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ALL ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES SUPPORT THE HEROIC STRUGGLE OF PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES

THE SPREADING FLAMES

OF WRATH
The American Negro
Struggle

By COMMENTATOR
Reprinted from
PEKING REVIEW
August 16, 1965.)

THE NEGRO STRUGGLE in Los Angeles, Chicago and other places in the United States continues to spread. Like a volcano erupting from the trembling earth beneath, the fire of this struggle from the outset has been powerful in intensity and gigantic in magnitude.

This is the largest Negro struggle against violence in the postwar United States. Thousands of Negroes in Los Angeles, undaunted by atrocities and defying death countered the ruling authority's forces with force, fighting heroically and stubbornly against the police. Despite the fact that their casualties run to several hundred and some two thousand people were arrested, Los Angeles Negroes refused to yield and staunchly carried on the fight wave after wave. In response, Negroes in other cities held street demonstrations, bringing the struggle of the American Negroes against violence to a new peak.

The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle of their American Negro brothers and vehemently protest against the atrocities of the American ruling circles in their bloody suppression of the Negro masses.

(Continued on Page 3)



L.A. RACISTS IN ACTION, AUGUST, 1965
"The Los Angeles Police Department is such an excellent police department that I wish I could take them with me back to Selma, Alabama to protect me as they have here in Los Angeles."
-Martin Luther King.
Los Angeles, March, 1965

★ NOTICE

The following organizations are NOT participating in the second anti-imperialist equal rights Congress called for the Labor Day week-end in New York City:

THE PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE TO RECONSTITUTE THE MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE U.S.—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Eureka, Vancouver; THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLACK LIBERATION FRONT (CAESTAB)—San Francisco; THE WORKERS' ORGANIZING COMMITTEE and THE A.M.W.U — CAR WASHERS' UNION — Los Angeles; FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE—Los Angeles.

...Any individuals purporting to represent these organizations at the Congress are doing so without the authority of these organizations. The above organizations are not participating in the Congress, because, first the Congress does not fully represent the National Liberation forces in the U.S. today, and secondly, because the Continuations Committee of the Congress is controlled by a revisionist clique spouting Marxist-Leninist phrases, but practicing capitulation to U.S. imperialism.

The above organizations look forward to the convening of a genuine anti-imperialist Congress nationally with those anti-imperialist forces that have been called to this pseudo-anti-imperialist Congress.

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WATTS: NEW STAGE IN THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE!

Reprinted from
BLACK FLAG

Issue No. 16, Aug. 21, 1965

The uprising of the Negro proletariat in Watts (see article by Commentator page 6 in this issue) also raises another question for the American people to answer. This is the right of the U.S. imperialists to carry out aggression all over the world, rain down death and destruction on the heads of the Vietnamese people, the Congolese people, the Dominican people while the people of the United States remain "safe and secure." Perhaps if the people of the United States were to "get a taste" of the medicine which the ruling circles are dishing out to other oppressed peoples in the world, they would not be so quick to condemn the gallant fight put up by the people of Watts.

This brings to mind the role of the Vietnam Day Committee and their shameful capitulation on the stopping of Troop trains. Surely there are ways to stop these trains, if, and its a big IF, one is serious in his determination. This is outside the question of whether or not it would be desirable to halt them. None the less the courts are not going to halt them thus the Viet-

nam Day Committee has laid a goose-egg.

The Negro strugglers of Watts has pointed the way for so-called revolutionaries. This is a struggle . . . a struggle to the death between two opposed forces, the imperialists and the oppressed peoples. The Negroes who gave their lives in Watts did not give their lives in vain, no more so than the heroes of Stanleyville or Vietnam. The troubles with so many so-called "radicals" is their obsession with the bourgeois concept of "fair-play." It is time to purge this concept from one's mind . . . or stay on the side lines at a safe distance and watch the parade go by.

Watts has set a new stage in the struggle. The U.S. imperialists' rear is no longer safe. They must be constantly aware that at any time another "Watts" is apt to break. As "Commentator" points out, the Watts struggle gave great support to the anti-imperialist struggles everywhere by tying up 15,000 troops, which could not be used at that time elsewhere. This is why U.S. imperialism is doomed. It must use its armed forces to hold its own rear and suppress the rest of the world at the same time—a feat which will be most difficult. Un-

less the peace movement and those of the stripe of the Vietnam Day Committee are capable of learning something from the Watts struggle, they are only shielding the forward march of the fascists as they consolidate their position behind the facade of "law and order." In this respect, these groups are their willing allies.

The repercussions of the Watts struggle will be felt throughout imperialist society for some time to come. It also points up the necessity to put aside their juvenile approach to the serious question of class struggle, where this is applicable. "Play-acting" at revolution is meaningless and emotional tirades serve no worthwhile purposes due to the "subjectivity" which in many instances confuse friend and foe. It is absolutely essential, in the new stage which has entered with Watts, that objective and principle lines of struggle be adopted and adhered to. To do otherwise only places one's self at the use of the class enemy, even though it may be unwitting. As an afterthought, it is the unwitting which make the best impellers to the struggle.

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NOTICE
THE LUMBERJACK NEWS AND UNEMPLOYED WORKER has ceased publication. All subscribers will receive substitute copies of the PEOPLE'S VOICE.

A.M.W.U.— Car Washers' Union, meets every other Thursday, at 7:30 p.m., at — 1313 E. Firestone Blvd., L.A. 1, Calif., phone 587-1918. Next Organizational meeting will be held Thursday, Sept. 2, '65 at 7:30 p.m. 1313 E. Firestone Blvd.

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Eureka, California

Box 27
Vancouver, Wash.



Cartoon by Lan Chien-an
Peking Review, No. 21

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THE AMERICAN NEGRO STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 1)

The almost 19 million Negroes in the United States make up 10 per cent of the total population. Yet they are in the lowest stratum of the American society, victims of insults and wrongs.

On the surface the Negro question is a racial question, but as Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "In the final analysis, a national struggle is a question of class struggle."

Through racial discrimination American monopoly capital carries out monstrous exploitation of the Negro workers. The class contradictions between the Negroes and monopoly capital in the United States are irreconcilable. Fraudulent measures adopted from time to time by Kennedy and Johnson, such as the "civil rights programme" and the "civil rights bill," have not changed the political and economic status of the American Negroes.

On the contrary, such trickery is resorted to because U.S. monopoly capital wants to consolidate its rule and perpetuate the enslavement of the Negro people. It is also because of this that the Negroes' fight for democratic rights and better living conditions is bound to continue and develop, no matter what tricks are used by the American ruling circles. The outbreak of the present struggle against violence in Los Angeles and other cities is a continuation of the 1963 American Negroes' struggle against racial discrimination and testifies to the fact that the Negro movement for freedom and emancipation is irresistible.

The Los Angeles Negro struggle has taken on a new character: The Negro people have linked their opposition to the reactionary domestic policy of the Johnson Administration to their opposition to its policy of aggression abroad.

Negro demonstrators shouted: "We'd rather fight for the Negroes here than go to Viet Nam and fight." Negroes as well as broad sections of the American people have come to realize that their suffering is inseparable from the policy that the U.S. ruling circles carry out overseas. This signifies that the American Negroes are arriving at a new awakening, and something new has been added to their struggle.

American ruling circles are stupefied in face of the tremendous Negro struggle. The bourgeois press in the United States slanderously calls the Negroes "mobs" and the U.S. Government is sending more troops to heighten its cold-blooded suppression. And Johnson has been raging, saying that he would do everything in his power to "restore law and order in Los Angeles." But everybody knows those using violence against the Negroes are the American Government itself, the Ku Klux Klan and the racists who spare no effort in defending the capitalist system in the United States. Johnson's words foretell that the American rulers will go a step further in violence. The "order" which he wants to restore is clearly the "order" in which the U.S. slavemasters can exploit Negroes at will and maltreat and kill

them whenever they wish.

The Negro struggle in Los Angeles and other American cities, is a real revolutionary movement. Like the people's revolutionary movement in other lands which is always victorious in the end, the American Negro struggle eventually will be crowned with success.

The American Negroes are not fighting alone. The entire anti-U.S. imperialist force of the world is on their side and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them. United with the peoples of the world and struggling together, the American Negroes and the broad masses of the American people will completely defeat U.S. imperialism!

("Renmin Ribao" article, 1967)



THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON POVERTY — Los Angeles working class victims of imperialist "law and order." Unarmed men, women, and children lay bleeding in street gutter after encounter with L. B. Johnson's imperialist armed forces.

NOTICE OF EXPULSION

IT IS THE DISCISION OF THE PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COFMITTEE TO EXPEL NELSON PEERY AND EVA RODRIGUEZ FOR FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The following charges were brought against them:

- 1—Slandering the leadership and leading comrades of the West Coast Staff—both internally and externally,
- Hurling unfounded and unprincipled accusations of "police agent" and "adventurist" against leading comrades—outside of the collective.
- 2—Formulating a revisionist line describing the Los Angeles uprising as a "race riot" by "hoodlums," then they praised the National Guard for putting down the uprising, and they used the revisionist attack of "adventurism" as rationale for their opportunist and capitulationist line.
- 3—Undertaking to split the organization and to foist their incorrect line on the organization nationally in collaboration with revisionist elements in the center.
- 4—Approaching comrades individually to advance their revisionist line.
- Undertaking factional and anti-working class activities with consent and approval of certain leading comrades in the center who reflect a revisionist tendency.

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MARXIST-LENINIST LEADERSHIP IS NECESSARY FOR VICTORY OVER U.S. IMPERIALISM!

VIETNAMESE VILLAGERS DEFEAT U.S. PUPPET INVADERS!

(Exclusive to the PEOPLE'S VOICE from China Features)

The following letter, written by a South Vietnamese to his friend in the North, describes the gallant struggles waged by the people to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their puppet troops, liberate three quarters of their territory and more than two thirds of the population. It is taken from Letters from South Vietnam published in Hanoi.

Soc Trang—1963

Dear Phuc,

In our spare time we have the radio tuned to Hanoi station. One day as we were listening to the "Personal communications" programme, I was startled at hearing my name, then I heard your voice. Overwhelmed with joy, I clapped my hands and shouted, "That's Phuc's voice!"

Do you remember Tu, who was very good at shooting with a catapult and often treated us to roast birds? He is a member of the village's guerilla unit. Every day, he goes out at dawn and comes back at dusk, sometimes lying for long hours near enemy posts to shoot at enemy soldiers who dread him like a tiger. Those in My Phuoc post curse at each other by saying, "May Tu's bullets kill you!"

Perhaps you still remember Thanh. He is now manager of a theatrical troupe. Although his company is small, it has gained a reputation over a large area. Whenever it comes to a place, people throng in from all directions, even when it rains hard and the roads are muddy and slippery.

Young Th., the son of Mrs. Tu L., was forced to join the enemy army. But now he has come over to the people's side.

Late in 1962, the "cruel devils" in Nga Nam and the civil guards in Soc Trang, totalling nearly 300 men commanded by two Americans, made an attack on two hamlets. They opened fire on unarmed civilians who tried to escape. Along a 150-metre stretch alone they killed 20 people. The two Americans themselves machine-gunned and killed Th.'s uncle and aunt who were severely wounded. A few days later, filled with

hatred for the criminals, Th. managed, while he was on sentry duty, to shoot two despots and an American officer. Then he came to our side. He was warmly welcomed by the people and admitted to the Liberation Army as he wished.

In reprisal, the enemy arrested Th.'s mother and buried her alive. Luckily, as they did not cover her up carefully, she managed to get out and escape. She is now an active member of the Women's Union and the Association of Combatants' Foster Mothers.

The revolution has given back to your family and many others the plots of land which the Government distributed during the Resistance War and which the U.S.-Diem agents grabbed back when they occupied this region. On the whole, our life here is still hard owing to the fighting, but much better than under the enemy occupation.

Just as formerly in the battle of Chac Tuc, battalion 508 struck terror into the French troops, now on the same battlefield our village's guerillas have frightened the U.S.-puppet troops away.

Early one morning, enemy artillery heavily shelled our village for an hour. The whole village was covered with smoke and dust. Houses were set on fires and trees mowed down. We knew from experience

that the enemy was about to launch a large-scale mopping up operation. Except for old people and children, all the villagers were getting ready to fight. Over 600 enemy troops

commanded by five Americans began to rush towards the village in three columns. They wanted to encircle and wipe out the guerillas. Although their forces were overwhelmingly superior in number and firing power, the guerillas determined to resist the enemy and defend the village.

Lon, a Khmer fighter, offered to check the advance of one enemy column. Taking advantage of solid field works, fences and other traps he managed to repel successive enemy assaults.

Later on, his firing grew weaker, the enemy troops knew that he was running short of ammunition, so they urged him to surrender. Getting no reply, they concentrated their fire in his direction again. One of his arms was broken and he had a deep wound in the thigh. His blood soaked his clothes and the ground where he was lying, the bleeding made him faint at times.

Facing the enemy, he clenched his teeth and pulled the trigger with his left hand. He fired the last shot as he received new wounds.

Lon's heroic self-sacrifice moved the guerillas deeply. They went on harassing the enemy from morning till noon and succeeded in preventing the three columns from joining up. Finally the enemy troops had to withdraw, carrying away their dead and wounded. Lon had single-

Since that victory, our people have been eager to build up a stronger fighting village. Do you remember Uncle Ba, well known for his grenade traps in the Resistance War? He gets older, but not much weaker. In the same battle, his own grenades sent five enemies to the other world. Once, while sharpening the spikes he said to us laughing, "The U.S.-puppets must have dreaded the spiked traps of our village. If they dare to come here they will certainly meet their doom."

Dear Phuc, I cannot tell you everything about the sacrifices and undaunted struggle of our people of our people whose examples are followed all over the province. But through the few stories I have told you can probably imagine how the people at home are living and fighting at present.

Yours,

-- V.K.

STATEMENT FROM THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLACK LIBERATION FRONT (COESTAB)

... We call upon the militants, revolutionary nationalists, freedom fighters, enlightened sections of the patriotic black bourgeoisie, genuine Communists and all anti-imperialist forces to unite in the broadest possible front against U.S. imperialism, its running dogs and lackeys, renegades of the "left," the modern revisionists and their Trotskyite running dogs; struggle for liberation of the Negro nation and its right to self-determination. ("Observer," Black Flag No. 15).

For information concerning the Negro Liberation Front, Please write:

Committee for the Establishment of the Black Liberation Front, — P.O. Box 16022, San Francisco, Calif.

Read BLACK FLAG—The voice of the National Liberation Movement in the U.S.A.



South Vietnamese Liberation army members armed with captured U.S. weapons.