

WORKERS World

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

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Vol. 16, No. 5 March 8, 1974

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Half a million workers killed or disabled yearly

Every day, newspapers across the country run obituary columns, usually devoted to the wealthy or famous. During wartime, the count of dead and wounded is reported continuously.

But there is another kind of death toll mounting which takes hundreds of lives daily. These deaths get no banner headlines, nor even notice in the obituaries, but they amount to mass murder just the same. They are the deaths caused by occupational diseases.

Every year, 100,000 workers are senselessly murdered by prolonged exposure to toxic chemicals, dusts, noise, heat, cold, radiation, and other industrial conditions. In addition, 390,000 workers develop disabling occupational diseases each year. That's half a million killed or injured every year—not even counting the 15,000 or so workers killed in job accidents, or the untold thousands killed by job-related diseases not yet categorized!

NOW IT'S LIVER CANCER

These staggering figures were revealed without much ado in The New York Times of March 4, after it was discovered last month that nine vinyl chloride workers had come down with a very rare and fatal form of liver cancer. But even if the federal government rushes to cover up this crime by setting up standards for the use of vinyl chloride, the article reveals that there are standards to protect workers from only 450 of the estimated 15,000 chemical and physical agents to which workers are exposed.

Furthermore, the standards are almost worthless because the government agency in charge of protecting workers' health has little or no power to enforce even the inadequate laws on the books. The Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has 600 inspectors and hygienists to canvass nearly 5 million workplaces.

The Times article estimated that it would take them over 200 years to visit each place just once!

One would think that this criminally scandalous situation would make top news nationwide. But the big-business press has little interest for the same reason that so many workers are murdered by sheer negligence each day: job safety and health standards bring down productivity and cut into profits. Why protect one worker from cancer when another can always be hired after the first one dies?

This is the stark reality of the situation. American workers are the living guinea pigs for the bosses' production machine.

The need for working people to be organized and in control of the machinery of production becomes each day more and more a matter of life or death.



Prisoners in Puerto Rico, subjected to inhuman conditions like the "tiger cage" shown above, rebelled last week. See page 14.
photo: Claridad by Charron

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Life for the poor in Chicago: Part 3 Realm of the slumlord

By JEFFREY SABLES

Victor Spector lives in a \$100,000 condominium in the exclusive suburb of Wilmette. He doesn't have to worry about rats and roaches, lack of heat, or broken plumbing. But the hundreds of thousands of Chicago's poor and working people who live in ramshackle housing owe their miserable situation to Victor Spector and others like him.

Victor Spector is a slumlord.

Chicago has some of the most beautiful and comfortable housing to be found anywhere. Most of it is concentrated in a thin strip along Lake Michigan. This is where the bankers and corporation executives live. But the rest of the city is filled with decaying structures that should have been restored or replaced years ago. Many of these buildings belong to huge slum empires controlled by a handful of millionaires.

A BULLET-PROOF LIMOUSINE

One such slumlord is Mac Forman, whose empire has included at various times about 2,000 buildings. Another is Brian Flisk, who controls about 400 buildings on the South Side and who can occasionally be seen looking over his properties from his bullet-proof, telephone-equipped limousine. Baird and Warner, a big real estate firm, took in over \$16 million in apartment rents in 1973, mostly from poor neighborhoods.

These slumlords buy up property cheap, let it deteriorate by refusing to make repairs, and reap huge profits by multiple mortgaging, selling to phony fronts, tax gimmickry, etc. Their tenants are viewed not as people with the right to live decently, but as pawns in their financial chess games.

When the profitability of a building runs dry, it is sometimes set on fire to bring insurance windfalls to its owner. In 35 buildings owned by the Gutman brothers, notorious slumlords in Uptown catering mostly to Native Americans and Appalachians, there were 102 fires in 2 years. Their building at 927 West Wilson was struck by 12 fires in 1971 alone!

Albert Berland, another big slumlord, has collected almost \$300,000 in fire insurance claims over the last decade. Hundreds of poor people are killed and injured in such fires every year.

INVISIBLE LANDLORDS

Often the tenants of dilapidated buildings have no idea who owns them, since true ownership is hidden behind a secret

land trust, a scheme developed in Chicago about 80 years ago that allows "respectable" owners of slum property to publicly record ownership in the name of an intermediary institution, usually a bank or trust company. A notable landlord of this type is the city of Chicago, which operates at a profit a number of flophouses on skid row, including the Starr Hotel. This hotel is officially owned by a secret trust at the Exchange National Bank.

The worst of this housing is found in the large Black communities on the South and West Sides. Chicago is one of the most segregated cities in the country, with 78 percent of the Black population living in an area that is 90 percent or more Black.

No low-income housing has been built in Chicago since 1969 because Mayor Richard Daley and the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) refuse to obey a court order that part of the housing be built in white neighborhoods. (This order would result in providing homes for Black people in previously all-white areas.) So a waiting list for low-income housing now contains about 10,000 families and 12,000 are waiting for openings for the elderly. The only available openings are in the two big CHA projects, Robert Taylor Homes and Cabrini-Green, and not even the poorest families want to live in these unless there is absolutely no place else to go.

LIFE IN THE PROJECTS

These two projects contain 51 high-rise buildings. Some are as high as 19 stories, yet many of the elevators don't work and the CHA never seems to be in a hurry to fix them. The apartments are often cold in the winter, crawling with roaches, and very poorly maintained. Although 70 percent of the residents are under 18, almost no recreational facilities are provided.

Several residents complained to Workers World of the continual muggings and robberies, and they blamed the police for pumping in drugs to the youth. At the groundbreaking ceremonies for Cabrini-Green two decades ago, Mayor Daley had the nerve to say, "Let's do more and more of these things for the people of the city." The people of Cabrini-Green would like to do a few fine things to Mayor Daley.

The Chicago Housing Authority's lack of concern for its residents should be no surprise. CHA Board Chairman Charles Swibe has extensive real estate interests himself, including 15 percent interest in the Madison-

Canal Corporation, a skid row slum outfit.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING CHOKED OFF

Other housing sources for Chicago's poor are almost impossible to find. Nixon froze all federal housing subsidies in January 1973. New houses are priced too high for most low- and moderate-income families. The median price of a new house in Chicago was \$27,500 in 1972, and a recent study found that property taxes are almost twice as high in poor areas as in wealthier ones. Most suburbs won't allow low-income housing to be built, even though many factories are located there. Since 1969, 101 factories have moved from Chicago to the suburbs, but nearby apartments generally run \$200 a month and up.

In the last census many suburbs listed zero Black residents, while in others the only Blacks listed were maids and chauffeurs. When a Latin family tried to move to Cicero last August, local businessmen mobilized a crowd of 250 who broke their windows and forced them to leave.

REALTORS ENFORCE RACISM

The exclusion of Black and Latin people from white neighborhoods in the city and suburbs is enforced by the real estate companies. Even if a realty company wants to sell or lease housing to a minority family in a white neighborhood, it is prevented from doing so by the Illinois Real Estate Brokers' and Salesmen's Act of 1973 that imposes penalties for "panic peddling," the realtors' term for breaking the "whites only" barrier.

This legislation was written by the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards, which said the same thing more openly in 1921 when it got passed a regulation providing for the "immediate expulsion" from the board of "any member who sells a Negro a property in a block where there are only white owners." This same association has been instrumental in forming anti-Black neighborhood "improvement" associations and block clubs. Yet the city's Commission on Human Relations found valid only 1 of the 150 complaints of discrimination in housing that it received during the first half of 1972.

Tenants in Chicago are beginning to fight back against the handful of big landlords who oppress them. A number of tenant organizations have been formed to expose the landlords and demand better living conditions. Some are planning rent strikes against the across-the-board rent increases effective next month when leases expire.

Decent housing is a basic right all of us should enjoy, not one that should be monopolized by the rich. Let's keep fighting until this right has been won.
(Series to be continued.)



WORKERS WORLD

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DECENT HOUSING
IS THE RIGHT
OF ALL PEOPLE!

help build one!

Free food uncovers deep hunger in richest state

By DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

"Any organization that would help the poor people is a good organization," a laborer at the Oakland Navy Yard said as he stood in line in the rain, waiting for a free bag of groceries. "I've been working all my life and just getting poorer. The money that Hearst has doesn't belong to him. The rich people have always been stealing from us poor folks. They stole the land from the Indians and they have benefited from black people's labor, paying us little for it."

These sentiments, expressed to a reporter for *Newsday*, seem to represent the way thousands of poor people in California feel about the demand of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) that millions of dollars of free food be distributed to the needy.

THE REAL ISSUE

While the national news media ran screaming headlines in the first days after Patricia Hearst's kidnaping, in which they presented as the main issue the fate of one young woman from a ruling class family, the story has faded from the press altogether now that a bigger issue has emerged: the fate of thousands of poor and oppressed people who are desperate for enough to eat.

Very few newspapers carried the story of Mrs. Nancy Lee Williams, a farm laborer before she injured her leg 3 years ago. Mrs. Williams, 50, got her bag of groceries at 1 p.m. after waiting in line since 6 a.m. She and her two daughters have been trying to live on a \$109-a-month welfare check.

She wasn't for the kidnaping, she told the *Newsday* reporter, but her family was hungry. "I've been walking all over town to get some food. I had to try and get the free food because I need it."

The desperate outpouring of poor people just to get one small bag of groceries is what

is important in this whole case—and it is what the capitalist media, and even some radicals, want to avoid seeing.

THOUSANDS LINED UP

Even though all the authorities and all the media condemned in advance anyone who would take the food, saying that "decent" poor people would refuse it, the people lined up by the tens of thousands on the very first day of free food distribution.

And the "popular" sympathy for the Hearst family that was also being tearfully written about failed to materialize. There was the matter of the money that was supposed to be pouring in from persons sympathetic to the Hearsts. Some of the Los Angeles papers claimed that the poor were giving up their carfare to "help out" this super-rich family.

But then that story was squelched by the Hearsts themselves, who said the tale about \$1 million coming in this way was false. (If it was true, then Hearst is \$500,000 ahead on the deal, since he has only given half a million for the free food program!)

The fact that Hearst can give away half a million dollars (when forced to) will not endear him to the poor people, however. Rather, it only points out even more the unbridgeable gaps that exist between the classes in this society—when people who have worked hard all their lives have to line up for food, while others can give away half a million and still live in mansions, still have servants, still ride around in limousines!

The reaction of the poor to the Hearst kidnaping and the demands of the SLA should be seriously studied. When so many thousands of people are forced by their poverty and desperation to go against a barrage of bourgeois pressure and propaganda just to receive one meager bag of groceries, then the day of broader revolutionary struggles is nearer than may have been thought.

Letter: Fort Bragg GI warns of martial law

A very dangerous situation is developing here at Ft. Bragg. Units are being given unusual and unseasonal amounts of riot training in the last week. Lieutenants are telling people to be prepared for deployment to unnamed places. Supply channels are being beefed up and maintenance activity is being accelerated. The brass is clearly gearing up for some sort of intervention.

It is essential that those of us who see the necessity of dealing with GIs and neutralizing the armed forces of the state likewise gear up and begin to act.

Look at the current world situation. Inflation, unemployment, the energy hoax are mauling the working class in the U.S. Three governments in Europe have fallen in the last week. Unexplained NATO maneuvers have been going on for more than a month. Kidnappings and hijackings are contributing to an atmosphere of terror. Gas lines and unemployment lines may soon be paralleled by food lines.

Last week a liberal columnist posed the possibility of nationwide martial law in this country—it was either Russell Baker or Joseph Kraft. Other figures of the establishment have mentioned the same thing this winter, not posited on the spectacular chaos but merely a continuation of the current situation in U.S. politics.

You all know the role of the 82nd. You know that they can have 1,000 men in the air in 60 minutes and the rest of the division within 15 hours. The brass here have on file plans for military takeovers of every major city in the country, probably in others, too.

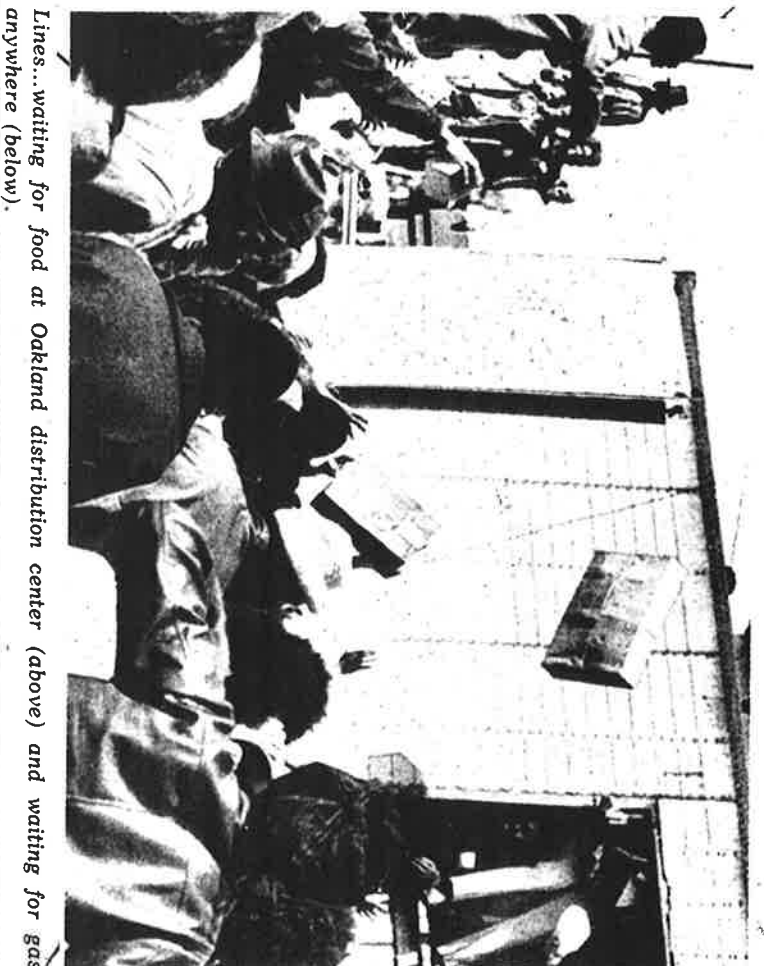
Expanding Empire

"The basic cause of the U.S. invasion of Vietnam lies deep within the social and economic system of the United States, itself. The aggression was built in, and the Asian war was predetermined before Lyndon Johnson was born."

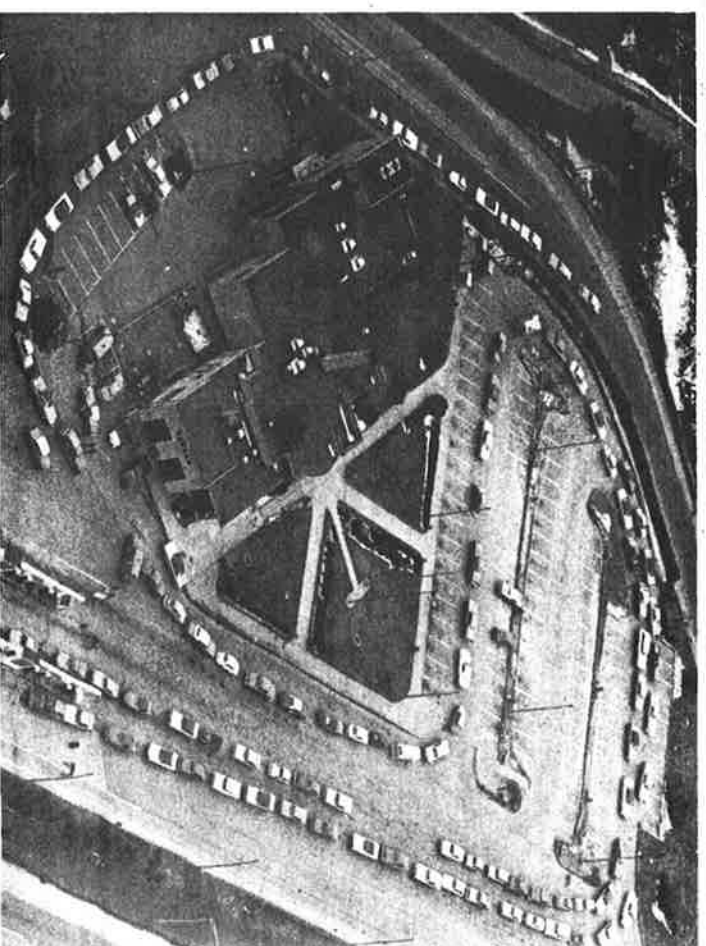
by VINCENT COPELAND

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Lines...waiting for food at Oakland distribution center (above) and waiting for gas anywhere (below).



Oil, oil—but not a drop of gas

By TOM MITCHELL

Are the big oil companies making any sacrifices to ease the energy crisis? No, the giant oil monopolies are following the narrow self-interest of their billionaire owners—maximum profits squeezed out of us.

On February 21, it was revealed that crude oil imports in the past two weeks had dropped 30 percent, because big oil companies that have access to more than they can refine themselves are refusing to bring it in and sell it to other refiners.

Do these oil companies care that motorists are lined up, starving for gas? Are they concerned that this deliberate cutback in imports is subverting the federal oil allocation program?

The Federal Energy Office is such a willing servant to the commands of big oil that instead of punishing these scoundrels, the government responded to this news by moving to amend the law in a way that would increase the profits in the arrangement!

CRIME AS A WAY OF BUSINESS

In California, evidence has come out that the major oil companies bent the law to fix limits on bids for offshore oil exploration rights. First they got together in a "joint venture" and decided on a bid. Then the joint venture would "fall through," but the companies would stick to the set bidding limit. The Justice Department quietly dropped any investigation of these criminals.

Price fixing is business as usual for monopolies: first they fix a low price to bankrupt any small competition; then they fix a high price to rob us. In New York State, lawyers for Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf,

Shell, Amoco, and Sunoco have openly admitted using rebates to company dealers to drive out those independents who manage to get any gas at all.

It has also been revealed that in New Jersey Shell Oil has been hoarding 32 million gallons of fuel oil, waiting for the price to go up. This same Shell has just announced that in March it will deliver to its stations 30 percent less gasoline than last year.

BIG OIL CAN PAY!

When the independent truckers went on strike, their number-one demand was for a rollback in fuel prices, but the government negotiators said it couldn't be done. Why not? Haven't the oil companies been reporting record profits, up as much as 900 percent in the last year!

In Congress, the enormous profits of oil companies have produced some talk against "windfall profits" and of changing the tax loophole that gives a 22 percent deduction for depletion of oil reserves. Having filled his election campaign tanks with as much as \$11 million in oil money, Nixon has come out with a counterproposal that better suits his benefactors, who are now among his foremost supporters against impeachment. Of course, the oil monopolies can count the votes in Congress to get their way there, too. After all, their investments in our "representatives" got the tax laws on the books in the first place.

The enormously wealthy oil billionaires must be made to bear the brunt of the energy crisis. Why should we suffer for the crisis they face in their ability to rob the Middle Eastern people of their natural resources? Let the monopolists pay for what their own insatiable hunger for profits has brought on.

Campaign launched in NYC for Houston 12

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Some 250 people filled the St. Mark's Church on New York's Lower East Side tonight to participate in the first benefit held here to mobilize support for the Houston 12. The Houston 12 are frameup victims, five of whom face possible life imprisonment on phony charges of "assault with intent to kill a policeman." All 12 are charged with aggravated assault on a police officer. The 12 men accused, eight of whom are Chicano, were attacked viciously by Houston cops as they were participating in a demonstration called by Youth Against War & Fascism last Oct. 9 against U.S. war plans for the Mideast.

Tonight's meeting was the militant and enthusiastic opening gun in a campaign by the New York Chapter of the Houston 12 Support Committee to raise funds and mobilize support nationally for this case, which involves some of the most serious charges to face political activists recently. Among the speakers who called for all-out support for the defense were: Carlos Feliciano, a well-known Puerto Rican liberation fighter, who has himself been framed up by the U.S. courts; Kathi Dorsey, a Black trade unionist, an alternate delegate to the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and an active member of the Houston 12 Support Committee; and Rev. David Garcia, who gave his church for the event and who is himself well known for his activity in the Chicano movement and as chairman of the Carlos Feliciano Defense Committee.

In addition to the speakers, there were two films shown. Appropriately, both were about the struggle of Latin people against exploitation and oppression. They were entitled "Guatemala, My Country Occupied," which portrayed the development of a poor woman into a guerrilla fighter against U.S. imperialism, and "Salt of the Earth," a classic American film that has been banned from commercial theaters since its production in the 1950s because it deals with a strike by Chicano mine workers and the struggle of the miner's wives in helping to win the strike.

THE CASE REVIEWED

Having himself been dragged through the courts and prison system for years as a result of a transparently false frameup, Carlos Feliciano spoke with great emotion about the case of the Houston 12 and made a moving appeal to everyone present to "stand behind the brothers in Houston" and do everything possible to publicize their case. "Only the people can win this case for the Houston 12," he emphasized. "The government knew that these brothers would tell the people the truth about imperialism and oppression," he said. "That is why they have been framed up."

Kathi Dorsey spoke on the facts of the case itself. "On Oct. 9 of 1973," she related, "during a period of time when Nixon had put the whole U.S. military on alert, 30 members and friends of Youth Against War & Fascism in Houston, Texas, went out on the street to demonstrate against a developing war, this time a war in the Middle East."

"After the demonstration had been going on for about 45 minutes, the protesters were viciously attacked by over 100 police,

who had two helicopters, 25 patrol cars, three vans, and attack dogs. They waded into the demonstration wielding black jacks and lead sticks, and with guns drawn. . . . On the way to the police station one of the patrol cars stopped at an abandoned warehouse and there Jose Berriga, Bartee Haile, and William Christiansen were beaten into unconsciousness. Another defendant, Miguel Trujillo, was taken to a park and beaten once and then was beaten twice again at the station house. When relatives and friends went to the police station demanding to see the 12, threats were made on their lives."

UPCOMING TRIAL

On April 8, Miguel Trujillo, William Christiansen, Jose Berriga, Bartee Haile, and Alex Rodriguez will go on trial on the "attempted murder" charges. While the Houston bourgeois media has tried to absolve the police of any wrongdoing and convict the defendants in the press, the Houston 12 Defense Committee and Support Committees around the country have been working hard to explain the real issues in the case.

Kathi Dorsey pointed out that Houston is the oil capital of the country and the city government is run in the interests of the big oil monopolies who stand to lose billions in profits in the Mideast. "Houston has always been known as a type of police state," she continued. It is also significant that just 10 days before the arrests, Youth Against War & Fascism had organized a demonstration against police brutality. At that time the demonstrators were openly threatened by the police, who guaranteed that they would be attacked the next time they held a demonstration. It was also clear that the racist police were eager to beat some of the most active organizers against them in Houston's large Chicano community.

A stirring telegram was read by Dennis from the Houston 12:

"Warmest greetings to all our friends in New York. Words cannot adequately express our appreciation of your support for our struggle against this vicious frameup. The oil monopolies and their henchmen foolishly thought opposition to their schemes in the Middle East could be intimidated and silenced with the brutal attack of Oct. 9 and the phony charges brought against the victims of that bloody repression. But again the fascists have underestimated the strength of the progressive movement in the U.S. and around the world. The struggle may be long and it may be hard, but our victory, the victory of the people of the world, is certain. Again, thank you for your love and solidarity."

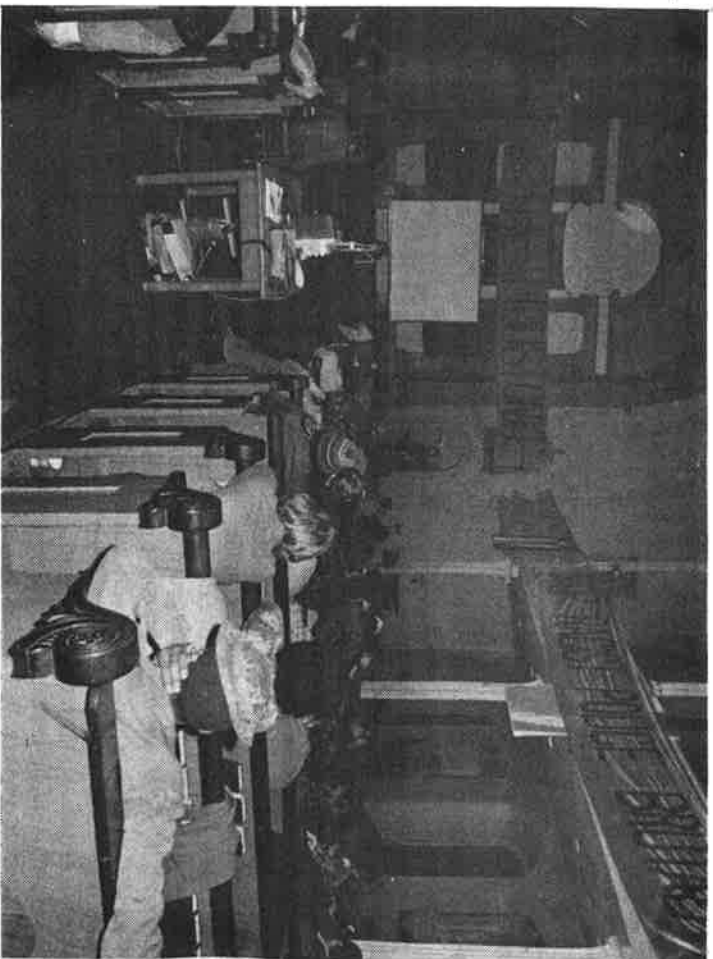
Sara Flounders, who chaired the meeting, closed on the note that the campaign for the Houston 12 is taking on great importance nationally due to the gravity of the charges and the kind of police-state atmosphere for which Texas is infamous. Funds for legal expenses are urgently needed and any other form of assistance is welcome. Contact the Houston 12 Support Committee in New York City at 46 West 21 Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

The address of the Houston 12 Defense Committee is 2401 San Jacinto, Rm. 101, Houston, Texas 77009.



As part of an on-going campaign by Boston Center for United Labor Action against the energy crisis, 50 demonstrators protested at the office of the New England regional energy "czar." Chanting "Arab peoples not the foe, it's Exxon, Gulf, and Texaco!" the demonstrators followed the picketing with a march through the downtown area.

WW photo



Benefit and film showing for the Houston 12 filled the St. Mark's Church in New York

WW photo: Fabian

Workers waiting long for gas, adds to workday

By BOB McCUBBIN

Russell Lambert is an auto worker. Five afternoons a week he drives from his apartment in the Chelsea area of Manhattan to the Ford plant at Mahwah, New Jersey. This is a distance of 37 miles. Five nights a week at 12:30 a.m. he drives back.

Russell Lambert doesn't agree with President Nixon's confident assertion that the energy crisis is over. In speaking with Russell, this reporter became aware of his deeply felt outrage that Nixon would dare to say such a thing. Several times in the past few weeks Russell has had to go straight from work to a gasoline station. There, in the cold and cutting dampness of midwinter New York, he has waited three, sometimes four, hours until the station opened and he could refill his empty gas tank. Sleeping in a car is not Russell's favorite way of spending the night but the alternative of daylight gas hunting has proved even gloomier.

"There's been a lot on the radio and TV about the long gas lines but I haven't seen anything that really shows how seriously the problem is affecting people's lives. I work with thousands of other auto workers in the passenger production plant out there. Many of them live in Brooklyn and the Bronx which are even farther than I have to travel. For guys with big cars it's double trouble. 'I don't know what the people who work

in the morning do. They have to be on the job at 6:30 a.m. And by the time they get out at 3:00 p.m. the stations are closed. I've seen guys begging for gas so they could get home."

Russell pointed out that there's more to it than just the waiting in line. "I read in the paper that the cost of gas is going up another 3 cents a gallon in the next 10 days. As if the prices weren't already too high. And the stress and strain on everyone is terrible. The company couldn't care less if you can't get gas. They have started sending people home for a week just for missing a day. They don't consider it a valid excuse if you're late either."

Has the mandatory odd-even system helped? "It's cut down the line somewhat. But so have the other measures people have been taking, like car pools and more use of public transportation. But things may get even worse in March than they were in February. Shell and Amoco have just said that they are reducing their allocations for March and they say some of the others will follow suit." What's the solution? "I think there should be more protests against the oil companies. It's a crime that Shell's profits increased 153 percent last year. All the oil companies' profits were way up. We need some way to hit back. The government sure isn't going to do it."

Poor people hardest hit by energy crisis

NEW YORK, March 1—A public hearing to determine the effects of the energy crisis on the Black and Latin communities was held in Harlem at the Abyssinian Baptist Church on Thursday, February 21. The day-long hearing, part of Harlem Energy Crisis Day, produced testimony from committees on housing, jobs, food prices, and transportation.

The overwhelming sentiment of the spirited meeting was that Black and Latin people have indeed been hardest hit by the energy crisis. It was brought out that problems of housing, food prices, and jobs are being aggravated to the extent that already-difficult conditions faced by poor and working people are approaching the unbearable.

It has been in the Black and Latin communities that the cutbacks in services have been most drastic, food prices have skyrocketed the most, and layoffs have hit hardest.

The soaring cost of fuel is now leading food products in price increases, and landlords are using the crisis to offer their tenants either higher rents or no heat.

Claudette Furlonge of Women United

for Action spoke for the committee on food prices. Her testimony showed that the oil and food industries are working hand-in-hand to raise prices of both oil products and food.

"One way in which oil and food are connected," she said, "is the interlocking directorates within the food and oil industries. Mobil Oil, for example, the fourth largest oil company with profits last year of \$340 million, has men on the board of directors of Con Edison, General Foods, and Heinz.

"Let the ones who are responsible for the energy crisis trim their profits before we, the poor people, are told to freeze with honor and pay outrageous prices!"

An acute problem in New York's oppressed communities is emergency transportation. Nonmedallion ("gypsy") cabs are now unable to get gas, and the fleet cabs provide hardly any service in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and other Black and Latin neighborhoods. For the elderly, the ill, and those working late-night shifts, being able to get a taxi is an important necessity of life and has become another casualty of the energy crisis.



The British elections

Britain, the classic example of stability in the relations between capital and labor, has in the last few months become a virtual citadel of the European class struggle. Everywhere the capitalist press has benumbed and deplored the emergence of the "spirit of class warfare" among the British workers. Only once before in this century has class peace in Britain been broken so decisively—in the great General Strike of 1926. It is, however, this very spirit of readiness to engage the British ruling class which has tossed out the Heath government and set the Tories back on their heels.

The speed with which the new Labour government, headed by Prime Minister Wilson, has commenced negotiations to settle the miners' strike is a measure not only of the militancy of the miners but of the general temper of the British working class. They are in no mood for stalling on long-delayed grievances endured for too many years. Galloping inflation has eaten away whatever real reserves the British workers have had, and the cost of living has mounted to unparalleled heights. More than 2 million workers are on unemployment insurance. For a population of 65 million, that is a tremendous amount. Many more will surely be laid off if the present state of affairs continues.

This and the 3-day workweek are entirely due to the greed and avarice of the British industrialists, whom former Prime Minister Heath tried to serve by taking such an intransigent stand against the miners. The stormy response he got from the workers has fallen short of an absolute majority for the Labour Party in the House of Commons. But the parliamentary gauge is a poor measure of the deep anxiety and wrath felt by the overwhelming majority of the British working people.

Britain's ruling class interjected the Liberal Party to run interference for the Tories and in that way ensnared a section of the middle class. This middle group was drawn into an alliance with the reactionary cause of British monopoly capitalism in the hope that the burden of spiraling prices and shrinking incomes will not fall on its shoulders.

The Wilson government can turn this

matter around decisively with a sweeping, all-embracing price freeze and by raising the income of the working population of Britain. This is what the program of the Labour Party proclaimed, but many middle class people took it with a great deal of skepticism. This small but significant measure by the new Labour government would go a long way toward winning back the vote which the Liberals got. This measure, together with granting the wage increases demanded by the miners and the railway workers, would to some extent prove that there is indeed a fundamental difference between the Tory and Labour governments. And the working population of all Britain could look to Labour for solutions to their urgent economic and political problems. On that basis the Wilson government could confidently call for a new election which would assure it of the absolute majority it needs to govern.

WILL LABOUR ASSUME IMPERIALISM'S BURDEN?

However, if we are to judge the Wilson Labour government on the basis of previous experience, timid rather than bold measures are on its agenda. The leadership of the Labour Party is characterized by an ingrained conservatism and is obsessed with finding solutions to Britain's problems as an imperialist power rather than seeking socialist solutions to rid Britain of imperialism, which is the cause of the problem.

"Britain is broke," exclaims James Reston after a visit to London. "The economic problems are more serious here than anywhere else in the more advanced industrial nations." And he cites the staggering issues of inflation, unemployment, the oil crisis, and so on. But what interests him most is the "inability of political parties in the capitalist world to find nationalistic solutions to international problems that are beyond their control."

Indeed, that is precisely the most vulnerable part of the Labour Party position. As long as it seeks a national solution to Britain's problems within the framework of the international imperialist system of monopoly capitalism, the hope of alleviating Britain's economic problems

remains illusory. Furthermore the solution has to be on a class basis.

Viewed in that light, Britain is not a poor country at all. It is only "poor" if it remains a competitive imperialist power engaged in the struggle with other imperialist powers, like France, Germany, Japan, and most importantly the U.S., to exploit the poor dependent and semicolonial countries. It is the competition with these formidable imperialist rivals which continues to sink Britain into ever greater debt.

But Britain is an enormously rich and affluent nation once its economic foundations are reorganized on a truly socialist basis. By this is meant not merely further nationalizations, of which Britain has by now a considerable number. These nationalizations have not stopped the continued impoverishment of the working population and the consistent enrichment of the top echelon of British finance and in-

dustry. Almost three decades since the first Labour government came into office, the richest 7 percent of the British possessing class own as much as 84 percent of the nation's wealth—the cream of the crop. And poverty is as great as ever, if not more so.

Nationalizations have not meant anything more than a scheme to let the British Labour Party manage some industries in such a way that the profits of those who owned them would be even greater than before. What is needed is total expropriation of the British capitalist class and not mere nationalization. The difference is fundamental. Once the capitalist class is expropriated, exploitation of the working class is ended, the profit system is eliminated, and a rational, planned economy is instituted on the basis of the common ownership of the means of production for the good of all.

Mass murderer of Vietnamese goes free

On Feb. 27, Federal District Judge J. Robert Eliot ordered Lt. William Calley, a mass murderer convicted of more killings than any other person in U.S. history, released on \$1,000 bond.

Was Calley's release a concession to the ultra-racist and pro-war military brass and other extreme rightwingers who have openly praised his brutal act of genocide? At least one servicemen's organization has already said it was.

On March 4, the American Servicemen's Union, an organization of rank-and-file active-duty GIs, their dependents, and veterans, denounced the decision to free Calley. Speaking for the ASU, Calvin Bonner, a Black Air Force veteran, assailed "the callous disregard for human life and decency displayed last week at the Columbus, Georgia, Federal Courthouse—displayed by the release of the convicted murderer of 22 civilians at the Vietnamese village of My Lai."

Bonner stated that "Calley is both guilty of heinous acts against humanity and is also



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The Precinct Connection

contends that General Motors and Ford were well aware of what their overseas subsidiaries were doing for the Germans. "For example, he says that in 1938 GM's chief executive for overseas operations was awarded the order of the German Eagle by Chancellor Hitler.

"And Ford's chief executive in Europe received the Nazi German Eagle (first class)."

Chrysler—maximized profits by supplying both sides with materials during World War II.

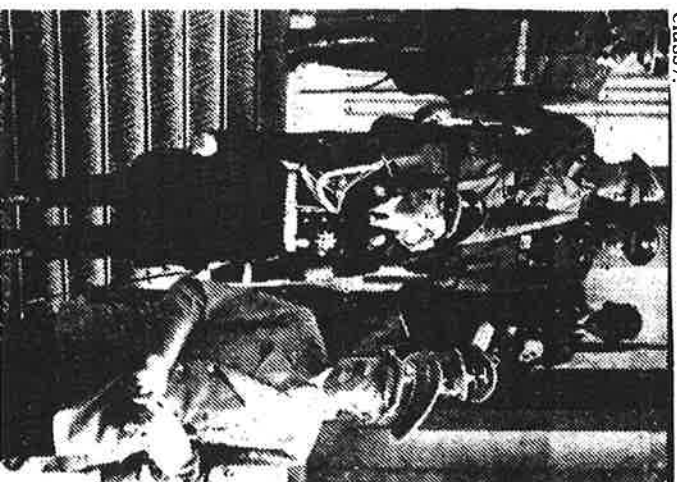
"In his report to the Senate antitrust and monopoly subcommittee, of which he is now a staff member, Snell reported that during World War II:

"General Motors plants in Germany built thousands of bomber and jet fighter propulsion systems for the Luftwaffe at the same time its American plants produced aircraft engines for the U.S. Army Air Corps.

"Ford, in 1938, opened a truck assembly plant in Berlin whose real purpose, according to U.S. Army Intelligence, was producing troop transport-type vehicles for the Wehrmacht.

"On the eve of Germany's invasion of Poland, General Motors' chairman told a group of stockholders that his corporation was 'too big' to be affected by 'petty international squabbles.'

"Basing his findings on recently declassified German documents, Snell



(Chicago Sun-Times, Feb. 25, 1974: Indianapolis (AP)—"The Indianapolis Star reported Sunday that a 'police Mafia' involving millions of dollars in graft and protection money has been uncovered during its six-month investigation of the Indianapolis police department.

"In a copyrighted story, the Star said widespread corruption exists in the department, 'including graft and protection for prostitution, narcotics, bootlegging and gambling... by dozens of Indianapolis policemen.'

"The Star investigation showed that vice operations in the city over the last decade add up to an estimated \$40 million annual 'pie,' while illegal narcotics trade is 'well over that figure,' the newspaper said.

"According to the Star, 'The majority of illegal money filters up to high-ranking policemen and a few key political figures.'

"The paper also said there has been careful control over who holds key police posts, and that, in some instances, rank can be bought.

"Police Chief Winston Churchill declined to comment on the paper's report.

"The Star said Indianapolis Mayor Richard G. Lugar depended upon 'police officials in whom he had confidence to conduct any needed investigation.'"



Free Enterprise?

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 26 (UPI):

"The Oklahoma Senate disregarded the argument that a man's wife is his property, and repealed a law permitting a husband to sue for alienation of affection.

"Senator John Young argued against the bill, saying: 'A man's wife is his property right. This bill violates the Ten Commandments.'"

What's Good For General Motors Is Good For... Hitler

New York Post, Feb. 27:

"General Motors and Ford became a major force in the early war efforts of Nazi Germany, a staff investigation has told a Senate panel weighing the merits of breaking up the nation's biggest corporations.

"Bradford Snell, in a study financed by the Stern Fund of New York, says that the two corporations—and to a lesser extent

Impeachment struggle still in ruling class hands

By MYRON JEFKA

March 3—With the recent multiple indictments by the Watergate grand jury against seven of Nixon's closest former collaborators, the ruling class movement to impeach Nixon has reached a new stage.

It has become a matter of public knowledge that Nixon is a co-conspirator in the Watergate coverup since his former White House Chief of Staff H. R. Haldeman was indicted for perjury. The grand jury deemed Haldeman was lying when he backed up Nixon's claim to have said "it would be wrong" to raise \$1 million in hush money for the original Watergate defendants.

Evidently the secret tapes made available to the grand jury corroborated the testimony of John Dean, contradicting both Nixon's and Haldeman's versions of this important conversation. Thus the stage is set for future indictments against the kingpin in the whole Watergate affair—Nixon himself. Enough evidence has already been leaked to the public to prove his complicity and it is certain that much more is still being kept secret.

NO AIR OF CRISIS!

However, the air of crisis that accompanied earlier disclosures in the Watergate case is conspicuously absent. Since Gerald Ford passed the test of ruling class approval as the successor to Nixon, the possibility of the ruling class stepping outside the bounds of its constitutional system to resolve the crisis appears to have abated. At the same time, however, every effort has been made to close whatever avenues were open to the masses of people to intervene in the impeachment process.

Despite the overwhelming evidence against him that has so compromised him as a public figure in the eyes of the bourgeoisie, Nixon arrogantly refuses to resign, calling

on the need for "the Presidency to survive" and saying that "the Presidency (must) not be hostage to what happens to the popularity of a President at one time or another."

This is an open call to the ruling class to rally behind the institution of the Presidency, despite factional differences. It is a reminder to them of the importance of concentrating tremendous powers in their chief executive at a time of domestic crises and international instability; it is a warning of the dangers the whole ruling class would face should their governmental apparatus become too caught up in the democratic propaganda they feed to the masses, too weak and discredited to carry out their general policy of increasing their profits at a time when the workers and oppressed are being forced to take a drastic cut in their living standards.

It is only from this vantage point that Nixon could have the gall to openly flout his contempt for bourgeois democracy by claiming the vital importance of "the Presidency not being hostage" to the will of the masses he is supposed to represent.

WANT TO KEEP IT INTERNAL

The struggle in Congress to impeach Nixon is an internal ruling class fight over how best to keep the workers and oppressed down. Whether or not Nixon is impeached or forced to resign may not now have the significance for the masses that it potentially could have had when struggle was first opened up.

At that time, when the Watergate hearings were being publicly televised and all of Nixon's shady dealings such as the many "plumbers" operations and the secret bombing of Cambodia were being exposed in the press, there existed the potential of developing a mass movement to impeach Nixon, not just for Watergate, but for his wage freeze, for war crimes, and for police

By ANDY STAPP
Defeated: Inside America's Military Machine by Stuart H. Loory, Random House, \$10.00.

"Stretched along lines of supply and communication girdling the globe, the American military machine today is in a troubled rest. The world's most powerful fighting force is wounded, confused, drugged, demoralized, feeling betrayed, its life blood clogged in hardened bureaucratic arteries, its reflexes numbed by political intervention.

"At dozens of air bases around the world, pilots indoctrinated with a belief in their own invincibility ponder the matter of why it was that all the nation's nonnuclear air power could not bring a fourth-rate nation to its knees.

"In the meeting rooms of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon, the nation's highest military officers struggle to regain their self confidence and prestige.

"Army discipline has broken down to the point where some superiors have begun to fear for their lives.

"The meaning of all this is disturbing in its simplicity.

"The American military machine is defeated."

With these words Stuart Loory begins his massive study of the crisis that is eating away the vitals of the U.S. armed forces. Defeated catalogs the long, quickening decline of the military might of U.S. imperialism from the decade beginning with the dispatch of the first U.S. advisors to Vietnam in 1963 to the present.

On the surface, today's U.S. war machine projects an image of colossal

The defeat of the U.S. Army

power. The Pentagon brags that after the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, it is the third largest "planned economy" in the world. Its PX (post exchange) system, with \$3.5 billion in sales in 1969, is the third largest American retailer, behind Sears Roebuck and J.C. Penney, and ahead of such giants as F.W. Woolworth.

The military owns 41,184 square miles of real estate in the United States alone—equal to the state of Ohio.

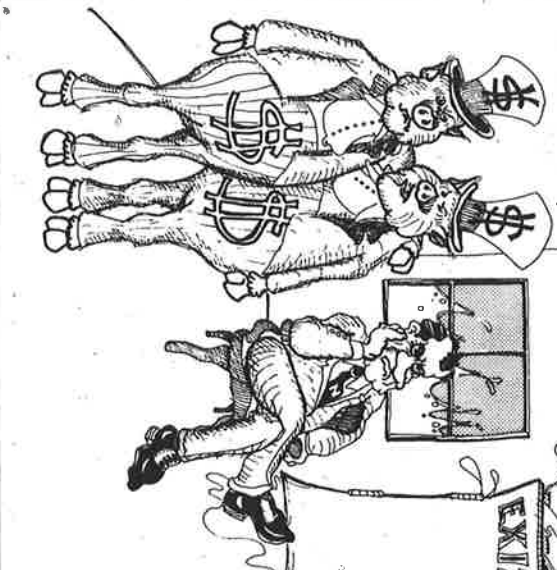
An enormous military bureaucracy, growing like a cancer, sucks its nourishment out of the bloated body of the parasitic war machine. In 1946, the services had 315,000 more people than today, but the present military has 26,000 more captains, 21,000 more majors, 15,000 more lieutenant colonels, and 4,000 more colonels. All but 2.2 percent of these officers are white. There are no Black admirals in the Navy, no Black colonels or generals in the Marine Corps. These officers are part of the elite of U.S. capitalist society, the direct military arm of the ruling class.

OLIGARCHS IN UNIFORM

In a chapter aptly titled "Central Park South Goes to War," Loory describes the luxurious life of the military aristocracy, their dinosaur mentality and relentless white racism. It is these officers, living and thinking in a manner that invites comparison with the officer caste of Czar Nicholas II, that Loory blames for the defeat of the U.S. military.

It is especially the officers' harsh and Prussian mistreatment of the enlisted men and women of the armed services that Loory asserts has given rise to the deadly disintegration of morale that plagues the Pentagon. Loory documents the precipitous

"If we throw him out, we better open the door carefully."



Caddell/W/W

actions against poor and working people. Just as the mass antiwar movement developed in the atmosphere of a ruling class split over how to conduct the war, it appeared possible that a movement against the real crimes of the bourgeois government could take advantage of an all-out, open struggle between the pro- and anti-Nixon ruling class factions.

But with the decision by the Ervin committee to cancel its public hearings and the meek response of the anti-Nixon coalition to the firing of Cox, and with the ascendancy of Ford to the Vice Presidency, the struggle to impeach Nixon was consciously channeled by the ruling class into a narrow, legalistic, constitutional struggle in committee sessions behind closed doors and in secret grand jury investigations.

ROLE OF AFL-CIO

In this light, the role of the AFL-CIO leadership is especially treacherous. At their January convention, they belatedly came out for Nixon's impeachment and have since contributed to the campaigns of Democratic candidates in Michigan (Ford's old seat) and other states, in an attempt to



A marine from the 26th Regiment surrounded at Khe Sanh, March 1968.

collapse of discipline in the armed forces: 89,088 deserters in 1970; 98,059 in 1971; 116,820 in 1972.

Loory is not opposed to U.S. militarism. The executive director of WNBC-TV News in New York City, he is himself both a member and a defender of the capitalist and imperialist system. In fact, two army lieutenant colonels, Zeb B. Bradford and William L. Hauser, collaborated with him in preparing Defeated, and the book is a self-proclaimed attempt to "rescue" the imperialist military.

DEFEATED, YES, BUT WHY?

Because of his class orientation, Loory is unable to give an accurate analysis of why the U.S. has been losing the Indochina war. He gives one side of the picture: the inability of the officer caste to motivate the mass of enlisted soldiers to fight. He cannot explain, however, why the Vietnamese fought so heroically and successfully against the U.S.

further discredit Nixon. But they have done nothing to mobilize the powerful labor movement to independent action against the hated gang of bourgeois politicians headed by Nixon. Rather they have maneuvered the workers into accepting capitalist ground rules in the anti-Nixon struggle by reducing the organized labor movement to a financial adjunct of the bosses' Democratic Party.

But the major issues behind the people's anger remain: the wage freeze, inflation, cuts in public services, police repression, to say nothing of the danger of another war. If the occasion presents itself in the impeachment struggle, this anger may yet burst out despite the behind-the-scenes maneuvers of corrupt capitalist politicians. Only the people can bring down Nixon, and whoever may follow him, the right way, not by relying on secret hearings and investigations and maneuverings among rival capitalist cliques, but by directly intervening as a party of interest in a struggle which affects all workers and oppressed, and not just a bunch of utterly corrupt politicians who, be they pro- or anti-impeachment, are only fronting for the bosses.

Loory reports the failure of sophisticated U.S. weaponry to crush the enemy: the loss of 100 modern F-4 Phantoms in a 5-year attempt to knock out one bridge in North Vietnam; the failure of the much-vaunted B-52 (it took 2½ plane loads of bombs—some 275 500-pounders in all—to kill one communist soldier).

He reports these things but he does not understand them, for he thinks only in terms of restoring the fighting capacity of an imperialist army, while the strength of the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the various guerrilla units consists in the very fact that they are fighting imperialism.

The Vietnam war revealed more than a failure of U.S. military technology.

Loory quotes Lt. Col. Frederick H. Mitchell, a battalion commander of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade—the "Chargers"—who told news reporters, "My soldiers want to do a good job. I have to hold them back. They all want to get the combat infantry badge."

Four months later in 1972 the "Chargers" made front-page news when 50 men under Mitchell's command refused to go into combat in a battle near Phubai. The soldiers told reporters, "We're not going. This isn't our war."

Brigadier General Joseph C. McDonough, the commander of the 196th, lived in a hilltop home outside of Danang that was air-conditioned and equipped with hot and cold running water which never failed. This fact was not lost on the enlisted men who lived in the mud, ate rotten food, and spent their nights fighting malarial mosquitoes.

Although Loory's book gives much interesting information on the beginnings of the disintegration of the U.S. military, he fails to comprehend the most significant fact of all: that the fall of the much-vaunted U.S. war machine is only a reflection of the overall decline of the power of U.S. imperialism as a whole. In this sense the "defeat" of the U.S. military—from within as well as from without—is irreversible.

MARCH 8 - INTERNATIONAL W



YAWF Women salute heroic sisters of Wounded Knee

On International Women's Day, 1974, the Women of Youth Against War & Fascism salute the heroic women of Wounded Knee, 87 of whom are now standing trial with their brothers for the defense of their people, their land, their culture—for the sovereignty of the Indian nations. The 71 days in which the people at Wounded Knee held out against the armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and machineguns of the U.S. government will remain an inspiration for all progressive people throughout the world. The spirit of Wounded Knee will never be defeated.

The American Indian women at Wounded Knee played an integral part in all aspects of the siege; their strength characterizes the Indian struggle. Ever since the U.S. government began its unrelenting war of genocide against the Indian nations 400 years ago, the U.S. has systematically attacked the respected place of women in Indian life, from refusing to meet with women tribal leaders at peace negotiations to rape and murder.

The strength that surfaced in the will and determination of the women at Wounded Knee in 1973 is the strength of generations of Indian women against these hundreds of years of genocide. It is the strength that keeps families together even under the wretched conditions imposed by the U.S. government on the reservations where it forces the Indian people to live: 70 percent unemployment, the highest suicide rate in the U.S., a life expectancy of 45 years, and an infant mortality rate 2½ times greater than that of the U.S. The struggle of the American Indian women is the struggle of the Indian people for self-determination. The liberation of Wounded Knee has become the battle cry of the Indian people in this struggle and an answer to the Trail of Broken Treaties left by the policies of the U.S. government.

The weeks of Feb. 27 to March 1 have been named by the American Indian Movement and the Oglala Sioux Indians to commemorate the Siege of Wounded Knee and, during this time, the trials of the 275 defendants of Wounded Knee, which began on Feb. 11, are continuing. This may turn out to be one of the largest mass trials

in the history of the United States, and we call on all progressive people to support the defendants and carry on the Spirit of Wounded Knee.

And so it is fitting that on International Women's Day, March 8, a day that was born with the struggles of poor and working women, a day which has been marked by the revolutionary struggle of women against oppression throughout the world, a day of international solidarity among all women struggling against oppression, we pay special tribute to the women of Wounded Knee.

Long Live the Spirit of Wounded Knee!



'Lucia': Cuban woman and the Revolution

By SHARON SHELTON

"Lucia," a Cuban film released in the U.S. to coincide with International Women's Day, is not only a tribute to Cuban women and their historic role in the struggle to liberate the Cuban people. It is at the same time a moving demonstration of Cuba's deep concern for the emancipation of women themselves in their struggle to take their place in socialist society.

This movie, made by Humberto Solas in 1969, documents the development of the

revolutionary struggle against the Spanish up through the successful revolution in 1959 which resulted in socialist Cuba. It is divided into three epochs—each with its central figure a woman.

The first Lucia, an upper class Cuban woman, lives in 1895 during the struggle against Spanish colonialism which had reigned for four continuous centuries. Lucia's time is occupied by parties, sewing circles, and other "women's" activities; she is not politically aware. Her brother, Felipe, however, is. He is a member of the rebel army whose secret headquarters is the family's plantation in a faraway province.

Lucia meets a man, Rafael, who entices her to run away with him to her family plantation. The assignment turns out to be nothing more than a ruse to discover the rebel hideout, and Rafael is unmasked as an agent of the Spanish. After abandoning Lucia, Rafael participates in a surprise attack by the Spanish against the rebels. Felipe is killed in the fighting.

Angered and betrayed, Lucia is at last drawn into the struggle. But she is alone as she hunts down her former lover, whom she finds in Spanish uniform joking with fellow officers. This section ends when she stabs Rafael to death and is carried away.

The second Lucia, however, plays a more direct role in the struggle. This time the setting is 1933 during the nationalist uprisings against Machado, a puppet ruler for the U.S. (Cuba had become a U.S. "protectorate" in 1901 after the Spanish were finally ousted.)

This Lucia comes from the Cuban middle class, but she forsakes her comfortable way of life when she falls in love with a revolutionary, Aldo, and joins the struggle. Her revolutionary contributions include organizing women in the tobacco factory where she works to support Aldo and carrying out a women's protest against the Machado regime.

When Machado is finally overthrown, Aldo and his fellow revolutionaries are rewarded by good jobs in the government. However, Aldo becomes disillusioned as he realizes the decadence and corruption that pervade the new regime and again joins the movement for liberation. When Aldo is killed battling the police, Lucia is left alone and in despair. Neither she nor the Lucia before her are able to play a full role in the revolutionary movement.

It is the third Lucia who most directly reveals the film's intent of focusing on the development of women themselves. This section is set in Cuba after the successful 1959 revolution. Here the film shows a direct concern with the struggle by Cuban women to achieve full participation in socialist society.

This third Lucia is a young agricultural

worker who falls in love. Lucia and Tomas marry after an unhibited romance, and are first happy, but it becomes clear that Tomas suffers from jealousy. He locks Lucia in the house and forbids her to work.

When a young teacher, who is part of the intensive literacy drive that swept Cuba in the early 1960s, arrives to teach Lucia how to read, Tomas protests. Finally, Lucia leaves Tomas and returns to work.

Ultimately, both Lucia and Tomas are miserable apart and reunite. Tomas is still possessive and jealous, but Lucia is strong enough to struggle against his prejudices. The film closes with a young girl—the Lucia of tomorrow—watching Lucia and Tomas argue. She watches them with amusement, because she is the new socialist woman, who someday will be finally and totally liberated from all inequality and prejudice.

"Lucia" closes with the point that although the revolution has destroyed the material base of women's oppression, women in socialist society must still struggle to free themselves. And it shows the optimism on the part of the Cubans that with the advance of socialism and the increased role played by women, the curtain is at last being drawn on centuries of female oppression.

Chicana women win Farah strike

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The 22-month strike and boycott of Farah pants brought a defeated Willie Farah here today to surrender his fight to keep nonunion sweatshop conditions in his Southwest garment factories.

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WOMEN'S DAY—CELEBRATE!



At an Amalgamated Clothing Workers union (ACWA) press conference, Farah agreed to begin negotiations for a contract with the ACWA as soon as a negotiating committee is elected. Farah has also promised to rehire all 3,000 strikers and to drop all pending charges. In return the ACWA has agreed to call off the boycott.

The Farah strike victory, led by the initiative of the mostly Chicana women workers, deepens the trend begun in the successful strike of Black women textile workers at the Oneta mills in South Carolina. Both greatly advance the struggle of labor in the South and throughout the U.S. in the battle to break the stranglehold of nonunion sweatshop bosses on the lives of working people.

In the Southwest garment industry, notorious for its runaway shops, Chicana women are the primary victims of the system of poverty-level pay, a frantic work pace, supervisory abuse, and no job security. Now the Farah women have won the opening measure of dignity and respect on the job, and millions of their sisters in the South and Southwest will struggle to join them in unions.

Wille Farah had vowed to keep all unions out of El Paso, Tex., and he used arbitrary firings, injunctions against picketing, attack dogs, and arrests in the middle of the night in a desperate attempt to crush the strike. But the unwavering determination of the strikers and the strength of the boycott supported by the AFL-CIO cost Farah \$10 million in sales in 1972 and another \$10 million in the first half of 1973, forcing him to shut down four plants.

Then just last month, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) issued a second ruling ordering Farah to rehire striking workers and permit union activity. Farah had ignored the earlier ruling, and the NLRB had been trying to help Farah by taking action against the boycott. But now the NLRB was telling Farah that the strike and boycott couldn't be broken, try as they might, and he must come to terms with the ACWA.

and Marxism

WOMEN'S OPPRESSION AND
OR LIBERATION

by DOROTHY BALLAN



It remains to be seen if the NLRB will drop its charges against the Center for United Labor Action, an organization that came under attack by the government here and in Rochester, N.Y., for its strong boycott activities.

Farah and the ACWA officials are looking forward to an era of negotiations. The Chicana women workers are looking forward to advancing the struggle against oppression.

Meeting marks gains of South's working women

By NAOMI COHEN

NEW YORK, March 1—"Black and Chicana women open the way for unions in the South." These words, lettered on a 10-foot banner, proclaimed the theme of a meeting called here tonight by the Center for United Labor Action (CULA). The subject was a discussion of the struggle of working women—both organized and unorganized—to win union recognition if they had none and to win equality on the job.

Of particular interest in this discussion was the recent victory of some 3,000 workers, most of them Chicana women, against the giant Farah pants manufacturer in El Paso, Tex. After 2 years of a bitterly fought strike and boycott, the women forced Farah to recognize and negotiate with their union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Gavrielle Gemma, a telephone operator who is herself involved in a struggle to win union rights for AT&T's super-oppressed women workers, pointed out that the Farah workers were not only facing the owner of Farah. They were in fact pitted against a large section of U.S. big business which is trying to prevent unionization in the South.

The victory at Farah, where the women were earning an average of \$60 per week, has momentous implications for workers all over the country—both North and South—she pointed out. For example, Gemma noted, "In New York City alone, 300,000 jobs have run away to the South because there are so few unions and wages are so low there." In addition, the Farah victory has set an example for other Southern workers—not to mention the warning it signals for the bosses. (CULA was active in the Farah struggle, organizing successful boycotts of stores that sold Farah pants. See accompanying article.)

ONETA STRIKE

The audience learned of another significant strike, this time by over 500 workers, Black and white, a majority of whom were women, through the showing of the film "Contract, Contract." This movie documented the 6-month strike won by South Carolina workers against the Oneta textile mills. Here again, the struggle was over the right of the workers to have a union. The struggle was particularly difficult

because the textile bosses in the South have a history of closing down plants and literally destroying the economies of whole towns when the workers try to organize.

After the reports on these two historic fights led by women, Kahi Dorsey of CULA, an alternate delegate from New York State to the Coalition of Labor Union Women, spoke on the new drive by women workers to organize to better their lot. "Although women make up 40 percent of the labor force," she said, "less than 5 percent are in unions." Speaking from her experience as a Black woman worker who is involved in the struggle against AT&T, she enumerated some of the urgent demands that the coalition is raising, such as equal pay for equal work, job upgrading, and daycare facilities. (The coalition's national founding conference is being called for March 23-24 in Chicago.)

Also speaking at tonight's meeting was a Black transit worker. He addressed himself to the problem of rising transit fares and the campaigns that CULA has carried out in the past to halt these increases. This subject stimulated a lively discussion, making it apparent that there is widespread discontent over the seemingly endless fare hikes, particularly now that gas is scarce and more people than ever are riding the mass transit system.

Both the discussion of the Farah victory and the film on the Oneta strike brought into bold relief the growing movement among women workers to organize unions in their shops, and once they have union protection, to fight the many forms of discrimination that grind down the millions of women workers. If this meeting is any indication, the coming period will see many more strikes and struggles led by women workers, who are still the most oppressed and exploited category of the working class.



Mary Lee Middleton (sitting), one of 700 Oneta strikers, and her family stay close to wood-burning stove for heat.

TWUA photo

On Solzhenitsyn and the bourgeois opposition Yevtushenko sidesteps class questions

(This article was written before Solzhenitsyn's latest "proposal on national priorities" (see article this page) was published in The New York Times of March 3.)

By SAM MARCY

We raised in our last article (WW, Feb. 22, 1974) the question: "Is it correct for (Soviet) Communists who are anti-Stalin and antirevisionist and who want to reform the Soviet state in a socialist direction to collaborate with bourgeois restorationists on the question of civil liberties?"

This question is becoming increasingly pertinent and has assumed special importance with the defense of Solzhenitsyn by Roy Medvedev and, even more so, by Yevgeny Yevtushenko. Certain left social democratic organizations like the Socialist Workers Party answer "yes." We say "no."

By this time it ought to be clear (to all who are willing to see) that Solzhenitsyn is an out-and-out bourgeois and an enemy of socialism. What then ought to be the attitude toward him of genuine Communists who are interested in restoring democratic rights in the USSR—the right of freedom of speech and of thought, the right to publish and disseminate material freely without censorship?

WHAT WAS NECESSARY THEN NOT VALID NOW

In the early days when the infant Soviet state was struggling for its very existence, the Soviet government had every reason to defend itself against internal bourgeois reaction and counterrevolution by extraordinary measures in order to safeguard the interests of the proletarian dictatorship. It is an entirely different matter now, and much of what was necessary then is not at all valid today.

The Soviet Union today is a very formidable power indeed. It is defended not only by a tremendous military machine second to none, but, far more importantly, it is defended by a mighty socialist proletariat which is conscious of its strength and goal. In alliance with the collective and state farmers and lower echelons of the Soviet intelligentsia, the workers proved their mettle in victorious struggle against the Hitlerite invasion.

As we said in our earlier installment, the Soviet working class is not likely to open its arms and embrace Solzhenitsyn for his Archipelago were it to be published in the USSR—not once it was made clear that his anti-Stalin prison camp exposures, although generally truthful, serve merely as a convenient platform for him to discredit and disqualify the very idea of socialism.

Under these circumstances, genuine Communists interested in restoring socialist democracy in the Soviet Union cannot but regard him as a virulent class enemy.

The fact that the bureaucracy has resorted to persecuting him and sending him into exile is no reason for identifying with him politically at the expense of blurring class differences and approaches. Both Medvedev and Yevtushenko regard themselves as Communists, whatever others may think. Solzhenitsyn is a bourgeois. Yevtushenko and Medvedev are against censorship and the monstrous repression during the Stalin era. Of course they are correct in fighting against the Soviet bureaucracy for banning Solzhenitsyn's book, let alone exiling him. Such measures are today wholly unwarranted—57 years after the Revolution. But it is an entirely different matter when they gloss over the fundamental political and class differences with Solzhenitsyn.

MEDVEDEV, YEVTUSHENKO BLUR CLASS LINES

Medvedev and Yevtushenko, if they regard themselves as genuine Communists, should have made their position crystal clear even before the bureaucracy moved against Solzhenitsyn. Unfortunately, along

with their efforts to resist the repression against Solzhenitsyn they go a long way toward completely submerging any real differences with him and create the false impression of a united front on basic political objectives.

Of course both Medvedev and Yevtushenko assert that they have a "difference" with Solzhenitsyn. However, that's



Is it correct to bloc with a class enemy for a common political objective? Yevtushenko says yes, Marx said no.

not at all the same thing as affirming that they are indeed at opposite sides of the class struggle, which is really what the Solzhenitsyn thrust is all about. The imperialist bourgeoisie recognizes this all too well.

Naturally, this has given the bureaucracy a handle against both Medvedev and Yevtushenko. The blow against Yevtushenko is particularly crude and even senseless. It shows that it is virtually impossible for the bureaucracy to tolerate even the mildest sort of dissent. It does, however, point up the necessity for a clear-cut socialist differentiation in the struggle against the bureaucracy. This lack has been the main drawback in restoring proletarian democracy and socialist norms of conduct in the Soviet Union. The case of Yevtushenko is particularly illustrative of the wanderings of those in the Soviet intelligentsia who started with a healthy groping for a progressive review of the Stalin period but were led astray by revisionist politics and found themselves in the grip of the Khrushchev faction, which had by then become the ruling group in the Soviet Union.

A UNITED FRONT?

Some say that it is the duty of all who are interested in restoring political democracy in the Soviet Union to unite on a common program such as freedom of speech, etc., and to fight together against political repression. It is unquestionably true that, as Marx said, the proletariat cannot raise itself to its full status as the ruling class and lead society unless it also affords full political freedom, which alone will enable it to construct a socialist society. However, each class necessarily views political democracy as a forum to advance its own interest. And in a workers' state, particularly one that is bureaucratized and deformed such as the USSR, the concept of political democracy, no less than in a capitalist country, can serve to hide totally different class groupings having diametrically opposed political goals.

Political freedom means to Solzhenitsyn a bourgeois state. To an anti-Stalin Communist, political freedom means a

revitalization of the socialist state. The two are incompatible. The fact that the bureaucracy represses both is really nothing that ought to unite them.

The struggle for a truly socialist revival in the Soviet Union must be the task of the socialist proletariat. The fact that an enemy of socialism has seized upon the crimes of the Stalin period and exposed the



Is it correct to bloc with a class enemy for a common political objective? Yevtushenko says yes, Marx said no.

infamous character and extent of the concentration camps should not become a snare for genuine Communists who entertain totally different objectives. Nor should the struggle against the bureaucracy be

MARCH 6—The thoroughly reactionary world position of Alexander Solzhenitsyn can no longer be denied. His views on questions like women's liberation, the Cuban Revolution, the antiwar movement in the U.S., and Marxist ideology were aired here this week when The New York Times published excerpts from a letter the Russian author sent to the Soviet government last September. And on every count, he sounds like a Birch Society hard-liner.

Solzhenitsyn has received enormous publicity in the Western press as a Soviet "liberal." Actually, his political statements show him to be on the far right of the political spectrum, a man who, in his own words, is for "the horse and buggy" as against industrialization, and wants to return to a "benevolent authoritarianism."

Here are some of his views, as paraphrased by The New York Times on March 3.

On women: Women should be liberated from the crowbar and the shovel."

On Cuba: In order to "save (Russian women) from this humiliation, who would not abandon the subsidization of South American revolutionaries?" (Of course, the fate of Cuban women under imperialism—when 80,000 were prostitutes—doesn't concern him.)

On Marxism: It is a "dark un-Russian whirlwind that descended on us from the West." (Over here, it's un-American and a scourge from the East, according to the red-baiters.)

On the USSR: He puts forward a "Russia First" program, saying the Soviet

lessened on that account.

MARX VS. LASALLE

Perhaps an analogy with the early history of the struggle of the Western proletariat against the bourgeoisie, when the latter was still engaged in the struggle against feudalism, is still instructive.

As is well known, there were many early critics of the capitalist system who were both mercless and enlightening in their exposure of the misery and havoc caused by the development of the capitalist system. Their aim, however, was to restore the "good old days" of feudal slavery. Unity with these representatives of the feudal order against capitalism was not a tactic advocated by Marx. He polemicized against LaSalle on this very question: LaSalle wanted a bloc with Bismarck at a time when Bismarck was fighting for the interests of the junker aristocracy against the bourgeoisie.

The whole of Marxism is permeated with the spirit of an independent struggle of the working class against the capitalist class. On those occasions when the capitalists fought a feudal aristocracy, Marx advised the workers to critically support the bourgeoisie to the extent that they fought against feudal reaction. But always it was with the aim of maintaining an independent class line and remembering that any alliance with the bourgeoisie was basically an alliance between irreconcilable classes whose interests would assert themselves as soon as the bourgeoisie defeated the feudal aristocracy or sought to compromise with it.

In the struggle against the bureaucracy in the USSR, which is not a possessing class but merely an oppressive, privileged social grouping, the proletariat cannot find allies in those who seek the return of capitalism. Solzhenitsyn, like the feudal critics of capitalism, has much ammunition with which to attack and castigate the bureaucracy, but, like his predecessors, he yearns for a return to the good old days of slavery for the workers. This is the main point to be remembered by Communists who are seeking to regenerate the USSR into a healthy socialist state.

(To be continued.)

The demise of a 'liberal'

Union should be dismantled and attention focused on developing Russia proper, as opposed to the areas inhabited by other ethnic groups, as a separate state. He addresses the Soviet leaders as Russians, "which almost all of you are by birth." (Hasn't this been the primary strategic goal of Western reaction all along: to disrupt the greatest achievement of the Russian Revolution, the union of many nationalities on a federated basis? And what an insult to the hundreds of different peoples who comprise the Soviet Union!)

On industrialization: The internal combustion engine should be banned, big cities should be abolished, no dwellings should be over two stories, and people should go back to the horse and buggy if necessary to improve the environment. (What about better planning so that industrialization can lead to more beauty in life? Solzhenitsyn has no confidence that the workers can use modern technology carefully and thoughtfully to improve the quality of life. He is also a hypocrite. He owned at least one car, and insisted on living in Moscow, without permission, although the Soviet Union tries to encourage settlement in the less populated areas by limiting residence in the big cities.)

But most interesting of all are Solzhenitsyn's attacks on "Western democracy"—not for being a sham, but for being too lenient! And what does he pick out in particular? The "acquittal" of Ellsberg, whom he characterizes as "a man who, during an exhausting war, steals and publishes war ministry documents."

With liberals like this, who needs reactionaries?

Hospital workers freed; fight for union

By PETER KIMBALL

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 26—Today a jury freed 55 hospital workers who had been put on trial for demanding a union election. The verdict promises renewed organizing efforts at George Washington Hospital, and frustrates G. W. management's use of criminal charges and threats of jail sentences to terrorize their employees into submission. Jurors were the guests of honor at a victory party the following Saturday at the Local 1199 union hall, which scores of community supporters also attended.

The 55—Black, white, women, men, from their twenties to their fifties—had been organizing on behalf of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees (Local 1199). Last November 30, they were part of a spirited gathering of as many as 200 workers in G.W. Hospital's main lobby, demanding to meet with hospital administrator Donald Novak to discuss terms for a union election. But Novak, "safe" in a building down the block, ordered the police called. Those who did not succumb to threats of arrest were hauled away to jail and charged with "unlawful entry."

Though the trial lasted a week, the jury, composed mostly of working class Black women, reached its unanimous verdict on the first ballot, taking less than half an hour. Conversations with the jurors afterwards showed that they were upset that the 55 had been put on trial and fully understood the issues involved, despite the prosecutor's efforts to keep them in the dark.

The trial was marked by frequent legal wranglings, most of which the judge decided in favor of the United States Attorney. But the jury did not rely much on the legal technicalities. As working people, they dealt with the real question—whether workers have a right to organize—and answered it YES.

At a celebration the night of the acquittal, defense counsel Blumentfeld praised the courage of the 55, who had several times refused to plead guilty to "making noise in a hospital zone," a \$5 fine. (Unlawful entry carries a maximum penalty of a year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.)

If they had done that, however, the G.W. management would have had cause to justify firing the workers involved. The 55 responded to the prosecutor's last plea-bargain offer: "Bargain basement's two doors down."

The prosecution and the G.W. management witnesses functioned as a unit throughout the week. University security guards even carried the prosecutor's materials around for him! The power of George Washington University, the largest private employer in D.C., let it use the police and the federal prosecutor as its own private strikebreakers.

For their part, half a dozen of the 55 told their story plainly and sincerely from the witness stand. They had met in the lobby to

talk with their boss, but instead, a university security guard they had never seen before had called the cops on them. They told about their overwork, their concern for patients, their vain attempts to deal reasonably with G.W. management.

The prosecution tried to make a great issue out of a story that the demonstration had "disturbed an operation." But two who worked in the operating room themselves testified that the operating rooms were soundproof, and that they had been back there at the time and could hear no noise. (As if Novak and company gave a damn

about patients' lives anyway!) On the first day of the trial, a picket called by the 1199 support committee (a coalition of labor and community groups) drew about 50 people. Organizations working with the support committee include the Common Front for Latin America, the G.W. Black People's Union, the YSA, the Farmworkers' Organizing Committee, AFSCME and AFGE locals, and the Center for United Labor Action.

NEXT BATTLE— RESCIND THE FIRINGS!

Now the fight to organize a union moves from the courts back into the hospital where it belongs. A key issue will be the status of the 71 workers punished by G.W. for participating in the Nov. 30 action. Not content to have them arrested, Novak fired 24 and suspended 47 without pay for a week. The workers filed grievances under the

hospital's own grievance procedure, but G.W. sat on the grievances hoping for a "guilty" verdict.

In the meantime, G.W. went out of its way to see that those fired didn't even get unemployment compensation! Most of them are still out of work—and those who aren't lost a week's pay for the trial. One major task of the support committee has been to raise funds to maintain these workers and their families.

Now that a jury has found the workers not guilty, G.W. has declared that it still won't rehire anybody! But their brothers and sisters who work there are going to have something to say about that. G.W. has tried to use judicial and economic repression to frighten its workers out of a union. The judicial variety has failed, so will the other. (Peter Kimball is an admitting clerk at G.W. Hospital and one of the 55 fired workers.)



The 55 victorious George Washington Hospital workers will now continue their organizing drive.

WW photo: Greg

People's Korea catches two South Korean CIA spy ships

By ANDY STAPP

On the morning of Feb. 15, a patrol boat of the Korean People's Army intercepted two South Korean spy ships that had intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The DPRK reported that the two espionage vessels, the Suwon 33 and the Suwon 32, were spotted by the KPA patrol as they moved about the coastal waters northwest of Changan-got Cape under cover of thick fog and rain.

Both spy vessels were covered from a distance by a South Korean destroyer and an escort craft. When the DPRK patrol boat demanded that the two ships identify themselves, they replied "Fishing vessels." The DPRK patrol, recognizing the ships as South Korean, ordered them to proceed immediately out of its territorial waters.

Suddenly the Suwon 32 turned and rammed the northern patrol vessel. In the ensuing fight, the Suwon 32 was sunk and the Suwon 33 captured.

It was soon discovered that the seized ship was equipped with a SSB ultra-short-wave wireless set and numerous secret documents. Both spy ships were registered with the Hanguk Pusan Company, a front of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Once he was taken prisoner and confronted with the evidence, Pak Jong Ju, the captain of the Suwon 33, quickly admitted that his vessel was an espionage ship. He admitted that he worked for the Inchon branch of the South Korean CIA and his assignment had been to spy on "North Korean" naval war ships moving around Paekryong-do island.

It seems possible that the sending of lightly armed spy ships into the heavily defended territorial waters of the DPRK

further stepped up. Elizabeth Pound, reporting for the Christian Science Monitor from the South Korean capital of Seoul, filed a story on Feb. 14 that began:

"South Korea's month of political liberalization is over. President Park Chung Hee's declaration of stringent emergency measures last week was the signal for a major new effort to silence all dissent. 'Security forces have begun to detain politicians, who were calling for constitutional revision just before Mr. Park's latest crackdown. Three leaders of opposition political parties, all members or former members of the National Assembly, were taken to detention centers this past week.'"

The South Korean regime is both hated and unstable, as proven by the massive rioting directed against Pak Jung Hee's "CIA rule" throughout the fall and winter of 1973-74.

Pak is more than just a brutal dictator, however. He is a puppet of U.S. imperialism. He rules for the U.S. imperialists at one of the remotest but strategically important boundaries of their empire: northeast Asia.

His next move will be dictated by the worldwide needs of the U.S. ruling class, and any further aggression by the South Koreans should be analyzed in this light.

Indonesia—the second greatest crime of the century

by DEIRDRE GRISWOLD

The story of the U.S.-backed coup in Indonesia which resulted in the murder of almost one million Indonesian people and the jailing of hundreds of thousands of political prisoners.

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Political repression is in full swing again in South Korea, as these political prisoners stand trial in February.

Ethiopian regime totters as mass protests increase

MARCH 5—The U.S.-backed feudal monarchy in Ethiopia appears to be nearer collapse as of this writing. It has barely survived the combined effects of a year-old famine, mass street protests, and a rebellion within the military. However, large sections of the military threatened today to remove Selassie unless he carries out a sweeping program of social reform.

Demonstrations against Haile Selassie's puppet regime began on February 18 in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, over the galloping rise in the cost of living. The thousands of protesters included taxi drivers, teachers, students, and unemployed persons. Following 4 days of clashes between demonstrators and police, the regime finally clamped a lid on the protests—but only by sending 1,500 army troops into the capital. In the repression that

ensued, at least 10 protesters were reported killed and as many as 600 arrested.

PRICES RISE, JOBS DISAPPEAR

Basic foodstuffs in Ethiopia such as rice, flour, and bread have more than doubled in price in the last 3 months. Gasoline has been increased from \$1.00 to \$1.40 per gallon in the last month. This set off a strike of 3,500 taxi drivers, who have also been hit with a recent increase in their licensing fees.

But the most devastating development in Ethiopia has been the soaring rate of unemployment during the last few months, forcing thousands of former workers to become street beggars.

This is on top of the famine that began a year ago in the north central provinces of Tigre and Wallo as a result of a severe

drought. The famine has claimed the lives of at least 50,000 Ethiopians—some estimates say as many as 100,000 have died of hunger. Famine, unemployment, and galloping inflation did not come about because of local conditions alone. They were to a large extent brought on by the current energy crisis gripping most of the Western capitalist world. While inflation rates of 10 to 15 percent are hitting the Western imperialist powers, the colonial and semicolonial countries (like Ethiopia) are afflicted with inflation rates of 70, 80, 100 percent, and higher. Thus, already on a bare subsistence level before the energy crisis, the Ethiopian people have nothing more to give up, except the necessities of life itself.

NO U.S. CAMPAIGN FOR STARVING ETHIOPIANS

Last year, the absolute monarchy Haile Selassie even refused to admit that a famine existed, calling it a "food shortage." Outside of a coalition of concerned Black groups, no big campaigns to raise relief funds were initiated in the Western imperialist countries.

How different from the supposed concern for hungry people in Biafra during the Nigeria-Biafra conflict! Doesn't this utter lack of regard for the people starving in Africa today reconfirm that the Biafran relief campaign was phony? That campaign was given big-business support as part of a drive of the Western oil monopolies (mostly U.S. and French) to break oil-rich Biafra away from the moderately pro-British government of Nigeria. But in the case of Ethiopia, the imperialist strategists in Washington support the U.S.-puppet regime of Selassie and are not anxious to call attention to its shortcomings.

The oppressive Selassie monarchy was really shaken when the military rebellion broke out February 26 in Asmara, the capital of the annexed province of Eritrea. According to dispatches obtained by the Ethiopian Students Union of North America, rebel officers and privates imprisoned their superiors and took control of Asmara. Their demands included a broad program for political and social reform, including free

Imperialist greed behind starvation in Africa

Some 25 million people in the region known as the sub-Sahara could conceivably starve to death or die of diseases unless emergency aid is received very soon. But a recent report of the Carnegie Foundation charges that U.S. relief agencies have known how bad the situation is and refused to act.

A 6-year shortage of rain in the region (covering Senegal on the west coast of Africa, across Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad, and Ethiopia, which

expected as part of the program. Presently in Mozambique, a country of 8.2 million people, a mere 150,000 are voters. Through the use of the "third force" as a buffer against complete social revolution, expansion in the number of registered voters and other political reforms are planned.

Do these policy changes mean that the Age of Aquarius has come to Lisbon? Hardly. The Lisbon authorities are compelled to resort to political tricks and lies because of the struggle of the people. The revolutionary Mozambican people's army, Frelimo, has caused the deteriorating military situation which Prime Minister Caetano and his new Overseas Minister, Dr. Baltazar Rebelo de Souza, now face. At the start of this year, Frelimo launched a new offensive in central Mozambique, far from its customary theater of operations in the northeast. Securely placed guerrilla units now straddle the colonial lifelines, the road and rail links from the Indian Ocean port of Beira west to the white-settler state of Rhodesia and north to Zambia and Malawi.

Frelimo's military tactics now include

and universal education, land reform, liberalized labor legislation, freedom of press and assembly, and the release of political prisoners. They also demanded pay increases, more fringe benefits, and better housing. On February 27, the military rebellion encompassed all of Asmara and its outskirts. This forced Selassie to ask for the resignation of his cabinet.

The new premier chosen by Selassie, however, was another member of the nobility and former Minister of Communications. This may have placated some of the military rebels, who were also granted pay increases (bringing them up to a monthly salary of \$56 for a private—relatively high for Ethiopia's \$60 per-capita annual income). But demonstrations again broke out in Addis Ababa where thousands of students and unemployed shouted in the streets: "Throw out the new prime minister and hang the old prime minister!" and "Leaders should be elected, we want democracy!" Leaflets were dropped over Addis Ababa today by various military units threatening to "take action" against Selassie should he fail to heed rebel demands.

Also, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) declared that it would take advantage of the current crisis and strike at Selassie's colonial rule over Eritrea. Eritrea was annexed by Ethiopia in 1952 with United Nations sanction, despite the lack of any popular mandate from the people. The guerrilla war waged by the ELF for the self-determination of Eritrea is already more than 10 years old.

The oppression of both the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples has been brutal under Selassie's feudal monarchy. Whatever light industries, agricultural machinery, communications, and transportation Ethiopia has are in the hands of the big U.S. monopolies or the U.S.-dominated World Bank. This is what has perpetuated the recurrent famines in Ethiopia, the 90 percent illiteracy, and a per capita annual income of \$60.

But there are definite cracks in the Selassie monarchy now, and a mass upsurge and overthrow of that brutal regime is on the order of the day.

borders on Africa's East Coast) has exhausted food stocks and already caused the deaths of more than 100,000 Africans. Thousands of undernourished children have died of diptheria. The drought is the longest ever recorded in the region.

Sparse desert grass has virtually disappeared in the sub-Sahara and caused the desert to creep southward as much as 50 miles in some countries. The UN estimates that about 13 million people now face starvation in the region unless \$150 million

Lisbon's 'third force' won't stop FRELIMO victories

By CAL BONNER
NEW YORK, March 2—Growing political and military crises in the Portuguese African territory of Mozambique have forced the government in Lisbon to attempt to present a less oppressive image in its rule over the colony.

With the backing of Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, the Portuguese government is quietly giving support to a so-called third force composed primarily of about 300 people drawn from the professional and petty-administrative classes.

A report from Mozambique which appeared in the Feb. 23 Manchester Guardian states, "They have been given permission by the Portuguese Government to form a pressure group in Mozambique this spring under the name of Grupo Unido de

Mozambique (GUM). This will, in effect, be a political party pressing for independence." Independence, perhaps, but an independence whose terms will be, especially in the economic sphere, dictated by Portugal.

Furthermore, in line with the move toward political cosmetization in the colonies, reports from Lisbon indicate that the Portuguese governor of Mozambique, Pimentel dos Santos, will be replaced by a more "imaginative" colonial administrator. He will, presumably, be likely to use more subtle and devious methods of carrying out the Lisbon government's policy of subverting the people's goals of true independence (that is, economic as well as political and social) and self-determination. An increase in the role of the voters is



Angered over galloping inflation, thousands of Ethiopians took to the streets last month in Addis Ababa. In New York City on March 5, 75 Ethiopians and their supporters responded to a call by the Ethiopian Students Union by demonstrating at the United Nations.

attacking the white-owned farms around the militarily important towns of Vila Pery and Vila de Manica in central Mozambique, close to the Rhodesian border. A number of farms have been destroyed in what is known as the white heartland of Mozambique.

The African guerrillas are very much on the offensive also in the war with the 60,000 Portuguese troops stationed in the colony. Twice they have engaged the troops in battle, using grenade launchers and machineguns at the military base at Inhanninga, 90 miles north of Beira in central Mozambique. All-night passenger trains north of Beira have been halted by the armed assaults of guerrillas on northbound traffic and by blowing up important road and rail links.

It should be noted that while the majority of deputies in the Mozambique Assembly are of full or part African descent, the ultimate decision-making power rests firmly in the hands of the Portuguese governor and his staff. The colonialists and rich capitalists have an agenda for supporting and enhancing the power of an African nationalist elite along neocolonialist

U.S.-Sadat accommodation not in interest of Palestinian cause

By NAOMI COHEN

Recent developments in the Mideast—culminating in Egypt's resuming diplomatic relations with the U.S. and Premier Golda Meir's short-lived resignation as head of the Israeli government—are important indicators of the changing relations among the Mideast states and the shifting balance of power that has emerged since the October war.

Egypt's resumption of diplomatic relations with the U.S. after seven years reveals President Sadat's eagerness to make an accommodation with U.S. imperialism. Reports from Egypt indicate that there is a general rightward shift being led by Sadat. For example, nationalization has been labeled a thing of the past by Sadat's new appointee to the editorship of Al Ahram, the newspaper that reflects the government point of view. Foreign capital has been openly invited to help "develop" the

economy, and a general campaign against the more leftist aspects of the former Nasser regime has begun.

As The New York Times of March 1 expressed it, "One result of the resumption of relations will be that American businessmen, who started to arrive in droves over the past two months, will have the embassy's advice and assistance."

NOT A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT

Nevertheless, Sadat's move toward closer relations with Washington does not reflect anything fundamentally new in his policy. Ever since he became President, Sadat has steered a course that is clearly conservative in relation to fighting imperialist encroachment in the Mideast. His bourgeois nationalist regime, which purged all leftists from the cabinet in 1970, could not have existed, however, without mounting some opposition to Israeli aggression and

giving lip service to the cause of the Palestinians. (At the same time that he is opening relations with Washington, Sadat is continuing to express the warmest friendship toward the Soviet Union and to acknowledge the substantial aid received from the USSR.)

Sadat chose to open relations with the U.S. at a moment when he is strongest—after the great psychological victory scored over Israel in the October war. While Israel was not militarily defeated in that war, the limited gains made by the Egyptian army in retaking some of the territories stolen by Israel in 1967 served as a tremendously uplifting victory for the Arab people in general. Added to this is the successful Arab boycott of oil to the U.S., Israel's chief sponsor. Not only have these factors instilled a new confidence in the Arab people, but they have inevitably affected U.S. Mideast policy.

For the past four months, Secretary of State Kissinger has been scurrying back and forth between the Arab capitals and Israel in an attempt to settle the borders issue and in hopes of getting the oil boycott lifted. The U.S., while still the mainstay of the Israeli state, has recognized that it cannot rely on its Tel Aviv puppet alone to whip the Arab governments into line. The October war revealed how isolated and weak Israel could be in the face of a sustained war.

DEFEAT LED TO ISRAELI CRISIS

It is essentially Israel's defeat that led

Rally supports Arab Gulf liberation

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Some 200 people, called together by the Iranian Students Association (ISA), met at Columbia University tonight to show their solidarity with the liberation struggle being fought in Oman and the Arab Gulf region.

A woman from the ISA spoke about Oman's history under British colonization and U.S. imperialism. Located in the Arab Gulf, the site of two-thirds of the world's known oil reserves, Oman's immense wealth is today expropriated by giant U.S. oil monopolies.

A pantomimed play explained how the wealthy rulers in the area, especially the Shah of Iran, serve as U.S. lackeys to keep the people from taking back the land and the oil that is rightfully theirs. One of the placards carried by the actors proclaimed: "Only armed struggle can win the revolution."

Representatives from a number of Arab student groups, Youth Against War & Fascism (YAWF), and some other progressive groups expressed their solidarity with the revolutionary struggle. A spokeswoman from YAWF declared: "We know that the weapons used by the

to the resignation of Premier Meir on March 3. Even though she has subsequently been persuaded to head a new government, the fact remains that the Israeli leadership has been wracked by a political crisis ever since the October war. Rightwing elements in the military and Parliament have been trying to create a war hysteria and prevent any kind of settlement with Egypt and Syria that would involve the return of Arab lands. This kind of madness, of course, could only lead to future wars.

Meanwhile, in the midst of all this high-level maneuvering, the Palestinian people have again been shunted to the sidelines. Their fate, after 25 years of exile, is still uncertain.

One-quarter of a century after the creation of Israel and four wars later, neither the Palestinian people nor the Jewish people in Israel have found a solution to their problems. While over 1 million Palestinian refugees continue to live in misery outside their homeland, the increasing militarization of Israel and the expansionist policies of its leaders have increased the hardships and sacrifices made by the Jewish masses.

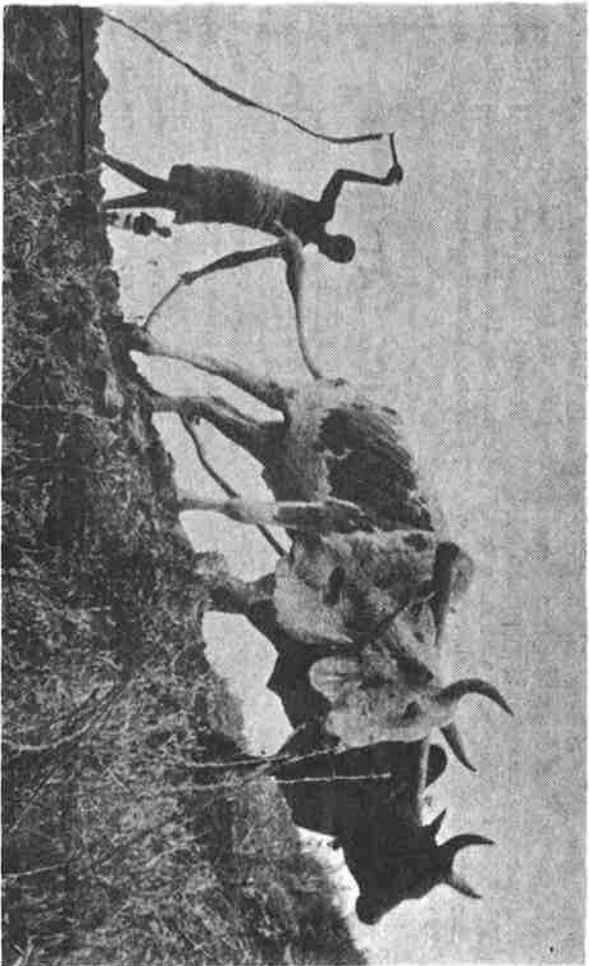
The seemingly endless atmosphere of war in the Mideast will not be resolved by any accommodation of the borders. That again will prove to be a temporary measure. Only by ridding the Mideast of the U.S. puppet state of Israel and by establishing a state in which Jews and Arabs can live on an equal basis can lasting peace come to the Mideast.

Shah were made in the U.S.A. Just as in Vietnam, it is U.S. imperialism that is responsible for all the bloodshed in the Middle East and is the main enemy of all oppressed people. For so many years it has been the U.S. monopolies that have rolled in billions in oil profits, while millions of Arab people have suffered in poverty.

"But the revolutionary movement in Oman and the Arab Gulf will not be defeated. We are confident that other imperialist troops will meet the fate of the British planes that the popular militia shot down in November and December of last year."

The meeting closed with a movie about areas liberated by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf (PFLQAG). The extreme poverty of the people was contrasted with the militancy of the revolutionary PFLQAG soldiers (who include women) and their determination to build socialism by working in many ways to help the villagers improve their lives.

Down with U.S. imperialism and the puppet Shah! Long live the heroic struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people!



In a country where 50,000 died last year in a famine, very few Ethiopian farmers have any modern equipment with which to till the poor soil.

worth of food is immediately brought into the area.

This social tragedy could have been averted long ago had it not been for the economic anarchy and monstrous greed of the Western imperialist monopolies. While the giant oil, grain, auto, and other monopolies of the West carry on an interminable economic war among themselves and against their neocolonies over who'll get the lion's share of their billions of dollars of profits, millions of people could starve to death or die of disease. UN figures show that approximately \$1.5 billion is needed for the sub-Saharan to build dams, wells, canals, and irrigation to make use of the regional resources for the production of domestic animals and food. Otherwise the whole

region may be absorbed by the Sahara. But imperialism, rather than helping the poorer nations with its tremendous productive capacity, instead prevents their development, stifles any indigenous industry with its mass-produced goods—and then sometimes steps in with a few crumbs of "aid," if the political price is right, if it can thereby open new doors to its plans for economic penetration and exploitation.

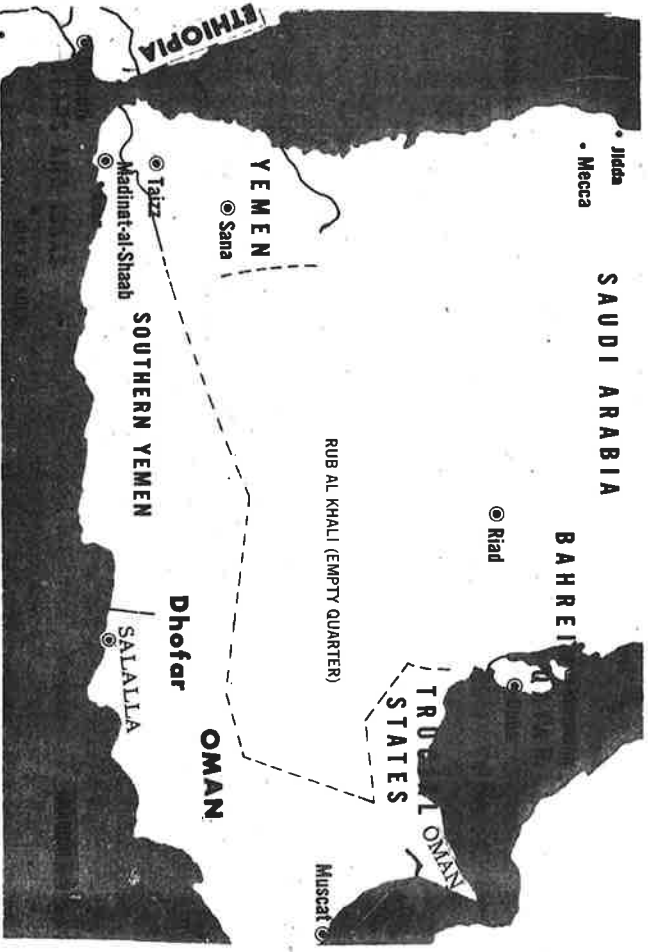
Workers, progressives, and oppressed people should demand that the wealth amassed by these "relief" organizations, which so often goes to further imperialist interests, be released immediately to save the lives of the starving people of the sub-Saharan.

Military victories honor Cabral

The revolutionary African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (the PAIGC) marked the first anniversary of Amilcar Cabral's murder by agents at the service of Portuguese colonialism with attacks on Portuguese military installations.

A communique sent by the PAIGC and published in Conakry (capital of what was formerly French Guinea) states that the 24-hour-long operations began on Jan. 19. It continues by saying that 22 Portuguese soldiers and officers were killed and several more wounded and that the colonialists' installations in the vicinity of the Geba River were heavily damaged.

The document added that a Fiat G-91-R4 Portuguese jet was shot down on Jan. 31 over a liberated zone. This is the 26th plane of the Fiat model and the 36th plane of any type shot down by the liberation forces from March 1973 to date.



political prisoners

Rebellion in P.R.

SAN JUAN, P.R., Feb. 23—More than 350 inmates of the infamous La Princesa prison rebelled on Wednesday night (Feb. 21) and seized control of the prison by holding the captain of the guards as hostage.

Thursday morning, independentist lawyers Carlos Gallisa, Juan Mari Bras, and Fernin Arraiza (the last two both leaders of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party) negotiated on behalf of the inmates with the colonial puppet Secretary of Justice, Francisco de Jesus Schuck, who agreed to give immediate attention to a specific list of demands drawn up by the inmates.

However, the police and prison authorities violated the agreement on Friday by storming the penitentiary and brutalizing the defenseless inmates. Many prisoners were badly beaten by heavily

armed police and several inmates bled profusely.

The list of demands drawn up by the inmates and accepted for review by the Secretary of Justice were as follows: medical attention, the right to receive literature, adequate food, participation in policy making, the right to interviews with lawyers, calls to the family or a lawyer residing on the island, guarantee of no reprisals, and the right to visits.

Kansas City 4

By BILL BERKOWITZ

The government has not lost all of its recent political conspiracy trials. In cases that did not receive much notice, the government has been able to get convictions on trumped-up charges.

Here in Kansas City in 1971, four men were indicted on bombing conspiracy and



During rebellion at La Princesa prison in Puerto Rico, prisoners tell of their demands for improved conditions. In the rear is Juan Mari Bras, chairman of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, called in by the prisoners to represent them in negotiations.

Photo: Claridad

—Declaration

(Continued from page 16)

dangers are always waiting to ambush the revolutionary forces, to crush their efforts to efficiently and victoriously wage the anti-imperialist and anticapitalist struggle.

Today, given the particular situation of the continental revolution, we should concern ourselves specifically with two currents of thought and action that conspire powerfully against the revolutionary efforts of Latin Americans. These are: an enemy, bourgeois nationalism; and an erroneous conception in the popular camp, reformism.

Both, at times tightly united, are intent on climbing on the revolutionary wave of our peoples, capturing its leadership, and imposing on it their erroneous and self-seeking conceptions that ultimately will wind up in holding back and castrating the revolutionary impetus.

Therefore, the intransigent ideological and political struggle that revolutionaries must wage against these currents assumes a strategic dimension. We must expose them in order to win the leadership of the broadest masses, in order to thereby give our people a revolutionary leadership that can consistently, intelligently, and effectively show us the way to final victory.

Bourgeois nationalism is a current sponsored by imperialism, which supports it as a demagogic variant to distract and derail the struggle of the people when

counterrevolutionary violence has lost its effectiveness. Its social nucleus is comprised of the proimperialist bourgeoisie, or an embryo of it, that aspires to enrich itself immeasurably, squabbling with the oligarchy and the traditional bourgeoisie to win the favors of imperialism by the trick of presenting itself as the fireman of the revolution, having popular influence and the ability to negotiate in the face of any mobilization of the masses. In their politics of deception they brandish a verbal anti-imperialism intent on confusing the masses with its preferred nationalist thesis: the third position. But in reality they are not anti-imperialist; rather they pave the way for new and subtler forms of foreign economic penetration.

Reformism, by comparison, is a current that nests among the working people themselves, reflecting the fear of confrontation of the petty bourgeois sectors and the labor aristocracy. It is characterized by narrow rejection of just and necessary acts of revolutionary violence as a fundamental method of the struggle for power, thus abandoning the Marxist conception of the class struggle. Reformism spreads harmful pacifist and liberal ideas among the masses that embellish the national bourgeoisie and the counterrevolutionary armed forces with whom it constantly seeks to ally itself, and that exaggerate the importance of legality and of parliamentarism. One of its preferred arguments—that it is necessary to avoid violence and become involved with the bourgeoisie and the “patriotic military” in search of a peaceful road that will keep the masses from shedding their blood on the

charged with five bombings in the area from March to July 1970. The KANSAS CITY 4 (KC4), RANDY GOULD, RICHARD STANLEY, MARTIN BAUMGARTEN, and KENSANDUSKY, faced proceedings in five different state and federal courts. They were acquitted the first four times.

However, on May 9, 1973, three of the KC4 were convicted in federal court by an obviously rigged jury. Except for Ken Sandusky, they now face up to 25 years and, nine months later, are still awaiting sentencing.

On Feb. 19, 1974, a hearing was held to argue all post-trial motions made by the defense. One motion asked for a new trial, citing 137 different errors in the trial. The other motion asked for a mistrial declaration and for dismissal of the indictments, citing illegal conduct by the government that included break-ins, wire taps, seizure of mail, surveillance, and undisclosed use of an informant.

At the hearing, defense lawyers pointed out that a government informant had been kept secret because he could have given testimony favorable to the defense. It was also pointed out that the Kansas City police chief and the government had lied in saying there was no surveillance or mail tampering (the defense has a copy of a police surveillance report and the government used a letter written by a defendant as evidence).

But Judge Becker refused to consider the motion for a mistrial stemming from this illegal conduct—on the grounds that the defendants haven't been sentenced yet!

In arguing the motion for a new trial, the defense listed 137 reasons including: +denial of a speedy trial, which the government delayed to bring pressure on their witness to give false testimony; +double jeopardy, because the government violated the Bill of Rights by bringing charges at the federal level after the defendants had won acquittals on the same charges at the state level;

+maximum-security order, which the government used to prejudice the jury by using armed marshals, television cameras, metal detectors, and frisking of spectators, lawyers, and defendants;

+limitation of cross-examination.

road to socialism—is roundly and painfully refuted by experience. Where reformism has imposed its conciliatory and pacifist politics, the enemy classes and their armed forces have carried out the greatest massacres against the people. The freshness of the Chilean experience, with more than 20,000 men and women workers assassinated, makes further comment unnecessary.

As against bourgeois nationalism, reformism, and other currents of less importance, and in constant ideological and political struggle with them, there is rising the armed alternative, the revolutionary alternative that day by day consolidates itself deep within the masses, increasing its influence, improving its political and military capacity, converting itself more and more into a real option for national independence and socialism.

Precisely to contribute to the strengthening of this revolutionary alternative on a continental level, the four organizations signing this declaration have decided to constitute the present Council of Revolutionary Coordination, which in turn calls on each one of its national organizations, and on the revolutionary working class and popular vanguards of Latin America, to organize themselves and struggle together.

This naturally means that the doors of the Coordination Council are open to the revolutionary organizations in the different Latin American countries.

because the judge refused to allow the defense to go into the motive of the government's star witness, his mental illness history, and his reputation in the community as a liar;

+and the use of perjured testimony, by which the government witnesses contradicted each other and the government allowed the jury to take its pick of the stories.

Judge Becker took the motion under advisement and can soon be expected to deny it, as he has virtually all other defense motions. Then will come sentencing, followed by a new defense motion on illegal government conduct and a request for a public hearing on the matter. After that, lengthy and costly appeals can be expected.

What little financial help the defendants have received has come almost entirely from limited local sources. None of these sources have the kind of money available to conduct a costly appeal. With some national support, we feel we can win.

Contact the Kansas City 4 Defense Committee, P.O. Box 3366, Jayhawk Station, Lawrence, Kan. 66044, (913) 842-0177.

Attica Brothers

BUFFALO, Feb. 25—An overflow crowd of more than 200 outraged supporters from Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo packed the courtroom, filled the hallways, and picketed for over 8 hours in solidarity with the ATTICA BROTHERS. The Brothers appeared in court for pretrial motions on charges stemming from the 1971 rebellion at Attica Prison.

Today's mobilization was one of the largest in the year and a half since the state began attempts to frame up the Brothers, who are predominantly Black, Latin, and Native American. It was organized by the Attica Brothers Legal Defense, Rochester FIGHT, BUILD, the Prisoners Solidarity Committee, Vietnam Veterans Against the War-Winter Soldier Organization, and others.

At a noontime rally between court sessions, supporters, a large number of whom were Black and Third World, cheered

THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR ORGANIZATIONS

The MLN (Thupamaros), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP), in the course of their revolutionary and patriotic struggles, have learned it is necessary to unite, have affirmed through their own experience their internationalist conception, comprehending that the imperialist and capitalist enemy is united and organized and that we must oppose it with the firmest and tightest unity of our peoples.

Bound by the similarity of our struggles and political line, the four organizations first established fraternal ties, and have gradually proceeded to an exchange of experiences, to an increasingly active mutual collaboration, up to this decisive step that will accelerate our collaboration and coordination and will without any doubt result in greater practical effectiveness in the bloody struggle that our peoples are waging against the ferocious common enemy.

The greater development of our organizations, the strengthening of their internationalist conception and practice, will permit a greater utilization of the potential of our peoples to establish a powerful revolutionary force capable of finally destroying imperialist-capitalist reaction, annihilating the counterrevolutionary armed forces, expelling Yankee and European imperialism from Latin American soil, country by country, and initiating socialist construction in each one of our countries in order to bring about

A gleefully reinforced courtroom gestapo of sheriff's deputies missed no opportunity to harass and intimidate relatives and other supporters, even demanding that women submit to a search by male deputies or be barred from the courtroom. Outside, picketers were forced, under penalty of arrest, to maintain a 200-foot distance from the courthouse.

Smyrna 5

ASKOFU (Lester S. Johnson), who was identified by the state as the "mastermind," responded to his 40-year sentence declaring: "Only a disillusioned mad man would calculate figures and numbers such as you have imposed."

When Judge O'Hara attempted to lecture PUFF (Thomas LeGrande) with his "great sympathy" for the prisoner's background before imposing a 35-year sentence, Puff cut him short: "I don't want any sympathy. I just want you to sentence me, that's all."

that future day of a completely united Latin America.

OUR PROGRAM

Marxist-Leninist combat party, of proletarian character, capable of cen-

The Smyrna 5 are rightfully ou

stacles and attack Lieutenant Pope in his office!

knocking Puff to the floor in the presence of courtroom spectators.

was being held and distributed downtown 2,000 leaflets protesting the beatings.

Charlotte Flounders, a leading member of the PSC.

Committee, 824 Washington St.,
Wilmington, Del. 19801.

The Smyrna 5 are innocent! Free the Smyrna 5!

cop freed

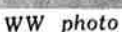
By JOAN BOWEN

worker, Robert Hoyt, on March 9, 1973, while off duty.

Peterson was one of the first cops to join

popular armed forces and the clandestine political action of the proletarian party.

accordance with peculiarities of each region and country.



The Smyrna 5 remain strong and defiant after sentencing in a vicious racist frameup

Sate Stree's) squad. He has killed eight stated that he reacted "automatically" people while on the Gestapo squad. Two of because he feared for his life.

going home after a community meeting, courtroom, which held only 40 people, was not allowed to live to tell the truth. over half filled by other racist STRESS cops.

the city prosecutor reluctantly brought an accused murderer before him without doing murder charges against Peterson. This procedure is widely used against the Black community.

pull over. Hoyt was wounded at that time, continue to murder and set up traps daily in later Peterson overtook Hoyt, and shot and the Black community.

At Peterson's trial, one psychiatrist said march to Wayne County Jail, 2:30 p.m., Sat., he was surprised Peterson was involved in March 16!

corresponds to the international strategy of imperialism.

costly path to reach the strategic objectives of the down-trodden classes.

THE LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES:

TO ARMS

working class, the poor peasants, the poor of the cities, the students and intellectuals, the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CHILE 1970-1973

The pamphlet,

CHILE 1970-1973

is available from:

**World View Publishers,
46 West 21st Street,
New York, N.Y. 10010.**

The price is 75 cents.

Latin American organizations unite

Declaration of Council of Revolutionary Coordination

An editorial in the last issue of *Workers World* (Feb. 22) applauded the report of a joint declaration of international unity made by four revolutionary organizations in Latin America. The text of the declaration has since been made available to us, and appears below. (Workers World translation by Tomas Acosta Soto.)

+ + +

TO THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA:
Joint Declaration
NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
 (Tupamaros) of Uruguay
MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT (MIR) of Chile
NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (ELN) of Bolivia
PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP) of Argentina

TO THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA:
 "It is the road of Viet Nam; it is the road that the peoples should follow; it is the road America will follow with its special characteristics: that the armed groups should be able to form something like Councils of Coordination to hinder the repressive tasks of Yankee imperialism and facilitate our cause." Che Guevara, *Message to the Tricontinental*.

The National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) of Uruguay, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of Chile, the National Liberation Army of Bolivia and the People's Revolutionary Army of Argentina sign the present declaration to make known to the workers, the poor peasants and intellectuals, the aborigines, and the millions of exploited workers of our suffering fatherland, Latin America, their decision to unite in a Council of Revolutionary Coordination.

This important step is a product of a deeply felt necessity to build cohesiveness among our people in the area of organization, of unifying the revolutionary forces to confront the imperialist enemy, and to more effectively carry forward the political and ideological struggle against bourgeois nationalism and reformism.

This important step is the implementation of one of the principal strategic ideas of Comandante Che Guevara, hero, symbol, forerunner of the continental socialist revolution. It is also a significant step, that tends to revive the fraternal tradition of our ancestors who were united and fought as one against the oppressors of the last century, the Spanish colonialists.

OUR STRUGGLE IS ANTI-IMPERIALIST

The peoples of the world live under the permanent threat of the most aggressive and predatory imperialism that has ever existed. They have not been indifferent to the organized genocide directed by Yankee imperialism against the heroic people of Viet Nam. In this unequal war, whose flames are still not extinguished, the belligerent and treacherous character of U.S. imperialism has been fully exposed. But in this war it has once again been shown that in spite of all their military power, their system is weak when confronted by a people prepared to fight and be free at whatever price.

The Latin American peoples, from the last century until today, have endured the heavy colonial or neocolonial yoke of the imperialists; they have suffered a string of military interventions and unjust wars executed or fomented either by the North American armed forces or the multinational monopolies. There was the plunder of Mexico, the occupation of Puerto Rico, the intervention in the Dominican Republic, the Bay of Pigs, and many other bellicose acts that our America does not forget and will never forgive. There is Shell, Esso, and Standard Oil, United Fruit and ITT, the moneys of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Ford. And there is the CIA which, with Pappy Shelton, Mittrione, and Siracusa, left in-

delible evidence of the enslaving and overpowering policies of the U.S. against the popular movement in Latin America.

LATIN AMERICA

MARCHES TOWARDS SOCIALISM

On Jan. 10, 1959, the triumph of the Cuban Revolution initiated the final march of the Latin American peoples toward socialism, toward real national independence, toward the collective well-being of the peoples.

This is a just and open rebellion of the exploited of Latin America against a savage, neocolonial, capitalist system, imposed since the end of the last century by Yankee and European imperialism which took possession of our continent with force, deception, and corruption. The cowardly native bourgeoisies and their armies didn't know how to honor the revolutionary and liberating heritage of our glorious anti-colonial struggle, which, led by heroes like

Bolívar, San Martín, Artigas, and many more, conquered independence, equality, and liberty.

The ruling classes, defending the measly interests of their clique, united with the imperialists, collaborated with them, facilitated their economic penetration, handing over more and more the control of our economy to the insatiable greed of foreign capital. Economic domination led to political and cultural subordination and control. That's how the neocolonial capitalist system was founded that has been exploiting, oppressing, and deforming the laboring classes of our continent for 100 years.

Since the beginning of this century the working class has begun to rise in revolt against this system, unfolding the then little-known banner of socialism, indissolubly united with national independence, furthering the awakening of the peasants, the students, of all that is sound and



Ms. Allende urges support for resistance in Chile

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Ms. Hortensia Allende today addressed the Human Rights Commission of the UN, calling for international support for the Chilean resistance to the fascist coup of Sept. 11, 1973.

But the U.S. State Department refused to allow her, the widow of assassinated Chilean President Salvador Allende, to address a public meeting of 700 New Yorkers at Town Hall held in solidarity with the victims of the fascist dictatorship.

Speaking at the UN for the Women's International Democratic Federation, Ms. Allende described the murderous repression of the Chilean junta and the complicity of the U.S. government in the coup. She declared: "I come before you representing hundreds of widows, thousands of orphans, of a people robbed of their fundamental rights, of a nation suffering from a state of war."

Ms. Allende reported between 15,000 and 80,000 deaths at the hands of the U.S.-trained military butchers. Countless Chileans remain in jails and concentration camps after 5 months without any trial. More than 200 leaders of the Popular Unity coalition are being held on Dawson Island, a desolate area near the Antarctic Circle.

The political parties of the left have been outlawed. No opposition press is

permitted. The Central Workers' Trade Union Confederation has been dissolved. Books have been burned in public squares. As Ms. Allende put it: "It is prohibited to think."

In addition, the masses are suffering from 1,000 percent inflation since the coup, having to sell the appliances they purchased under the Allende government in order to buy food.

Ms. Allende also told how the U.S. had imposed an economic blockade on Chile before the coup, cutting off loans and aid that amounted to \$130 million annually. Now, she pointed out, the Chilean military junta has received generous loans from the U.S. amounting to nearly \$300 million.

The U.S. government wants to keep a "low profile" about its enthusiastic support for the fascist terror in Chile. While the U.S. raises a great furor over the censorship of Solzhenitsyn, the U.S. State Department quietly ordered Ms. Allende confined to the UN to keep her from personally telling Americans about the crimes of the U.S.-backed generals.

But the imperialists in Washington cannot hide the truth from the people of the world. Chile's blood is on their hands. The resistance of the Chilean people will triumph!

revolutionary in our peoples. Anarchism, socialism, and communism as organized movements of the working class have led and directed with energy and heroism the mobilization of the broad masses, memorable steps of the revolutionary struggle. The legendary Nicaraguan leader Augusto Cesar Sandino, a metal worker, led in his small country one of the most heroic of those battles when his guerrilla army held at bay and destroyed the invading North American troops in 1932. It was in that decade of the thirties that our peoples throughout the entire continent reached the crest of a mass struggle which put in check the neocolonial domination of Yankee imperialism, enemy number one of all the peoples of the world.

But that formidable revolutionary mobilization of the masses was not crowned by victory. The active political and military counterrevolutionary intervention, direct and indirect, of Yankee imperialism, together with the deficiencies of anarchism, the socialist currents, and the Communist parties, were the causes of a temporary defeat. The majority of the Communist parties, the most conscious, influential, and organized in that period, fell into reformism. Some of them, like the heroic and combat-hardened Salvadorian Communist Party, suffered cruel defeats with tens of thousands of martyrs. For that reason, the impetuous surge of the masses was deflected from its revolutionary road and fell under the influence and leadership of bourgeois nationalism, a path of death for the revolution, but for the ruling classes an intelligent and demagogic way to use deception in order to prolong the strength of the neocolonialist capitalist system.

At the beginning of the formidable triumph of the Cuban people—who under the skillful and visionary drive of Fidel Castro and a group of Marxist-Leninist leaders attained the destruction of the Batista army and established on the island of Cuba, in the very teeth of imperialism, the First Socialist State in Latin America—the peoples of the continent saw their revolutionary faith fortified and they initiated a new and profound united mobilization.

With successes and mistakes our peoples and their vanguards decisively launched the anti-imperialist struggle for socialism.

The decade of the sixties witnessed an uninterrupted succession of large popular struggles, violent guerrilla combats, and powerful insurrections of the masses. The April war—the general insurrection of the Dominican people—forced the direct intervention of Yankee imperialism which had to send 30,000 soldiers to choke off that magnificent uprising with a massacre.

The legendary figure of Comandante Ernesto Guevara personified and symbolized all the struggles of that period. His heroic death, as well as his exemplary life and his clear, strategic Marxist-Leninist conception, opens and illuminates the new revolutionary wave among our people, which grows day by day in might and stability in the factories, the towns, the countryside, and the cities, and is irrepressibly unfolding throughout the continent.

It is the conclusive awakening of our peoples that is setting into motion millions and millions of workers and that is moving inexorably toward the Second Independence, toward the definitive elimination of the unjust capitalist system and the establishment of revolutionary socialism.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LEADERSHIP OF THE MASS MOVEMENT

But the revolutionary road is neither easy nor simple. We need confront not only the barbarous economic and military force of imperialism. More subtle enemies and

(Continued on page 14)