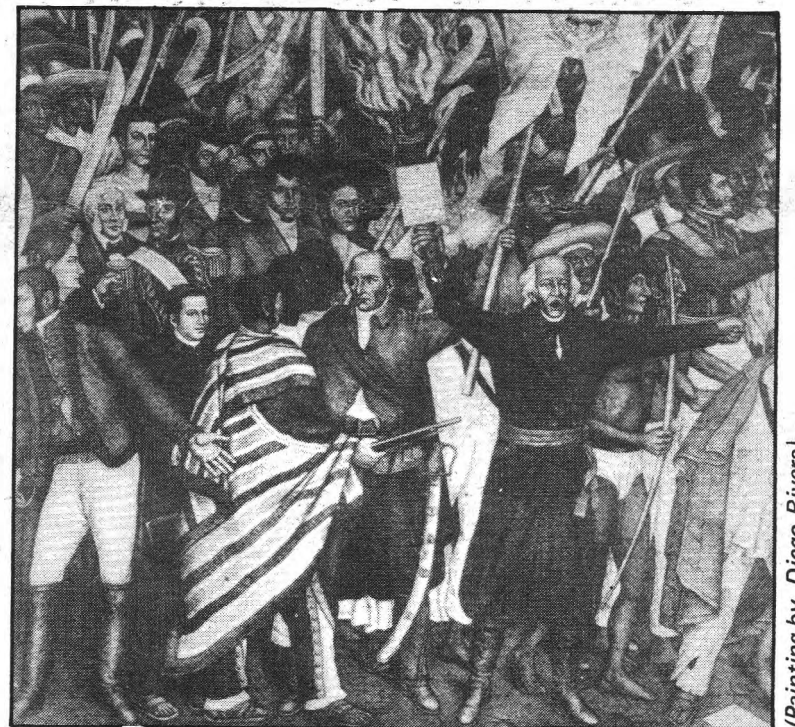
In addition, Mexico has actively supported the third world countries' demand for a 200-mile territorial limit and has declared a 200-mile exclusive economic zone off its own coast. To put teeth into this declaration, it is building for the first time in its history a fleet of 100 P-T boats. Since declaring the 200-mile zone, the Mexican navy has apprehended at least four U.S. tuna boats poaching in their waters.

The growing anger of the Mexican people against imperialist bullying is reflected in the rising opposition to U.S. attacks on immigrant workers who have come in search of jobs. On both sides of the border, opposition is increasing to the fascist deportation raids against Mexican citizens.

The current economic crisis of capitalism has led the ruling class to try to blame these immigrant workers for high unemployment and to shift the burden of the crisis onto the developing countries.

In Mexico, workers and peasants have responded to their deteriorating living conditions with an unprecedented rash of strikes and land seizures. Among the students, demands for democracy have grown louder, and freedom for political prisoners has been a strong issue of protest on the campuses.

But as the Mexican people fight for their freedom and independence from U.S. imperialism, a new threat is emerging from Soviet social-imperialism. One example of the social-imperialists' growing interest in Mexico is their eagerness to finance a major part of the anticipated 400 billion peso



FATHER MIGUEL HIDALGO delivers 'El Grito de Dolores.'

national debt of Mexico. Moreover, the USSR has never supported the 200-mile limit, and Soviet trawlers have been reported fishing in Mexican waters.

Inside Mexico, the revisionist Communist Party of Mexico is doing its best to turn the Mexican workers' hatred for the U.S. imperialists into acceptance of the "friendly aid" of the Soviet social-imperialists.

But the trend towards Mexican independence is irreversible, and the new rising superpower, like the old and dying one, is increasingly being exposed and condemned by the Mexican people. Infused with the spirit of Padre Hidalgo, whose "Cry of Dolores" rallied the masses 155 years ago, the Mexican people will surely succeed in achieving independence and liberation.

### Another Immigration Raid

Los Angeles—Seven undocumented furniture workers were arrested by Immigration agents at an unemployment hearing here last week. The seven Mexicanos had worked for years at Ortho Mattress and had families who were citizens or had papers.

They had been denied unemployment benefits on the basis that they did not have residency documents, even though they had paid the unemployment insurance deduction for years.

The workers were arrested during a recess of the hearing.

The seven workers are determined to fight against what the Mexican Consul General called "a clear violation of their rights." Their fightback is part of the growing movement against deportations in Los Angeles.



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# WAR AND REVOLUTION ON THE RISE



The following is the first in a series of reports written especially for *The Call* on the revolutionary communist movement in Western Europe today. The series includes many first-hand accounts based on discussions held with leaders of the various Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations.

The first article is an introduction to the overall series. Other articles will go into more detail on each country our reporter visited, including Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, and France.

Interviews with leaders of some of these parties will also be published as part of the series.

Factors for both war and revolution are on the rise in Western Europe today.

From the Arctic Ocean in the far north to the Mediterranean in the south, the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR, are engaged in sharp rivalry and contention. Despite all the talk of "detente" and "the spirit of Helsinki," the conditions are being set for the outbreak of a new world war.

The Soviet Union especially is increasing its aggressiveness. Its submarines and fighter planes regularly violate the sovereign waters and air space of the Nordic countries in order to test their lines of defense. Its fishing fleets plunder the economic resources of small countries like Iceland and the Faroe Islands, while its political agents vie for power in France and Italy.

## MARXIST-LENINISTS GAIN SUPPORT

But the danger of war is not the only factor developing in Europe. The general crisis of capitalism is sharpening all the contradictions in the second world. Within each country, the working class is locked in the struggle for socialism against its "own" bourgeoisie and is fighting against political repression, attacks on living standards and national capitulation to superpower hegemonism.

Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations are actively involved in these class struggles in every country and in many cases are the leading force. Formed over the last decade in a fierce struggle against modern revisionism, especially following the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, these organizations have won tens of thousands of European workers and revolutionary intellectuals to the cause of communism.

"Today the bourgeoisie," states Pal

Steigan, Chairman of the Norwegian Workers Communist Party (M-L), "has been forced to recognize strikes, the anti-imperialist movement, the women's movement, the movement of revolutionary youth, as demonstrations of the fact that mass support of the Marxist-Leninists is steadily increasing."

One example of this was the celebration of May Day in Norway this year. The WCP-ML organized demonstrations in more than 100 cities and towns, mobilizing 23,000 people. In Oslo, nearly 12,000 workers and youth turned out. In contrast, the social-democrat and revisionist trade union leaders, despite their "united action" and official posts, only rallied 4,200 people.

## TREND TOWARDS UNITY

The communist movement is growing in other countries as well. In West Germany, there are several parties and organizations, and combined circulation of their newspapers is nearly 100,000. The Communist Party of Germany Marxist-Leninist (KPD-ML) announced this year that it had established a branch of its party in East Germany, under the harsh conditions of social-fascist rule. Also in West Germany, more than a thousand revolutionary cadres have been arrested and put on trial for leading mass protests against the police killing of a KPD-ML worker militant.

With the exception of Norway, the Marxist-Leninists in the countries of West Europe have not yet completely united into single, unified parties of the working class. Nonetheless, in every country in the past two or three years, there has developed a basic trend towards unification.

In Denmark, for instance, an organization called the KFML, or Communist League (Marxist-Leninist), is preparing to hold its first party congress at the end of this year. The KFML has waged a complex struggle with other groups for several years, but last year the other main Marxist-Leninist group dissolved after a self-criticism and rallied to the party-building efforts of KFML. The cadres are now debating and drafting a party program.

## UNITY THROUGH STRUGGLE

The growing war danger has clearly influenced the trend toward Marxist-Leninist unity. In Germany, the two anti-revisionist parties, KPD-ML and the KPD (Communist Party of Germany) have held joint meetings and actions. In France, the Communist Party of France (Marxist-Leninist) has had a similar relationship with the Revolutionary Communist Party. Both French parties have daily newspapers.

This unity trend, naturally, is developing through struggle. It has not proceeded in a straight line, but through twists and turns.

Important differences still exist, and some groups have degenerated into opportunism and revisionism, falling by the wayside.

What are some features of the debate? All the Marxist-Leninists in Europe state that the two superpowers are the two main enemies of the world's people. There is also general agreement that the Soviet Union is the most dangerous of the two, especially in Europe, where it is seen as the most likely instigator of a new world war. There is also agreement that the third world countries and peoples are the main force in opposing imperialism and superpower hegemonism.

There are differences, however, in how to assess the effects of the international and European situation within the context of the class struggle in each country. For example, in Germany there is debate around the "German national question."

The KPD-ML stresses the primacy of the struggle for socialism and insists that the principal contradiction in Germany today is between the proletariat and the bour-

as conciliation and underestimation of the danger of Soviet social-imperialism.

The parties and organizations in Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg—all have another point of unity. This is that the line of centrism, of conciliation with Soviet social-imperialism, is the most dangerous form of revisionism in the movement. And most groups pointed to the stand of the Guardian's support for Soviet aggression in Angola as a prime example of this betrayal in the United States.

There was also general agreement on another deviation, that which calls for unity with U.S. imperialism in a front against Soviet social-imperialism. Only one national organization in Europe supports this line, the "Amada" group in Belgium. It is criticized by other Belgian Marxist-Leninists as "right-wing national chauvinism."

While there are differing estimates of contradictions within NATO, the Common Market and the European bourgeoisie



Anti-superpower march led by German KPD (M-L). (Roter Morgen)

geoisie in both parts of Germany. The KPD, on the other hand, says there are two main contradictions in all Germany. In the West, it is principally between the workers and the bourgeoisie. In the Soviet-occupied East, it is between the people and Soviet social-imperialism. Another large group, the Communist League of West Germany (KBW), stresses the struggle for democratic rights in West Germany today and says that it is incorrect to take up the national question until after the socialist revolution.

Important two-line struggles have also taken place within many of the European parties in recent years, mainly against a right deviation. In Norway and Sweden, the struggle broke out against the line of "united action" with the revisionist parties in the 1973 elections. This was summed up

in the face of the third world and two superpowers (all of which will be discussed later in this series), the line of conciliation or collaboration with U.S. imperialism was totally rejected. The chairman of the Norwegian party summed up his party's stand with the statement that "relying on one superpower to defeat the other is like spreading cholera to prevent the plague."

U.S. Marxist-Leninists have a lot to learn from the communist movement in the countries of the second world. In many cases, they have a longer and broader experience in both the class struggle and the struggle against modern revisionism. The workers in all countries have always learned from and supported each other, and it is in this proletarian internationalist spirit that this series is written.

The liberation struggle of the Azanian people exploded on many new fronts last week as black and mixed-race South Africans battled police throughout an entire ring of townships circling the capital city of Cape Town.

Mass rebellions of Azanians of mixed race shook the apartheid regime severely as tens of thousands of people braved shotgun, pistol, and rifle fire in more than 15 townships. Although a reported 30 people of mixed race (called "coloreds" by the government) were killed by police, thousands continued to demonstrate.

In the parliamentary capital of Pretoria, black South Africans stormed a police station Sept. 11 and tried to burn down the offices of the hated Bantu Affairs Administration (which implements oppressive apartheid policies). At least one fighter was killed, and many were injured when police fired on the people.

In a desperate effort to quell the mass demonstrations raging throughout the country for more than 12 weeks, the racist government announced some new "con-

## Kissinger Travels While South Africa Explodes

cessions" Sept. 10. The white minority regime will now allow people of mixed race to use integrated bathrooms, to set up businesses outside restricted areas, and to become trade union officials. This amounts to nothing more than a few crumbs desperately thrown to protect the dying regime.

The racist government has long dreaded this growing unity between black and mixed race South Africans. It has always promoted differences between blacks and people of mixed race in order to divide the Azanian masses and strengthen its rule.

This unity between the races is a serious blow to the apartheid government, which represents only a tiny handful of whites who control the country.

Recognizing only too well that the re-

bellions signal the approaching doom of racist rule, Secretary of State Kissinger is following up on last week's meeting with South African Prime Minister Vorster in Switzerland with a new round of talks in South Africa itself. Besides meeting with Vorster, he will also hold discussions with President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kaunda of Zambia in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Kissinger's plan is to urge Vorster to grant a few more "concessions" in order to undercut the struggle of the South African people. At the same time, he hopes to pressure the black African leaders into dropping their support for the armed struggle of the masses throughout southern African even though time and again they have expressed this support in no

The Kissinger-Vorster talks are nothing but a cover for the defense of imperialism and apartheid. This was clearly revealed by Vorster's statement on his return from Switzerland that "there will be no sharing of power" with blacks. Vorster underscored this statement with new police attacks against blacks and people of mixed race last week.

Kissinger's mission is also an attempt to maintain the position of the U.S. imperialists in the face of Soviet expansion elsewhere in southern Africa. This rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union is being condemned by a number of African leaders, most recently Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda's statement of Sept. 3 in which he exposed the fact that "the western superpower and the other superpower are fishing in the troubled waters of our region."

But neither Vorster's police, Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy," nor the interference of the two superpowers can prevent racist and colonial rule from crumbling under the onslaught of the oppressed masses in southern Africa.



# Auto Workers Prepare for Strike Struggle

As we go to press, a strike of some 170,000 Ford workers appears imminent. Despite the weak-kneed stance of the UAW leadership throughout the negotiations, it appears that Ford is holding firm in its attempts to smash down the basic conditions of the workers even further.

Wage increases for high seniority production workers will be held down to the traditional 3%. The position of new hires will be driven down even further, with an increased wage differential between them and seniority workers, a longer probation period, and reduced benefits.

Contract struggles should be times for militant struggle to fight for the needs of the entire working class. In the present period, this should mean launching a struggle for "Jobs or Income," and uniting the efforts of the employed and unemployed workers. The UAW bureaucrats, as agents of the capitalists; are carrying out the exactly opposite policy of smashing the struggle for the needs of the working class. Nowhere is this clearer than in their sellout on the question of the shorter work week and increasing SUB benefits. The demand for a shorter work week with no cut in pay, ("We want a raise and shorter days, we'll make sure that the boss pays") has been raised throughout the UAW by the rank and file.

## NEW SUB FUND PLAN

Woodcock, early in the year, seized on the slogan of a short work week to give himself a militant cover. In practice he has refused to take a stand of fighting for a shorter work week. Under the cover of "flexibility," he has reduced the demand to a variety of "time off for good behavior" schemes. These include a little more vacation time, one or two more holidays, and a "time bank" plan where workers can earn an extra day or two off each year if they have perfect attendance.

Negotiations around the SUB fund (Supplemental Unemployment Benefits) fund further reveal the depths of the collaboration between the UAW bureaucrats and the Big 3 auto makers.

At the heart of the SUB proposal is a plan to develop a system in which there are two pools of SUB money, one for low seniority and one for longer seniority workers. This plan is designed so that younger workers in the next round of layoffs will use up their SUB credits almost immediately. This is supposed to offer more protec-

tion for higher seniority workers. In fact it means stepped up attacks on the low seniority workers and more protection for the companies, since they will not have to keep paying funds into the overall SUB program after these low seniority workers are dropped.

## UAW PUSHES SELLOUT

How does the UAW leadership hope to get such a sellout accepted? Their strategy has been based on months of playing down any idea of militant struggle this year, attacking any rank-and-file militance, and attempting to split the ranks of the auto workers. This is accompanied by both Ford and Woodcock's joint support for the Carter election campaign.

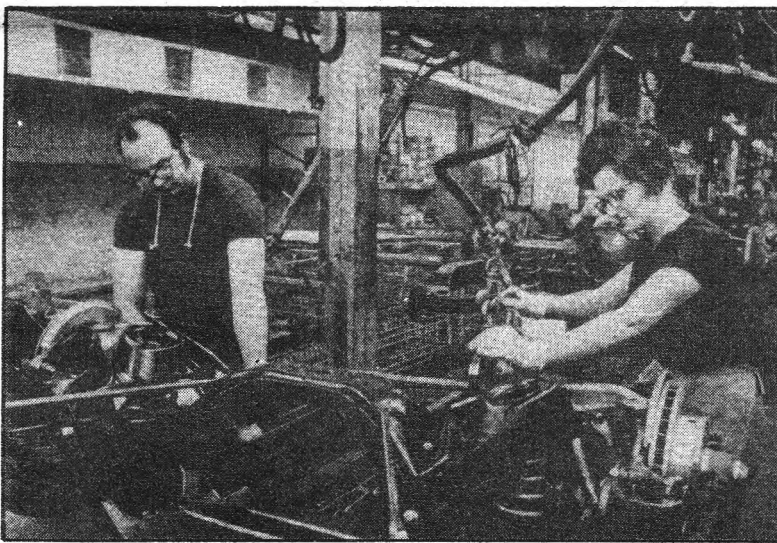
Rank-and-file militance has broken out in several plants with a wildcat at Detroit's Cadillac plant, struggle over forced overtime at the Fremont, Calif., GM plant and most recently, a petition drive at GM (Van Nuys, Calif.) aimed at forcing the bureaucrats to fight for several demands, including a shorter work week. In each case, the bureaucrats have openly slandered and attacked the workers, with threats of taking over locals,

and refusing to defend active workers against company discipline.

The Woodcock clique has long relied on national chauvinism to split the workers and keep themselves on top. In these contract negotiations they are stepping up these policies. The failure to fight for a shorter work week, for better SUB payments for all workers, for reforms in the seniority system, and their acceptance of lower wages for new hires all place a particularly heavy burden on minority workers who are the "last hired and first fired." The bureaucrats are actively attempting to split the workers along these lines, by making the main question around SUB program "how to protect the older workers from the younger workers using up the SUB" and defending company lies about the "unreliability" of the new hires.

On top of this, they are also fighting for a special "premium" wage increase only for the skilled trades. The skilled workers were sold down the river by Woodcock in 1973 in a special deal arranged with Henry Ford to deny them a final ratification vote. Now it appears that these skilled workers will reject any agreement in order to show Woodcock their power.

The growing resistance to the class collaboration of Woodcock and his clique will quite likely lead to a strike. The bureaucrats will not face smooth sailing with their sellout plans.



Wage increases for high seniority workers will be held to 3%.

## AT YOUNGSTOWN STEEL

# REFORM AND RACISM

East Chicago, Ind.—When Sherman Williams, a Black steelworker, was fired from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Works here, he took his case to the union. Williams, himself a department union representative, was fired for defending himself against an attack by a racist foreman.

What Williams discovered was that his union, United Steel Workers District 31, under the leadership of reformist Ed Sadlowski, refused to take up his case. Like many workers who have been fired at Youngstown lately, Williams found that Sadlowski's militant talk about "returning the union to the workers" was just that—a lot of talk.

Youngstown is the plant where James Jackson, a young Black

worker, was railroaded into prison in 1974 for killing a racist foreman in self-defense. Since then more than 20 other workers (mostly Black) have been fired for the least show of resistance to the plantation-like discipline in the mill. As in the case of other fired workers, the Sadlowski machine buried Williams' case in the "normal channels" of the dead-end grievance procedure. They thereby hope to sidetrack the struggle against racist injustice at the mill.

Williams, however, began working with the Steeled-in-Struggle Caucus at the mill. A picket line was set up at the Industrial Relations department, demanding "Rehire Sherman, Fire Burger!" (the racist foreman). In addition, two leaflets have gone out at the gates, hitting at the exploitation inside

the mill and exposing the betrayal of the reformist and supposedly "militant" Sadlowski machine. The leaflet called on the workers to build revolutionary leadership, "rid the union of the reformist leaders" and transform the union into an organization of class struggle against national oppression and the capitalist system itself.

Seeing the organized opposition to their reformist rule, the union misleaders have tried to split Williams away from the caucus. They've told him, "Ed Sadlowski will take care of you if you get rid of those others." But this tactic has not succeeded. The demands of "Rehire Sherman, Fire Burger!," "Stop the Racist Firing Campaign!," and "Remember James Jackson!" continue to grow louder at Youngstown.

## ON THE LINE



### BFI Strike in 7th Month

Santa Barbara, Calif.—The strike at Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) here is now entering its seventh month. All 63 striking members of Local 186 of the Teamsters Union—mostly Mexicanos and Chicanos—have firmly resisted every attempt by the company to divide and defeat them.

BFI, which averaged profits of \$17 million over the past few years, made it clear from the start that they intended to smash the strike. First, they brought in scabs, and when that failed, they fired all but 17 of the strikers.

The role of the Teamster bureaucrats who run the local is becoming increasingly clear to the strikers. After ignoring the strike for six months, they finally began re-negotiating with the company after strikers threw up a picket line at Local 186 headquarters.

### Texas Workers Hold Line

Houston, Tex.—Over 2,800 members of Local 66 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) are holding the line against the Houston Lighting and Power Co. as they enter the 14th week of their strike.

The workers, who began their strike June 3, are demanding an 11¢-per-hour wage increase and improvements in seniority and maternity benefits. The strike has the support of workers in other area unions, many of whom have joined the strikers on the picket lines.

HL&P refuses to budge an inch in the negotiations. In fact, company officials are trying to cut back on some of the benefits workers already have.

Two weeks ago, HL&P began hiring outside "contract labor" to break the strike. But this tactic backfired. As one union representative said, "It's just made us 100% stronger."

Although the union has filed charges with the NLRB against the company for refusing to bargain in good faith, many of the strikers are keenly aware that they have to rely on themselves to achieve victory.

### Expect Long Strike

Bessemer, Ala.—One thousand five hundred workers at the Pullman-Standard plant here went on strike August 9 and are still picketing against speedup and layoffs.

"You'd look down the line and know the work would never end," was how one worker described the "productivity" drive at Pullman that followed on the heels of a mass layoff of 1,200 workers. Despite the reduced work force, the company raised the number of boxcars produced from four or six per day to eight.

Complaints about the speedup were often met by firings. Worker discontent about the union's do-nothing approach finally led to the election of a new president, and the workers in Local 1466 of the United Steelworkers voted 95% to strike.

Many workers expect the strike to be a long one. Pullman has refused to meet with the union, and the international union representatives have taken over negotiations.

### 'Only a Worker's Arm'

Submitted by workers at Northwest Glass Co. in Seattle, Wash.—

A 66-year-old worker lost his arm here in a case packer machine. He had to remain with his arm trapped in the machine for over an hour while mechanics tried to remove it. There was no doctor, no nurse, or any trained medical person on duty even though the factory employs over 700 workers.

The company was quick to blame it on the worker, saying, "If he had retired when he was supposed to, it wouldn't have happened."

Of course, they didn't talk about the unsafe working conditions, the long hours and rotating shifts which lead to accidents. These conditions bring in thousands of dollars of profit for Northwest Glass.

But what is the arm of one worker to the capitalists, where profit is concerned?

### Injuries Spark Protest

Milwaukee, Wis.—Recently, four workers in the foundry at Allis-Chalmers were burned when hot iron fell on them, injuring one worker seriously. The incident has sparked continued concern over the company's neglect of health and safety.

On August 24, the bottom doors of the cupola (a large crate storing hot iron) opened after the single pin that secured the closed doors jiggled loose. Normal safety procedure requires three steel pins.

The day after the cupola accident, the leadership of UAW Local 248 arrived in the foundry to investigate. After a meeting with company officials, the union announced that the company assured them that accidents like this one would never occur again. But the mainly-Black workers in the shop have heard the same song and dance before. Rank-and-file workers know that such promises really mean nothing but continued health hazards in the foundry. They are demanding strike action against the company over unsettled health and safety grievances.



# LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM

## Statement of the Chinese Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China announce with greatest grief to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country:

Comrade Mao Tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of our Party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Honorary Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, passed away at 00:10 hours, Sept. 9, 1976, in Peking, (11:10 A.M. Wednesday, New York time) because of the worsening of his illness and despite all treatment, although meticulous medical care was given him in every way after he fell ill.

### FOUNDED PARTY

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao led our party in waging a protracted, acute and complex struggle against the right and "left" opportunist lines in the Party, defeating the opportunist lines pursued by Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming, Chang Kuo-tao, Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih and Peng Teh-huai and again, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, triumphing over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping, thus enabling our party to develop and grow in strength steadily in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

### TORTUOUS PATH

Led by Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China has developed through a tortuous path into a great, glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist party which is today exercising leadership over the People's Republic of China.

During the period of the new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao, in accordance with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and by combining it with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, creatively laid down the general line and general policy of the new democratic revolution,

founded the Chinese People's Liberation Army and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in China could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road.

He led our party, our army and the people of our country in using people's war to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, winning the great victory of the new democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China.

### BLAZED NEW TRAIL

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution led by Chairman Mao changed the situation in the East and the world and blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up the positive as well as the negative experience of the international communist movement, penetratingly analyzed the class relations in socialist society and, for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism.

### SEIZED GREAT VICTORIES

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our party, our army and the people of our country continued their triumphant advance and seized great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping and repulsing the right-deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. Upholding socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the People's Republic of China, a country with a vast expanse and a large population, is a great contribution of world historic significance which Chairman Mao Tsetung made to the present era; at the same time, it has provided fresh experience for the international communist movement in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

All the victories of the Chinese people were achieved under the leadership of Chairman Mao; they are all great victories for Mao Tsetung Thought.

The radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the Chinese people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung summed up the revolutionary practice in the international communist movement, put forward a series of scientific theses, enriched the theoretical treasury of Marxism and indicated the orientation of struggle for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world.

With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward.

Chairman Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. In the past half century and more, basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party, and wrote a most brilliant chapter in the history of the movement of proletarian revolution.

He dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. With the great resolve of a proletarian revolutionary, he waged a tenacious struggle against his illness, continued to lead the work of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole nation during his illness and fought till his last breath.

The magnificent contributions he made for the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world are immortal. The Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over love him from the bottom of their hearts and have boundless admiration and respect for him.

The Central Committee of the Commu-

nist Party of China calls on the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to turn their grief into strength with determination:

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and strengthen the centralized leadership of the party, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the party and closely rally round the party central committee.

We must strengthen the building of the party ideologically and organizationally in the course of the struggle between the two lines and resolutely implement the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young in accordance with the five requirements for bringing up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

We must carry on the cause left behind



## ' I PLACE MY F

Chairman Mao was a great internationalist who took his stand alongside the working and oppressed people of the world in their struggle against imperialism and reaction. He paid especially close attention to the struggles of working-class and minority people here in the U.S., giving them encouragement and support.

On several occasions, Mao Tsetung wrote articles and gave speeches and interviews which spoke directly to the American people as well as the rest of the world. Even though he had never been to the U.S., Mao studied the facts of the class struggle here keenly.

When World War II ended, and the U.S. emerged as the world's most powerful imperialist country, Chairman Mao called on the American people to stand up and resist. In his famous "Interview with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong" (1946), he pointed to the danger of a new imperialist war and its consequences for the American people:

"To start a war, the U.S. reactionaries must first attack the American people. They are already attacking the American people—oppressing the workers and democratic circles in the United States politically and economically and preparing to impose fascism there. The people of the United States should stand up and resist the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries: I believe they will."

In the same interview, Mao took note of the development of the atomic bomb by the U.S. and the imperialists' attempts to subdue both the people of the world and the domestic class struggle with it. He told Anna Louise Strong:

"The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon."

In this period of the 1940s the U.S. was frantically trying to save the fascist Chiang Kai-shek regime in China. Yet Mao Tsetung made a careful distinction between the American people and the handful of U.S. imperialists. In several articles Mao brilliantly analyzed the failure of U.S. imperialism to dominate China. But he always pointed out that what the American politicians demagogically said they were doing "in the interest of the American people" or because of "public opinion" was in fact only a reflection of the interests and opinions of imperialism. Speaking of then-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Mao said, "... his is the 'public opinion' of Wall Street, not the public opinion of the American people." ("Farewell, Leighton Stuart!" 1949)

Mao Tsetung also observed at that time that the "ties of closest friendship" which the imperialists talked of between the U.S. and China, were only "those between the reactionaries of the two countries." ("Why is it Necessary to Discuss the White Paper" 1949) He called for genuine bonds of friendship to be built between the peoples of the two countries, noting that the masses of people in the U.S. would rejoice in China's liberation.

Mao Tsetung also took interest in the development of the communist movement in the U.S., and sent a message of great sig-



Chatting with peasants in Yanan.

(China Reconstructs)



# MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO TSETUNG

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We should continue to unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and resolutely implement his line on army building, strengthen the

building of the army, strengthen preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude. We are determined to liberate Taiwan.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs resolutely.

We must adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity between our party and the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations all over the world, strengthen the unity between the people of our country and the people of all other countries, especially those of the third world countries, unite with all the forces that can be united, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end. We will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, apply ourselves to the study of



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Mao Tsetung also took interest in the development of the communist movement in the U.S., and sent a message of great sig-

nificance to William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA in 1945. In the message, Mao greeted the re-establishment of the CPUSA and the defeat of Earl Browder's revisionist line which had led him to disband the party two years earlier and call for "co-operation" between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the U.S.

In the 1945 telegram to Foster, Mao wrote: "We are glad to learn that the special convention of the Communist Political Association of the United States has resolved to repudiate Browder's revisionist, that is, capitulationist line, has re-established Marxist leadership and revived the Communist Party of the United States. . . Browder's whole revisionist-capitulationist line (which is fully expressed in his book *Teheran*) in essence reflects the influence of reactionary U.S. capitalist groups on the U.S. workers' movement. . . Beyond all doubt the victory of the U.S. working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party of the United States, over Browder's revisionist-capitulationist line will contribute signally to the great cause in which the Chinese and American peoples are engaged. . ."

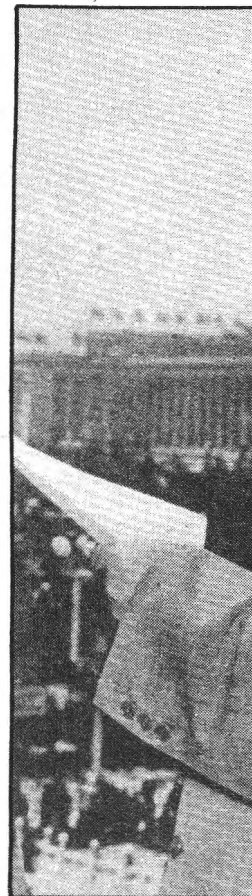
To Mao Tsetung, the storms of struggle which broke out among Afro-Americans during the '60s signaled a new upsurge in the struggle of the whole U.S. working class. In 1963 and again in 1968, Mao made major statements on the Afro-American question and called for worldwide solidarity with their struggle.

Having studied the history of the Afro-American people, Mao Tsetung concluded in his 1963 statement, "The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and

threw with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of black people."

In 1968, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Chairman Mao issued his famous "Statement in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression." In that statement he pointed out the brutal character of the imperialist system which saw fit to murder King, although King himself was an exponent of non-violence. He called the Black struggle a "component part of the contemporary world revolution" and referred to it as a "clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class."

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Delivering Statement



(China Reconstructs)



# SM-MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT

by Chairman Mao and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping, continue the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, enthusiastically support the new socialist things, restrict bourgeois right and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

We should continue to unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and resolutely implement his line on army building, strengthen the

building of the army, strengthen preparedness against war, heighten our vigilance, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude. We are determined to liberate Taiwan.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs resolutely.

We must adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity between our party and the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations all over the world, strengthen the unity between the people of our country and the people of all other countries, especially those of the third world countries, unite with all the forces that can be united, and carry the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end. We will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower.

We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, apply ourselves to the study of

works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and works by Chairman Mao, fight for the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bour-

geoisie and for the triumph of socialism over capitalism and strive to build our country into a powerful socialist state, make a still greater contribution to humanity and realize the ultimate goal of communism.

## TWO POEMS BY CHAIRMAN MAO

THE LONG MARCH

October, 1935

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March,

Holding light ten thousand crags and torrents.

The Five Ridges wind like gentle ripples

And the majestic Wumeng roll by, globules of clay.

Warm the steep cliffs lapped by the waters of Golden Sand,

Cold the iron chains spanning the Tatu River.

Minshan's thousand li of snow joyously crossed,

The three Armies march on, each face glowing.

REPLY TO COMRADE KUO MO-JO

January 9, 1963

On this tiny globe

A few flies dash themselves against the wall,

Humming without cease,

Sometimes shrilling,

Sometimes moaning.

Ants on the locust tree assume a great-nation swagger

And mayflies lightly plot to topple the giant tree.

The west wind scatters leaves over Changan,

And the arrows are flying, twanging.

So many deeds cry out to be done,

And always urgently;

The world rolls on,

Time presses.

Ten thousand years are too long,

Seize the day, seize the hour!

The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,

The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder

roaring.

Our force is irresistible,

Away with all pests!



## HOPES ON THE PEOPLE OF THE U.S.'

nificance to William Z. Foster, chairman of the CPUSA in 1945. In the message, Mao greeted the re-establishment of the CPUSA and the defeat of Earl Browder's revisionist line which had led him to disband the party two years earlier and call for "co-operation" between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the U.S.

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The statement further took note of the fundamental unity between the white working people and the Black masses, showing that the national question is in essence a class question. "The struggle of the black people in the

United States is bound to merge with the American workers' movement, and this will eventually end the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class," said Mao.

Chairman Mao's deep concern and pro-

found insights into the Afro-American struggle was but one reflection of the importance he attached to the revolutionary struggle in the United States. In a 1970 interview with the American journalist Edgar Snow, Mao said that he placed his hopes on the American people.

That same year, Chairman Mao delivered his famous May 20th Statement, in which he called on the people of the world to unite in the fight against imperialism following the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. Speaking from the rostrum of Tien An Men Square in Peking, Mao Tsetung took note of the people's struggle that was developing inside the U.S. while the imperialists were carrying out their aggression:

"While massacring the people in other countries, U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory. . ."

The words of the "May 20th Statement" were heard by revolutionaries in the U.S. and around the world who responded by redoubling their efforts to build Marxist-Leninist parties, fight revisionism and give leadership to the workers' struggles. In the U.S., the "May 20th Statement" provided a fiery inspiration to the work of forming the October League and other Marxist-Leninist groups. Chairman Mao's words on May 20th remain a great guide to us today.



Delivering Statement of May 20, 1970 in Peking.



# GLORY TO MAO TSETUNG

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

backs caused by the "left"-opportunist line of Wang Ming. The Long March covered over 7,500 miles, with the enemy in hot pursuit and allowed the people's army and the party to survive. It opened up new horizons for the Chinese revolution following its completion.

It was on the Long March that Mao's leadership was finally fully recognized and in 1935 at the historic Tsunyi Meeting he was elected to the post of Chairman. Following the Long March, the party established its base area in Yen-an. From there, under Chairman Mao's guidance, it would soon liberate all of China from the Japanese invaders and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Mao wrote of the Long March that: "It has proclaimed to the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes, while the imperialists and their running dogs, Chiang Kai-shek and his like, are impotent . . . It has announced to some 200 million people in 11 provinces that the road of the Red Army is their only road to liberation."

In the war against the Japanese invaders, Chairman Mao led the formation of the anti-Japanese united front calling on the Chinese people to unite in a protracted war of national liberation. In an interview with Edgar Snow in 1936, he said: "The key to victory in the war now lies in developing the resistance that has already begun into a war of total resistance by the whole nation."

Chairman Mao's military tactics and strategy were key in defeating the Japanese. In the course of the war he wrote many of his classic military writings such as, "On Protracted War," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," and "Problems of War and Strategy."

In these writings he showed the Chinese people that only through a protracted armed struggle—a people's war—could the revolution succeed. He developed the tactical line of surrounding the cities from the countryside, establishing rural base areas and then finally liberating the urban centers. This line was the result of a scientific application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of China's revolution.

In 1940, he developed the general line and policy for the party to guide the new democratic revolution in "On New Democracy." "Thus this revolution," he explained, "actually serves the purpose of clearing a still wider path for the development of so-

cialism." "On New Democracy" has become a powerful weapon and a bright beacon in the hands of the third world peoples who are presently carrying through their own revolutions.

Chairman Mao also wrote many of his philosophical works in the caves of Yen-an, making some of the most important contributions ever to the communist world view of dialectical and historical materialism.



MAO with close comrade Chou En-lai. (Hsinhua)

The two most important of these works were "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." In "On Practice" Mao explained, "In judging the trueness of one's knowledge or theory, one cannot depend upon one's subjective feelings about it, but upon its objective result in social practice. Only social practice can be the criterion of truth."

Following the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, Chiang Kai-shek launched civil war against the communists with the backing of U.S. imperialism. But despite U.S. aid, the corrupt, reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique was smashed through the revolutionary warfare of the masses and Chiang was forced to flee and set up his puppet regime in Taiwan Province. On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded and the new democratic revolution ended in victory.

Without interruption, Chairman Mao led the party and the people in constructing a strong and independent China on the road to socialism. But Chairman Mao pointed out that China's victory in socialist construction was bound up with the victory

of the worldwide revolutionary movement against imperialism. Thousands of Chinese volunteers came to the aid of the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. invaders. Under Mao's leadership, China gave freely of itself, with "no-strings-attached" aid to the Vietnamese, Cambodian, African, Arab and other liberation movements.

During the course of his life, Mao made many personal sacrifices. Most of his family was killed by the reactionaries or foreign invaders during the revolution, including his first wife, his two brothers and his mother. One of his sons died a volunteer in the Korean struggle.

Chairman Mao led China on the course of socialism through self-reliance. Despite the betrayal of the Soviet revisionists who withdrew all aid, China was able to build itself up through hard work and diligent efforts. Chairman Mao pointed out, however, that production could only advance through grasping revolution.

Perhaps Mao's most important contribution to Marxism-Leninism was his teachings on the class struggle under socialism. Summing up the strengths and weaknesses of the international movement and in particular the experience of the Soviet Union, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." He added: "Marxism can develop only through struggle, and not only is this true of the past and the present, it is necessarily true of the future as well." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People").

Chairman Mao showed how the overthrown bourgeoisie never rests content with its defeat but continues to make attempts at restoration of the old society. They are joined in this by the new bourgeoisie which arises out of the bureaucracy in the party and the state. He pointed out that the victory of revisionism would mean the death of socialism. "The rise to power of revisionism," he warned, "means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie."

## KEY LINK

He concluded that classes and class struggle continue throughout the entire historical period of socialism when the "bourgeoisie is right in the party" itself. Leading the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping, Chairman Mao laid down the party's basic line for carrying on the revolution during socialism.

In the course of many struggles against the capitalist-roaders in China as well as against international revisionism headed by the USSR, Mao pointed the way forward, calling class struggle "the key link" in building socialism. Under his guidance and revolutionary line, the Chinese people eliminated step by step ownership by imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism, and feudalism, and gradually transferred the ownership of the means of production to the hands of the proletariat. Creatively applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism to socialist society, Mao developed and deepened communist theory and practice and answered previously unanswered questions dealing with the nature of the revolution under socialism.

He personally initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which was a powerful mass movement aimed at preventing capitalist restoration. In the course of this great revolution, the capitalist roaders such as Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping were defeated. But Chairman Mao warned against the idea that class struggle is "dying out." He warned that even with the collapse of Teng Hsiao-ping, the revisionists still exist and will inevitably cause trouble.

Of equal importance has been Chairman Mao's leadership in the international struggle against revisionism. After restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union, the Khrushchev revisionists did their best to destroy socialism and the existing communist parties everywhere in the world. But under the leadership of Mao Tsetung, the Chinese

Communist Party along with the Albanian Party of Labor and Marxist-Leninists around the world rose up in militant resistance and defense of communism.

Mao Tsetung never relented in the fight against Soviet social-imperialism. In 1962 he pointed out: "The Soviet Union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type."

The birth of new communist parties and organizations, growing and developing throughout the world in opposition to revisionism, is in large part due to the decisive leadership given by Mao Tsetung in leading the international break with the Soviet revisionists.

In his last years, he called on the people of the world to "get prepared" for a new outbreak of wars and revolutions as the crisis of imperialism deepens and the two superpowers prepared for a new world war. In poetry, he chided those who place their hopes in superpower "detente," saying: *Stop your windy nonsense! Look, the world is being turned upside down!*

Chairman Mao was active in the revolutionary struggle up to his last days. He led the struggle against the attempts by Teng Hsiao-ping to stir up his "Right Deviationist Wind" and restore capitalism. Up until a few months ago, he was meeting regularly with foreign guests and doing theoretical work.

His last years were spent actively training successors to carry on the work he and his comrades, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and the rest had begun. "Revolutionary successors of the proletariat are invariably brought up in great storms."



Greeting Red Guards in Tien An Men, 1966.

Upon his death, the imperialists, social-imperialists and reactionaries are engaging in speculation that now, at last, China may change its colors. They have promoted the idea that Chairman Mao's greatness means that China and the world communist movement are weak and vulnerable.

Chairman Mao has explained that the reason why Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin could work out their theories, "was mainly that they took part in the practice of the class struggle and the scientific experimentation of their time; lacking this condition, no genius could have succeeded." ("On Practice").

Like these great working-class leaders, Chairman Mao was closely tied to the masses throughout his life. It was the people and the class struggle that produced Chairman Mao and will certainly produce millions of other revolutionary heroes to take his place.

The socialist revolution in China and in the world is making great advances. While the road ahead is difficult, Chairman Mao said, "the future is bright." ("On the Chungking Negotiations"). Chairman Mao's death has brought great sorrow to the world's peoples just as the deaths of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin did previously.

But Mao Tsetung's ideas and all of his contributions will live on eternally to guide the millions of successors that are following in his wake, forging their Marxist-Leninist parties, smashing revisionism and all opportunism, taking up arms in hand to rid this world of imperialism and reaction once and for all.

## Commemorative Meetings to Honor Mao Tsetung

- Atlanta, Ga.—Sat., Sept. 18, 7 P.M., Martin Luther King Jr. Center, 450 Auburn Ave., NE
- Baltimore, Md.—Sat., Sept. 18, 7 P.M., 504 Cathedral St.
- Buffalo, N.Y.—Sat., Sept. 18, 7:30 P.M., School 47 Human Service Center, 400 Pratt St.
- Chicago, Ill.—Fri., Sept. 17, 7:30 P.M., Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams
- Denver, Colo.—Fri., Sept. 17, 7:30 P.M., Guadalupe Parish, 36th and Kalamath
- New Orleans, La.—Sat., Sept. 18, 7:30 P.M., St. Bernard Neighborhood Ct, 3888 St. Bernard Ave.
- Tampa, Fla.—Sat., Sept. 18, 7:30, Ramada Inn, Busch Blvd. and I-75
- Boston, Mass.—Sat., Sept. 18, 7:30 P.M., Boston State College, 650 Huntington Ave, Rm. 307-K
- Washington, D.C.—Fri., Sept. 17, 7:30 P.M., First Congregational Church, 10th and G Sts., NW
- Los Angeles, Calif.—Sat., Sept. 18, 3:00 P.M., Castelar Elementary School, L.A. Chinatown

Commemorative meetings will also be held in other cities.