

workers world

Workers and oppressed peoples of the world unite

Analysis of coup,
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The lessons of Chile,
by Sam Marcy

The fallacy of peaceful transition

Why the military is never neutral

Vol.15, No. 16

Sept. 21, 1973

25 cents

Chile workers battle U.S.-backed junta

By P. MEISNER

SEPTEMBER 18—The forces of global counterrevolution have just struck a severe blow against Chile's oppressed masses. And all the futile claims of the U.S. imperialist press and Nixon's Watergate government can in no way hide the blood-stained hand of the CIA, Pentagon, and State Department for their role in master-minding this long-planned, highly organized imperialist and fascist conspiracy.

As of this writing, however, a truly decisive victory for the counter-revolutionary junta has not materialized. The workers, peasants, and their organizations, such as the MIR, are fighting heroic battles against the powerful Chilean military throughout Chile. The large port city of Valparaiso has been cut off from outside communication because of a strong urban guerrilla resistance still raging today. It is also evident that armed revolutionaries have gone underground, with the aid of workers and peasants in poor or working class communities, and are preparing for a long struggle against the fascist junta.

The Chilean generals began their fascist terror by murdering Allende, on the first day of the coup, Tuesday, September 11. There were reports from Brazil on the coup and the planned execution of Allende some 12 hours before the coup actually started. Not only does this confirm other reports that Allende did not commit suicide, but it also raises the question of the role of the Brazilian fascist generals in helping to plan the Chilean coup.

The Chilean generals then began rounding up thousands of supporters of the Allende regime and executing them on the spot. Many Chileans, including leaders of the Chilean Socialist and Communist parties, have been arrested and are still imprisoned on naval ships off the coast of Valparaiso. One doctor in Santiago reported that at least 5,000 were dead in Santiago alone and that another 1,000 were wounded. Also, the lives of some 10,000 political exiles (from the Bolivian, Uruguayan, and Brazilian dictatorships) living in Chile are in extreme danger.

NOT A "MIDDLE CLASS" REBELLION

Contrary to the imperialist press's lies and deceptive reporting in characterizing Allende's downfall as the result of a "middle class" rebellion, the truth is that the coup

was planned for a long time by a conspiracy of the Chilean big bourgeoisie, the Chilean military, and U.S. imperialism.

The Chilean middle class only served as shock troops and as an early political barometer for this conspiracy, which was carried out with minimum dissension within the various factions of the Chilean capitalist class and military. The Latin American correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor only hinted at the real nature of the coup in his September 17 dispatch:

"The rebellion (coup) was clearly not a sudden affair, but rather a well-coordinated effort involving all of the (military) services. . . . The military conspiracy was too far advanced. There is considerable speculation . . . that the military met with the Christian Democrats on September 9 or 10, eliciting their blessing for the coup."

The Chilean bourgeoisie, torn apart by hostile factions just three years ago, was able to reunite into one powerful class

camp, but not because of any new mass appeal. (The Popular Unity coalition cut into the bourgeois parliamentary majority as late as March of this year with a congressional popular vote of 44 percent compared to the 36 percent Allende received when elected in 1970.)

It took U.S. monopolies, such as Kennecott, ITT, and Anaconda, less than 24 hours after the coup to declare their "willingness" to return to Chile and replunder the Chilean people and their natural resources. State Department officials have been screaming almost every day that the U.S. was not "involved," but then admitted to having prior knowledge of the coup, as much as 24 hours in advance. But there is strong evidence showing how Washington was up to its neck in organizing the Chilean counterrevolution.

First of all, direct U.S. military aid never ceased, even after the break between

(Continued on page 8)



In New York City, protesters demonstrate solidarity with Chile.

Photo: Penny Rosas

**Auto workers
disgusted with
'model
contract'**

See page 3

Latin workers win union at sweatshop

By MARY ELLEN GRODZINSKI

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Every demand that workers manage to win from their bosses is a victory for all working people. But today's victory of a handful of Puerto Rican workers in two small stores on 14th Street has the exciting possibility of being an example to the many exploited and mostly Third World workers in this busy shopping area.

The workers in Selgina Electrical Supplies were working 12 hours a day, 6 days a week—a 72-hour week! Not being restrained by a union or any threat of organization, the boss who owned these two stores exploited his workers to the limit, not allowing them any time off for lunch, no vacation or vacation pay—no matter how long they worked there—no overtime pay, no medical benefits, not even a coffee break!

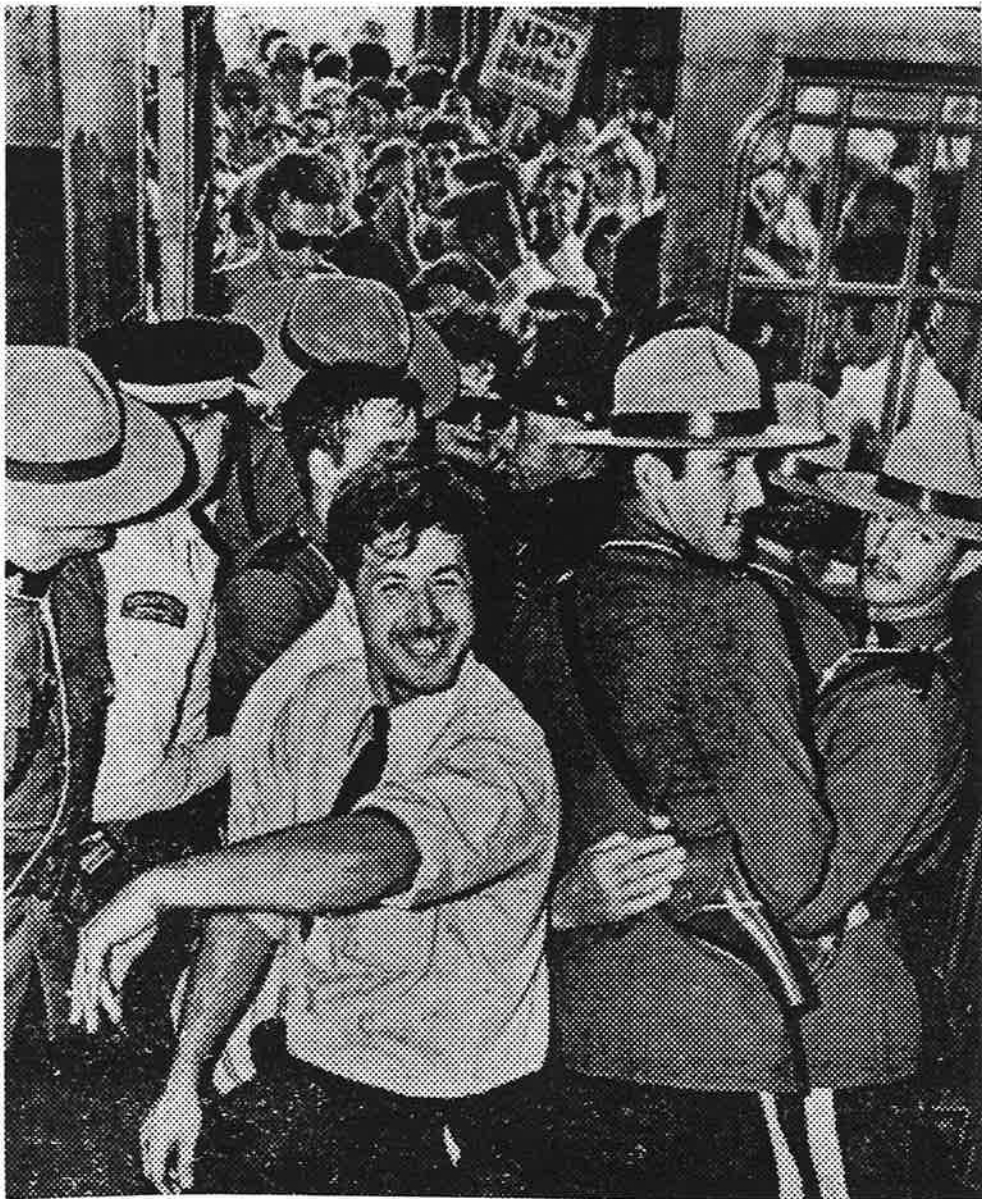
So when a worker there, Al Corona, complained to the boss about these conditions, he was immediately fired. But in an unexpected show of unity and awareness, he took all the other workers out with him! And on Labor Day these militant workers began picketing the store.

When members of the Center for United Labor Action saw these striking workers on the line, they immediately offered support and for the whole week filled out the picket line in a show of class solidarity that probably upset the boss almost as much as losing just about every customer. The predominately Third World shoppers on 14th Street were extremely sympathetic and most people would not cross the picket line.

On the second day of the strike the boss brought in scabs and forced them to sign with a Teamster union local other than Local 1518, which the workers had signed with. To lure customers into the store, the boss lowered his prices every day, but by the end of the week, he couldn't give his merchandise away! Nobody would cross the line!

On Saturday a picket line of 50 people for 12 hours turned away 95 percent of his customers for the sixth day in a row from the normally crowded store. By Saturday night the boss was no longer smiling, no longer mocking the pickets.

On Monday, he called the workers in to negotiate while the C.U.L.A. kept up the picket line outside. Within hours he had agreed upon a contract. The scabs were out; the work week is now 48 hours with time and a half for overtime; there's a half-hour lunch break, one week paid vacation, recognition of Local 1518 of the Teamsters, back pay for time on strike, and a new working class strength and solidarity.



Striking Canadian railway workers burst through Mountie lines into Parliament.

Thursday, August 30, a contingent of striking Canadian railroad workers, most of them French speaking, stormed into the Parliament building as it was convening to prepare legislation to stop their nationwide strike. A mountie was knocked down and beaten, windows were smashed with fists, and a sit-in was still going on as the session started.

Over 56,000 nonoperating workers of the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, and eleven regional railroads had gone on strike August 23, paralyzing Canadian in-

dustry and agriculture.

The strike-breaking legislation was finally passed early September 2, after the legislators decided to increase the minimum raise to a measly 34 cents an hour, from a more measly 30 cents. Workers in western Canada defied the law, holding "48-hour study sessions," and keeping the lines closed down.

Workers in Canada face the worst cost-of-living increase in 20 years, one of the "benefits" of a U.S.-controlled economy.

400 workers rebel against contract

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 6—Four hundred workers at Eagle Electric have rebelled against their new contract after the leadership of United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 365 refused to count a strike vote.

Eagle Electric employs more than 1,500 workers who assemble electric switches, fuses, and other small parts. Most of the production workers are women who are paid the minimum wage, plus whatever else they can make at a frantic, piecework rate.

At the contract ratification meeting, the call for the vote was made only in English, even though many workers speak only Spanish, Greek, or Italian. When the rank and file realized that the union leaders were trying to pull a fast one, the workers ran down the aisle onto the stage and took over the meeting.

Finally it was decided that the vote

would be taken by lining up on opposite sides of the room. The great majority were in favor of getting a better contract but the union leadership refused to recognize the vote.

The next day hundreds of workers stayed outside the gates, in spite of threats and coaxing from bosses and union officials. On the second day the bosses began threatening to fire any workers inside who joined the wildcat.

Meanwhile, a representative from the UAW International spoke to workers at a mass meeting and has promised to take action against the Local 365 officials and meet the rank-and-file demands: (1) that the negotiating committee go back to the bargaining table, (2) that another membership meeting be held, and (3) that there be new elections of various union officials.

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Auto workers disgusted with 'model contract'

Special to WW from an auto worker

SEPT. 19—"Is that all they can get after negotiating all summer?"

This was one of the milder comments of auto workers in reference to the agreement negotiated by Doug Fraser and top officials of the UAW with the Chrysler corporation as of Sept. 17.

Fraser and Woodcock are boasting about the "precedent-setting" pact and auto company big shots are being quoted as saying, "It's a big fat settlement." But most of the militant workers in Chrysler and the other companies are saying, "It's a big fat nothing."

Union officials had started out playing down wage increases and concentrating on the issue of voluntary overtime. And even though the overall price index of food went up nearly seven percent in just two weeks this summer, these great "statesmen of labor" held firmly to their original strategy.

That is, they got a lousy raise.

It was an increase of three percent plus 12 cents for the first year. It comes to about 25 cents. A Chrysler assembly worker will go from \$4.48 an hour to \$4.73 an hour. Big deal!

The excuse for this pitiful settlement from the sixth biggest super-corporation in the United States in a super-inflationary year is that a great victory was won on voluntary overtime.

Here's the size of that victory:

No worker can be forced to work more than six days a week or more than six days a week.

Even bigger deal!

And, oh yes, a worker can refuse every third Saturday as well.

Now of course in those plants which are actually working every Saturday, this is a small gain. And in plants like Ford's River Rouge, where some departments are on 12 hours a day, seven days a week, it is a little bigger gain. (Most Ford truck plants and truck departments have been on a 54- to 58-hour week.)

But in the majority of cases it amounts to almost nothing at all. The average amount of time worked in the auto industry during this record production year is actually less than 54 hours a week.

Furthermore, it is generally understood that production will go down in the coming year, anyway.

Henry Ford II announced several weeks ago that he expected a definite cut-back in production by the end of the year and that would be a "good thing."

We do have to admit that it takes a certain amount of nerve for five-day, nine-to-five geniuses like Fraser and Woodcock to pass off this agreement as nothing less than a new Magna Carta for labor. But from the viewpoint of the workers who break their backs on the production line, it looks a little different.

How, for instance, can a worker keep up 54 hours a week for thirty years in a row and collect that pension, even if he or she starts at the age of 18?

True, the schedule might be improved a little in the next contract negotiations. But that will be three years from now. Maybe Fraser and Woodcock will still be in good shape for some more bull at the negotiating table. But where will the 54-hour production worker be, if there is no cut-back?

You see the smiling mugs of these self-satisfied leaders in all the papers today, slapping themselves on the back over this allegedly wonderful agreement. If they were any good, they would be condemning Chrysler for inhuman labor standards and opposing ALL overtime, voluntary or involuntary.

Our ancestors fought and died for the eight-hour day—on May Day, 1886 and for decades afterward. Why do we have to work over 40 hours a week to live?

The auto companies could well afford to pay seven dollars or more an hour straight time. And that way, forty hours would be

enough to live on and the companies would have to hire more of the unemployed.

And what about Isaac Shorter and sixty other Chrysler workers who have been fired by the Chrysler company during the negotiations? Why didn't Fraser and Co. even bring this up? How can there be a union if workers don't have the elementary right to stand up and fight against inhuman conditions on the job like Shorter and the others did?

Of course all this would take a struggle. It would take more than the workers of Chrysler to win it, maybe, because after all, Chrysler is the smallest of the Big Three.

The whole "strike target" strategy is based on the idea that the Big Three are in competition and this will force the target company to come to terms with the union or lose out to its "competitors."

Taking this to its logical, stupid conclusion, the UAW ordered 14,000 workers at six Chrysler plants to stay on the job during the strike because they produce parts used by GM and Ford. And they also told white-collar members of the union to stay on the job.

This strategy ignores the close cooperation and planning among the auto monopolists and the big banks behind them. This was practically admitted by the union when it charged that Chrysler was being pressured by GM and Ford not to give in on certain issues.

The top union leaders conveniently forgot this because it means striking all



Doug Fraser and Leonard Woodcock—What are they smiling about?

three at once. This would have shut down the entire auto industry and paralyzed the U.S. economy.

All the workers would be united that way, and the sight of one million strikers would scare the pants off big business.

But then, it might scare the UAW big shots almost as much. The workers would do the fighting and the sacrificing. But these bureaucratic characters would have to raise their voices at management a little bit and

maybe pound the table and actually get tough.

Maybe it's impossible for them to do that. But the historic plant take-overs and wildcat strikes last July and August showed that if the union leaders are unable or unwilling to organize and lead the workers, then in the struggles that are bound to come, the workers will forge their own unity and bring to the fore real working class leaders who aren't afraid to fight . . . and win.

Black, white solidarity in Deep South

EASTABUCHIE, Miss., Sept. 14 (SCEF)—More than 2,000 Black and white woodcutters in Southern Alabama and Mississippi are on strike against giant paper and pulp companies.

The strike was called by the Gulcoast Pulpwood Association (GPA) after the companies failed to respond to a list of demands made by the GPA on August 24. The strike began two weeks later.

The woodcutters are the same ones who struck against the same companies in the fall of 1971. That strike startled the country because of the unity forged among Black and white workers in the Deep South.

The strikers resisted all efforts by the companies to divide them, and they eventually won an increase in the price paid for wood.

Since that time, GPA has been building its strength at the grassroots. Its president, Fred Walters, said the present strike came because woodcutters can no longer work under existing conditions:

"We have to furnish our own tools—trucks, power saws, and accessories," he said. "The last few months of inflation have made life impossible for us."

The key strike demands involve higher pay for wood, a standard method of measuring and paying for wood (to eliminate cheating by the dealers who buy the wood from the cutters), accident insurance to offset the hazardous conditions under which the cutters work, and an agreement by the paper and pulp industries to meet with GPA to "bring about changes we must have." This latter is, in effect, a demand for recognition of GPA as bargaining agent for the cutters.

On the third day of the strike, Scott Paper Company and Allied Paper Company sought a court injunction to stop the strike. More such actions are expected. The companies told the court that the strike had cut the flow of wood to their yards by 80 percent.

Woodyards in 19 counties in Alabama and Mississippi were affected in the first few days of the strike. GPA leaders expect it to spread quickly to 10 more counties if the companies refuse to yield.

Meanwhile, GPA organizers continued a



Pulpwood workers in Mississippi.

drive to sign up hundreds of new members. When the strike began, GPA had 17 active locals. Organizers expected to charter several more in a few days.

Walters is confident of victory. He said: "Our strategic position is good because the mills have no wood reserves at all. And there was a paper shortage even before we went out. So they can't ignore us."

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**Southern Populism
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Fighting continues heavy as Khmer puppets squabble

By KAREN PAVLIK

The liberation forces in Cambodia have launched an heroic offensive which is tightening the circle around Phnom Penh and becoming an ever-increasing threat to the U.S.-puppet regime of Lon Nol. Within the last two and a half weeks, the only supply routes to the capital have been seized by troops of the National United Front of Cambodia (NUFC), and intense battles have been raging in key cities not far from Phnom Penh. As a result of the strength of the liberation forces, the puppet army is frantically trying to restore discipline to its ranks.

One of the principal scenes of these battles is the provincial capital of Kompong Cham, located 45 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. Kompong Cham is the third largest city in Cambodia, and also supplies the country with rubber and a number of agricultural products. As a port along the Mekong River, Kompong Cham is a link to all of northeast Cambodia, now in the hands of the liberation forces.

Throughout the past two weeks, liberation fighters have held most of Kompong Cham. Most residents of the city are members of an oppressed nationality called the Cham, and have been firmly behind the NUFC, helping to move guns, ammunition, and reinforcements.

On September 14, Lon Nol's forces began bombing the city of Vhear Suor, which is only 10 miles east of Phnom Penh, and now held by the liberation front. This bombing amounts to a criminal, yet desperate, attack on the population, which has been fighting against the Lon Nol regime.

Two other scenes of fighting near the capital are Prek Krasar, 7 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, and a 200-man military garrison 7 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, both under the control of the liberation forces.

PUPPETS SHOOTING OWN OFFICER

In an attempt by the puppet army to coerce its demoralized and unwilling troops into fighting, 12 officers were executed on September 12. The officers had ordered a retreat in Kompong Cham without even firing a shot. This is the first time in the war that Cambodian officers have been executed, and a sign that the army and the government are rapidly losing control. Orders have also been given to immediately shoot any soldier who refuses to fight.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has issued a paper verifying the fact that bombing raids have been secretly carried out against Cambodia since 1969. Melvin Laird, then head of the Defense Department, and Richard "Watergate" Nixon, as head of the National Security Council, ordered over half a million tons of bombs to be dropped on

Cambodia, and then covered up their atrocities by issuing statements that these raids took place over South Vietnam. (As if it were any less a crime to murder Vietnamese!) Although the bombing of Cambodia has supposedly halted, who can tell when it could resume, and what secret activities are being carried out by the U.S. ruling class now, especially in this crucial period?

Among the excuses offered by the Pentagon for their lies is that the "political situation" was very "sensitive" at the time. This "sensitivity" consisted of both the worldwide and U.S. resistance to imperialist aggression which was manifested in May 1970. Thousands of protests, including those at Kent State and Jackson State, met Nixon's invasion of Cambodia.

PEOPLE DON'T "NEED TO KNOW"

According to the Pentagon, no deception was involved in these bombings, because a few Defense Department officials and other ruling class cronies, "those who need to know," received accurate reports of the situation in Cambodia, while the public received falsified information. So the workers and oppressed peoples, who have always paid the price for imperialist wars, were the very people who supposedly had neither the right nor the "need to know."

These cover-ups were not in the interests of "national security" as Nixon and his gang would like us to believe, but to protect the ruling class from the just anger of the workers and oppressed.

The intentions of the liberals who have shed so many crocodile tears over the secret bombings are, at best, dubious. Even now their primary concern is not over the suffering and destruction of the Cambodian people, but rather that Congress was not consulted, and that the bombings weren't "authorized." And it has only been since the liberation forces have mounted a strong offensive against U.S. imperialism that the liberal bourgeoisie is ready to beat a retreat and leave Lon Nol holding the bag.

Despite the fact that the people of Cambodia are now locked in a decisive struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents, despite the fact that nearly all the country outside Phnom Penh has been liberated, the leaders of the Soviet Union continue to recognize the fascist Lon Nol regime as the legitimate government. At the recent conference of "nonaligned" countries in Algiers, Sihanouk had to urge the Soviet Union to support the liberation struggle and to recognize the provisional revolutionary government.

As the Cambodians themselves have said, it is the duty of all revolutionaries "to be mobilized with the Cambodian people to strike a decisive blow at U.S. aggression."

First N. Koreans in U.S. supported in N.Y. rally

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—About 75 militant pickets, chanting "Park Jung Hee, C.I.A., Puppet Clique of the USA," rallied today at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza to welcome the arrival of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

The demonstration was called by the Ad Hoc Committee For a One-Korea Policy At the UN, which opposes the U.S. imperialist plan to force the permanent division of Korea by admitting both the DPRK and south Korea as "separate nations." The DPRK delegation has recently arrived at the UN as "observers" and refuses to take a formal seat in that assembly alongside the south Korean quisling regime of Park Jung Hee.

About half of the demonstrators today were Koreans and other Asian-Americans. Groups participating in the action included I Wor Kuen, the American Servicemen's Union, the Korean-American Friendship and Information Center, Asian-Americans for Action, and Youth Against War & Fascism.

The entry of the DPRK ("North Korean") delegation to the UN, even in the status of observers, is a big victory for the Korean people. The DPRK was the victim of U.S. aggression in the 1950-1953 Korean War and the UN, a tool of Wall Street (only 13 out of the 153 countries in the UN are socialist states), gave its sanction to that brutal intervention. Although Turkey, Brazil, Ethiopia, South Africa, Britain, and France sent some token forces to fight in the Korean War, over 90 percent of the imperialist troops who invaded Korea under the UN flag were United States soldiers.

Atrocities similar to those carried out by the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War were inflicted on the Korean people, both in

the north and in the south, during the three years of fighting. At Sinchon, in the northern portion of Korea briefly occupied by U.S. troops in 1950, over 30,000 unarmed civilians were massacred in less than a two-month period. By 1953 the U.S. had abandoned its plot to destroy the socialist state in the north and was forced to sign an armistice. Over 4,000,000 Korean people had died but the imperialist offensive had been turned back.

In 1960 the people of south Korea overthrew the hated dictator Syngman Rhee in a mass uprising, but the U.S. immediately intervened and installed the repressive Park Jung Hee regime in a military coup. Under "President" Park, the plight of the south Korean people has continued to worsen. Starvation, prostitution, illiteracy, tuberculosis, cholera, mass unemployment, and incredibly low wages characterize the U.S. neo-colony in south Korea. Large American firms like Gulf Oil reap many millions of dollars in profits off the sweat of the south Korean working people. This brutal system is maintained by the presence of 42,000 heavily armed U.S. soldiers and a political police apparatus that numbers over 350,000.

In contrast, the DPRK is a prosperous country with full employment, good housing, free medical care, free university education, and a nine-year compulsory technical education for all children. The terrible war devastation in the DPRK has been cleared away and replaced by handsome modern buildings. There are no foreign troops in the DPRK and Head of State Kim Il Sung rose to prominence as an anti-Japanese guerrilla fighter, unlike Park Jung Hee, who was a puppet officer in the Japanese army of occupation before 1945 just as he is a Wall Street puppet today.



Korea supporters also demonstrated in front of the White House on July 27.

Behind the 'energy crisis' — Who'll control the oil?

By EDWARD JAMES

If you want some measure of how great a threat Libya's recent nationalization of 51 percent of its oil poses to U.S. imperialism, you only have to read Nixon's response. In a recent press conference he advised Colonel Quaddafi, the Libyan leader, to remember the fate of Mohammed Mossadegh, the Iranian nationalist who expropriated Iran's vast oil reserves in 1953 (when Nixon was Vice President). At that time oil companies joined in a total boycott of Iran's oil, and within the year, after the economic pressures had weakened his popular government, the CIA was able to oust Mossadegh, set up the current Shah and his police state, and recover control of Iran's oil for imperialism.

Nixon, of course, would dearly love to be

able to do the same in Libya. However, there is a world of difference between the political and economic situations of 1953 and 1973. On the one hand, these differences make it far more critical for the U.S. government to regain the offensive and recapture lost ground in the oil arena; on the other hand, they make it all the more difficult for the U.S. to succeed in such a venture—in fact, these conditions drastically increase the risk involved for the U.S. in even attempting such a venture.

If Libya's nationalization fails to evoke a determined, aggressive counterattack by the U.S. government, it won't be that the challenge was considered too weak to require an answer, but simply that Nixon is all too well aware of the developments that have taken place over the last two decades:

+In 1953, there was a world surplus in oil production. Today, there is a shortage (relatively minor now, but threatening to become greater). As a result, the preliminary efforts to establish a joint U.S.-European boycott of Libyan oil have apparently failed.

+In 1953, all the U.S. oil supplies came from the secure Western Hemisphere; the U.S. interest in the Mideast's oil was primarily one of profits from the production, refining and distribution of the oil. Today, the U.S. expects at least a decade of increasing dependence on the Mideast for a large share of its oil requirements.

+In 1953, Iran was isolated among all the oil-producing countries of the world; other Arabian Gulf states quickly expanded their production, so the oil companies could easily afford to boycott the nationalized oil. Today, Libya's actions not only find support from two other nationalist oil producers—Iraq and Algeria—but mass pressure discourages the most reactionary regimes, like Saudi Arabia, from falling too far

behind the nationalists in winning more control over their oil wealth.

+In 1953, the U.S. was near the apex of its world power. In 1973, U.S. imperialism is trying to recover from the Indochina defeat, Watergate, and a greatly weakened U.S. dollar. In addition, the Palestinian liberation struggle, Arab nationalism in general, and the strengthened Soviet military presence in the Mediterranean together tend to discourage U.S. aggressive designs.

"ENERGY CRISIS"

Just how serious are the threats posed to imperialism by Libya's actions? Their significance can best be appreciated by examining them in the perspective of the "energy crisis." This crisis is not due to a major shortage of energy supplies in the world, but rather, to a major shift in who controls the supplies and how they control them.

In the 1950s, the U.S. dominated the world of oil; it had large reserves at home, complete control over the oil of Canada and Venezuela, and controlled the bulk of the

Black workers stop production at Kentucky tobacco plants

By TOM GARDNER

Black and Third World workers have taken the lead in the crucial task of activating the workers' struggle in the South. From the Farah strike and United Farmworkers effort in the Southwest to the organizing efforts of poultry and pulpwood workers in the deep South; from spirited strikes led by Black workers in Atlanta, Georgia, and Andrews, South Carolina, to the nearly seven-month-old strike by Black women at the J.H. Miles Oyster plant in Norfolk, Virginia—all across the South—Black and Third World workers have joined hands with their brothers and sisters in this country's industrial centers to form an unbreakable chain of struggle.

Through their revolutionary fight against racist oppression, they have helped set in motion a new mood of militancy and resistance in the shops, fields, and mines. The following article describes a little-publicized recent effort by Black workers in Louisville, Kentucky, to break a vital link in the chain of class oppression—that of racism in the plants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16—On August 27 at 4:15 p.m., six Black workers seized the fourth-floor production-control area of the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company plant and shut down production for the entire second shift.

The workers demanded an end to racist treatment and policies at Lorillard, which employs only 150 Black workers out of its total force of 1,500. Their demands include: that the ratio of Black employment at Lorillard equal the ratio of the Black population in the surrounding Jefferson County area; that more Blacks be hired and promoted to supervisory and skilled positions; that the Urban League be used as a hiring hall for Black employment rather than the racist state employment office; that racist terms of address by foremen be eliminated; that an Office of Black Affairs be created; and that complete amnesty be granted to those involved in the protest work stoppage.

The response of the company was to swear out warrants for the arrest of the six Black workers. The Louisville police roughed up and arrested them. Then the police turned their guns and clubs on a large group of Black people who had gathered outside the plant to support the protest.

According to the Louisville Defender, "Eyewitnesses report that the police were brutal and unnecessarily cruel when making the arrests." One of the bystanders, Jerry Anderson, was moving a small child from the path of a police cruiser when he was grabbed by two white cops, beaten on the head, choked, and bitten on the arm. After being treated at the hospital, Anderson was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. All of those arrested are now out on bail.

The company has refused to negotiate with the Black workers on their demands.

They have simply tried to intimidate the workers into submission with the brute police power which is always on call for the bosses. As Robert Cunningham, a Black community leader in Louisville, put it, "The men were arrested for not working."

BLACK TOBACCO WORKERS

FROM CHATTEL TO WAGE SLAVERY

Apparently, P. Lorillard thinks it is still living in the days when the tobacco industry was run with slave labor. Prior to 1850, the tobacco manufacturing industry, centered then in Virginia, acquired its labor through the purchase or rent of both male and female slaves. After 1850, slaves became too expensive, so the companies turned to the next cheapest source of labor and began to hire white women at starvation wages.

Black workers remained in a majority in the tobacco industry until 1932. However, Blacks in the tobacco plants were always frozen into one of the most rigidly racist patterns of employment ever devised by capitalists. Not only were Black workers kept in the hardest, hottest, dirtiest, most unhealthy, and lowest-paying jobs, but they were for the most part actually physically separated from the white workers.

In the 1930s and 40s, the tobacco companies, rather than extend the minimum wage (25 cents an hour in 1938) to Black workers, began to automate the less-skilled jobs, and eventually they cut down Black employment to less than 25 percent in 1960. In the tobacco industry in Kentucky in 1966, according to government figures, Blacks made up 2 percent of the white collar workers and 3.3 percent of the craftsmen, but filled 31.7 percent of the laborers' and 36.8 percent of the service workers' jobs.

The major tobacco companies in the South were not unionized until the 1930s. In the processing and packing plants, the Tobacco Workers International Union (TWIU), until 1946, chartered separate locals for Black and white workers in the same plant. The TWIU refused to organize the independent stemmeries, which had a vast majority of Black workers, until they were threatened by a rival, progressive union, the Food, Tobacco, and Allied Workers. The FTA, formerly the United Cannery, Agricultural, and Allied Workers of America (CIO), organized several stemmeries in Richmond in 1937 and, with strong rank-and-file efforts of the Black workers and the aid of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, began to organize the whole tobacco industry in that city, thereby forcing the TWIU to accept the Black workers into the union.

UNION MIS-LEADERS SELL OUT BLACK MEMBERS

The TWIU did nothing, however, to challenge the racist employment practices that so markedly characterized the tobacco industry. In fact, the racist mis-leaders of the union even helped the companies strengthen the caste system which left Black workers "the last hired and first fired." By incorporating departmental seniority into their contracts, the TWIU and

the companies made it impossible for Black workers to be upgraded or to move out of their departments to develop a skill. The departmental seniority system also rendered Black workers defenseless when the predominantly Black jobs were mechanized out of existence. Thus, whites were being hired for the better jobs, while Black workers with decades of seniority were thrown out on the street. The TWIU "leaders" cried their hands were tied by the departmental seniority clause, but the Black workers knew that those labor lieutenants of the bosses had helped tie the knot themselves.

Thus, it is not surprising that the TWIU leadership has taken no active interest in the grievances of the Black workers at the P. Lorillard plant in Louisville.

SEEDS SOWN FOR

RANK-AND-FILE SUPPORT

The Lorillard workers have received some support from progressive rank-and-file white workers. One group of struggling rank-and-filers known as the Workers Education and Action Committee distributed a leaflet at Lorillard and other area tobacco plants calling for all workers, white and Black, to support the demands of the Black workers.

The leaflet pointed out that Lorillard Company (maker of Kents), which is now

owned by Loew's Theatres Company, made a \$68-million profit in 1972—34 percent higher than the previous year. It argued that these superprofits by Lorillard and hundreds of other companies are made from the sweat of all workers, and that the workers have been unable to organize effectively to get a fairer return on their labor because Black and white workers have been kept divided by racist companies like Lorillard.

BLACK COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

WORKERS DEMANDS

Since the work stoppage and arrests, there has been a large picket line and a rally reflecting the militant and enthusiastic support given the Lorillard workers' demands by the Black community in Louisville. Several Black ministers, as well as the NAACP, the Black Workers Coalition and the Black Panther Party have become involved in a community campaign to pressure the Lorillard Company to meet the workers' demands and to free the ten brothers who were arrested. Plans have been discussed for a boycott of Lorillard's and Loew's Theatres products. According to Moscoe Rapier, one of the arrested Black workers, the protest at Lorillard will continue until the demands are met.

Hopefully, the base of support for the Black Lorillard workers' demands will grow not only within the Black community, but also among the white tobacco workers who must realize that it is only through the fight against racist oppression of Black workers and the superexploitation of all oppressed nations, that a unified and successful movement of all workers can be built. Support the Black Lorillard Workers' Demands!

Free the Lorillard 10!

S. African fascists murder 12 miners

By CAL BONNER

Twelve Black South African mine workers were shot and killed and 27 others seriously wounded by police at the Western Deep Levels at Carletonville on September 11. This is one of the world's largest and richest gold mines, located more than 40 miles southwest of Johannesburg.

The murders were the racist South African regime's answer to a spontaneous demonstration by the miners following the rejection of machine operators' demands for increased pay. This time last year demonstrations by the Black workers had won some increase in pay, but not nearly enough. Even with that raise, the workers earn only 50 rand (about \$71) cash per month.

The action started when 36 of the workers walked out and were joined by scores of others in a demonstration over unfair pay differentials. The South African police, truly reflecting their bosses' viciously racist and anti-working class interests, shot and killed 12 of the Black workers. This is undoubtedly the worst incident of mass murder of Black South Africans since the Sharpeville Massacre in March, 1960, when the cops killed 87 Africans and wounded 200 during a peaceful demonstration against the "pass" laws

requiring Blacks to carry special identity cards.

After years of demonstrations the lives of the working South African masses are little improved. The gaping disparity between Black and white wages, the fact that most of the 15,000 Black workers hired by the mine (single men whose labor is contracted for a year) are not allowed beyond the vicinity of the mine while their contract remains binding and that they are bereft of the comforts of life necessary for the maintenance of a cohesive social and family life, are insufferable affronts to human dignity which the scant reforms don't even begin to eliminate.

According to a New York Times reporter's interview with a South African mine official, "The mine manager, Algy von Holdt, who called the police when the rioting began last night, said: 'My officials, some who have been employed by the mine for 20 years, say this is the worst riot they have ever known.'

"He said he believed the police had been entirely justified in shooting. 'They had no choice,' he declared. 'It was a question of many lives being at stake.'"

For the greedy interests of the class he represents and in whose interests he 'manages,' von Holdt is a revealing

(Continued on page 12)

vast deposits in the Middle East. Not only did U.S. oil companies own the oil, but the dominance of the U.S. military in the Mediterranean and the Middle East was uncontested. The position of U.S. capital was a tower of strength. All the oil the U.S. economy needed could be easily obtained from militarily secure, thoroughly dependable Western Hemisphere sources; but its capitalist competitors (Europe and Japan) had to buy their oil primarily from the U.S.-dominated giant oil companies.

However, the last decade has set this tower of strength to crumbling. Colonial or neo-colonial regimes were ousted in three large oil-producing countries—Iraq, Algeria, and Libya. Meanwhile, the voracious energy demands of the U.S. economy slowly but surely forged ahead of the Western Hemisphere's supplies. During

the last few years, the oil surpluses that used to weaken the hand of the producer countries have disappeared.

Iraq, Libya, and Algeria have alternated in taking advantage of these circumstances to increase their control over their own oil resources, as well as to increase the prices they receive. And as they have gained, pressure from the masses has forced the biggest producers (and the most reactionary states)—Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Kuwait—to also demand more. Though each is a puppet of the U.S., and though they never ask for as much as the three nationalist regimes, nevertheless, they apparently can't afford to let the others get too far ahead of them.

PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

The capitalist world's dependence on Mideastern oil is so complete that they now

worry not only about nationalization, but the price and assured availability of the oil. For the first time, threats are being made with at least some degree of seriousness of withholding oil as a means of exerting pressure on Israel (through the U.S.) to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967.

Any substantial and prolonged cutback of production in the Mideast would throw the capitalist economies into chaos, and so would surely provoke a violent response. But even excluding that, and even excluding any further nationalizations, the increasing costs of oil that are almost a certainty, and the fact that the U.S. will have to import so much more oil than it used to, promise big problems for the U.S. ruling class. The balance of payments problem associated with these imports will be gigantic. In response to this problem, and to the higher

cost of energy, the U.S. bourgeoisie will have no choice but to intensify their current attack on the workers' standard of living at home.

All of this suggests that Nixon's threat to Libya certainly was no idle one. The question is—can he carry it out, particularly some time in the future when the world political and economic situation might be more favorable to the U.S.?

The U.S. government has had an almost perfect record of success in overthrowing progressive capitalist regimes in former colonial countries when it wants to. Somewhere in Libya there sit military officers who would be happy to return Libya to U.S. control, in return for a share of the loot. Quaddafi, no matter how astute a maneuverer he may be, will not be able to stop them on his own. Only the armed masses will be able to do that.

No neutrality in the class war

The recent conference of "nonaligned" countries in Algiers raises an old question: Is there such a thing as a "third" camp of "nonaligned" countries? Just the fact that 76 nations call themselves "nonaligned" does little to support an affirmative answer to the question.

In fact, the very composition of the recent Fourth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries only confirms that the world is divided into two fundamental class camps, the world bourgeoisie and the world proletariat.

All other classes, whether progressive or reactionary, gravitate in the direction of either one class camp or the other. And every country represented in Algiers reflected in one form or another the relationship of class forces back home.

Many of the countries represented do have moderately progressive governments, but are nevertheless within the capitalist economic orbit. And at least 20 of the nations represented have some of the most reactionary, pro-U.S., and pro-imperialist regimes on the face of the earth. How could anyone call the governments of the following countries "nonaligned"?—Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Oman, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), India, Tunisia, or the United Arab Emirates.

In every one of these countries the proletariat and its allied classes are in a life-and-death struggle with the bourgeoisie and its allied classes. In these regimes, the class struggle is very acute, while in the more moderate or progressive regimes represented in Algiers, the class struggle may not be as intense, but it exists just the same.

Such a conference can perhaps be useful as an anti-imperialist platform to expose U.S. imperialism and all its allies and puppets (which was done in Algiers to some extent), but some countries and delegations came to Algiers to attack the USSR as hard as the U.S. Most of the "nonaligned" leaders who engaged in these attacks reflect an anti-communism designed to deter the class struggles in their own countries. Some delegations advanced the position (un-

fortunately also held by the leadership of People's China) that the U.S. and USSR represent two "imperialisms."

This opportunist position only made U.S. imperialism appear as a partner, rather than the bulwark, of world capitalist exploitation. Any equating of the U.S. and USSR can only disorient the oppressed classes around the world fighting for their emancipation from imperialism and capitalism.

Granting the fact that the Soviet leadership is thoroughly revisionist and reformist, the socialist character of the economic foundations of the Soviet system necessarily puts the USSR in the camp of the world proletariat. Does clear and un-

shakeable support for the Soviet Union against imperialism necessitate a slavish acceptance of the policies of the Soviet leaders? No!—not any more than support for the Chinese Revolution implies complete ideological agreement with the CCP leadership.

This does not excuse the Soviet leadership for supporting reactionary and oppressive states such as the Ghandi regime in India. (Nor does it excuse it for not heeding to the demand that the USSR break relations with the fascist Lon Nol regime in Cambodia.) It also does not excuse the Chinese leadership from doing the same with the bloody dictatorship in Pakistan. It is the duty of the two great socialist powers to support their class in those countries, even while conducting diplomatic relations with those respective governments.

The tragic example in Chile, just a week ago, also shows that there can't be "nonaligned" countries. Before and after the coup in Chile, only the two class camps determined the course of history in that country. We stand on the side of the proletarian camp, which includes the USSR, China, Cuba, Eastern Europe, and the workers and oppressed throughout the globe.

FORUM: CHILE The Struggle for Power

DATE: Friday, September 28

PLACE: Hotel Diplomat

TIME: 7:30 p.m.

HEAR: Sam Marcy,

Chairman of Workers World Party, give a revolutionary analysis of the events in Chile.



Youth Against War & Fascism



protect Allied convoys at sea, while producing in its German plants Focke-Wulf bombers that wrecked havoc with the same Allied convoys.

"ITT's Swiss and Spanish facilities also produced war materiel for Hitler."

"(Ironically, ITT later presented itself as a victim of World War II, and collected \$27,000,000 from the U.S. government for war damages to its properties in Germany, among them the Focke-Wulf plant.)"

PAN AM: The World's Largest Pimp

New York (AP), Aug. 29:

"Passengers flying Pan American Airways can pick up—at bookstores, Pan Am ticket offices and airport terminals—packets providing tips on prostitution in five major world cities.

"Contained in each of the \$4.95 travel packets are cards entitled 'Low Life' that offer advice about the seamy and seductive sides of New York, London, Paris, Rome and Amsterdam.

"Some over-50s remember when the girls themselves cost less than \$4.95.

"The New York guide, called 'Sidewalks of New York,' says 'the most stunning street creatures (\$50) float along East 79th Street between Lexington and First Avenue.'

"Streetwalkers in London? 'Yes, they do still exist—notably at Shepherd's

Market.'

"Two of the better houses in Paris take reservations, the guide says. 'The women tend to share the following characteristics—between 25-35 years old, very attractive, not bright, but socially acceptable in any company.'

"Low Life in Rome advises, 'The best sidewalk girls are to be found on the lower part of the Via Veneto just below the USIS (United States Information Service) library.'"

Mental Hospital for Dissident

Washington (AP), Sept. 10:

"A career Air Force sergeant has been placed in a psychiatric ward by the Air Force after he said he wanted to file court-martial charges against President Nixon in the Watergate case.

"An Air Force spokesman said M-Sgt Grant Schulke was undergoing psychiatric examination at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver.

"Schulke, a 43-year-old career Air Force noncommissioned officer, told a reporter yesterday that he had discussed with a legal officer at Lowry AFB his desire to file charges against Nixon alleging obstruction of justice and withholding of evidence.

"I figured somebody should make the commander-in-chief stand to justice,"

Schulke said.

"The legal officer told the sergeant he could not bring charges against Nixon under the Uniform Code of Military Justice because the President is not subject to military law, even though he is commander-in-chief.

"Schulke, who is a Vietnam veteran, was then summoned to the Office of Special Investigations at the air base.

"Asked about the situation, the Air Force spokesman here checked and confirmed that Schulke was undergoing psychiatric observation.

"The spokesman said he was not aware of any mental disorders in Schulke's past."

The Precinct Connection

The New York Times, Albany, Sept. 18:

"The State Commission of Investigations opening hearings today into corruption in the Albany Police Department heard witnesses testify that policemen had carried out burglaries, had covered up the crimes with official sanction, and then had sought to intimidate citizens who complained.

"The commission said its investigations showed that 'police officers have been involved in systematic and organized burglaries, larcenies, and thefts of public funds' as well as illicit relationships with narcotic dealers, prostitutes, and after-hour clubs over a period of years."



ITT: Merchants of Death

Memo from COPE (Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO), Aug. 30, 1973:

"ITT is the most readily recognized of the American multi-national firms—mostly because it's been in the news a lot this past year for messing around in Chile and with the GOP 1972 convention.

"ITT also represents the ultimate horror story of how multi-national firms place profit far above any national interest. Here's what the Washington Post said about ITT recently.

"The firm maintained close ties with the leaders of Nazi Germany from the start of Hitler's regime until the end of World War II.

"At one and the same time during World War II, it produced in American plants high-frequency direction-finders to

'European unity' and socialist disunity

When President Pompidou of France visited Peking last week, his theme—and the theme of the Chinese CP leaders—was "European unity."

Premier Chou En-lai was quoted by the Reuters News Service as saying to Pompidou on September 12:

"We are for the view that European unity, if it is carried out well, will contribute to the improvement of the situation in Europe and the whole world."

Premier Chou was not referring, unfortunately, to the unity of the European working class, the unity of the oppressed, of the revolutionary proletariat, or anything of the kind. He was referring to the unity of the capitalist, imperialist states.

How would imperialist unity "improve the situation"? Wouldn't imperialist disunity be much better for the workers of the world?

The last thing the world revolution needs is the unity of imperialist states, because such a unity would inevitably be directed against the revolution.

"Workers and oppressed of the world, unite!" is our slogan, not "Oppressors of Europe and the colonial peoples, come closer together and revive NATO!"

Premier Chou should know this as well as anybody else.

But Chinese policy, like Soviet policy, is now being motivated by national interests—or rather, supposed national interests—and not by revolutionary interests.

The same Reuters dispatch that carried the quoted words of Premier Chou observed:

"The Chinese fear that the West will accept a premature relaxing of tensions with the Eastern bloc, which would allow the Soviet Union to divert more of its troops to the Chinese-Soviet border."

The China-Soviet split is a terrible thing, whether or not the above statement is true, and it leads to some very antirevolutionary positions on both sides. But the existence of NATO and the subjugation of the European and colonial workers by the NATO imperialist governments is a much more terrible thing.

The end of NATO and Pompidou with it would be infinitely better for the world revolution—and for the People's Republic of China—than any "clever" maneuver aimed at reviving NATO and unifying the degenerate, antiworking class capitalist states of Western Europe.

'Cultural exchange' and imperialist war

By VINCENT COPELAND

Is there really anything wrong with the U.S. sending Pepsi Cola and rock music to the Soviet Union in exchange for the Bolshoi Ballet and the Moscow Circus coming here?

Not in and of itself. But the premise for this exchange and the basis for all the hullabaloo about it is the idea that wars are caused by the people—the idea that misunderstandings and lack of appreciation for one another's culture is at the root of the causes of war.

The real cause of modern war is the capitalist drive for profit. And no amount of cultural exchange will eliminate that.

Certain countries, like Portugal and to a lesser extent, France, have made gestures in the direction of exchanging their culture with that of their African slaves. But the slaves are slaves just the same and they rebel just the same. Their rebellions are just as bitter as the struggles of slaves who do not have such "cultural exchange."

True, the U.S. monopolist imperialists and their "competitive" capitalist predecessors, cruder than the French and more brutal than the Portuguese, always kept the people as ignorant of foreign culture as they could. They inculcated national chauvinism, know-nothingism, and a sense of "U.S. uber alles." And they have used this contempt for foreign culture as one of their instruments in waging wars.

Many wars have been fought with peoples of very closely related cultures, however.

U.S. imperialism fought German imperialism twice in a quarter of a century. And there was infinitely more "cultural exchange" between the two countries than there has been or is now likely to be with the Soviet Union in the immediate future.

The European states have fought each

other for centuries, hardly interrupting their constant "cultural exchanges" long enough for their mutual massacres to take place.

The U.S. fought Britain in 1776 and in 1812. And both countries had the same language and the same general culture.

Nor is this true only of countries fighting revolutions and civil wars. The Italian city states of the Renaissance fought each other continually, often enlisting the aid of foreign countries against each other. And the culture of the Italian cities was certainly common to them all.

The same applies to the Greek cities of the classical period and even more so to the later "Hellenistic" time.

The most famous conflict of the Romans was that between the forces of Marc Antony and Octavius Caesar, both of whom surely had the same culture.

Wars are fought over material interests and never, or almost never, over "misunderstandings." The material interest of U.S. imperialism is a dynamic and demanding one. Its necessity to expand its control over the world in order to protect and extend its foreign investments is a compelling and irresistible necessity. These investments are absolutely essential to its continued existence as a capitalist entity.

The USSR on the other hand, like People's China and the other socialist countries, is an enormous obstacle to this "necessary" U.S. world rule and is in objective irreconcilability to it.

That is why the road to eliminating war is not through cultural exchange with imperialism, however pleasant that may be for those with the money for a ballet ticket, but through overthrowing imperialism and ending the rule of the oppressors and exploiters of the human race.

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London paper warns of military coup in U.S.

By ANDY STAPP

For the first time since the United States became the world's dominant imperialist power, a major capitalist newspaper has openly stated that America's faltering capitalist democracy might be overthrown and replaced by a military dictatorship.

The August 8 edition of an English daily, The Sun, prominently featured on its front page an article entitled "The Agony of America—First Nixon, Now Agnew and the Spectre of an Army Coup." Written by Ray Kerrison, chief of The Sun's New York bureau, the article begins, "The United States, the most powerful nation in history, is edging closer today to the abyss of political chaos. . . Its civilian government, stripped of authority by massive legal, moral and ethical violations, is virtually paralysed. Its chief instruments of law, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are suspect."

"For the first time since the appalling derelictions of public trust unfolded through Watergate, Americans today have been forced to think the unthinkable."

"That is: Washington, the seat of power,

is drifting in a political vacuum.

"Since politics, like nature, will not tolerate a vacuum, Americans are now confronted with the nightmare prospect of a military coup. The groundwork for such an eventuality—once the exclusive province of fiction writers—has been laid."

"The military arm, housed in that sprawling mammoth known as the Pentagon, has taken a grip on American affairs unprecedented in the nation's history."

"In the midst of this pervasive moral bankruptcy, Richard Nixon went two days ago (August 6) up to the hills in Maryland—to his presidential retreat, Camp David."

"With him went only one person—Alexander Haig, a military general, who is now his closest, maybe his only, confidant."

The Sun article goes on to comment about President Eisenhower's often quoted farewell address in which he warned about "the growing power of the military-industrial complex." (The Pentagon brass had Eisenhower's entire farewell statement carved on a large marble slab, and hung outside the offices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, omitting only the single offending



August 5, 1967: Operation Cadence in New York City; U.S. Army training for the day when they might be called on to assume direct rule. In this picture Major Joseph Limanowski wears earphones at Police Department's communications bureau. Nixon has wedded his regime ever closer to the fascist military brass in the Watergate crisis.

sentence that referred to themselves.)

Of course, The Sun's warning about a possible military takeover in the U.S. is purely speculative. Perhaps Nixon has been able to regain a larger backing from the capitalist class with the appointment of Rockefeller-stooge Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State. Nonetheless, The Sun article was widely noted by the U.S. news media and portions of it were reprinted by the ultra-rightist New York Daily News.

Certainly the danger of a Pentagon putsch could become a very real possibility. Shortly before Vice President Spiro Agnew was accused of corruption by officials in the Justice Department, he appointed Major General John Dunn his deputy chief of staff.

The September 18 Washington Post quoted "reliable sources" that Agnew would be forced to resign within a week. But in the byzantine world of the federal government's conspiracies and counterconspiracies, this

story also seems impossible to confirm.

Regardless of whether the generals make their move directly or not, Senator Edward Kennedy, a leading organizer of the anti-Nixon clique within the capitalist class, has commented that if Nixon defies a Supreme Court ruling on the celebrated White House tapes, "we will have had a coup, just like in Chile, only without the blood."

While the political crisis in Washington is the severest in American history in some ways, it has not so far been accompanied by the kind of economic and social upheaval that would propel the capitalist class to military rule. However, the mere fact that this fascistic alternative is obviously being discussed in ruling class circles here and abroad is an indicator of how little confidence they have in preserving what surface stability still remains in their system.

Time, Sept. 24:

While most of the country survived on short rations, the truckers seemed unusually well equipped for a lengthy holdout. Recently, Time correspondent Rudolph Rauch visited a group of truckers camped near Santiago who were enjoying a lavish communal meal of steak, vegetables, wine, and empanadas (meat pies). "Where does the money for that come from?" he inquired. "From the CIA," the truckers answered laughingly. In Washington, the CIA denied the allegation.

the embassies in Caracas (where with E. Howard Hunt he helped organize the Bay of Pigs in 1960-61), Guatemala (as ambassador and organizer of a "pacification" program in that country), and finally to the Peace(!)

-Chile workers battle junta

(Continued from page 1)

the Nixon administration and Allende's government. The Pentagon not only retained but increased its penetration within Chile's armed forces, and especially within the Chilean navy.

U.S. naval ships were actually in Chilean waters, ready for naval "maneuvers," as the coup exploded. (The first military move by junta forces on September 11 was in Valparaiso, the naval center for Chile.) The Chilean navy's brass is probably the most thoroughly U.S.-trained section of the Chilean armed forces.

On August 22, just 20 days before the coup, Allende met with Chile's national security council, which included three admirals, and walked out of the meeting shouting:

"I know I am at war with the Navy!"

Allende had obviously been threatened with a coup, which confirms other reports that the Chilean admirals were the most belligerent in wanting Allende overthrown. The close ties and collaboration between the Pentagon and Chilean navy were further exposed by the remarks of one reactionary in Chile:

"The (Chilean) navy has American

instructors and is solidly anti-communist."

While it is common knowledge that ITT and the CIA tried to overthrow Allende even before his inauguration, the facts about the recent activities within Chile of the CIA, Pentagon, National Security Council (Kissinger), ITT, Kennecott, Anaconda, and the rest of the imperialist establishment are not well known.

What is known, though, is that the U.S. Ambassador to Chile, Nathaniel P. Davis, an "anti-communism" specialist with experience ranging from the U.S. foreign service in Moscow, Prague, and Bulgaria, to



Chilean sniper prepares to fire at military as workers resist rightwing coup. Photo: LNS

The lesson

by Sam Marcy

The following is a summary, prepared by this paper, of remarks made by Sam Marcy, the chairman of Workers World Party, to a joint meeting of the National Field Staff of the party and the City Committee of the New York local. The talk was given on September 12—about 18 hours after the first news of the military coup in Chile.

First of all, we must express our solidarity with all who are fighting in Chile against the fascist military coup, which is financed and organized by the U.S. imperialists. In the struggle against the fascist military and U.S. imperialism we have consistently shown our support of the Allende government in demonstrations and propaganda.

Although at the present time (Sept. 12) there is no decisive victory for the counter-revolution, it is nevertheless possible to understand the broad outlines of the events and to clarify the tasks of our party.

While carrying out the struggle here with the deepest-felt sympathy for all victims of the coup, it is also the responsibility of the working class leaders to explain to the advanced elements the disastrous consequences of the policies of Allende and the parties in the Popular Unity coalition, particularly the Communist Party.

These policies can be summarized as follows.

PEACEFUL TRANSITION

After Allende took office through a bourgeois election, it was claimed by sections of the UP coalition that the working class had already, or could in the future, come to power peacefully, without revolutionary violence or civil war.

We are for a peaceful transition to socialism—if it can be proven that it is possible. We are not dogmatic adherents of violence. But in over 100 years of experience of the class struggle by the proletariat, beginning with the Paris Commune, there has not been one instance where the bourgeoisie relinquished power peacefully. And it should be remembered that the bourgeoisie itself nowhere came to power without an armed struggle.

When Allende took office (not state power!), the reformist parties sowed illusions among the oppressed that it was possible to avoid the sacrifices necessary for revolution. But Marxism is not just a dream of socialism—it is the realistic appraisal of centuries of class struggle.

The bourgeois pacifist ideology of peaceful transition was exploded by the Russian Revolution. There it was proven that the road to workers' power lay in being able to counter the organized violence of the bourgeoisie.

But after the defeat of the German working class by Hitler in 1933, the old discredited theory was revived by Stalin. Before the triumph of fascism, Stalin had pursued an ultra-left position, refusing to call for a united front of the working class parties against the fascists on the grounds

that the "Social Fascists" (Social Democrats) were as bad as the Hitlerites. The triumph of fascism led to such panic in the Communist parties that the line was completely reversed, and the so-called "popular front" was urged on the workers of France and Spain.

In the popular front, the workers' parties entered into a coalition with the "democratic" section of the bourgeoisie—the first time such a tactic was ever adopted by the Communist movement. This political alliance with one section of the bourgeoisie against the fascist wing was presented to the workers as their only hope—and as a means for the peaceful transition to socialism because of the "split" in the ruling class. However, the popular front subordinated the workers' demands to the unity of the coalition, and in the end only paved the way for the workers' defeat, as has now happened again in Chile.

AN ELECTORAL MAJORITY

Another fatal assumption made in Chile by the UP was that the working class must win an absolute parliamentary majority in order to rule.

At best, an election is a barometer of the consciousness of the working class. It is utopian to assume that the legal and electoral machinery developed to facilitate capitalist rule will be the instrument for the working class to assume power. (In Chile, only 2½ million people voted in the last presidential election out of a population of nearly 10 million.)

While Allende took office on plurality (36 percent of the vote), it became clear in subsequent struggles that the workers and peasants were solidly behind the socialist program of the workers' parties. The Christian Democrats and the other bourgeois parties, on the contrary, represented only the interests of the biggest landowners and capitalists. They swung over large sections of the petty bourgeoisie after the workers' parties failed to act in a revolutionary manner to resolve the crisis.

COALITION WITH BOURGEOISIE

The Allende government represented a coalition between representatives of the working class and of the bourgeoisie.

A coalition of parties representing the dispossessed classes is valid in the struggle for socialism—such as a coalition of workers' and peasants' organizations. Thus the alliance of the workers' parties (the Communist Party, Socialist Party, and smaller groups) in the Popular Unity coalition could serve to advance their class interests.

But it is another thing when the workers' representatives ally themselves with representatives of the bourgeoisie in the cabinet—regardless of whether they are appointed by a socialist president or a bourgeois president. The assumption made in such a coalition is that the bourgeoisie will aid in the transition to socialism and facilitate the course of the revolution.

Since Allende based himself on

The old fallacy of 'peaceful transition'

By FRED GOLDSTEIN

The Popular Unity Government in Chile has been brutally crushed by the joint efforts of U.S. imperialism and the Chilean bourgeoisie.

In the course of this counter-revolutionary assault, the working class and peasantry of Chile and their leaders have suffered a severe and damaging setback.

How deep and how long-lasting the effects of this defeat will be is not known. But without question an enormously favorable situation for the proletarian revolution and the establishment of socialism in Chile has been drastically reversed.

How could such a drastic setback take place in Chile where everything was so favorable? How could such a strong, class-conscious, organized, and combat-willing proletariat be overtaken by a coup and driven onto the defensive in the class struggle? Surely this question deserves an answer.

The answer is that their leaders, Allende, the CP, and the SP failed to prepare them for revolution and they were thus unprepared to successfully resist the counterrevolution.

WORKERS WERE READY TO FIGHT

In what sense were the workers unprepared? Surely they did not lack the will to fight. Even at present, under the most difficult conditions, workers are laying down their lives in the attempt to slow down

the junta. The reports of resistance show that the workers sought arms and readied themselves for the struggle as best they could.

This is a far cry from the attitude of their leaders who tirelessly propagated the false and fatal illusion of peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. The tactical implementation of this false theory was to leave the bourgeois military and police intact, to ignore the inevitable violent resistance of the ruling class, and to reduce the supremely important military side of the socialist revolution to a question of stationary defense guards (and this only at the eleventh hour).

ELECTORAL ILLUSIONS

Electoral measures were elevated to the highest level of importance. For example, the March elections in which the UP coalition raised its parliamentary vote from 36 to 44 percent was falsely interpreted by the Allende government as bringing it a measure of security and legitimacy in the eyes of the bourgeoisie. It is now admitted by the ruling class that it was this electoral victory which decided the bourgeoisie irrevocably in favor of military counter-revolution.

In truth, the CP and SP leaders were emphasizing parliamentary and economic measures while the economy was still a bourgeois system and long after having the backing of a decisive section of the working class to open up an all-out struggle to

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Corps in Chile, was appointed by Nixon in 1971 mainly to take charge of the effort to overthrow Allende.

On September 8, three days before the coup, Davis flew to Washington to meet with Kissinger. Two days later, September 10, he was back in Chile, and the next morning Allende's government was overthrown.

U.S. "COUP TEAM"

It is also known that a "coup team" of at least 10 known CIA agents has been in Chile since Allende's election in 1970. The 10 are Arnold M. Isaacs, Frederick Latrash, John B. Tipton, Raymond A. Warren, Donald H. Winters, James E. Anderson, Deane Hinton, Daniel N. Arzac, Joseph F. McManus, and Keith W. Wheelock. "Coup teams" were used before by the CIA in the coups in Guatemala (1954), Brazil (1964), Bolivia (1971), and Uruguay (1973).

And, while ITT was being exposed in the U.S. press for its initial attempts at over-

Vultures celebrate

It has been reported that both Anaconda Copper and ITT, the two U.S. corporations with the largest holdings in Chile, celebrated the overthrow of the Allende government last week. Anaconda gave its Washington employees the day off; ITT had a champagne party in its executive offices in New York City.

These two blood-sucking giants have much to celebrate. They expect to renew their exploitation of the Chilean working class at even greater intensity, for the orders returning their property were undoubtedly written out well before the coup. Anaconda and ITT stock have soared since the coup.

throwing Allende, Davis quietly picked up where ITT left off. In March 1972, Davis wrote a secret memo to the State Depart-

ment that said that Chile was not yet on the brink of a showdown and that Allende would have to become "so overwhelming, and discontent so great, that military intervention is so overwhelmingly invited."

From the date of that memo, Davis, the CIA, the Pentagon, and the entire Nixon government did everything to assist the Chilean bosses and their military in organizing that "discontent." By August of this year, the Allende regime was so weak, rocked by two long truck owners' "strikes," a crippling U.S. economic blockade, nationwide capitalist sabotage, and fascist street attacks, that it brought the Chilean military into the cabinet for the second time, with the hope (or rather, illusion) of using the military as a brake against the capitalist counterrevolution.

But exactly the opposite happened. The military was given the right by Allende to conduct "searches" on workers' homes and factories, allegedly to seize weapons, but actually giving the military a free hand in

arresting hundreds of workers and revolutionaries, even murdering some, and in paving the way for a repression against the left.

And despite all of the conciliation made by Allende's government, the plans for the coup had already been hatched and nothing short of total surrender would satisfy the Chilean bourgeoisie.

GIs speak out

We of the Fort Bragg G.I. Union and 82nd Airborne Division condemn the murder of President Salvador Allende and the overthrow of the popularly elected government of Chile. We categorically state that we refuse to participate in any U.S. military intervention.

In solidarity.

Fort Bragg G.I. Union and
Troops of the 82nd Airborne Division

s of Chile

parliamentary relationships rather than class relationships he felt obligated to take the bourgeoisie (and eventually its military arm) into the cabinet. In such a situation, one class or the other must surrender its interests in order to maintain the coalition. In the wake of the coup, it is clear which class's interests were surrendered.

This is to be distinguished from the addition of a bourgeois representative to a workers' government after it has seized state power, such as occurred in the early days of the People's Republic of China. In that case, the capitalist representatives wielded no independent class power and symbolized the humane attitude taken by the government to individuals sympathetic to the revolution.

SABOTAGE OF THE ECONOMY

It was assumed that because the bourgeoisie was a part of the government, it would not sabotage its own economic system.

Yet this was one of the prime tactics of the Chilean capitalists, with much backing, we can be sure, from U.S. imperialism. They went so far as to cripple the economy with the truck-owners' strike, blow up power and communications lines, and spur on inflation, all in order to tire out the masses.

The only answer the workers have to such sabotage is the complete overthrow of the bourgeois state, the expropriation of the means of production (not only those directly in foreign hands), and the institution of the planned economy.

THE "NEUTRAL" MILITARY

Again and again it was argued by the reformists that the Chilean military would remain "neutral" in the class struggle because of its long history of adherence to the Constitution.

As long as class relations are stable within a country, there is no need for the military to intervene. That is the reason for the 40-odd years of constitutional government in Chile (which is really not so long). But the military is trained and nurtured in the spirit of class war. What else does the military brass have to do—especially the retired officers? It should be the ABCs for Marxists and Leninists to understand the class character of the bourgeois state. (Before Hitler took power in Germany, it had been argued that so many of the police were Social Democrats and Communists they could never be used to suppress the workers.)

ROLE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

The Popular Unity relied on the petty bourgeoisie to side with the workers and peasants.

History has shown that the petty bourgeoisie always vacillates in times of grave class struggle, and will side with the class that is strongest. The petty bourgeoisie has no separate destiny, but is in between the two great class camps.

Whether the truck owners should even

be considered petty bourgeois is questionable. In a poor country like Chile, to own a truck is to control a substantial amount of property. Certainly they were supported in every way during the strike by the bourgeoisie.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL BOURGEOISIE

The left miscalculated the role of the national bourgeoisie.

The national bourgeoisie in an underdeveloped country can play a progressive role in relation to imperialism—being for the nationalization of U.S. property, for instance. But it does so only in its own interests. As an exploiting class, it desires to free the national resources from foreign hands in order to exploit them itself. There has never been a bourgeoisie which can play a progressive role in relation to the demands of the working class. They will fight the workers and peasants to the death over the means of production.

The fact that the national bourgeoisie is poorer than the imperialists does not make it progressive at home. As Marx pointed out, often a small owner has to exploit the workers more and the class antagonisms in a small sweatshop may be even more acute.

THE USSR AND CHINA

The Communist parties of China and the Soviet Union failed to give revolutionary guidance in the face of these disastrous policies.

There was no helpful criticism or guidance forthcoming from the fraternal parties of the Soviet Union or China, even though history had shown many times in the past the disastrous consequences of such policies. The Bolsheviks considered it their duty to explain again and again the revolutionary lessons of their experience for the benefit of the workers in other countries. Until a few years ago, the Chinese leadership also urged the revival of revolutionary tactics and exposed reformist, revisionist ideology.

With the detente, however, both these powerful socialist countries have promised Nixon not to interfere in the "internal affairs" of countries under the domination of imperialism. Real Communists should reject this shibboleth, which permits the imperialists free rein in their economic and military subversion of the oppressed, while it binds the socialist countries to a narrow, national outlook. To accept the doctrine of "noninterference in the internal affairs" of capitalist countries is to formally renounce proletarian internationalism and leave each working class on its own in the struggle against imperialism and capitalist domination.

The revolutionary cadres in Chile must rebuild, reconstitute themselves, and create a transition to socialism built on reality, on the armed working class. We look forward and pledge ourselves to building a movement in solidarity with the resistance movement in Chile. In the heartland of the imperialist culprits, that is our duty.



Members of Chile's reactionary military junta celebrate "Independence Day" at mass at Santiago Cathedral, after securing Chile's mines and resources for U.S. big business.

Why the military has never been 'neutral'

By NAOMI COHEN

In 1972, President Salvador Allende of Chile told an American reporter that he did not believe a civil war was possible "because there are no troops on either side. We have an Army and police that are professional forces obedient to the Constitution, and while I keep within the bounds of the law, those forces will be with me."

Today these words sound tragically ironic, since it was the military which broke its own bourgeois law (with the applause and backing of the "democratic" capitalist parties) and toppled the Allende government, in an attempt to drown in blood the socialist aspirations of the masses of people who elected Allende president.

The idea that Chile's military was somehow different, apolitical, and above staging a coup was not only a theme of the bourgeois press in this country for three years, but even more dangerous, was also foisted upon the people of Chile by the leaders of the Popular Unity (UP) coalition, and in particular by the Chilean CP. This fundamental error left the workers and peasants, who were so devoted to the government precisely because they thought it was going to build socialism for them, unprepared for the savage repression now being unleashed by the Chilean capitalist class through its most trusted and political arm—the military.

EVIDENCE OF THE IMPENDING COUP

The history of Allende's three years in office point to the constant danger of military intervention. Even before Allende was inaugurated, the head of the army, Gen. Schneider, was assassinated in an attempt by some elements in the military to prevent the UP coalition from taking office. As a result of that assassination attempt, one

retired officer, Gen. Viaux, was jailed and the heads of the Navy, Air Force, and National Police were implicated and forced into retirement. In December of 1971, the head of the Military School in Santiago, Col. Labbe, was forced to retire for plotting a putsch, and in September of 1972, Army Gen. Canales was forced into early retirement for urging a coup against Allende.

By June 29 of this year, an abortive coup attempt did take place. But the UP's failure to use this attempted coup to crush the military plotters altogether and set up a people's militia only emboldened the military further. While Allende was trying to appease the bourgeoisie by bringing generals into the cabinet, the military was launching a widespread repression. Under the guise of searching for arms they began to raid worker-controlled factories and the homes of leftists.

According to The New York Times of September 16, the arms control law "was applied exclusively against leftist strongholds in agrarian areas." Three weeks before the coup the army, "ostensibly searching for weapons, held control of major roads in and out of Chile's leading cities." Other reports indicate that after the June coup attempt the military began a full-scale campaign of terror arresting leftist workers, students, and rebellious sailors.

MARXISM VS. REVISIONISM ON THE STATE

It was clear to everyone that a coup had been in the making in Chile for a long time. And it was equally clear that if Chile's military had stayed out of civilian politics for 40-odd years, it was only because the class struggle hadn't been intense enough to warrant their intervention. The regular

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Demonstration at ITT offices in New York City.

WW photo: Fabian

-Why military is never neutral

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bourgeois politicians were running the system well enough without calling in the generals to strong-arm the population.

The mistaken assessment of the military's role in Chile was merely the classic position of social-democratic workers' leaders who have abandoned the most fundamental principles of Marxism on the nature of the state. It was to polemicize against just such leaders that Lenin wrote *The State and Revolution* in 1917 as he was preparing the Bolshevik party to seize power in Russia.

"The state," wrote Lenin at that time, "is the product and the manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms. . . . The liberation of the oppressed class is impossible not only without a violent

revolution, but also without the destruction of the apparatus of state power which was created by the ruling class."

Compare Lenin's assessment of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms and the necessity of destroying the old state apparatus with the assessment of the situation in Chile by the *Daily World*, organ of the CPUSA and ideological counterpart in this country to the Chilean CP. On January 13, 1973, the *Daily World* assured us:

"The armed forces have kept out of politics during most of Chilean history. . . . The military institutions pride themselves on their professionalism, apoliticism, and loyalty to Chile's constitutional tradition." (All this is by way of apologizing for the fact that the Chilean CP, which politically dominated the UP coalition, were advocates of taking several generals into the cabinet to resolve the crisis brought on by a strike of truck owners and other bourgeois counterrevolutionary elements in October of 1972.) This brilliant strategy, claims the DW reporter, "reconfirmed the support of the armed forces for the duly constituted government."

After the first proletarian revolution in history, which set up the Paris Commune in 1871, Marx drew the vital lessons of that struggle for the working class. "It was a Revolution against the State itself," he wrote in *The Civil War in France*. "It was not a Revolution to transfer it (the state) from one fraction of the ruling class to the other, but a Revolution to break down this horrid machinery of class domination itself." To illustrate this Marx cited the fact that the standing army was abolished and replaced by a people's militia which, according to a Commune proclamation, "defends the citizens against the power (the government) instead of a permanent army that defends the government against the citizens."

PEOPLE'S ARMY NEEDED

In Chile there were some attempts to organize the workers and peasants for the inevitable battle with the capitalist class and its military apparatus, particularly by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). And as the crisis deepened, armed workers began to seize factories and patrol their own districts out of sheer self-defense. The CP's response to this, however, was to vilify the MIR and blame the mounting rightwing terror on them. Up to the very end, the CP and the Central Organization of Trade Unions (CUT) which it dominated only called on the workers to be vigilant against the counterrevolution, failing to give them a program for defeating the imminent counterrevolution.

Every military in history has been a highly political arm of the class it serves whether it was the ancient Roman army, which defended slavery, the feudal armies of the Middle Ages, which upheld feudal property relations, or the modern bourgeois army, whose sole reason for existing is to safeguard the private property of the capitalist class. To think that such an army would stand by while a worker's government somehow snuck in socialism through the back door was a fatal mistake.

The only kind of army that could have defended the interests of the workers and peasants would have been an army of the people themselves—like the one set up by the Paris Commune—a workers' and peasants' militia whose only loyalty was to the oppressed and exploited classes.

The building of such an army can only be done by a revolutionary party which bases itself on the class truth of Marx and Lenin, not on the illusions of class collaboration. As news of the resistance leaks out of Chile, it appears that many Chilean workers and peasants now understand the urgent necessity for such a militia. Although they are now fighting from a weakened, defensive position, such a people's army is surely being built in Chile today to carry out the struggle tomorrow.

Fascist coup incites worldwide outrage

By TOM MITCHELL

Millions upon millions of people throughout the world and across the U.S. have demonstrated opposition to the fascist coup in Chile.

Perhaps the largest single demonstration came in Buenos Aires, where the memory of the 1955 coup against Juan Peron is very much alive, and upwards of 250,000 demonstrators mobilized. In Mexico City 100,000 angry supporters of the Chilean workers and peasants burned U.S. flags, as did 5,000 demonstrators in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Cuba forced the UN Security Council to meet and denounced the U.S. for its complicity in the long-prepared coup.

There were no reported demonstrations

in Brazil, Bolivia, or Uruguay, all of which have recently been taken over by U.S.-backed military dictatorships.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was exposed last year for its counterrevolutionary plotting in consort with the CIA, was the target of firebombs in Venezuela and Switzerland.

In Rome and in Paris, where the Communist parties have hopes of peaceful transition to socialism through elections like the Chilean Popular Unity coalition, several hundred thousand protested.

The press of the Soviet Union reported that protest meetings took place all across the USSR with workers angrily denouncing

the readiness of the ruling class to drown their "democracy" in blood when it suits their purposes.

In the U.S. there have been demonstrations in most major cities sponsored by a variety of organizations and coalitions, and more demonstrations have been announced. All told, more than 5,000 people have taken to the streets in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Memphis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities.

Members of Youth Against War & Fascism participated in many of these actions under banners calling for the U.S. to get out of Chile and for the workers and peasants to come to power.

teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin on the question of revolutionary violence being absolutely necessary in the struggle to establish a new social system.

REVISIONIST "SPECIAL CONDITIONS"

In justifying their abandonment of Marxism on this most crucial of all questions, the CP drew upon world revisionist ideology which asserts that there can exist "special conditions" in which peaceful transition to socialism can take place. The current defeat is now explained by implying that the "special conditions" which made support for the peaceful transition correct have been undermined by the CIA and Pentagon intervention in Chile.

In the first place, even if these wholly utopian "special conditions" had existed in Chile which would have permitted a peaceful transfer of class power in the absence of U.S. intervention, it should have been regarded as an axiom by all working class leaders that U.S. imperialism would intervene in typical violent, conspiratorial,

and bloody fashion. The U.S. engineered two coups, one in "parliamentary" Uruguay and one in Bolivia, while Allende was in office, not to mention the countless coups carried out by the U.S. in Latin America just in the last decade. Without resort to any sophisticated theoretical arguments, it should have been regarded as elementary that Wall Street would try to secure its \$1 billion plus investment in the exploitation of Chile and to stop any development towards socialism in its own backyard.

But suppose by some quirk of history the U.S. had not been able to support the counterrevolution in Chile. Would this have changed the law of the class struggle as taught by Marx and Lenin?

Certainly without U.S. backing the Chilean bourgeoisie would have been weaker. But would the parasites who have been living off the lifeblood of the Chilean masses have stepped off the stage of history at the stroke of the parliamentary pen—especially while they still had their army and police under their undisputed control?

BEHIND THE SETBACK: SOVIET CP POLITICS

The leadership of the Chilean CP, the principal party of the workers and the main base of support for Allende's reformist program, completely ignored the fundamentals of Marxism and the danger signals all around them not because they sought defeat. They did it because of a long tradition of following the revisionist policies of the conservative leadership of the Soviet CP.

But the class collaborationist politics of the privileged bureaucracy which governs the socialist base in the USSR are wholly unsuited to the revolutionary masses suffering under the yoke of the exploiters. Their needs call for proletarian revolution. If Chile proves anything it proves this.

The Chilean workers have paid a terrible price to learn this lesson but it is certain that they have learned it well and are now regrouping their forces to prepare new assaults upon the ruling class.

All power to the revolutionary workers and peasants of Chile.

Vietnam links coup to detente

September 16 (Agence France Presse):

The North Vietnamese had an editorial today in the newspaper *Nam Dan* describing the counterrevolutionary putsch in Chile as a new product of the Nixon-Kissinger world strategy. Rejecting the theory that the application of the Nixon doctrine would replace the age of wars by that of negotiations, the newspaper termed as temporary the detente policy that Nixon and his consorts claimed to be conducting with certain countries. Washington was only trying to gain breathing space in order to regroup its forces in order to oppose the world revolutionary movement with even greater ferocity and to oppress small countries by force so as to maintain the neocolonialist yoke in Asia, Africa, and South America. In this light, the U.S. has not hesitated to bomb Cambodia, give considerable aid to the Laotian extreme right, and organize a coup in Chile.

-The fallacy of peaceful transition

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overturn the bourgeois system. The whole thinking of the leaders should have been on the paramount question in all revolutions—the seizure of state power, the destruction of the bourgeois police and military.

The spontaneous activity of the workers and peasants throughout the three years of the UP was to seize factories and estates, to set up organs of local power wherever possible, to arm themselves with any weapons available, rifles, pitchforks, pikes, clubs, etc. Based upon their direct experiences under the lash of the bosses and the landlords, the masses tried, individually and in groups, to prepare themselves for class war.

Allende and the CP and SP leaders in the government met every new upsurge with assurances to the workers that the constitution would prevail, that socialism would advance along the legal, peaceful road, and with stern measures against the MIR and other revolutionary militants who took the armed struggle seriously.

As between the class instincts of the workers, and the revisionist theory of peaceful transition propagated by the leaders, it was the workers' instincts in a revolutionary situation which proved wholly valid.

REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE: THE HISTORICAL RECORD

Everywhere on earth that socialism exists it was established only after a violent struggle to smash the bourgeois armed forces—in the USSR, China, Cuba, Vietnam, Korea, or Eastern Europe. There are no exceptions.

Everywhere that the struggle to smash the bourgeois power has been ignored during a revolutionary upsurge the workers have been set back and capitalism has prevailed—in Germany and throughout Europe in the nineteen thirties and in France and Italy after World War II. There are no exceptions.

History shows no deviation from the

\$200,000-a-yr man vetoes \$2.20/hr minimum wage bill

By JIM KOWALSKI

With an arrogance born of contempt for the common people and nurtured by his world-shaking power over them, Richard Nixon has vetoed an increase in the minimum wage.

With prices soaring, this means a cut in real wages for those already poor.

Seven million farm and service workers not even covered by the present minimum would have been extended coverage by the bill. Who else have been robbed by this stroke of the pen? Black and Latin people who have been denied higher opportunities by racism; people who have migrated from the poverty of South and Central America, Spain, Portugal, and Italy; and of course the unskilled young and women.

In dingy sweatshops and in the sun-baked fields, these workers slave at drudgery for minimum pay or less. Struggling to feed their families, they are the ones whom Nixon would first sacrifice "to curb inflation."

Nixon says for the poor to get more pay would be inflationary—but corporate profits have risen 37 percent over the last year! Nixon has failed to scold even one millionaire for being inflationary.

Recently Nixon has zeroed in on excess government spending as a cause of inflation. Yet he neglects to apologize or even mention

his own wasteful expenditure of billions of dollars in the bloody attempt to suppress the Indochinese peoples. And weren't the huge C5-A cost overruns, handouts to Lockheed, inflationary?

For five years, Nixon has been promising to curb inflation. Yet prices have continued to rise to ever greater heights. Since Nixon can certainly afford the best economists in the world, we must question whether he really wants to curb inflation.

During the economic crisis of the thirties, AT&T never missed a dividend. It laid off 5,000 workers. It seized the opportunity to gobble up competitors and become the biggest monopoly in the world. In a capitalistic economic crisis, the poor get poorer and the rich get richer.

The Rockefellers, Robert Vesco, ITT, and all those who benefit from the steep rise in prices and profits have shown satisfaction with Nixonomics.

Nixon is the millionaires' accomplice in robbing the poorest workers. When prices of all goods are rising while the minimum wage remains constant, it means more and more value is being bled out of the workers to the profit of the masters of capital. For the same amount of body-and-spirit breaking labor, the worker receives less real recompense.

If Nixon continues to hold down the minimum wage, workers will surely respond with maximum rage.



In memory of Lloyd Powless

By AL STERGAR

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14—Lloyd Powless, a leader of the Menominee Indian Tribe and a close friend of Youth Against War & Fascism, has died. He was only 49 years old. Although long suffering from heart disease, to which he finally succumbed, he was unusually energetic and a moving spirit in the Native American community here. Full of ideas, pushing new projects, and yet carefully seeing that everything was planned and carried out, he was an exceptional organizer. Always setting a good example, you might find him helping on the food service, selling raffle tickets as well as chairing a meeting or speaking.

He was a founding member of DRUMS (Determination of Rights and Unity for Menominee Shareholders). Brother Powless gave of his time after his regular job as a welder in a steel fabrication plant to build DRUMS. The organization was formed to save the Menominee tribal lands.

The federal government's policy of destroying Native American tribes resulted in the termination of the Menominee reservation in 1961. The assets of the tribe were placed in a corporation (Menominee Enterprises Incorporated) that was controlled by the First Wisconsin Bank and Trust Company. It was not long before the white bankers, their lawyers and agents had dissipated the treasury and began selling Menominee land to non-Indians. DRUMS was created to stop the sales and to oust the bankers.

DRUMS needed to mobilize the whole tribe to immediately stop the loss of their land and to begin a legal battle to gain Menominee control of Menominee Enterprises Incorporated (MEI).

They organized demonstrations all over the state of Wisconsin, had rallies, and picketed where land sales promotions were held. DRUMS published leaflets and newspapers and began presenting their case in the courts. Their campaign began to reduce the sales, so the racist courts issued

an injunction prohibiting the Native Americans from demonstrating on their own tribal land where it was being sold!

DRUMS defied the court order. Lloyd Powless publicly burned the injunction and led a massive demonstration that blocked the land sales office and then intercepted the main highway going through their territory. Brother Powless and other DRUMS leaders were jailed for contempt of court. DRUMS had daily demonstrations at the jail and increased their tempo and militancy. Land sales declined drastically and the real estate developers pulled out. The bankers were then defeated and the corporation was finally placed in Menominee hands. But the land already sold and the assets that were wasted need to be restored, as well as the reversal of termination. The Menominee people want their tribal reservation recognized.

While all this was going on, Brother Powless was also aiding the Prisoners Solidarity Committee of YAWF in the successful battle to free Benita Orozco. He participated in demonstrations to aid the Milwaukee Three Black Panthers and the Camp McCoy Three. Along with other Native American leaders he was active in raising money and building support for the Oglala Sioux people's takeover of Wounded Knee.

We remember him not only as a talented and courageous fighter but as a warm human being. We can still see him, puffing on his corncob pipe with his five-year old daughter on his lap, reminiscing about his childhood on the reservation. We recall walking with him along the Wolf River in Menominee country as he told how as a young man, in a factory in Milwaukee, he had worked with a veteran of the Spanish Civil War. He had learned from this fellow worker of the worldwide struggle of the workers and oppressed peoples against capitalism.

Lloyd Powless was a good friend as well as a comrade in the struggle. His death is not only a loss to the Menominee people and other Native Americans, but a blow to all revolutionaries.



Workers sit in at Columbia University to confront administration.

Arrogance of Columbia U. provokes workers' sit-in

By an 1199 Striker

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The administration of Columbia University are racist, reactionary, and anti-labor. Their recent history includes repressive measures against anti-war students, landlordish greed against the surrounding working class communities, and large doses of racism and sexism in hiring and firing policies. By the time the contract between Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers and Columbia University expired on June 30 of this year, it was becoming clear that the Columbia administration and their banker-businessman bosses on the Board of Trustees had decided on union busting as the answer to their "labor problems."

Most of the more than 5,000 non-professional workers at Columbia are unorganized. About 900 grounds and maintenance workers belong to Local 241 of the Transport Workers Union (TWU). The 500 members of Local 1199 work in the libraries, the controller's office, the mail room, the computer center, the School of Social Work, and the cafeterias. When the 1199 contract expired, we suddenly had no place to hold our chapter meetings, Columbia having withdrawn permission for use of on-campus facilities (this at a university which boasts of its support for "academic freedom" and "freedom of speech"!). Then they took away our union bulletin boards, check-off rights, and union delegate rights.

WORKERS REFUSE CARROT

Using the strategy of the carrot and the stick, they then raised our salaries by 5.5 percent. In so doing, they hoped to convince the rank-and-file workers that the administration was reasonable and even generous while the real problem was the stubborn, troublemaking union.

But the workers didn't go for it.

The University said a 5.5 percent wage increase was as high as they would go. They took the position weeks before the strike that they would not meet with the union negotiating committee again until there was "significant movement" from the union's demand for a 6.5 percent wage increase. So on Monday morning, September 10, the 1199 workers struck and upped the main demand to 7.5 percent or \$12 on minimums, whichever was greater.

The picket lines went up Monday morning and effectively discouraged deliveries and garbage pickups at the Morningside Heights campus. By Monday evening the students had organized a support committee which included faculty and community participation. The students and faculty of the School of Social Welfare overwhelmingly voted to stage a sympathy strike. By Tuesday morning, most of the 900 members of TWU Local 241 were honoring the strike by not going in to work. (Later in the week the Teamsters officially instructed their members to honor the picket lines, but

most had done so unofficially from the beginning of the strike.

4,000 POTENTIAL UNIONISTS

Still the University wouldn't budge. Uppermost in their minds were the 4,000 unorganized workers at Columbia who were carefully following the struggle of Local 1199, mindful of the current union organizing drive at Columbia by District 65, and wondering if a union could help them. The university knew that a victory for Local 1199 would be a big encouragement to these workers to sign cards for District 65 affiliation.

On Wednesday, determined to demonstrate our solidarity and strength, we marched onto campus 500 strong, even though the University had obtained an injunction supposedly preventing us from doing so. This action was very successful in drawing attention to our unity and determination to win.

On Thursday, angered further by the University's continuing refusal to negotiate, we decided to escalate the struggle. At exactly 1 p.m. a group of 30 workers seized the campus offices of Donald Miller, University Vice President in Charge of Personnel. They were followed shortly by the rest of the chapter membership. Our position was simple: resume negotiations and we'll leave.

It took them until the next day (with 30 workers and supporters holding the offices through the night), but on Friday morning they gave in and, with a negotiating session scheduled for the evening, we left Miller's fancy offices, taking our sleeping bags and blankets with us.

The 12-hour session on Friday night netted a "significant movement," all right, but not by the union. In the first place, the would-be union busters in the Columbia administration gave up all their counter-demands which had been designed to pick away at benefits that the union had won in previous contracts. They agreed to salary increases of 6.3 percent or \$10 the first year and 6.5 percent or \$10 the second year. And we got some benefit increases too. This settlement was accepted by the chapter membership at a meeting this morning.

Unfortunately, probably due to a misjudgment of rank-and-file strength, the union leaders accepted a mediator to expedite the negotiations. As a result, the settlement probably does not reflect the real strength of the union, the mediator having substituted himself for the direct pressure of the militant rank and file.

But the strike has taught many lessons. The workers have seen their organized power bring an arrogant and defiant boss to his knees. The boss has seen a union under attack strike back with boldness and skill. Columbia has not seen the last of workers' power. In fact, with the rest of the Columbia workers organizing, they've really only seen the beginning of it.

photo: Columbia Spectator, John Yee

'Clean' politician swindles millions

CHICAGO—Dan Walker calls himself a liberal.

He was elected Governor of Illinois last fall, after campaigning on a promise to "clean up the Daley machine" and "remove corruption from political life."

Unfortunately for the people of Illinois, Walker's campaign promises cannot alter the fact that he is a politician in capitalist society, where the struggle for profits among various monopoly interests is certain to be expressed in corrupt political practices.

Recent revelations have shown that Walker has fully adapted himself to the shady deals which characterize politics under capitalism.

+Walker's campaign received tens of thousands of dollars from groups and individuals with liquor interests, despite a state law prohibiting such contributions. Some were disguised in the form of interest-free loans which have yet to be repaid (in

effect, contributions). One holder of several liquor licenses, who contributed \$7,500 to the campaign, was rewarded after the election by a \$4.5 million contract given to his construction company. Now Walker is seeking to have the law prohibiting campaign contributions by liquor interests declared unconstitutional, which if successful would be a boon to the syndicate-controlled liquor industry in Illinois.

+An investment firm purchased \$20,000 worth of tickets to a \$100-a-plate fund-raiser in March, and was immediately named financial advisor to the state on a bond issue, a position worth \$75,000 to \$100,000.

+A number of state employees who contributed or raised thousands of dollars for Walker's campaign received promotions and hefty pay raises after Walker took office. Several have had their salaries doubled or tripled.

+The syndicate aided Walker's campaign in the form of a large contribution

from the Skoglund Construction Company. This company was cited in Walker's own 1968 Chicago Crime Commission Report as mob controlled, and its president named as an associate of syndicate hoodlums! This gangster gave Walker a separate \$1,000 contribution. Three months after Walker took office, the company was awarded a \$1.1 million construction contract by the state.

+Walker, who before he ran for office was a \$115,000 vice president, director, and general counsel of Montgomery Ward, was not forgotten by his old cronies when he decided he could best represent Ward in the governor's mansion. At least 30 officers of Montgomery Ward and its affiliates gave his campaign no less than \$20,000, and Ward's bank loaned him \$50,000. A Ward vice president was appointed chairman of the Illinois Civil Service Commission after contributing over \$1,000.

+Many associates of Paul Powell, late Illinois Secretary of State who left a \$4 million estate in race track stock and cash hidden in shoe boxes, played an active fund-raising role in Walker's campaign.

+Walker's original choice to reform the state Department of Insurance, Anthony Angelos, has since admitted making regular monthly payoffs for several years to Chicago cops on behalf of a night club owned by his father-in-law. This "reformer," representative of Walker's "clean politics,"

had become a multimillionaire through shady banking and skid-row real estate maneuvers, and had been recommended as ambassador to fascist Greece by Watergater John Mitchell.

These and other revelations have come to light because of a struggle within the state Democratic party between factions led by Walker and Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley, a struggle over patronage and profits. Also, many businessmen, those who have not reaped benefits from Walker's administration, are unhappy about the strong-arm tactics used to force contributions to Walker's campaign, tactics similar to the extortion techniques used in the Nixon campaign, as revealed in the Watergate hearings. As one contributor angrily admitted, "I was in it for the patronage and I didn't get it."

These revelations are demonstrating to the working people of Illinois that capitalist politicians, "liberal" or otherwise, are all servants of the ruthless drive for profits carried on by their corporate bosses.

Walker's racist welfare cutbacks and his blatant betrayal of a promise of amnesty to rebelling Stateville prisoners this month further demonstrate to the oppressed people of this state that Walker's commitment is not to them but rather to his rich friends and big business associates.

Mayor acquitted—Surprised?

By JACK WILSON

CLEVELAND—It isn't very often, in capitalist society, that we witness a bourgeois mayor of a large city like Cleveland being charged with assault on a policeman of the same city. But it did happen in Cleveland.

On July 23, Mayor Perk grabbed a policeman by the shirt and badge and asked for his badge number. The cop had remarked, "Thank you, Mayor," after Mayor Perk vetoed hospitalization legislation for the firemen and police.

So Mayor Perk of Cleveland was tried in court on September 11 and 12 for assaulting Kovan, the policeman. Even though Perk admitted that he put his hand on Kovan and even though all the witnesses agreed that Perk was incensed because of the remark made by Kovan, the judge ruled that Perk's intent was not to do any bodily harm and therefore he was found not guilty of assault.

What if the person was not Perk, the mayor, but was a demonstrator or Black or Puerto Rican? As a Black observer told me after the trial, "If I had as much as touched the policeman, I would have been clubbed to the ground." And any demonstrator or dissenter would have been charged and found guilty because she or he barely touched a cop's clothes.

We are not surprised. We expect bourgeois agents to be treated with kid gloves. For aren't they being tried by the same ruling class that put them into office?



AFTER REFUSING TO SPEND (IMPOUNDING) ALMOST \$1 1/2 BILLION INTENDED FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE FOR POOR AND WORKING PEOPLE BECAUSE IT WAS "IMPRUDENT," PRES. NIXON [WHOSE ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE FUNCTIONED WITH THE AID OF MURDER, TERRORISM, EXTORTION, BRIBERY, PERJURY, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, TAMPERING WITH THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD, LIES, DECEIT, AND "NEW SPEAK," ILLEGAL ESPIONAGE AND DOMESTIC SURVEILLANCE] SIGNED A \$3.2 BILLION LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION BILL MOST OF WHICH WILL BE USED TO TERRORIZE AND OPPRESS POOR AND WORKING PEOPLE THROUGH RACIST AND REACTIONARY LOCAL POLICE FORCES, STATE BUREAUS, AND SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISIONS...

NIXON HAS SAID THAT HE IS PROUD OF THIS PROGRAM—THAT IT REALLY "WORKS"; WHICH MEANS, IT ALLOWS THE REAL CRIMINALS TO SIT IN ROSE OFFICES AND PLOT THEIR MASS MURDERS AND PLUNDERINGS WHILE THEIR VICTIMS ARE KEPT IN LINE UNDER THE CLUB AND THE GUN—

SM;WL

Strikers pursue school board members at jobs

By TED DOSTAL

CAMPBELL, OHIO—When 109 striking workers were fired by the Campbell School Board (Campbell is a suburb of Youngstown) by using the Ferguson (no-strike against the government) Act, the Campbell Education Association and all the other school employees took their case to the other workers in the community by sending pickets to the places where the school board members worked. (Because Campbell is a strong proletarian city, several workers are on the school board.) When the workers picketed an auto sales agency, the board member who worked there was forced to resign. Then the picketers went to the steel

mills, where other board members worked. (Some board members are in the steelworkers' union.)

The presence of the pickets and the message they brought created a real stir in the steel plants. Workers were asking why union members were helping to break the school workers' strike.

The workers were fired after 1,800 teachers and school workers in Campbell and Youngstown went on strike on September 4, the opening day of school. Like many other school workers around the country, they are demanding more money. Because of rising prices and living costs, they are way behind and want to catch up a

little. At the Campbell schools all 109 workers who went on strike to protest the firing of six of the workers were also fired.

In an attempt to get the workers back on the job, the school bosses reacted in the typical bosses' fashion. At Youngstown, they got a judge to issue an injunction against striking; in this city, the school board invoked the Ferguson Act, fired all 109 workers and then tried to recruit scabs. But the workers defied the injunction and scabs couldn't be found.

The striking workers have the support of the organized labor movement in this area. Understandably, however, many Black people here who were discriminated against by some racist teachers do not feel too strongly about helping the teachers in their struggle. But because the courts cannot enforce the injunction and because they cannot recruit scabs, the school boards are being forced to negotiate with the unions and it looks like the workers will win.

—African miners

(Continued from page 5)

spokesperson. His thinking reflects the hardness of attitude which we of the oppressed and working classes of humanity would be well advised to mirror. We say that the rebellion of the Black South African miners was entirely justified, and remains so in the face of the monopoly of armed force on the side of the state. It is the ruthless ruling class that gives the oppressed no choice but that of prosecuting the class struggle in the most relentless and, yes, ruthless manner. The lives of the vast majority of the world's people are at stake.

But we fight for a world where oppression and the violence it creates will be swept away—a workers' world within which we can begin to solve the problems of racial and national oppression and superexploitation at the hands of the multinational corporations.

Racist 'genetics' resurrected by big business press

By ANDY STAPP

Adolph Hitler committed suicide in Berlin almost thirty years ago. Unfortunately his Nazi ideology of white supremacy did not perish with him, a fact vividly underlined by the appearance of an ultra-racist editorial ("The Argument Over Heredity and I.Q.") in the July 20 Wall Street Journal.

In a defense of the notorious Berkeley psychology professor, Arthur Jensen, the editorial states: "Since 80 percent of the differences in I.Q. are inherited, a person's status in a land of equal opportunity is, in effect, largely inherited. If all the artificial barriers between classes are swept away, then the high-I.Q. people will tend to rise to the upper levels."

What is The Wall Street Journal getting at? Are they making a plug for equal opportunity, a plea for those millions of poor and working people whose latent talents and abilities are often stifled because of grinding poverty and discrimination? No. [The Wall Street Journal is the rag of the Dow Jones Company. Dow Jones, which is controlled by the Morgan and Rockefeller groups, has assets of \$111 million. The board of directors of Dow Jones interlocks with such financial octopuses as U.S. Steel, IBM, Mobil Oil, Coca-Cola, and First National City Bank. These gentlemen have developed some pretty painful ulcers on the insides of their well-fed stomachs worrying about the next auto strike and the fate of the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia.

JUSTIFICATION FOR RACISM

No, what these gentlemen have in mind, in fact, is giving a phony theoretical justification to their racism.

"Differences in mental abilities are due almost wholly to the genes the children inherited from their parents," the editorial continues. This absurd theory is then applied to assert the alleged "lower average intelligence and socio-economic performance of Negroes," and even goes to the grotesque extreme of claiming that a lawyer passes on to his son some kind of "lawyer genes" and that a migrant farmer's children carry "migrant genes." "Genes, of course, can't be changed," The Wall Street Journal adds smugly. The editorial ends with an appeal to support Professor Jensen's racist views (which are also their own) and indignantly demands an end to "the campaign of intolerance being waged to discredit him."

Now the writer of this editorial, who presumably has "Wall Street Journal genes" that entitle him to \$20,000 per year for writing lies about Black and Latin people was very careful not to specifically name anyone in this campaign to "discredit" Jensen and his mock-scientific views. This is because Jensen has been repudiated by all his colleagues in the fields of psychology, genetics, and anthropology, excepting a handful of racist diehards. The Board of the American Anthropological Association condemned "Jensenism" by a vote of 102 to 0.

Leon Kamen, Chairman of the Department of Educational Psychology at Princeton University, has demolished Jensen's grossly inaccurate and pretentious "research"; the well-known population geneticist Richard Lewontin wrote that "any first year statistics student would have flunked" if he had used Jensen's dishonest methods. Joshua Lederberg, a Nobel prize winner in the field of genetics, got directly to the heart of the dispute—he correctly stated that Jensen is a "fascist."

JENSENISM AND FASCISM

Of course, fascist is a strong word, a word that brings to mind the murder and sterilization of millions of allegedly "inferior races" by the Nazi butchers. Jensen has said, "I'm not a racist or a far right winger, I'm a registered Democrat" (like Wallace, Maddox, and Yorty). Is it fair to characterize him as a fascist?

In the June 12, 1970, issue of Life magazine Jensen is quoted as saying, "I

don't see why people should be disturbed by unequal representation of different groups in different occupations—or educationally." Jensen goes on to advocate sterilization on nonwhite people, just as Hitler did. "Is there not a danger that current welfare policies unaided by eugenic foresight (i.e., sterilization) could lead to the genetic enslavement of a substantial segment of our population," Jensen states in a blatant appeal to racist genocide.

Of course Jensen's views are not new, nor is he the first "master-race" theoretician. As far back as 1854, Count Joseph-Arthur de Gobineau, author of the "Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races," advanced the theory that the blond Aryan, or Teuton, was the superior race.

"Learned" professors under Hitler "proved" that Jews like Marx, Freud, and Einstein were genetically inferior to "100 percent Germans" like SS boss Heinrich Himmler.

Jensen and his crackpot theories about saving America from "genetic enslavement," though not new, do present an acute danger due to the wide media coverage he has been afforded to spread his poisonous views. Jensen's "proof" that whites are superior has been hailed in South Africa; articles Jensen wrote have been used by Virginia racists in a court desegregation case; Daniel Moynihan, Nixon's "expert" on Black people, distributed Jensen's writings to other Nixon cabinet officers and called it "must reading"; and Jensen himself has been called to Washington to give advice to a number of congressional committees on education and labor.

His views are perfectly designed to cover up for the monstrous conditions the Afro-American and other nonwhite people are forced to live under by the capitalist master class. A study in the July 23 New York Times reports that 33 percent of the Black people in the U.S. live below the poverty level, that infant mortality among Black children is twice that of white children, and that the gap between white and Black incomes has widened ever since Nixon took office. The super-profits the bosses made from the less-than-equal pay

they gave Black workers came to \$27 billion in 1972.

IMPERIALIST CRISIS

It is particularly significant that The Wall Street Journal, which for a businessman's newspaper has seemed "liberal" in the past, should choose to endorse Jensenism at this time, especially after his pseudo-scientific views have been exposed by the scientific community. U.S. imperialism is in a very grave crisis, fearing the loss of its dominant position in the world market to increasingly powerful foreign capitalist rivals. It is threatened with outright expropriation by the tidal wave of national liberation in the colonial regions and is confronted at home by a rising inflation that threatens to move the working class into action. To top off this crisis, the monopolists are alarmed by the spectre of Black insurrection in the core of its great metropolitan areas.

A big part of the strategy of U.S. capitalism in its decline is to drive down the standard of living at home and force the working class here to bear increasingly the burdens of the failing empire. In anticipation of the growing mass resistance to this "starve with honor" strategy—mass

resistance that has already encompassed all forms of struggle from prison rebellions, to food riots, to "unauthorized" strikes—elements of the ruling class are hoping that racism, of which Jensenism is one part, will disintegrate the unity of the working people.

THE SOCIALIST ENVIRONMENT

When Jensen claims that environment does not affect human advancement he is unable to explain how the Soviet Union, a land of poor peasants and workers only 50 years ago, could now have more medical doctors per person than the U.S. does, or why so many children of once illiterate Cubans are now attending college, or why, though nobody in People's China knew how to make an aspirin in 1949, they were so advanced by 1967 that Chinese scientists were the first in the world to discover how to synthesize insulin. All these achievements were done by people without the benefit of Jensen's "doctor genes" or "scientist genes."

These advances were made by changing the environment through the introduction of socialism. And the socialist environment does not include neo-Nazis like Arthur Jensen, or his money-grubbing apologists at The Wall Street Journal.



Women steelworkers fight to save jobs

DETROIT, Sept. 15—A campaign to force the Great Lakes Steel Corporation to rehire large numbers of women workers has moved into full swing in the last two weeks.

The fired women, a majority of whom are Black, have charged the company with sex and race discrimination in a class action suit filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The Great Lakes Steel Women's Committee, aided by the Center for United Labor Action, sent an open letter to Local 1299, United Steelworkers of America, explaining their plight and asking the union's support.

The letter was also distributed to workers on all shifts at both Detroit plants of the company. These actions have generated growing support from the steel rank and file, although the union officials have said they can and will do nothing.

Many of the women were fired before accumulating enough time to be in the union. As the women's leaflet explains, "Many women, especially Black women, have been fired for no reason at all. Before a woman really gets into the department, she is told that the foreman doesn't want women in his department at all, and from that point on she is picked on until they find some 'cause' to fire her. She is also forced to lift twice as much as a man just to prove that she can do the job."

After the leaflet distribution, many more women who had been fired called in their support. So a picket line was set up

outside the gate of the main plant late in August and again on September 4.

At a rally and picnic attended by many Great Lakes steelworkers, the women who had been fired spoke about their grievances. A delegation of five workers from the Ford Truck Plant also expressed solidarity with the GLS women. Then several women and

men presently working at the steel plant spoke of the conditions there.

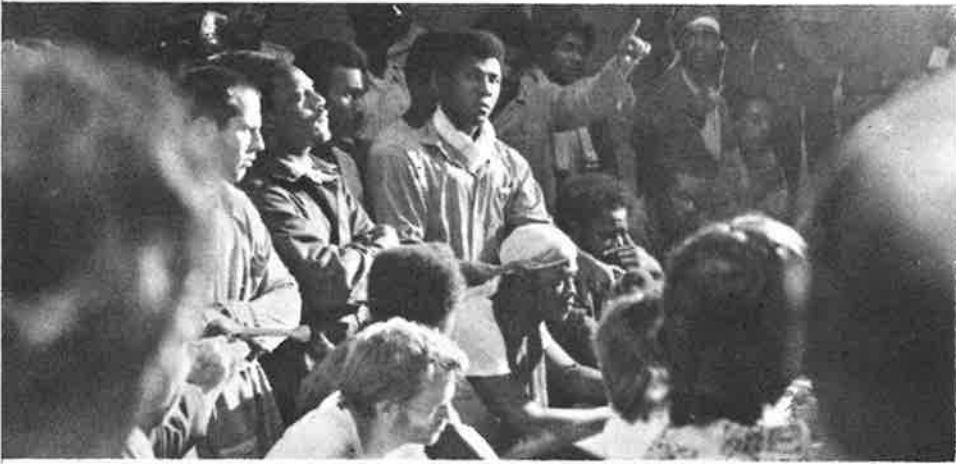
The rally was a tremendous kick-off to an increasingly larger effort by the fired women, their families, friends, supporters, and members of the community to force Great Lakes Steel to immediately stop its discrimination against women.



On September 12, members of Women United for Action expressed their anger over the lifting of the beef price freeze in a demonstration in front of the Department of Agriculture in New York. The women earlier filed suit in federal court charging several large meat companies with keeping beef off the market to create an artificial shortage. The suit called for the release of cattle withheld from the market and a compensation to consumers in the form of a price rollback.

WW Photo: Tom

political prisoners



Inmates at Stateville Penitentiary blast inhumane conditions and read their demands at press conference.
WW photo: Deanna Sava

Illinois Prisoners Betrayed on Amnesty

By DEANNA SAVA.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS, Sept. 6—At approximately 3:30 p.m. today, the 260 inmates who inhabited Cellblock B at Stateville Penitentiary here rebelled. This action, taken as a last resort against the inhuman conditions at the prison and the lock-up to which they had all been subjected for more than four months (since April 29), was still in process when this reporter arrived.

The prisoners demanded a press conference, which was finally granted at about 8:30 in the prison's visiting room. Director of Corrections Allyn R. Sielaff told the press that the conference had been delayed until the prisoners had released all ten guards being held hostage. But at 7:00 p.m. state troopers had broken into the prison—just as the prisoners were being told: "You have 15 minutes to release the hostages." All hostages were released unharmed, but a prisoner's arm was broken and many were beaten by the troopers.

One of the 13 inmates (11 Black and 2 white) allowed to come to the conference told why it had been moved from the cellblock originally scheduled: Sielaff was afraid to let the press see the real conditions inside the prison. This inmate added that he had just held a TV interview—not in his regular cell which had just one mattress on a concrete floor, no sink or running water except in the toilet, and rats, mice, and roaches running all around—but in a freshly painted cell.

The inmates explained their demands to the press. At the head of the list was amnesty. Before the hostages were released, Sielaff had guaranteed and given his signature to the granting of this demand. But now he claimed before the press that he "didn't have the authority to grant amnesty, only to recommend it." He even stated that he had recommended to Governor Walker that amnesty be denied.

Understandably, the inmates were unimpressed with Sielaff's claim that no reprisals would be taken against them. As one of the white inmates put it:

"I've been in prison for 14 years, and this place literally made an animal of me. Everytime a new prisoner comes here I try to fill him in on what it's really like here, and I always get beat by the guards for it. But I don't care. I know they're going to beat me tonight for this, but I don't care anymore. I don't care if they kill me anymore." The inmates stated that if reprisals were taken, they wanted the right to subpoena the rest of the prisoners, and they wanted the right to obtain a lawyer.

The inmates also demanded that no one be transferred to other prisons, thereby making it even harder for families and friends to visit them. In a related demand, the inmates demanded evening visiting hours, as a partial answer to the problems their families have in visiting them—having to take a day off work and finding no privacy when they finally see their loved ones.

The improvement of medical facilities

(there is not even one doctor at the prison) and an end to rotten food were among the other demands. When the inmates demanded that human experimentation, such as psychosurgery, be halted, Sielaff denied that such experimentation had taken place at Stateville.

Inmates told the reporters that their

mail is intercepted and censored, even limited to 18 outgoing letters a month. They are denied visitors if they have previously received other visitors, and with the 18 stamped envelopes they are given each month it is impossible even to let would-be visitors know that others have already been there. They want better educational facilities, since many inmates never had a high school education and can't write to friends and relatives.

The inmates named seven officers they wanted removed from the prison staff immediately. They pointed out that it was due to sadistic and racist attitudes on the part of prison administrators, especially exemplified by these officials, that the rebellion took place and not because of so-called radicals among the prisoners (as Sielaff had claimed).

As the brothers continued to communicate their just grievances, the Prisoners Solidarity Committee kept up a spirited picket line. Friends of prisoners, recent parolees, and relatives maintained the vigil. Chants of "Amnesty Yes, Reprisals No" and "No Attica Massacre at Stateville Penitentiary" rang loudly through the night.



remember attica

Demonstrations and meetings have been taking place to commemorate the heroic Sept. 6-10, 1971, rebellion at the Attica concentration camp and to build support for the defense of the 60 prisoners who face charges.

In Buffalo, 75 members and friends of the Buffalo, Cleveland, and Rochester Prisoners Solidarity Committee picketed outside the Erie County Jail at the request of several of the indicted brothers, where two of the brothers are being held.

A week of activities was topped off by a rally of 200 people in a church in the Black community addressed by indicted brothers and many supporters, including Jaime Veve of the New York City Prisoners Solidarity Committee, who demanded (1) that the indictments be dropped, (2) that Rockefeller, Oswald, and the responsible state officials be brought to justice, and (3) that the 28 demands of the Attica rebellion be implemented immediately under the supervision of concerned members of the community.

In Boston, 100 people attended a Sept. 9 meeting at Boston University sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild, which was addressed by Brother Champen, a leader of the rebellion, and raised \$600 for defense. On Sept. 13, 100 people picketed the JFK building downtown and that night 400 people

attended a rally in Dorchester, addressed by Brother Assayah, just released from Attica, Brother Dessalina Shabazz of De Mau Mau (presently facing intense police attacks in Boston) and others. The demonstrators took buses to Walpole State Prison where a very militant picket line took place outside the walls.

In Detroit, over 40 people held a rally, march, and picket line sponsored by the Prisoners Solidarity Committee in support of the Attica prisoners and the August 30 strike led by the Prisoner Labor Union at Jackson State Prison in Michigan. Many of the demonstrators were relatives of the Jackson prisoners and a relative told how 76 Jackson prisoners were brutally beaten and gassed on the buses that transferred them 500 miles farther away in reprisal.

In Chicago, the Prisoners Solidarity Committee took over the downtown State and Madison Streets area with a rally and street meeting for about 45 minutes. The PSC circulated a petition to drop the charges, try Rockefeller and Oswald, and implement the 28 demands. Enthusiastic crowds of people gathered in solidarity to sign the petition.

FREE THE ATTICA BROTHERS!

TEAR DOWN THE WALLS!

Carlos Feliciano

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—At 1:18 this morning the jury in the Carlos Feliciano trial returned the verdict: "not guilty" on the major charges of bombing a General Electric building, but "guilty" of three felonies and one misdemeanor. Carlos could get up to 7 years when he is sentenced on October 12.

"The case of Puerto Rico is a factor in this case," admitted the DA at the opening of the frameup of this well-known Puerto Rican Nationalist.

By September 14, the jury of six Blacks, one Dominican, and five whites had heard the lies, inconsistencies, and fabrications in every one of the state's witnesses—all of whom are cops!

For example, after an "expert" testified that the bomb was "highly explosive," he admitted under cross-examination that he came in off the street with no protective armor and picked up the bomb, which was wrapped in a plastic bag concealing it from sight, like a loaf of bread. Would a bomb expert be so careless? Of course not, unless he knew it was a dud planted by the cops!

Add to this the fact that no fingerprints were found on the bomb and that Carlos had earlier been taken off 24-hour surveillance because "he was doing nothing wrong," and the frameup becomes all the more clear.

The prosecution has made a motion to present "evidence" trying to link Carlos to a conspiracy with this "bombing" and 41 other unsolved bombings during the same period. This "evidence" is so ridiculous that it was dropped in the earlier Bronx trial which acquitted Carlos, but the judge has "reserved decision" until September 17. In addition, the judge has denied the defense lawyer William Kunstler the right to call any witnesses!

It is the state that is guilty of a conspiracy to imprison Carlos, which began with a meeting in Washington, D.C., in May, 1970 (see Workers World, August 24, 1973).

By trying to silence Carlos, the U.S. hopes to silence the Liberation struggle of Puerto Rico. But we know this will not be the case as the people are only beginning to be heard from.

After his conviction, Carlos maintained his innocence, thanked the people for their support, and called on them to continue the struggle for Puerto Rican independence and for the oppressed people in this country, saying, "No jail or cemetery can stop us!" There will be a demonstration on Saturday, Sept. 22 at Plaza Borinquena, Bronx, at 2:00 p.m.

FREE CARLOS FELICIANO, FREE PUERTO RICO NOW! For more information contact the Carlos Feliciano Defense Committee in New York, OR4-6377, Monday-Friday 6-10 p.m.

Families to Starve?

By JOEL MEYERS

According to a new federal regulation, families of prisoners may soon be declared disqualified from receiving public assistance in the form of welfare.

Under present regulations, families become eligible to receive welfare payments whenever continued absence of a parent can be shown to persist more than 30 days. This is called Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has now proposed to change the criterion for "continued absence" to apply to prisoners only if in addition to the physical absence, there is also an indication of "family dissociation."

At present, many if not most families of prisoners receive public assistance.

Although prisoners are generally forced to work, their pay is hardly enough to cover their commissary necessities in the prison, and it is impossible to support a family on the street with the slave wages they are paid.

The effect of this newly proposed change would be to present the hundreds of thousands of prisoners' families with a choice between abandoning their loved ones, whose only "crime" may have been trying to enable their family to survive, or starvation.

The proposed change also comes at a time of exploding food prices, exorbitant rent increases, staggering and often hidden unemployment, and curtailed government services. These conditions, combined with the escalating racism and repression of the Nixon regime have combined to swell prison populations to the bursting point.

In addition to threatening to take away from prisoners the last ray of hope in the world for many of them—their families—it is also a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution's prohibition of Bills of Attainder, under which innocent people could be punished for being related to someone who was adjudged to have perpetrated a "crime" in the eyes of ruling class law.

Fleeta Drumgo

The following letter is from FLEETA DRUMGO. Fleeta Drumgo and the other members of the San Quentin Six were framed in the aftermath of the murder of George Jackson by San Quentin Prison guards. The San Quentin Six face charges of conspiracy to kidnap prison officials, conspiracy to possess firearms, escape, and murder.

There exist a nebulous fog around the case of the San Quentin Six, six prisoners who were falsely indicted by the Marin County Grand Jury. The principle reason is that the totalitarian state is attempting to suppress our case, as well as the prison movement that has been built up over the years. Another reason is there are many other political trials in progress and other issues related to prisoners, people are dealing with.

Nixon and his clique of thugs have created a state of mass chaos in the national economy by his cutbacks in the poverty programs, attacks against the labor unions and exercising no control over the rising food prices. The growing antagonisms at

Wounded Knee, the bombing in Cambodia causes frustrations and anxiety with the day-to-day struggle to survive under the yoke of monopoly capitalism and racism. It often appears that people fail to see the inter-relatedness in the struggle of prisoners, Wounded Knee, Cambodia, Africa, and other parts of the world.

There is a tendency on the part of the revolutionary movement to view the prison struggle for the attainment of the basic human rights as being divorced from the overall struggle that is being waged against monopoly capitalism. This is an incorrect analysis on their part and reflects their narrow concept of the purpose of containing the dissident elements of society. Hence, they must exist in order for the socio-political structure to continue to function; this is why we see some of our brothers and sisters who are the most active in struggle in the racist courts with some kind of trumped-up charges.



The New York Four—victims of massive frameup.

Since Black people have been those most viciously victimized by this system, it was an unquestionable fact that Black people would rise up against it. The problems that causes so much confusion are the elements dogmatism, sectarianism, and egotism; all these hang-ups are politically and psychologically sick. I read somewhere, I think in the *Mass Psychology of Fascism*, that mankind was biologically sick and politics was the cause of this sickness. I'm inclined to agree when I see this type of mannerism displayed among individuals and organizations that are striving for the same objective. People are so fad orientated

that the capitalist movie industry has created a state of nostalgia among our people; this is nothing more than a medium of escapism.

You cannot escape the reality of oppression, trip as you will but you always return to this reality--

Deal with it!!

Fleeta Drumgo

New York 4

NEW YORK—GABRIEL TORRES, FRANCIS TORRES, ANTHONY BOT-TOMS, and ALBERT WASHINGTON are in jail here on trumped-up charges of killing two policemen on May 21, 1971.

From the time they arrived here, they have been kept in separate detention centers and denied the right to confer about their case. The Four, who are facing the electric chair, are being denied the right of a

leader of the Black Liberation Army" by the cops who arrested him in New Orleans on September 2, is being extradited to New York to become a fifth defendant in the New York Four case. It is all the more urgent that these defendants be allowed to meet together to discuss their defense with each other and their lawyers. The New York Four Defense Committee is asking all supporters to write to Judge Martinis, 100 Centre Street, New York, N.Y., 10013, demanding that all five defendants be housed under the same roof, at the same time, on the same floor, so that they can properly prepare their defense.

The relatives of the defendants have suffered a great deal of police harassment since the time of the arrests. A latest example of this is the arrest of Herman Bell's wife on charges of harboring a fugitive—her husband! With her arrest, their children were left uncared for and placed in a "shelter." Such racist attacks on the families of political prisoners are meant to hinder their defense, to disrupt their connections with their sources of support, and to divide their support by intimidation. SUPPORT THE NEW YORK FOUR AND HERMAN BELL!!!

Send contributions or for more information contact the New York Four Defense Committee, 2026 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10027 (864-8951).

SELGINA ART

Gainesville 8

Antiwar veterans and their supporters have won a tremendous victory against government repression with the acquittal of the Gainesville 8, Friday, August 31.

The FBI-Department of Justice frameup charged 7 members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) and a supporter with conspiring to lead armed attacks against the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Nixon and his apologists have tried to use this phony story to justify Watergate, but the jury rejected the testimony of FBI paid informers and found all defendants not guilty on all counts.

No charges have yet been brought against Nixon and his big business backers, but the verdict in the Gainesville 8 trial speaks for itself. Nixon has failed to get popular support for his police state designs.

defense. At their last court appearance, the defense lawyers argued before the judge that it was impossible for the defendants to appear for trial without adequate pre-trial preparation. But the infamous Judge Martinis (of Harlem 4 injustices) continues to refuse to allow the New York Four their right to prepare a proper and adequate defense.

Herman Bell

In addition, HERMAN BELL, called "a

contrary to the prescribed conversation could cause the inmate much regret when the reporter leaves.

While we're thinking, let us remember that after a riot or disturbance in an institution, a couple of inmates always commit suicide (?). Now maybe those were inmates who gave out detrimental information about the situation in the prison, as we are now doing.

We know that vital information could result in the losing of jobs and high paying positions. We are brutalized, even murdered, to keep quiet our beckoning to the people. These people who run these jails are extremist and will go to any measures necessary to sustain their power and wealth.

Now about Commissioner James Jordan and his gang of renegade puppets manipulated by the strings of the fascist oligarchic extremist who replaces and removes them from office when the strings are willed to be broken. This holds them in check throughout the states, where these men are appointed by the capitalist equilibrium.

If they can't control you, they can't use you.

All Power,
Inmate Family Society.

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Dannemora, New York

This is Unit 14 which is the box or better known as solitary confinement here in Clinton Prison. There are all kinds of cases here in Unit 14 ranging from indictment to what the prison authority considers troublemakers, which are known as political prisoners.

We are all men and demand to be

treated as human beings and receive human respect, but we are denied our demands for human dignity. Many prisoners over the years have been fighting against the oppressor in these dehumanizing prisons, seeking our demands to better the condition which no human being should be denied.

But it takes massacres like that of Attica before people of the communities respond to our need of their support to stop the physical and mental torture that the racist prison authority is perpetrating against us prisoners. We prisoners here in Unit 14 have witnessed many gassings of our fellow inmates. March 26, 1973, an inmate got gassed by prison guards because he refused to submit to a rectal examination before leaving the Box to be put in an observation room in the hospital for disciplinary reasons.

The racist prison guards tortured that inmate with gas making him scream. This is part of the mental torture we prisoners in this box go through.

We never felt so helpless hearing him scream and not being able to help him, but that is what stops inmates who are weak from rebelling to change the inhuman condition we are forced to live in.

A federal judge named Constance Baker Motley (a Black woman—ed.) ruled against rectal examination, because prisoners in the Box are deprived of all personal property including paper clips, etc. Federal Judge Motley said it was dehumanizing and unnecessary and degrading, but prison authority refuses to acknowledge Judge Motley's order.

The racist prison authorities assaulted inmates for refusing to that rectal

examination.

On March 9, 1973, an inmate who refused the rectal examination was beaten so badly by racist guards that he was bleeding from his face. May 19, 1973, another inmate was assaulted by the racist guards because he refused to submit to that rectal examination, but this is only one of the injustices that inmates receive from these racist prison authorities.

Inmates are denied medical treatment and dental treatment because they refused to go through that rectal examination and also denied visits with lawyers and families. The prison authorities refused to show any institution rule that states that all inmates must submit to a rectal examination when leaving the Box and coming into the Box.

We prisoners believe no rule exists of that nature. It is being done because we prisoners are conscious and aware of the oppressor and refuse to submit to any order which is inhuman. When we refuse we are gassed, beaten, put in observation rooms in the hospital, to break our mental abilities.

Oppression did not just start to exist, it always existed, it is in your communities. We must move collectively to crush our oppressor. We need you as the people to support us to stop these racist prison authorities from beating, gassing, and torturing the prisoners in these boxes. You can help by writing to: Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve, 130 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., Commissioner Peter P. Preisler, P.O. Box 733, Albany, N.Y. 12225, State Senators Joseph L. Galiber and John R. Dunne, State Capital, Albany, N.Y. 12224.

All power to the people
A Prisoner.



Jessup, Maryland

Whenever an investigation is made of the Maryland House of Correction, or institutions throughout the state, the institutions are warned a couple of days or weeks before the actual investigation, giving the prison officials the time to have the jails properly prepared and the inmates securely locked away. Then a prepared statement concerning the institution and the inmates is given to the investigators, who, in return, give this to the media.

By the time this statement is made available to the people, it has been edited and tricked up so that one would think jail is a paradise of some sort.

We inmates are made to appear to the public as lying, extremist fools, because soon after the investigation is over, the administration prepares an assault on our grievances. The press can only print what they are told by the prison administration.

Now, let's entertain the thought of a reporter coming inside for a session with a few chosen inmates, but who are advised by the administration what to say. Anything

Puerto Ricans to commemorate Nationalist uprising

By JULIO GHIGLIOTTY

Albizu Campos, the leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and symbol of the struggle for independence, said, "The fatherland is courage and sacrifice." The meaning of his words was dramatically brought home by the Nationalist insurrection of October 30, 1950, one of the major events in the century-old struggle for independence from colonialism in Puerto Rico.

To commemorate this day, the United Front for the Defense of Puerto Rican Political Prisoners will be holding a demonstration in Washington this October 30 to demand the release of the many political prisoners jailed by the U.S. in American prisons for their part in the insurrection. These include Lolita Lebron and Oscar Collazo, both of whom brought the struggle right to the hallowed halls of Congress and Blair House.

The Nationalist insurrection was carried out to show to the international community and the Puerto Rican people the true nature of the colonialist policy of the U.S. in Puerto Rico and to expose the collaboration of Luis Munoz Marin and his Popular Democratic Party (PPD).

When Munoz Marin became the first Puerto Rican colonial governor of Puerto Rico in 1948, he set the stage for the launching of his pet project—the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico." The United States Congress initiated the whole thing when it passed Public Law 600 in July 3, 1950. This law supposedly would allow the Puerto Rican people to set up a "constitutional government." Immediately a referendum was organized by which the people could decide "yes" or "no" on calling a Constituent Assembly. However, this same Public Law 600 included a clause which stated in part:

Once the Constitution has been adopted by the people of Puerto Rico,

the President of the United States is authorized to transmit that Constitution to the Congress of the United States. On being approved by Congress, the Constitution will go into

effect in accordance with its own Provisions.

In other words, the will of the Puerto Rican people was of little consequence; the

determining factor in the adoption of any constitution by the island was the approval of the U.S. government. The political control of Puerto Rico, as well as the economic control, remained in the hands of U.S. imperialism. The status of the island as a colony would remain unchanged—it just wouldn't be as naked as before.

In order to dramatize and expose this colonialism to the world as well as to Puerto Rico, Puerto Rican Nationalists began the insurrection of October 30, 1950, by attacking the Governor's residence. Uprisings of Nationalists occurred in several towns: Jayuya, Arecibo, Naranjito, Mayaguez, Utado, Ponce, and others. Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, two Nationalists from New York, made an attempt on Truman's life at Blair House in Washington on November 1, 1950.

Munoz Marin, in his collaborationist role, mobilized the National Guard to crush the insurrection. The Nationalists knew that there was no chance of actually launching a successful revolution at that time, but they also knew that the struggle must be prepared for and that they were the vanguard setting the foundations for those who would come after. "The fatherland is courage and sacrifice."

These brothers and sisters, these comrades, lived that statement—and many died for it.

Jose Marti said that for those men who lack the character and honor to fight for the people, there are those few who have more than enough to compensate for them. Those who died or are serving time for the independence of Puerto Rico belong to that group—along with the valiant Vietnamese, the Cubans, and all revolutionaries who fight against the organized might of imperialism.

QUE VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE Y SOCIALISTA!



Recent picture of Lolita Lebron taken at Alderson Federal Prison in W. Virginia. She and four other Puerto Rican Nationalist leaders, Oscar Collazo, Andres Figueroa, Irving Flores, and Rafael Cancel Miranda, have been imprisoned over 20 years because of their fight for Puerto Rico's freedom. Photo: Luis Gonzalez

Brazil exports fascism for U.S. masters

By NICK FRANKEL

The fascist military coup in Chile is the third such full-scale counterrevolution in Latin America in the last three years. What the coups in Bolivia, Uruguay, and Chile had in common was that U.S. imperialism instigated all three with the assistance of Washington's subimperialist fascist regime in Brazil.

Thus, the Brazilian coup in 1964, organized by the Pentagon, CIA, and FBI, not only brought a ruthless gorilla regime into power, capable of suppressing Brazil's workers and peasants and opening the door to U.S. monopoly exploitation, but it also gave Washington and Wall Street a powerful military outpost for the suppression of all Latin America.

The immediate importance of Brazil as the gendarme for U.S. imperialism in Latin America can be seen when it is realized that Brazil actually controls the military destinies of three countries on its borders—Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Also, its military might is considered a real threat in countries such as Argentina, Peru,

Ecuador, Guyana, and, of course, Chile.

The U.S. economic and military investment in Brazil since the 1964 coup has been on an incredible scale. Almost \$2 billion was poured into the Brazilian dictatorship by U.S. imperialism in the first five years alone. Most of this money went to feed a growing military-industrial complex, modernizing Brazil's armed forces as well as arming them to the teeth. An intensive road building program is already under way which will give Brazil's army 23 new access roads to the frontiers of its nine South American neighbors.

The first significant Brazilian intervention on behalf of U.S. imperialism was in 1965 in the Dominican Republic, where it put down all remaining resistance to the criminal U.S. military invasion of that Caribbean country. In fact, Brazil was the only country of the U.S.-dominated Organization of American States to send a sizable contingent of troops to replace U.S. troops in Santo Domingo.

The Brazilian consulate in Santa Cruz,

Bolivia, coordinated the Pentagon-CIA coup that ousted the left-nationalist military regime of General Juan Jose Torres in August of 1971. The gorillas in Brazil organized the entry of counter-revolutionaries and weapons into Bolivia in the area bordering on the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso. To back up the Banzer coup, the Second Air-Land Brigade of the Brazilian Army was stationed in that same border area. It is no wonder, then, that there is still today in Bolivia a large faction of military officers called by the bourgeois press pro-Brazilian.

The Brazilian regime actually rules over Paraguayan territory near the Brazilian border and maintains a joint military commission with Paraguayan dictator Stroessner to insure the survival of his U.S.-puppet regime. Prior to the coup in June of this year in Uruguay, Brazilian generals were in close contact with the Uruguayan military and coordinated contingency plans for a Brazilian troop invasion should the coup fail to succeed.

Prior to last week's coup in Chile, Brazilian troops were reported to be stationed along Bolivia's Chilean border (Brazil has no common frontier with Chile).

Brazil has also been serving the Pentagon as the major center for "counter-insurgency" (or counter-guerrilla) training in Latin America. U.S.-puppet officers of the Latin American military are trained in the heart of Brazil's Amazon basin at the Centro de Instrucao de Guerra na Selva (Jungle Warfare Training Center).

But the repressive U.S.-Brazilian forces cannot contain the Latin American liberation struggles much longer. The super-exploitation of Brazil's workers and peasants can only lead to popular resistance within Brazil. The fascist generals will have their hands full on their own home front and ultimately lose their military grip on the rest of the Latin American continent. U.S. imperialism will then have lost its subimperialist base and will face a direct assault from the socialist and liberation forces throughout the hemisphere.

U.S. HANDS OFF CHILE !
POWER TO THE
WORKERS AND
PEASANTS



FOR A WORKERS WORLD
SUBSCRIBE
...AND HELP BUILD ONE!