

WORKERS VIEWPOINT SUPPLEMENT

AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE HOLDS VICTORIOUS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY



"All Africa Is Standing UP!" shouted more than 850 demonstrators in Wash., D.C., under the banner of the African Liberation Support Committee on May 28, African Liberation Day (ALD) in support of African liberation struggles against white minority regimes, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism of the Soviet Union.

Weathering attempts by the Revolutionary "Communist" Party to split it from within, the ALSC has organized its sixth successful ALD event and is on its way to rebuilding its revolutionary influence in the Afro-American movement and working class.

African Liberation Day, started by the African Liberation Day Coordinating

Committee in 1972 (the forerunner of the ALSC), is the traditional day of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa fighting to regain control of their homeland from white colonialists and imperialists.

Since 1972, the ALSC has drawn more than 100,000 demonstrators, mainly Afro-Americans, to the street in militant support of the African people and against imperialism.

ALD '77 carried on the revolutionary tradition of ALD and marked ALSC as a definite progressive trend building support for Africa, distinguishable from a variety of narrow nationalists, opportunists, and revisionists who claim to support African liberation.

ALSC HITS TWO SUPERPOWERS

Under the theme, "Full Support for the Liberation Struggles in Southern Africa / Opposition to Superpower War Preparations," ALSC correctly built support for Africa within the context of the present world situation.

The ALD demonstration sharply hit both superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, as the two main enemies of the African people and oppressed peoples of the world, calling for "U.S./U.S.S.R. Out of Southern Africa."

The imperialist rulers of the Soviet Union masquerade as the "natural ally" of the Third World people to cover its underhanded attempts to split liberation groups and gain an imperialist foothold in Africa. At the same time, the United States, shaking from its defeat by the Indochinese people, tries to clean up its imperialist image by claiming to support "majority rule," "human rights," and dangling Andrew Young out front to champion its call for a "rational" solution to the African struggles.

Both superpowers must get out of Africa. The African people refuse to trade one set of oppressors for another set wearing a socialist mask and, through armed struggle and self-reliance, will succeed in driving all imperialists to the sea!

It is the struggle between the two superpowers to control Africa and the rest of the world that gives rise to the danger of another world war. Thus, support for African liberation struggles must be tied to opposition to superpower war preparation. As the rising imperialist power, more greedy and ambitious, the Soviet Social Imperialists are the main source of war, and represent the main danger to the

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ALSC- Forward To National Conference!

Under the leadership of the African Liberation Support Committee, African Liberation Day 1977 was a smashing success! Its correct principles of unity and unyielding determination to help lead the US working class, particularly the Afro-American masses to support the just struggles of the African fighters in Southern Africa, has led to a vigorous resurgence of the ALSC since it began to rebuild itself last fall.

Due to the hard work of the many chapters, the Support Committee has laid the basis to systematically continue its support work.

On the heels of this year's successful ALD, the ALSC has made plans for its annual national conference the weekend of July 30, in New York. This will be an important occasion for all the chapters and other progressive people to unite to chart the path of the ALSC for the coming year.

This particular conference is very important for strengthening the local chapters and a national program of work. The conference will accomplish four tasks.

First, there will be a lively discus-

ssion on the international situation. Why are the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--the main enemies of the African and the world's people? Why is it that the Soviet social imperialist (socialist in words but imperialist in deeds) the main danger and main source of a new world war? How does this show itself, particularly in Africa? What does this have to do with the working class and oppressed people in the US? The discussion on the international situation has historically been one of the important areas which has brought clarity to the future direction of the ALSC.

Second, the conference will consolidate around its correct principles of unity. It is very important for all chapters and future ALSC members to clarify, deepen our understanding, and firmly unite around a clear set of principles of unity which will guide us in carrying out future tasks.

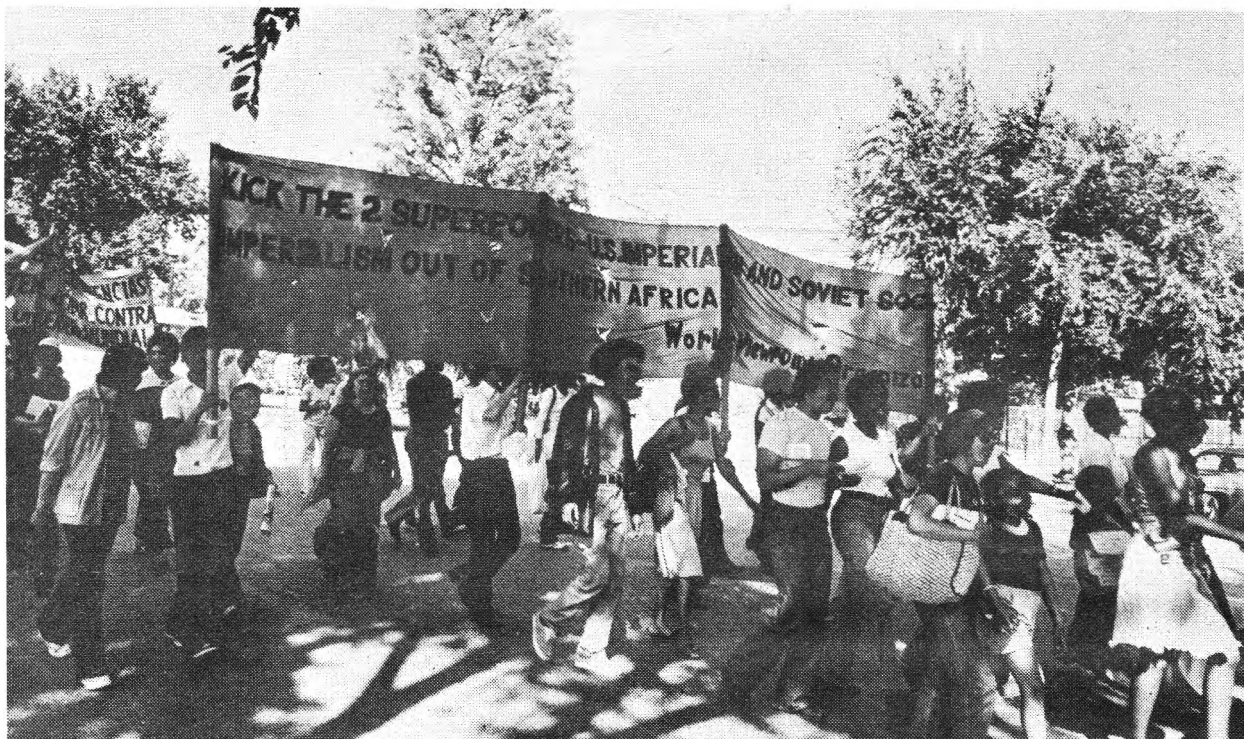
Third will be the adoption of a national program of work for the local chapters. The history of the ALSC and the work of the chapters since last September are rich traditions of work which the ALSC must learn from and continue.

Fourth, the annual election of the national steering committee members will take place.

We call on all political activists, workers, students, etc., all who are interested in building up the ALSC to attend the national conference. There will be more details in the next issue of the Workers Viewpoint newspaper. Interested comrades and friends should contact the ALSC national office in Washington, D.C. for more information. Write: P.O. Box 3161 Wash., D.C. 20010 or Call: (301)322-8452.

The Workers Viewpoint Organization sees these plans for the upcoming national conference as vital tasks which the ALSC has correctly and boldly set to accomplish. Linking tightly the fight against exploitation and oppression in the US with the fight against both superpowers in Africa, the support committee will surely succeed. Fight on ALSC! Take up your tasks!

ALD 77 WAS A GREAT BEGINNING!
LEARN FROM ALSC'S HISTORICAL PROGRAM OF WORK!
LET THE TWO IMPERIALIST SUPERPOWERS TREMBLE!
FORWARD TO A SUCCESSFUL ALSC NATIONAL CONFERENCE!



Just as sure as the African liberation movements are on the road to victory, the successful ALD ??, was a sure sign that the ALSC is taking up its fighting task of supporting those struggles and linking it up to fighting imperialism here and elsewhere.

ALD

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African people and oppressed peoples of the world. However, the United States, more exposed in the eyes of the people because of its history of oppression and open support of fascist regimes as in southern Africa, has to be thoroughly routed and kicked out of Africa!

This was reflected in the ALSC chants "U.S.-Soviets Grab For More, Push Us Into World War, The Masses Must Prepare!" and "Soviet Bosses Grab For More, Main Source of World War!"

PROLETARIAN CHARACTER AND SPIRIT OF THE DEMONSTRATION

Since its formation, the ALSC has struggled to advance its understanding of the nature of the oppression of the African people and link that to the oppression of Afro-Americans. Thus, the ALSC-led demonstration reflected the link between the struggles of the African people and the U.S. multi-national working class and oppressed nationalities in the overwhelmingly proletarian composition of the marchers. The stand of the working class with the African people and the oppressed peoples of the world shone through like a beacon, giving the ALD march a strong, revolutionary character.

Through sharp, lively agitational raps linking our struggle against U.S. imperialism here with the African peoples struggles, militant chants and stirring revolutionary songs, the ALD demonstration breathed life into the streets of D.C. where imperialist exploitation tries to choke the life out of the people. The ALD march flowed with the revolutionary spirit of the workers and oppressed nationalities, reflecting the certainty that the masses of people will end all oppression and liberate all mankind.

Marching through the Afro-American community, the ALD marchers pointed out that it's the same imperialist system which crowds working people and Afro-Americans into slum housing, drives us onto the street corner because we can't find a job, or forces us to "crime" just to survive or to prostitution, to buy drugs to escape our oppression.

It's the same imperialist system that pays African workers pennies a day for backbreaking labor, forced African people to carry a passbook in their own country and kills any African who resists this fascist repression. It's the same enemy. So support for African people is support for our own struggle against imperialism.

The response from the people on the streets and in their homes hanging out windows was inspiring as almost everyone threw up a fist in solidarity, cheered the march, joined in the chants, or joined the march itself.

Passing through the notorious red light district of D.C., where the bourgeoisie has concentrated its spread of degenerate culture, drugs, and sex mania in an attempt to diffuse our revolutionary struggle, the demonstrators exposed imperialist oppression as the root cause. The ALD marchers chanted "Drugs, Porno, Prostitution, Won't keep Us From Revolution."

The march lasted almost three hours, yet the marchers, including children and elderly workers, maintained their enthusiasm and militancy throughout the long march and during the rally afterwards.

MILITANT RALLY ON ALD

At the rally, a representative from the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) spoke about the rising liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, clearly hitting the imperialist maneuvers of both U.S. and Soviet Union and declaring that victory of the African people is near.

A solidarity message from the Workers Viewpoint Organization brought the crowd to its feet, putting forth the call for socialist revolution as the solution to exploitation of the workers and oppressed masses in the U.S., the only hope for an end to all exploitation by paving the way for communism. Also, the WVO representative linked our final goal of communism with the need for communist leadership of ALSC. Having emerged as the basis for the genuine Communist Party, the WVO is the only organization able to

give correct communist leadership to the ALSC in particular and the entire U.S. multinational working class and oppressed nationalities in general. This is shown by its successful struggle against opportunists within ALSC, and its leading role in demarcating the ALSC from various misleaders.

Solidarity messages from the Iranian Students Association, Ethiopian Students of North America, Eritreans for Liberation in North America voiced the struggles of oppressed people throughout Africa and all over the world against imperialism.

Using new forms of struggle, a collective from the West Coast called The Family (ML) performed a skit exposing the reactionary nationalism represented by Stokely Carmichael, and the May Day singers stirred the crowd with revolutionary songs.

The Revolutionary Youth League (RYL) hailed the fight of the African liberation fighters. It called on all revolutionary minded youth to join the RYL in channeling the vitality and strength of the youth into the struggle against capitalist oppression.

A solidarity message and poetry from the Revolutionary Communist League (RCL-MLM) linked the struggle to support Africa with the struggle for socialist revolution in the U.S.

An ALSC national steering committee member ended the rally by hailing the success of the ALD event in carrying on the revolutionary tradition of ALD and signifying the forward march of ALSC to rebuild itself as a nation-wide mass fighting organization.

ALSC EXPOSES OPPORTUNIST CHARACTER OF TWO OTHER ALD DEMONSTRATIONS

ALSC workers and supporters around the country mobilized for the national demonstration in D.C. by drawing out the differences between the three ALD events. ALSC members drew out the narrow nationalism of the All African People's Revolutionary Party and the opportunism of the "ALD Coalition" calling itself the ALDC creating confusion and pretending to be ALSC. ALSC is not afraid to explain its views to the masses and let the people judge it. Both opportunist groups depend on confusion and lies to pull the masses to their events. However, clarity is in the interest of the masses and ALSC, so ALSC members sought every opportunity to expose the two groups and put forth its program to support the liberation struggle.

Yet, the AAPRP and ALD Coalition ducked and ran everytime. At the last minute, the AAPRP pulled out of a scheduled forum with the ALSC on a D.C. college campus. Also, in D.C. at an annual Malcolm X rally a week before ALD, all three groups were on the program. Only the ALSC spoke to the masses of people about the sham character of the other two groups. The other two groups did not even

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BRIEF HISTORY OF ALSC'S PROGRAM OF WORK

"Historical experience merits attention." In our efforts to build the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC), there are many lessons that can be learned from the history of the ALSC itself. Particularly, how correct methods of work and leadership, encouraging debate and struggle within the ALSC, pushes forward the work of supporting liberation movements and building up the ALSC.

A brief sketch of the History of the ALSC reveals a number of these lessons.

The historic first African Liberation Day (ALD) march and rally in 1972, centered in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Canada and the Caribbean was a tremendous success. Over 80,000 people demonstrated their support for the African liberation struggles. Carried out under the leadership of the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee (ALDCC), it was solid proof that the Afro-American people supported the African liberation

which helped to broaden the base of the event. But, many of the endorsers of the ALDCC only allowed their names to be used or to affiliate with the event, after it became absolutely clear that the event would be supported by the masses. Many of them, like Jesse Jackson, for example, refused to be associated until the last minute. Even "the brave fearless leader" Stokely Carmichael originally opposed the idea on the basis that Black people were not marching and picketing anymore--"a sure request to get beaten by the police." Despite the reservations and hesitations of many persons, (called at that time "the prophets of negativism") the Pan Africanist and nationalist core pushed forward, relied on the masses, and built a successful event.

CORRECT METHODS OF WORK AND LEADERSHIP A KEY TO BUILDING ALSC

Following on the heels of the successful ALD 1972, it was decided to end the

fund raising events to collect money for the ALSC and the UAA.

The local committees carried forward the ALSC program by involving the masses, unleashing their initiative, and at the same time learning from the masses. It was through this type work, that ALSC was able to learn the concerns, questions and suggestions of the masses about the ALSC work.

Based on the work of the local committees, ALD 1973 was a tremendous success, as demonstrations were held in over 26 cities and over 50 local committees were formed and strengthened. From the pockets of the masses themselves \$40,000 was raised for the UAA and contributed to the liberation movements from the ALSC and the U.S. masses. African Liberation Day truly began to become rooted in the hearts and minds of the masses and scores of advanced elements from the Black Liberation Movement were won to the program of the ALSC.



movements and had anti-imperialist solidarity with the just struggles of oppressed people the world over.

This first ALD march and rally was a temporary united front made up of different classes and strata in the Afro-American community. The united front was set up to have a huge demonstration on the last weekend of May 1972. With this purpose, the united front called itself the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee (ALDCC). Though there were different classes and strata from the black community in the ALDCC, the hard working core and leadership was provided by honest forces among the Pan Africanists.

This Pan Africanist trend saw Black People the world over as "Africans" and saw the principal focus of struggle for Black people, wherever they were, as the Liberation of the African continent. By carrying out the day to day work of propaganda and agitation and organizing the masses (workers, students, community activists), they were able to gather endorsements from numerous Black politicians and movement "personalities" and form the ALDCC. But the character and program of the ALD was clearly guided and defined by the Pan Africanist and nationalist core that originated the idea and carried out the work.

Although endorsed by politicians like Congressman Charles Diggs and William Faunteroy, numerous Black intellectuals, the Black Panther Party and many others, none of these members of the ALDCC did any work toward building for the event. They did allow their names to be used

ALDCC, and form an ongoing mass organization that could carry on work throughout the year. Thus, the ALSC was born.

Summing up that the success of the first ALD was due mainly to the work of the local groups of activists, workers and students, and faced with the task of building up an active ongoing ALSC, the decision was made to carry out the ALD 73 events on a local level. In this way, building local marches and rallies would further unleash the initiative of the local committees and more firmly root them in their local communities.

The national program consisted of carrying out seminars on the nature of the African liberation movements, raising funds for the liberation struggles through the United African Appeal (UAA), and collecting materials (medical, clothing, radio equipment,) for the liberation movements. Many local committees learned that correct methods of work and leadership were essential to building up the committees and gaining support from the masses for the ALSC program.

Local activities ranged from street corner and shopping center tables to agitate and collect money for the United African Appeal to doing propaganda and educational seminars for church and community groups. Many committees not only carried out large demonstrations against Gulf Oil, but also engaged in one to one conversations, door to door collections, and discussions with interested families.

Showing boundless creativity, local committees organized medical students to collect medical supplies, and other student groups to hold dances and numerous

LIVELY AND PRINCIPLED IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE HELPED TO CONSOLIDATE ALSC, DEEPEN AND BROADEN WORK.

The 1973 ALD events themselves reflected the development and maturing of different trends inside ALSC, and the forthcoming struggle around which trend would guide the work and program of the ALSC. In some areas, the main theme of the ALD events was incorrectly to "oppose all Europeans the world over," while in other areas, the theme was correctly directed at opposing the imperialist system, particularly U.S. multinational corporations.

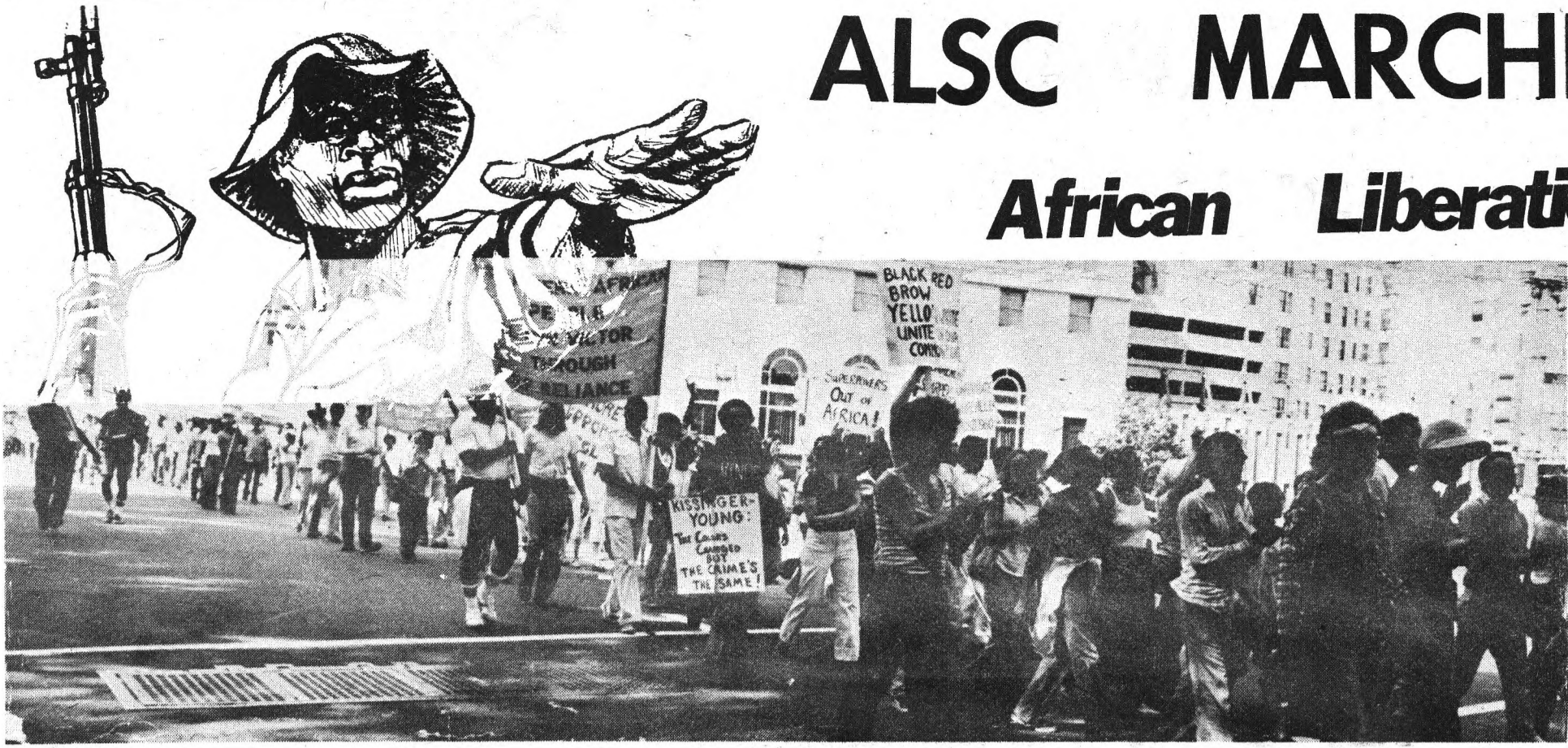
In the course of carrying out the ALSC program, many committees began to learn from the liberation movements' advice that the most fundamental support that we could give was to struggle against the U.S. monopoly capitalists and unite with all the revolutionary peoples in the U.S. These committees also began to learn from the developing anti-revisionist communist movement in the U.S. and from the Afro-American masses themselves. These crucial lessons led the committees to take up the serious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought

Boycotting against Gulf Oil stimulated many ALSC members to study imperialism in a serious way. Trying to answer the Afro-American masses' questions as to the nature of the relationship between their struggles and the African liberation movements, and more pointedly their questions about "what are we doing about the conditions here?", forced many advanced elements to re-evaluate their former Pan Africanist positions. To

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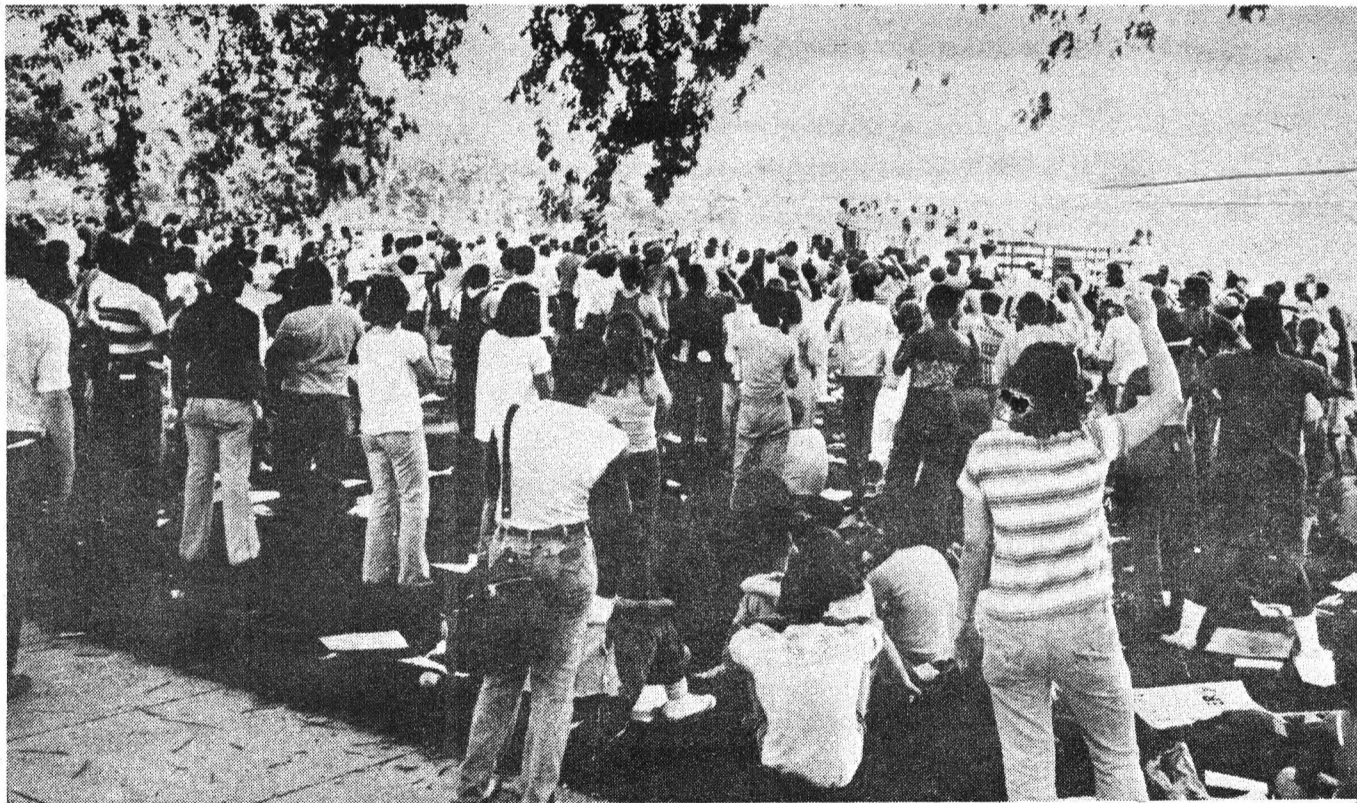
ALSC MARCH

African Liberation



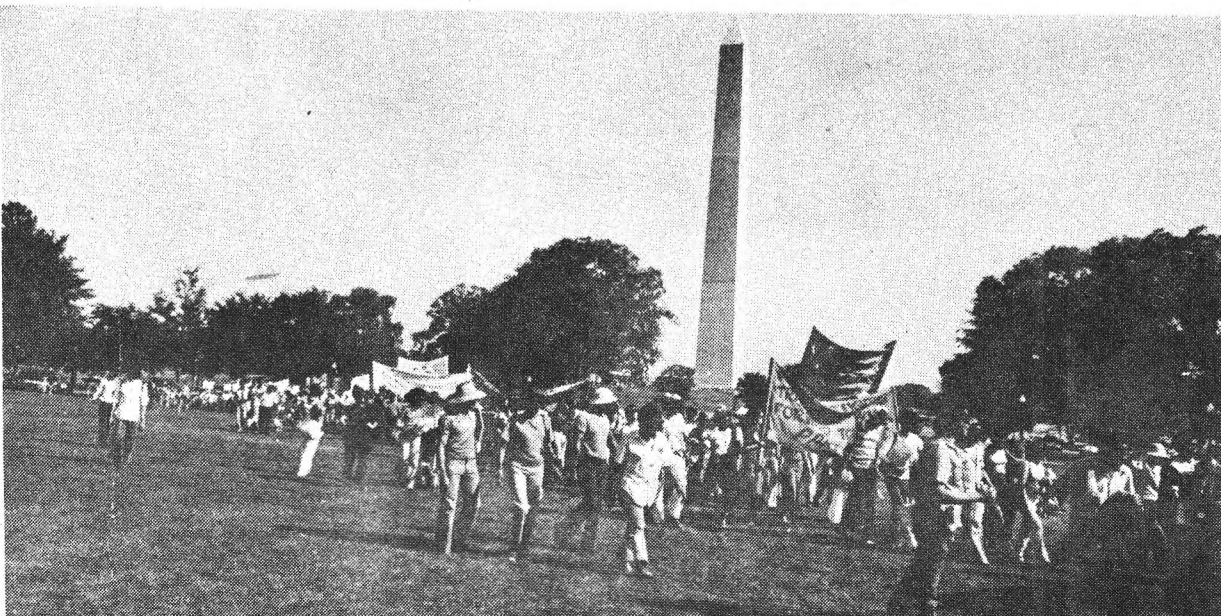
Continuing in the fine tradition of the African Liberation Support Committee, ALD 77 was a great victory for the ALSC. Over 850 people took part in a militant, spirited, organized march and rally. Coming on the heels of the successful demonstration on March 21st in Oakland, Ca., which drew 5000 people, ALSC demonstrated that it is not

only able to mobilize and win the confidence to mobilize and win the confidence of worker ties. ALD 77 was surely a slap in the face of Stokely Carmichael who in vain try to hold b



Marching through the Afro-American community, and onto the grounds of the capital, past the Washington Monument, the ALD march condemned the role of both superpowers in Africa, hit the exploitation and oppression that US workers and oppressed peoples face in the US, and brought forward the bright future and inevitable victory of the

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ALSC MARCHES FORWARD!

African Liberation Day 1977



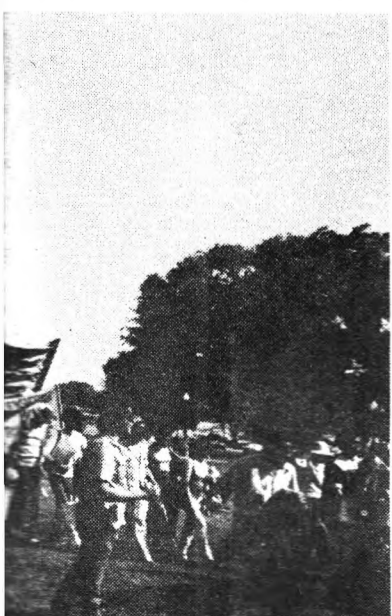
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Stokely Carmichael who in vain try to hold back history by seeing ALD "for Blacks only"



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African liberation fighters and revolutionary peoples the world over. A speaker from
the WVO, pointing to the monument in the background, promised that when the working
class seizes state power in the US, we will make the Rockefellers do an honest days
work, by chipping the monument, a hated symbol of their rule, down "piece-by-piece".



RE

JUNE 16, 1976. Thousands of students in the townships of Azania, outside of Johannesburg, as one to fight the fascist regime. Armed only with determination to liberate themselves from the clutches of the white-minority rule, the revolutionary student movement, using Black Power slogans and tactics of burning tires and stones, suffered brutal repression by the vicious South African government. Scores of unarmed youth were killed, like during the March 21, 1976, in Soweto, the Soweto Massacre. But fear of the burning desire for liberation, the revolutionary youth, again and again, burning tires and the buses that were used to transport the day to slave in the white-minority rule, Johannesburg. Once again, the students demonstrated that they would win the final victory. Once again, the masses demonstrated that they were "Standing Up!"

The June 16 demonstration was followed off by a law mandating the use of Afrikaans as the language in Soweto's elite high schools. Afrikaans, the white-minority rule, the centuries-long colonial rule of the Azanian people. The protest, was preceded by a series of sporadic student strikes and the spread boycott of classes. The just uprising quickly gained mass support and spread to other Black townships. The struggle, as South Africa, by demonstrations and strikes.

There are many dates in the determination of the struggle to fight until final victory. The centuries-long colonialism of June 16 will forever be



ES FORWARD!

on Day 1977



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REMEMBER SOWETO!

JUNE 16, 1976. Thousands of revolutionary students in the township of Soweto, Azania, outside of Johannesburg, rose up as one to fight the fascist white-minority regime. Armed only with the fierce determination to liberate their country from the clutches of the minority regime, the revolutionary students, chanting Black Power slogans and hurling sticks and stones, suffered brutal suppression by the vicious South African police. Scores of unarmed youth were shot down, like during the March 21, 1960 Sharpeville Massacre. But fearless, and driven by the burning desire for national liberation, the revolutionary youth advanced again and again, burning government buildings and the buses that take them everyday to slave in the white areas of Johannesburg. Once again, the Azanian masses demonstrated that they will fight until final victory. Once again, the Azanian masses demonstrated that "All Africa is Standing Up!"

The June 16 demonstration was sparked off by a law mandating the use of Afrikaans language in Soweto's elementary and junior high schools. Afrikaans, the language of the white-minority rulers is a symbol of the centuries-long colonial oppression of the Azanian people. The June 16 militant protest, was preceded by at least 5 weeks of sporadic student strikes and a widespread boycott of classes in the township. The just uprising quickly aroused broad mass support and spread to at least 8 other Black townships. Workers joined the struggle, as South Africa was rocked by demonstrations and struggle for months.

There are many dates that symbolize the determination of the Azanian masses to fight until final victory, against the centuries-long colonialism and domination. June 16 will forever be remembered as ano-

ther day when the Azanian people stood up as one to fight for their liberation. June 16 again signalled the bright future of the Azanian masses and the inevitable doom of the fascist white minority regime. The revolutionary masses the world over will support and commemorate June 16 as a glorious day in the history of the Azanian people and all peoples struggling for independence, liberation and revolution.

Even now, one year later, as June 16th nears in Azania, the white-minority regime is shaking with the fear of mass actions by the Azanian masses, commemorating last year's heroic uprising. On the other hand the revolutionary masses, defying all difficulties, have demonstrated that last year's uprising "lives in their hearts," that the struggle continues, that those who fell in last year's struggle did not fall in vain.

To show our solidarity with the struggle of the Azanian masses, workers and oppressed people in the US and in other parts of the world will engage in numerous activities commemorating the heroic June 16th uprising. It will be a day to unite still more firmly with the struggle of the Azanian people, draw further strength and inspiration from that struggle, and sharpen our commitment to struggle to the end against all forms of exploitation and oppression!

LONG LIVE THE HEROIC JUNE 16th UPRISING!

THE AZANIAN PEOPLE WILL SURELY WIN VICTORY THROUGH SELF RELIANCE AND ARMED STRUGGLE!

KICK THE TWO SUPERPOWERS, US IMPERIALISM AND SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM OUT OF AFRICA!

WORKERS AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD UNITE!



ALD

(Continued from page S-2)

mention all three ALD events, hoping to avoid struggle and build up the existing confusion.

Exposure of the opportunist forces continued during the ALD march. Passing by the site of the Stokely Carmichael AAPRP event, ALSC agitators laid out that the line of AAPRP effectively divides and weakens the struggle of Afro-Americans, the multi-national working class and all oppressed people. It diverts the struggle of Afro-Americans away from U.S. imperialism. And by claiming that the core of the Black revolution is in Africa, it promotes passive acceptance of our oppression, because we aren't in Africa. And Carmichael's position that the Soviet Union is "socialist" shields Soviet Social Imperialism (socialist in words, imperialist in deeds) and directly aids the Soviet Social Imperialists' plunder of the African people. "Stokely, AAPRP, Split Our Ranks for the Enemy," called the ALSC marchers. Many honest Afro-Americans at the AAPRP event left and joined the ALSC march.



The Family (ML) performs one skit that brought out the revolutionary spirit and determination of the African liberation fighters. The entire crowd stood up when the May Day Singers sang "All Africa's Standing Up!", written for African Liberation Day.

Within hearing distance of the ALD Coalition event, ALSC drew out the RCP, the true backer of the coalition hiding behind its intermediate organizations. RCP tried to steal the revolutionary history and tradition of ALSC to worm its way into the Afro-American movement by covering up its historical chauvinist line on the Afro-American national question and on ALSC. "To Hell With You, RCP, You Can't Split ALSC," shouted the masses loud and clear.

Also, while it was using its front group, the Revolutionary Workers Congress, the RCP mutated and distorted the principles of unity of ALSC to let the Soviet Union off the hook. The opportunism of the RCP has been fully exposed in past issues of the WVO newspaper (see Vol. II, No. 5).

The correct line of the ALSC had positive results. During its mobilization, ALSC concentrated on boldly putting out its line, relying on the masses to unite with the political views which correctly stand with their interests.

ALSC BUILT A BROAD BASE OF SUPPORT FOR ALD

In Wash., D.C., leafleting teams handed out several thousand leaflets. Information tables were set up in strategic locations in Afro-American working class neighborhoods, and a sound truck circulated through the community giving agitational raps on the need to support the ALSC-led event.

Also, ALSC members spoke to churches, community and student organizations, conducted programs at workplaces and introduced resolutions to endorse ALD in union meetings. This provided a good

opportunity to further expose trade union misleaders who refused to support African struggles, who balked at identifying U.S. imperialism, and blocked all trade union resolutions supporting African liberation in spite of rank and file support.

Utilizing the superstructure to enhance the base work, ALSC made effective use of the media to lay out its views to a wide audience.

However, throughout the intense mobilization for ALD, the orientation remained to view ALD as an opportunity to deepen the ties of ALSC with the Afro-American community and working class, to consolidate a national core of ALSC members who would remain after ALD had come and gone and to train ALSC members in doing mass work, learning how to put out the line of ALSC, show the link between our struggles and actively involve the masses of people in support for African liberation.

ALD was a tremendous success in pushing forward the work of ALSC as well as building broad support for Africa.

National ALSC Conference Held

The national ALD weekend also included

a national conference, to further consolidate the ALSC and its supporters, unite still more firmly around a correct political analysis and program for the ALSC, and to raise the political understanding of all those who were involved. This was a further slap in the face to the opportunism of the Revolutionary Communist Party and the Revolutionary Workers Congress ALD Coalition who, while in the ALSC, tried to prevent the ALSC from having a conference on the same weekend of the demonstration.

Hundreds of ALSC supporters attended the different sessions sponsored by the ALSC.

On Friday night, approximately 125 people, mainly communists and forces that had studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung Thought, attended the session to participate in the discussion and debate on "How To Build Up The ALSC?" There were two presentations, one by the Workers Viewpoint Organization and one by the Revolutionary Communist League. Both were comradely and reflected a high degree of unity, struggle, unity. After the presentations, participants took part in a lively debate and discussion.

The WVO advanced definite programmatic views, particularly that of seeing the priority in the coming period as the building up of the ALSC chapters themselves in order to broaden out ALSC's influence. This focus was necessary to strengthen the relatively new chapters and a way to ensure that the ALSC can maintain its independence and initiative in united front efforts.

The RCL, spent most of its time attempting to prove that the WVO is "hegemonic" for openly stating that it strives to lead the ALSC.

In defending the Leninist principle of "Partyism" that is, the Party always strives to win leadership of mass organizations, the WVO drew a sharp distinction between assuming leadership by proclamation, and winning leadership on the basis of political correctness and correct methods of leadership and work.

In addition, the WVO refuted RCL's cries of "hegemony" as petty-bourgeois resistance to the WVO going all out to push forward the work of the ALSC, and a fear of being dominated by the correct line and leadership of the WVO - a line and leadership that is in the interest of the ALSC, developing it and pushing it forward. If one organization, based on correctness of its theory and practice, was able to provide leadership, then this could only be viewed as a positive thing, in the interest of the ALSC, and not as "hegemonic."

This part of the session was fruitful, as many participants came to see that while adhering to the principled unity of the ALSC, communists always strive to give leadership, to bring more consciousness and organization to mass organizations.

On the other hand, the Friday night session could have been much more fruitful. The session was not able to go deeply into concrete programmatic views, which did not allow for many participants to become more clear on how they could definitely help to build up the ALSC in their local areas. This was due partly to RCL's method of struggle. Blinded by their attempts to prove the WVO "hegemonic," the RCL chose to struggle around every criticism and question that they had of the WVO, which objectively gave rise to debating "who said what, when and where?" This prevented many participants from engaging in discussion for large portions of the evening.

Saturday morning before the demonstration, several workshops on 1) the struggle in Zimbabwe, 2) the struggle in Angola, and the 3) struggle in Ethiopia-Eritrea, were attended by over one hundred people. These workshops definitely aided in bringing more clarity to ALSC supporters on the nature of the liberation struggles in Africa, the role of the two superpowers (particularly Soviet social-imperialism), and what should be the correct way to support those struggles.

Saturday evening, after the march and rally, the session for debate and discussion on the Principles of Unity for ALSC was unable to take place. The rally started late and did not end until close to 8, mainly because many buses arrived late due to sabotage by the bourgeoisie. The rally ended for dinner and for those who had a long ride home to start to leave. As a result, the conference could not get started until 9:30.

The National Steering Committee quickly met; and only after the discussion and agreement by the NSC to change the original agenda-- due to necessity-- was this recommendation put forth to the conference.

Part of the original agenda - the presentation and debate on the international situation - was postponed to allow the chair to lay out the ALSC principles of unity to newcomers and to go into the proposed positive program of action for ALSC in the coming months.

This was a shortcoming, as over 350 people attended to participate and debate. Instead, the session adopted the steering committee resolutions on taking up the debate at the upcoming ALSC national conference, condemned the splitting and wrecking activity of the two other ALD functions, and united with the principles of unity and program put forward by the steering committee to guide the ALSC until the national conference.

Overall, the planned conference proved the correctness of the ALSC line of having a conference as well as a March and Rally. This was a clear contrast to the two other ALD events, and showed that ALSC is continuing its tradition of giving concrete support to the liberation struggles as well as providing forums and situations for debate and struggle, raising our political understanding of the serious questions that face us in carrying out support work.

(Continued on page S-8)

ALSC BRIEF HISTORY

(Continued from page S-3)



ALD, 1972 in Washington, D.C. was a tremendous success, as thousands came out to demonstrate their support for the African Liberation movements. This was because many local activists used some aspects of correct methods of leadership and work.

take a more clear-headed view of the concrete reality of the U.S. revolution. For instance, how to deal with the narrow position of only passing out leaflets to Black workers and not White workers? These questions gave rise to the two-line struggle inside ALSC; "whether to unite with the multi-national working class or confine the work to Afro-Americans only?"

This two line struggle had tremendous implications for the work of the ALSC and its program. Some of the programmatic issues at stake were: Whether ALSC was to oppose imperialism as well as racism; to build unity with white workers and all oppressed people; do support work for liberation struggles outside of Africa; and link up the struggles against imperialism elsewhere with issues in the US?

Petty-bourgeois nationalist, such as Stokely Carmichael, refused to learn from the masses, and opposed the forward progress of the ALSC at every step.

Throughout the year the struggles were waged not only inside ALSC, but inside the entire Black Liberation Movement, as they became the most widely talked about topic wherever advanced political activists were to be found. So stimulating and important were the struggles that the May, 1974 ALD march and demonstration was scheduled for Washington, D.C. again, in order to carry out a national conference on the topic "Which Road for the Black Liberation Movement?"

The early stages of this struggle were very fruitful as position papers on the two views were written on the subject, forums organized, and hundreds of brothers and sisters had their political understanding raised about the nature of imperialism, racism, the nature of the U.S. revolution, the class structure of the Afro-American people, the friends and allies of the Black Liberation Movement. The petty bourgeois nationalist forces wanted to divide the Afro-American liberation movement from the multi-national working class. They wanted to take the Afro-American masses on a "dream world" to Africa and stop fighting oppression in the U.S. The narrow nationalists were thoroughly defeated.

The ALD 1974 was a tremendous success, as a weekend of demonstrations against imperialism and fruitful workshops consolidated the ALSC more and pushed forward the work tenfold.

THE GREAT TURN TOWARDS MARXISM

Summed up in the title, "Which Road...?", the substance of the struggle at the 1974 Conference was: The advanced elements should take the road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and not the reactionary narrow nationalist road.

This struggle had been going on since the 1973 ALD, and the '74 Conference capped it off. Those advanced elements in the ALSC who had moved on from Pan Africanism towards Marxism scored a total ideological and organizational victory over the reactionary petty bourgeois nationalists, and definitely broke with them. The Conference left Stokely Carmichael looking like a total fool.

The leadership's advance towards Marxism was the most important turning point in the ALSC's entire history. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought began to throw a whole new light and direction on the work of the ALSC, as soon as the leading activists began to apply it. This turn towards Marxism set the solid basis for the ALSC's work in 1974 around domestic issues like the "oil crisis", police repression and support-work for workers struggles, and its boycott of

Rhodesian chrome that same year; it also set the basis for the work against unemployment, inflation and budget cuts in the 1975 ALD. Through twists and turns, this Marxist leadership has continued to build and consolidate the ALSC to the present, symbolized by the victorious 1977 ALD.

In 1974, the ALSC committee in Houston took up work with longshoremen, invited them to ALSC events and won them to boycott Rhodesian chrome. This followed the work of Southern University students who had won longshoremen in Burnside, Louisiana to refuse to unload Rhodesian chrome in that area.

The support committee in Washington, D.C. took up the struggle of government employees and striking maintenance workers.

In New York, the ALSC joined in the struggle to protest the murder of an Afro-American youth by the N.Y. police department.

In Denver, the ALSC carried out concrete support for Chicano women protesting against the brutal treatment by the Welfare Department, by

(Continued on next page)



To carry our current ALSC program out amongst the masses, we must learn from the rich history of the ALSC, and link it tightly with our current understanding.

HISTORY

(Continued from previous page)

joining the picket lines, mobilizing for a demonstration, and speaking in support of the struggle.

The Denver committee distributed numerous pamphlets and leaflets for "Week of Solidarity with the Struggles of the Southern African Peoples Against Portuguese Colonialism". In addition, a forum, a film festival and a dinner was held, which over 500 people attended.

Various forms of propaganda and agitation were used during the dinner. A national ALSC spokesperson attended the dinner and unfolded why the struggle must be against the system of imperialism. Local Denver community activists spoke as to why they were in support of the ALSC and ALD. A group of youth performed African dances and songs about the attempts of Portugal to colonize Africa. This helped to build a broad base of support for the ALSC amongst all stratum of the Afro-American community and amongst other oppressed nationalities.

The support committee in Greensboro, N.C., sponsored forums on the energy "crisis," took up struggle against utility companies by building a coalition to oppose price hikes, which found wide support amongst white working class families. The campaign against the energy oil "crisis" linked tightly the struggles of U.S. workers and the struggles of the African liberation movements, as Gulf Oil's support for the fascist Portuguese regime was pointed out in the course of exposing the gasoline price hikes, ripping off U.S. workers and oppressed people.

This further helped to deepen the work of ALSC not only amongst the Afro-American masses, but also amongst other oppressed nationalities and workers. Multi-national support for the liberation movements under the leadership of the ALSC began to be built, such that the 1975 ALD, once again in local areas, was clearly multinational and enjoyed the support and solidarity of the advanced forces from all the national movements and the working class.

CORRECT HANDLING OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION PART OF THE TRADITION OF ALSC

An essential factor for deepening the work of the ALSC was the correct handling of propaganda and agitation, in order to win the most politically conscious, raise their level and at the same time rally the broad masses. Many different forms of agitation and propaganda were utilized to carry out this task.

Agitational work was a tremendous factor bringing forward the masses. Local demonstrations around concrete issues, like against the importation of Rhodesian Chrome, Portuguese wine and South African coal helped to raise the issues to the masses. Concrete domestic issues, such as demonstrating against Chase Manhattan bank, against police brutality, and against the energy "crisis" helped to link up the issues in a live way.

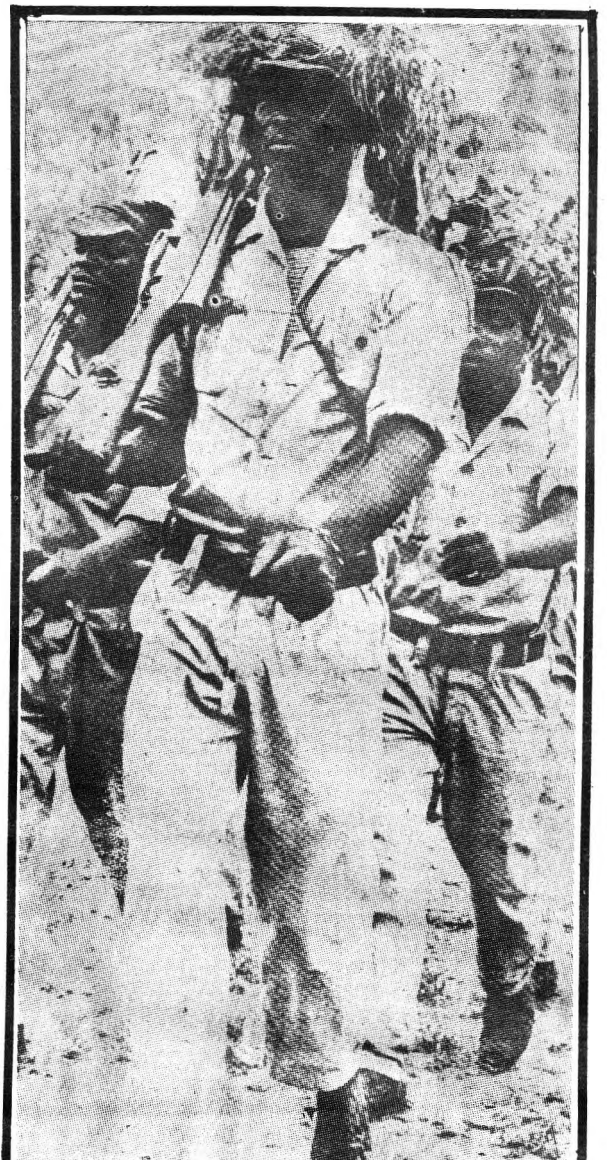
As important in bringing forward the masses were the dances, fundraisers, even special nights at bars, that reached the broad masses.

Propaganda work such as pamphlets on the two-line struggle inside ALSC, pamphlets on the liberation movements, the Oil "crisis," etc.; forums and educational seminars; film showings; speeches and conferences, were a few of the propaganda forms utilized to raise the political level of ALSC members and advanced forces, thereby consolidating them more tightly to the ALSC program.

In many situations these forms were combined, such as the "week of solidarity with the liberation movements against Portuguese Colonialism" in which demonstrations, culture, forums, film showings, etc. were combined. ALSC "handbooks of struggle" were issued to give guidance to the work of local committees and those interested in setting up committees and carrying out the ALSC work.

LEARN FROM THE RICH HISTORY OF THE ALSC

Historical experience merits attention! The history of ALSC has been one of the correct line, methods of work and leadership, pushing it forward. These are invaluable lessons for those



Learning from the masses and relying on them, the ALSC will continue to flourish, give real support to African liberation struggles and win greater numbers to its program.

interested in building the ALSC. We must continue to learn from the fine tradition of the ALSC. Learning from the masses and relying on them, the ALSC will continue to flourish, give genuine support to the African liberation struggles and win ever broader numbers to its program. ■

FORWARD TO THE ALSC ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE!

- discussion of the international situation
- discussion on ALSC's principles of unity
- ALSC's program of work for the coming year
- election of national leadership

**JULY 30
NEW YORK**

ALD

(Continued from page S-6)

To guide the ALSC until the national conference, the conference adopted these principles of unity:

1. Full support for national liberation movements in Africa and the Third World against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, Zionism, and all reaction.
2. Opposition to the two superpowers, U.S. and U.S.S.R., as the two main enemies of the world's people and expose Soviet Social-imperialism as the main danger to the world's people and the main source of war.
3. Forge militant solidarity between the struggles of the working class and oppressed nationalities of the U.S. with oppressed nations, countries and peoples of the entire world.
4. Support democratic rights of all oppressed nationalities and national minorities in the U.S.
5. Build ALSC as a fighting mass, multinational organization.

The programmatic thrust adopted are: 1) build national day of support for Zimbabwe, 2) publish a national newsletter, 3) commemorate the June 16 Soweto uprising in Azania, 4) promote speaking tours of representatives from southern Africa and Third World liberation movements, and 5) conduct local forums around African liberation struggles.

In summation, the ALD weekend represented a tremendous advance in the work of ALSC. Upholding its correct political views and leadership, the ALSC is again emerging as a strong force in the Afro-American movement and working class, building support for southern Africa, and fighting U.S. and Soviet Social-imperialism. ■

WVO CALLS FOR LETTERS

Communist organizations and Parties around the world must acquire the great traditions of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party summed up by the Communist Party of China: integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism. We think that one way for WVO to start acquiring these traditions is through our newspaper's correspondence.

We ask comrades and friends around the country to send us letters, criticisms, reports on struggles, etc., on our articles and other issues in the communist and workers' movements, the international and national situations, the national movements, working women's movements, etc. This correspondence will contribute directly to our common struggle to build the U.S. anti-revisionist communist party and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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