

PRENSA POPULAR

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BRACEROS SOUGHT AMIDST DEPORTATIONS

Nineteen-hundred and seventy-three is a year that the majority of people in the United States will remember because of Water Gate, the devaluation of the American dollar and the energy crisis. Yet different minority communities within the United States will remember 1973 as the year Nixon attempted to intimidate and control them by whatever means necessary. His most blatant and open attack was directed against the Spanish-speaking population of the Southwest.

Through selective enforcement of existing immigration laws, plus the threat of proposed legislation (the Rodino Bill H. R. 982) before Congress, federal and state agencies carried out a systematic assault against Brown workers.

The government in its continuing policy to subjugate minority workers re-introduced immigration laws as a major weapon in resisting the demands of labor in the 70's. Without any regard for the human and civil rights of the Spanish-speaking community, the government began its campaign to control the organization of Brown labor, first through threats of deportation and now with negotiations for the importation of foreign laborers from Mexico.

The deportations, begun in the early spring of 1973 and continued throughout the rest of the year, resulted in the deportation of any Spanish-speaking person who could not produce proof of his citizenship or immigration status. These people were stopped on the street, called on at home, checked at work

and often just rounded up in sweeps made by immigration officials of public places. More than 600,000 "illegal aliens" were captured and deported by federal and state authorities.

While Immigration officials were busy eliminating these "illegal" aliens from the Southwest, Washington was trying to lay the groundwork for the importing of foreign laborers. In December Henry A. Kissinger went to Mexico City to see about a treaty with Mexico that would allow 300,000 Braceros to enter the United States. These workers would be employed mainly as farm laborers in the Southwest and only when there is a shortage of National farm labor or an "emergency."

Negotiations for the new Bracero program have been initiated despite the fact that recent government studies have revealed a steady decline in the number of farm workers necessary. Consequently there have been no major shortages of farm workers.

The demand for Braceros by agribusiness comes at a time when California farms have reached an all-time high for agricultural income, nearly \$8 billion. The use of Braceros would increase the profits of agribusiness even more because their wages would be lower than those paid to domestic workers.

The aim of these immigration policies is to break up any labor organizations that exist and function within the Spanish-speaking community and to insure that no new organizations for the betterment of farm

laborers are created. Unorganized labor is a guarantee of a ready supply of cheap labor for agribusiness and the now expanding industries of the Southwest.

There is a continuing need to exploit these workers because there is no way to economically import foreign laborers for long periods of time. The very nature of the economic system requires that it have pools of cheap laborers who are also part of the market for the buying of the goods produced. But with imported workers, Braceros, there are no such markets here as the workers are single men who send most of their wages to their families in Mexico.

As a result of the deportations, Spanish-speaking people must carry proof of their citizenship or immigration status at all times because they can be stopped at any time and for no other reason than to have their "papers" checked.

The Rodino Bill H.R. 982, now before Congress, would extend this power of unlimited personal abuse to employers because they would be fined if they "knowingly" employed illegal aliens. In fact the employer profits from using illegal aliens as he pays them much less than regular workers. And in addition, he can always claim not to have known their illegal-entrance status.

The final goal of our government, controlled and manipulated by business interests, is to guarantee a cheap labor force, unorganized and exploited at will by Agri-Business.

PARTIAL ISRAELI

After seven years in occupied territory, Israel has acceded to a partial withdrawal of its forces with a U.S. guarantee of its existence. Israeli troops are now 12 miles east of the Suez Canal and eventually will have withdrawn to lines before the Giddi and Mitla passes.

The Kissinger-negotiated agreement does not include the total withdrawal of Israel from territories captured during the June, 1967 war. The agreement, substantially an American plan, does not involve any meaningful land concessions from Israel nor does it call for Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people and their national aspirations.

As late as September, 1973, Defense Minister Dayan reaffirmed Israel's unwavering decision to keep the occupied territories (NY Review of Bks, 9/29/73) when he stated that 1) Gaza would not be Egyptian, 2) the Golan would not be Syrian, 3) Jerusalem would not be Arab, 4) there would be no Pa-

WITHDRAWAL

stinian state and 5) they would not desert the settlements founded in occupied territory.

These same pro-annexationist plans served as Labor Party policy for the December elections. Recent declarations by Prime Minister Meir that Israel is ready to negotiate a durable peace with Egypt with "defensible borders" come from the Labor Party platform.

The Labor platform rejected demands that Israel withdraw back to the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines and insisted on "defensible borders" which would be based on "territorial compromise." However, the platform explicitly stated that "Israel will not return to 4th June 1967 borders."

Arabs, in fact, are being asked to relinquish their claims to their own territories and Palestinians to give up their national aspirations. The Labor platform called for the re-incorporation of the West Bank into Jordan and explicitly stated that "Israel rejects the establishment of a separate Pales-

NO

SOLUTION

stinian state to the West of Jordan." (In March of 1972, King Hussein of Jordan put forth a plan for a Jordanian federation which would include a Palestinian state in the West Bank territories captured by Israel during the Six-Day War.)

A liberal coalition in Israel's parliament enabled Minister Meir to obtain its approval of the Suez pullback against opposition from the right, the Likud coalition. The Labor Party is split into a right wing, represented by Defense Minister Dayan, and a left wing, formed in the past around Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir.

Sapir's "dove" position which called for withdrawal from occupied lands, however, was not based on a rejection of imperialist policy nor on concern for the Palestinian refugees. Sapir's concern was strictly Zionist. In the past Sapir has argued that if the occupation continues, the total Arab population will outnumber the Jewish

Continued on Page 10

L.J. Council Fears Minority Pollution

The following article appeared in the San Diego Evening Tribune, January 18, 1974.

The article is reprinted here as a blatant example of the measures available to those outside forces seeking to crush Third College on the UCSD campus or eliminate it by fusing it with Fourth College.

La Jolla unit asked to endorse campus

The La Jolla Town Council will be asked Feb. 11 to endorse construction of the UCSD Third College.

A town council committee is recommending approval after a meeting yesterday in which a Comprehensive Planning Organization staff member warned that the new campus could cause pollution and congestion problems.

Plans call for the Third College to be built on a 31-acre site at the north end of the UCSD campus, at an estimated cost of \$9.6 million. Third College now is housed in old Camp Matthews military buildings.

Art Letter, a CPO planner, told the committee air pollution would be caused by students driving old cars to class and that a planned 1,500-car parking lot would encourage use of cars instead of buses.

Letter said the CPO board of directors will consider the Third College plan Feb. 25. He said that should the CPO board oppose the plan, state environmental action could delay construction until corrective measures are taken.

John Rule, UCSD campus community planner, said such a delay could set back opening of the new campus from September 1975 to September 1976 and force simultaneous construction of the Third and Fourth Colleges.

CHICANA'S CONFERENCE

There will be a annual Chicana's Conference held on February 16, 1974, in San Diego. It will begin at 10:00 a.m. and will be held at the Chicano Federation--1960 National Ave, downtown. This conference will be devoted to Chicanas of high school age. However, all other Chicanas are urged to come. There will be various workshops held--health care being the central theme. Meeting are presently being held every Saturday morning at 10:00 at the Chicano Federation to plan the organization of this conference. If you are interested in assisting in the planning of this conference contact the Federation for further information at 236-1228.

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Third or Muir ???

Once again the issue of Third College has arisen to the forefront. This time the UCSD Administration through some of its running dog lackeys has conceived of a plan to Save Third College.

The plan to save Third College consists of the ELIMINATION of the basic three quarter sequence in Third World Studies, Urban and Rural Studies and Communication--one quarter, but keeping the Science sequences untouched. Again we see examples which help us understand the intentions of the UCSD administration in relation to Third College. In the final analysis, if this plan is passed and then implemented it will eventually OFFER THE UCSD administration the excuse needed to totally eliminate Third World Studies, Urban & Rural Studies and Communication. The end result would be to create a science-oriented college geared towards elite minorities, which has been the intention of the UCSD administration since the beginning.

The excuse being used to implement this proposal is the drop of enrollment of Third College students, which for the past three years has steadily been increasing. This argu-

slander since its inception. Third College has been talked about in negative terms for four years. As a result, this is the only impression people get of the school. And this is the impression that Third College recruiters have to deal with.

Communications, Urban & Rural Studies, and Third World Studies make Third College what Third College is. These programs give the college its uniqueness and character. The only way these programs can survive, and at the same time solve the credibility problem, is for them to be made into departments. In this way, they will be assured of funding. They will be assured of FTEs and they will, finally, be given the chance to GROW! If Communications, Urban & Rural Studies, and Third World Studies are allowed to grow, then the school will too. If they are not allowed to grow, then neither will the school.

Whatever direction the school decides to take, whether that be up or down, will accurately reflect the status of the programs; where these programs go--The school shall follow. It is that simple.



What happened to Third College?

ment neglects the economic crises which is now confronting this nation. The arguments reveal a very limited analysis. Third College enrollment is not an isolated issue, as the administration would have us believe, but in reality only reveals the trends that are occurring throughout the nation in relation to enrollment.

The administration's position totally excludes the fact that the disillusionment in Third is due in large part to the fact that the Third College curriculum is based on programs, and not on Departments, as is the rule at the other UC campuses. The fact that College programs are not departments brings up the question of credibility. Third World Studies, Urban & Rural Studies and Communications do not have any credibility precisely because they are not departments. The question of credibility contributes to the myth that Third College does not provide a quality education. Third College has been maligned and

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UFW REPORT

In recent weeks the Farmworker's efforts in San Diego have been centered around the Gallo wine strike. This is a result of two principal factors: 1) the fact that Safeway was being picketed by the striking food employee union members (other stores which were involved in the grocery employee's strike were Gemco, Lucky's, Food Basket and Vons), and 2) the presence in San Diego of a number of striking Gallo workers.

The Gallo workers (or the Livingston workers) have been represented by the UFW for the past three years. Six months ago the Gallo brothers refused to renew the UFW contracts and instead signed with the Teamster Union, a pattern which has been repeated many times this year between growers and Teamsters in order to avoid meeting the workers' rightful demands. The Gallo workers were notified that if they wished to continue on the Gallo payroll they would have to become Teamsters or they would be fired. At this point 85% of the workers went on strike, thus beginning the Gallo Wine Boycott.

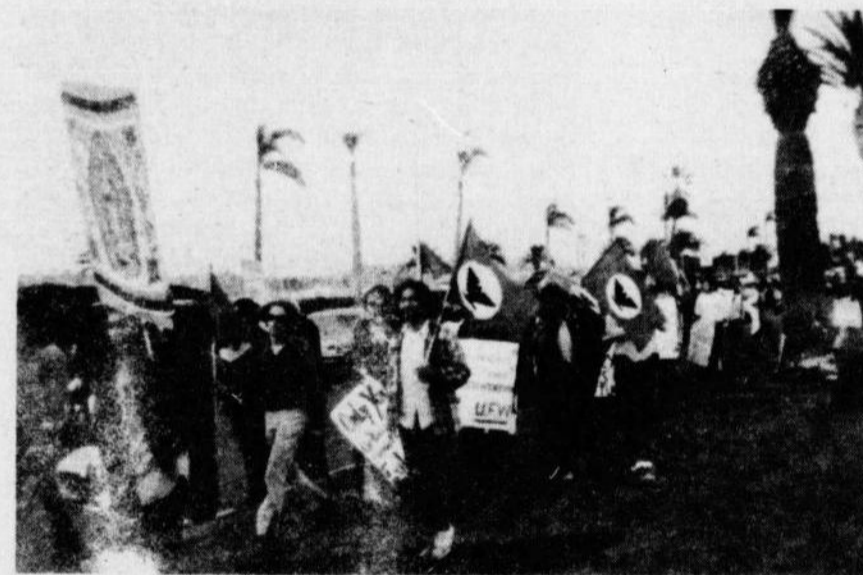
The striking workers' efforts are directed toward getting the Gallo wines off the shelves at local liquor stores.

BOYCOTT SAFEWAY

The effectiveness of the boycott on Safeway, Savon, grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines determines the existence of the UFW union in turn determines whether injustices perpetrated against the farmworkers will be alleviated.

We urge that you abide by these boycotts.

Boycott Gallo Wines
Boycott Safeway
Boycott Grapes
Boycott Savon
Boycott Lettuce



iViva La Huelga!

BOYCOTT GRAPES



Letters

LETTERS TO PRENSA POPULAR

Peace Brothers & Sisters,
I would like to apply for a free subscription to your newspaper if you have a prisoners' subscription.

I'm from San Diego and I've been locked up for 3 years now, and have at least 1 more year to go.

I find myself losing contact with what is going on in San Diego and would like to keep contact. If it is possible I would like to receive your newspaper. I remain yours in love.

Peace,
Bill DeWitt
P.O. Box B-34742
Soledad, Calif.
93960

Have a Happy New Year. Impeach Nixon.

If you have any questions at all, feel free to write and I will answer any any and all that's possible.

The procedures involve explaining to the owner of the liquor store the situation in the Gallo fields and then asking them to take the wine off the selves. If that tactic fails, then a picket line is formed around the store. The purpose of the picket line is to give the Farmworkers and their supporters the opportunity to talk to the store customers and in the process explain to them the Gallo situation. Customers are requested not to shop in the store until the owner agrees to take the Gallo wine off the shelves.

One point needs to be clarified in order to avoid any confusion that may result from the UFW efforts in boycotting Gallo wine. Safeway is still the number 1 enemy. By perpetuating their repressive policies of being the world's biggest buyer of non-union lettuce and grapes, they have continued aiding in the subjugation of the Farmworkers. By no means is the UFW's boycott of Safeway off. It is just that at this point in time the UFW needs to re-establish its victories. It is felt that this can be best accomplished by putting the Gallo strike in the fore-front.

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We urge that you abide by these boycotts.

UFW March Stresses Gallo Boycott

On Saturday, December 15, about 400 people gathered on the lawn of Chicano Park to conduct a 5 mile march along the streets of downtown San Diego, demanding that liquor stores in the area remove all Gallo and Franzia wines from their shelves. The specific number of liquor stores hit was fourteen.

To further enhance the demonstration a series of guest speakers addressed themselves to subjects relating to the struggle of the farmworkers. Among the speakers from diverse groups were Fr. Reginald of the Inter-Faith Committee to aid the Farmworkers, Luis Natividad of the Chicano Federation, Msamagi of the Black Federation. To aid in generating the spirit and enthusiasm of the crowd, music was offered by two singing groups: the Mixed Breed and La Rondalla.

Strong solidarity to achieve basic rights for workers was demonstrated throughout the march and especially by all the speakers, representing all racial groups.

It is interesting to note that among the participants of the march was the president of the Machinists' Union in San Diego, as well as several other members of the machinist union.

The bulk of the people comprised Jr. High School, High School, College and University students as well as workers from throughout San Diego.

Ahead of the March went a delegation composed of local San Diego Union members (machinists, carpenters) clergy as well as UFW members.

These people approached store owners to explain the facts surrounding the Gallo employee strike, as well as to reassure these owners that organized labor in San Diego was united in support of the Gallo Strike.

The purpose of the delegation was to ask for the immediate removal of all Gallo wines. If the workers' demands were denied, the demonstrators would proceed to march in front of the liquor store and demand that shoppers "Boycott Gallo Wine."

By the time the marchers approached the business center of San Diego, momentum had arisen and it in turn attracted the interest of bystanders. This interest was anticipated by the organizers and was quickly satisfied through the use of documented leaflets explaining the Gallo strike in detail.

SUCCESS OF MARCH

Out of a total of 14 liquor stores that were approached, 6 submitted to the demands of the workers, one closed the doors as the marchers were approaching and the reactions of the other 7 ranged from indecision to outright disdain.

The purpose of the March was twofold. On the one hand, it provided the Farmworkers with a vehicle that combined publicity of the Gallo Strike with action toward its intended goals.

On the other hand, it was an effective means of recruiting new members to join in the struggle against the exploitation of the Farmworkers.

BOYCOTT GALLO WINES.

- Hasta la victoria.

Colonia Tierra y Libertad:

Collective Effort in Tijuana CONTINUES

The actualization of this Colonia is a living example of the power available to those people who unite their efforts and work collectively to achieve their desired goals.

Little more than four months ago Mexican students and workers united and took possession of over 100 hectares of land. (For the complete details on how it occurred, see the last issue of PRENSA POPULAR, dated Monday, November 26, 1973). There are presently over 3,000 Mexican families (an increase from the original 1,500) in addition to a number of students who have made Colonia Tierra y Libertad their permanent residence. Since the initial move to occupy the land, the students and the poor workers have worked hard to organize themselves into a viable work force.

The Colonia operates through the efforts of several committees. There are committees to distribute construction materials, food, and clothing. There are also committees responsible for the construction of schools, collective kitchens, collective dining rooms, as well as libraries.

These committees are composed of the workers themselves along with a few students. The construction of one school has already begun along with the construction of a kitchen in which all families can cook in common.

Plans include building three schools situated at different locations throughout the occupied area. The creation of schools is held to be a priority for these people because, in the past, the lack of money has prevented their kids from becoming educated.

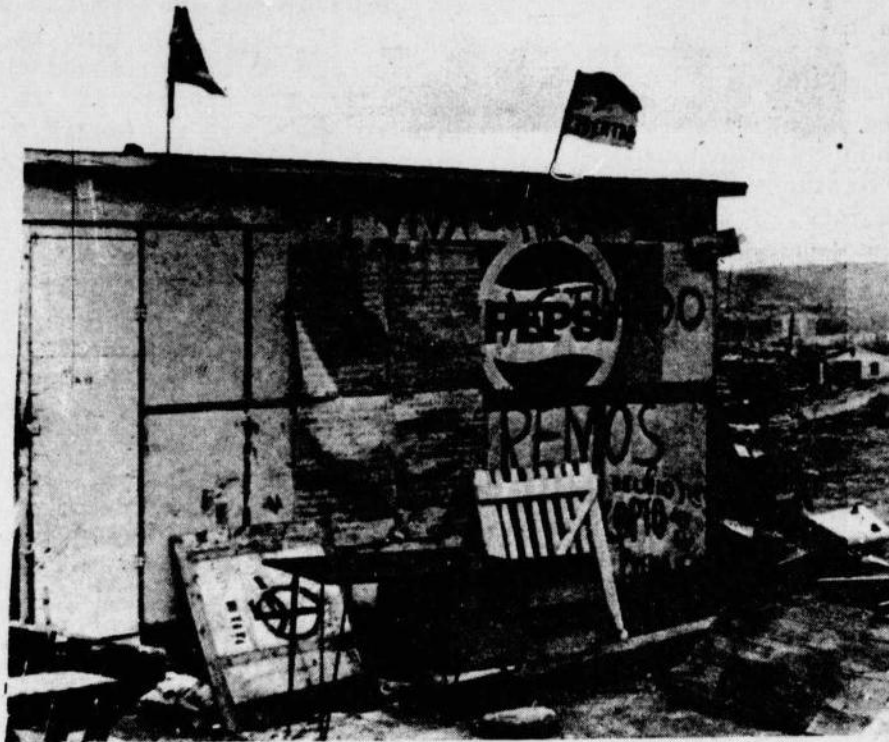
Many people who are now occupying Colonia Tierra y Libertad were former residents of Cartolandia, one of the poorest neighborhoods throughout Tijuana. They lived in shacks made of remnants of cardboard and newspapers and what little wood they could manage to gather.

In the event of heavy rains, their little shacks would often be destroyed. Tijuana's public officials often ordered the destruction of Cartolandia, for they felt it deterred from tourism and was a general disgrace to the "beauty"

of Mexico. Yet, as soon as Cartolandia was torn down, the poor families began returning once again to reconstruct their meager homes. It was only in this area where the poor could exist without the cost of paying monthly rent.

The people of Colonia Tierra y Libertad are determined not to be thrown off their land (as has so often been the case in the past). If the public officials, police or soldiers come to demand their departure, the people have sworn to stay and fight for their rights to the land. They declare that they will not run for they have nowhere to run to.

It is the philosophy of these people that in order to achieve a better existence, they must share whatever materials they have and work equally to achieve their desired goals. Families are proudly beginning the construction of their



This building is one of the community centers used to distribute food, clothing and building materials that are collected.

homes. They are using plywood, as well as various other materials which have been donated to them by concerned supporters of their cause.

Unfortunately, the material which has been donated is not sufficient. The Colonia is in desperate need of any type of construction materials and would deeply appreciate additional contributions. (Locations where these materials can be delivered will be given at the end of the article.)

In an attempt to make their efforts known to the public, the people of the Colonia have conducted three demonstrations. The demonstrations were peaceful and were held in different areas throughout Tijuana, Rancho Alegre and Buena Vista.

According to Guadalupe Flores, mother of six and active resident of Colonia Tierra y Libertad, during the demonstration downtown, the rich united themselves in order to obstruct the demonstration. They blocked the streets with their cars and further attempted to instill fear by literally running the people over.

Mrs. Flores further stated that during another demonstration, the students of Agua Caliente (all from rich upper class families) joined hand in hand in order to create a physical block preventing the demonstration from proceeding. The people of the Colonia peacefully retreated in order to avoid any physical confrontation with the public.

Mrs. Flores is convinced that the only people who are not in accordance with the residents of the Colonia are the rich and the public administrators.

It was feared that the arrival of President Echeverria to Tijuana would necessitate a physical confrontation with the soldiers of the Fifth Battalion. Fortunately this confrontation between the Colonia residents and the army never occurred.

Instead, Echeverria proceeded to discredit the cause of the Colonia in the eyes of the public. He held a meeting in which he

attempted to lure the people away from the Colonia through false promises and free coffee and donuts.

Echeverria stated that he would provide the people of Tierra y Libertad with two colonias if they vacated the land. What he failed to state was that they would be required to pay a monthly rent of \$20. To the people of Tierra y Libertad, the rent is prohibitive. It is impossible for them to pay rent when they can barely afford to pay for the food that their families require in order to survive.

Mrs. Reina Perez, mother of one, claims that the government intended to use the occupied land for the expansion of foreign-owned businesses and factories. The Mexican residents feel that Mexico is their country and should place the welfare of its citizens before the interests of foreign investors. The residents feel that their demands for the ownership of Colonia Tierra y Libertad are just.

In visiting this Colonia and speaking with the residents, one becomes aware of their determination, spirit of collectivism, as well as their optimistic faith in a better future.

The people of Colonia Tierra y Libertad have shown their supporters and enemies alike that power lies in a united effort of workers and students.

DEPOSIT LOCATIONS

Chicano Federation
1960 National Avenue
San Diego

NORTH STAR office
250 Matthews Campus
UCSD La Jolla
453-2000 Ext. 1022

CHANGING TIMES Bookstore
145 South Highway 101
Solana Beach
755 - 5410

Spanish translation is given on page 13



BERT CORONA, from CASA, and Sra. Hortensia Allende, widow of the slain Chilean president, during her visit to Los Angeles. Sra. Allende is on a national tour to build opposition to the military junta that overthrew the Popular Unity government.

Cuban 'Gusanos' Disrupt H. Allende's Speech

More than 4,000 people gathered together in the Los Angeles convention center on December 9, to hear Hortensia Allende's first speech in the United States. There were a number of speakers which addressed themselves to the need for solidarity of all workers struggles, drawing special attention to the drastic situation which is now confronting Chile.

Among those who spoke was a representative of the Communist party in the U.S., Rodolfo Sanchez of Los Tres del Barrio, Bert Corona of CASA, Roberto de la Cruz from the U.P.W., and Professor Blase Bompere who was given the honour of reading Salvador Allende's last words. (printed on page 5)

Hardly had the speakers got underway when the hall was bombarded by a combination of mace and tear gas. This act was attributed to the efforts of reactionary Cuban exiles, who in this occasion faithfully lived up to their name ("worms") "GUSANOS".... This action failed to achieve the goals its perpetrators had hoped for. It served as a means of drawing strength and unity amongst the people.

This direct confrontation was further evidence of the fact that the real perpetrators of the Chilean Coup reside within the political arena of this nation. Chile cannot be seen as simply another Latin American "Golpe de Estado", but must be interpreted as being another act furthering American Imperialism.

An air of International solidarity prevailed throughout the hall. This could clearly be seen in posters which portrayed National Liberation Movements throughout Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. These posters were in the language of their native struggle, Spanish, Arabic, Portuguese, English, etc.. The last speaker of the evening was Hortensia Allende, wife of the assassinated Chilean president

Salvador Allende. The speech was presented in Spanish with an English translation. The introduction of her speech was based on the historical relations between the Chilean workers and those of this country.

She then proceeded to describe some of her husband's intended goals and benefits which had been accomplished through the efforts of the Popular Front. She described Allende as being more than a social reformer but a man that truly represented the wishes of the people. She stressed that her husband utilized all the Democratic tools which were available to him in order to materialize the goals of the Popular Front. It was these efforts that drew the support of all the Anti-Imperialist forces throughout the world. When Allende came into power he was faced with a 4 billion dollar debt to the U.S., spiraling inflation, and high unemployment.

The U.S. then served to further these handicaps by flooding the world market with its copper reserves. Copper being Chile's main export, this in turn forced the price of copper way down. This in turn led to a economic crisis within Chile. The U.S. is once again assisting in the destruction of a democratic Chile. It has openly granted a \$24 million loan to the Facist coup now directing Chile.

Hortensia Allende concluded her speech by asking for the people to involve themselves in the struggle to free Chile, from the military dictatorship. She urged the people of the world to do the following.

- 1) Inform the public of the actual occurrences happening in Chile,
- 2) to create and multiply solidarity groups supporting the Chilean struggle,
- 3) press for the end of the military coup,
- 4) give asylum to Chilean exiles,
- 5) Boycott all goods from or going to Chile.

She ended by stating that she wished the American people to fight for the end of the Facist military coup just as hard as they had fought for the end of the Vietnam War.

VIVA UN CHILE LIBRE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



Allende's Final Words

FINAL WORDS PRONOUNCED BY PRESIDENT ALLENDE AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE DURING THE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT CONDUCTED BY THE FASCIST MILITARIES, PERPETRATORS OF THE COUP D ETAT.

Compatriots:

This will be, without a doubt, the last time that I will speak to you. The aerial forces have bombarded the Portales and Corporacion transmitters. My words are not impregnated with bitterness, but with disillusionment, they are also the moral punishment of those who, as Chilean soldiers, betrayed their oath: the Commander Supremo and Admiral Merino, who is self-appointed, and also Mr. Mendoza this traitor General, who yesterday ... was still proclaiming his loyalty to the Government and that today designated himself Director General of the Carabineros.

In the face of these acts I can only say to the workers one thing, -- I WILL NOT SURRENDER!!!

With this historical alternative before me, I am resolved to sacrifice my life to be faithful to my people, and I assure you that I am convinced that the seed ...planted by us in the noble conscience of thousands and thousands of Chileans, no one will be in a condition to impede its germination.

The enemy is strong. It can enslave the people, but not even with ... crimes, nor by force, will the social forces be contained. History is ours. The people make the history.

Workers of my country:

I want to thank you for the loyalty that you have always demonstrated to me, the faith that you had in a man who was only the interpreter of the immense desires for justice, who assumed the obligation of respecting the Constitution and the Law and who has remained faithful to his promises. These are the last minutes in which I can talk to you so that you will know the truth of what is happening. Foreign capital and imperialism, together with reactionaries, created a climate that allowed the armed forces to break its traditions, the traditions that General Schneider taught us to safeguard and that Araya pursued, both victims of the same social circles, of the same persons who today wait to reconquer the power by means of their intermediaries, in order to continue defending their interests and privileges.

I direct myself first to the humble woman of my country, to the woman farmworker who believed in us, to the woman laborer who worked so much, to the mother who had knowledge that we took care of her children.

I direct myself to the workers of the liberal professions, who conducted themselves like patriots, and against the insurrections of the professional elements that defended the privileges that the capitalistic society guaranteed to some of them.

I direct myself to the youth, who sang and who permeated the struggle with gaiety and enthusiasm.

I direct myself to the Chilean man, the laborer, the farmworker, the intellectual, to those who will be persecuted, because FASCISM EXISTS now in our country and has for many hours: in acts of terrorism, in the blowing-up of ... bridges, and railroads, in the destruction of fuel lines..

With views towards silence, they should ... (unintelligible). . . . to which they were subjected. History shall be their judge.

The Magallanes transmitter will be condemned to silence and the low tone of my voice perhaps may not reach you.

Continued on Page 13

Oil Shortage-Fact or Fiction?

Within the past few months, some Americans have been tempted to label the present energy crisis a "blessing". They quote examples of its forthcoming positive effects: the drawing together of people through car pools, the probable decrease in automobile week-end and holiday accidents, the realization by Americans of the tremendous waste that characterizes their high standard of living. But this is a very limited perspective of an extremely important historical event. To insist upon this view is, to miss the point: it is essentially to divert one's attention from the underlying causes of the problem in favor of its positive but limited results. Rather than emphasize this aspect, there should be a focus on the real causes of the oil shortage. These considerations will undoubtedly raise serious questions about the basic structure of American society.

First of all, contrary to the opinion espoused by the President and by some leading congressmen and senators, the Arabian countries are not responsible for the oil squeeze. Americans should realize that the boycott is not an effort to blackmail them. The Arabs have cut off between 7% to 9% of incoming oil, a percentage which, is so insignificant that it should lead us to suspect some ulterior motives somewhere. Why does the news media consistently portray the Arabs as the bad guys, as if they were the people upon whose shoulders the primary responsibility for the setback lies? Is it because the government is considering a change in Middle East policy or is it suggestive of an attempt to stimulate American sympathy for its political satellite? Or, is it that by pointing the finger at the Arabs attention is diverted from the real blackmailers, the real aggressors? The real enemy is right here at home: the oil shortage is a geared activity toward the making of profits, an activity directed by the oil corporations and the federal government, specifically the Nixon Administration.

The familiar nucleus of high profit-producing oil corporations, Richfield, Exxon, Standard, Texaco had all the information necessary to predict accurately long ago that an oil emergency was forthcoming. For years, American consumption of oil has been rising faster than American production of oil, and this fact the federal government and the oil units knew. Yet, they did nothing to deter a shortage or to prepare the American public to cope with it. Rather they found it was more economically profitable to consistently boost oil production abroad, the refining of oil as much as the manufacturing of crude oil. Instead of building new refineries inside the United States within the recent past years, their lobbyists were busy obtaining for them special tax breaks in Washington for every dollar paid in taxes to foreign government, the companies were and

are able to deduct them from their income tax bills. This government privilege gives the companies a tremendous impetus to explore for oil abroad rather than at home.

It is incongruent to expect oil companies to deter an oncoming crisis when it is to their economic advantage. Today they have an excuse to charge exorbitant prices for their products, to ruin the environment, and to justify the social disorder in store for people all over the world.

Oil companies are certainly not the noted forerunners of social mandates. In fact the oil companies are responsible for reducing employment by 25% since the 1950's. They have attempted to divide the worlds of the petrochemical industries and are now doing their best to confuse a political and economic crisis with a natural shortage. Emma Rothchild points out ("Illusions About Energy, New York Review of Books, Aug 9, 1973) that the long-sought-for Alaskan pipeline: is sure to bring the social exploitation of Alaskan citizens. While oil investment was



"I hear the United States is suffering a fuel shortage."

growing in Alaska in 1970, its unemployment rate was more than 10%, the highest proportion in any state. The construction of pipelines and oil wells will create jobs but the upsurge will be temporary. Once the major thrust for massive building is over, employment is bound to resume its normal (depressed) pattern. Since oil production is known to use highly technical trained labor, the highest paid jobs will go to out-of-state employees. The native employed, and consequently converted to a cash-economy mentality, will, once the boom deflates, be returned to his village where presumably he will "adjust". In Montana, the fate of the Northern Cheyenne Indians is also bleak.

Peabody Coal, in an attempt to develop an alternative energy source, plans to build a \$7 million strip mining and coal gasification complex in the heart of Cheyenne land. This last spring the Indians demanded that all coal leases be cancelled. With the publicity light on the energy crisis, the oil companies are clearly on the offensive, as strongly against the Cheyenne as against the conservationists. Social disorder and environmental disruption is the legacy the oil monopolies are preparing for the Alaskans, the Cheyennes, and the conservationists. Obviously the social and economic needs of the masses are not factors which shape the companies' policies.

Oil companies do not consider a forthcoming crisis in light of a program favorable to the masses. They consider it only in light of benefits for a few. For several years the oil monopolies have been reaping in enormous profits; within the past few years, those profits have escalated to as high as 90%. While able to extract these profits, they were content to stimulate a demand for the product and comfortably meet that demand with the adequate supply then available. Now, in 1973, they cry "shortage", "shortage", to camouflage their manipulation of the economic scene, to get it to bend in the direction of maximum profit for themselves. Monopolies are units so powerful that they can dictate domestic and economic international policies. They can and do manipulate governments, as is the case with the present administration.

The question to be asked is: why did the Nixon government (for upon this administration all must inevitably rebound since it is the structure in power at the time of the pinch) tolerate a 7% dependence upon Arab oil when that 7% amount corresponds exactly to the amount in increase of U.S. energy consumption? The U.S. has increased its energy use by 7% each year. How convenient that the 7% boycott can now be blamed for this blow to the U.S. economy, an economy highly geared on expansionist aims. If the shortage does in fact exist, why didn't this administration realize and respond to the impending emergency being created by this tenuous balance. Nixon gave the popular argument (Time, Dec 10, 1973) that oil exporting countries need their outside markets more than the industrialized countries need them: This was his way of saying that one need not heed Arab threats of boycott. Why, then, did he make the televised appearance calling for "sacrifices from the people" (as if the people had been burning gasoline in Vietnam for 10 years or restricting imports when imports were available) in an effort to cope with the effects of the boycott.

These questions lead one to suspect that the oil companies and Nixon are implementing long range political maneuvers and are currently using the boycott to cover up for many underhanded changes that will show up very soon within the economic structure, changes which will certainly not favor the masses. To realize that Arabs control a crucial 7% is not the equivalent of blaming them for

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CULTURAL NATIONALISM

VS

SOCIALISM

The following two letters were taken from the Chicano Times, vol. IV, no. 32 (December 7 - December 23) printed in San Antonio, Texas.

Gutierrez

Hermano de Raza:

Hace un ano tuvimos la junta nacional en El Paso donde empesamos un movimiento nacional bajo el Partido Raza Unida. En noviembre del '72 llame al Congreso de Aztlan a una junta en Albuquerque. El primero de Septiembre volvi a llamar al Congreso de Aztlan otra vez en East Chicago, Indiana. Desgraciadamente las reuniones del Congreso han sido fracasos. En Albuquerque nos enredamos con pleitos de ideologia y estructura. Yo termine la junta en Albuquerque y cinco estados - Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado, Nuevo Mexico, California - siguieron en capricho a establecer una estructura

burocratica, odiosa y reaccionaria. Por ejemplo, los cinco estados votaron poner la oficina nacional en Nuevo Mexico. Yo vivo y trabajo en Cristal, Tejas. Como vamos a operar una organizacion si la cabeza esta en un estado y el cuerpo en otro? Igualmente, votaron los cinco estados un proceso detallado para eliminar miembros. En lugar de preocuparse en como atraer mambreilla gastan tiempo elaborando planes reaccionarios que manifiestan sus complejos de inferioridad. lugar de resolver diferencias y desarrollar el

programa del Partido salieron con sonseras. Primero encaprichados que ellos tomarian el Partido o se saldrian. Despues que un comite coordinador seria mejor que un Chairman. La tarea es de organizar a nuestra gente. Organizarlos en grupos localmente bajo el Partido para defender el interes Chicano y que propongan el punto de vista nuestro. En meses pasados hemos visto declaraciones de California y Colorado donde defienden la lucha para un Puerto Rico libre, a Lucio Cabanas, a Angela Davis, a Cuba, a Africa y otros mas. Esta bien. Mas bien estuviera defender lo de uno primero. La realidad es que nuestra gente poco comprende y mucho menos les importa de

Mario Cantu

Contesta Carta de Gutierrez

Companeros y Companeras:

Considero de vital importancia dirigirme a ustedes por medio de esta carta abierta para aclarar formalmente las intolerables afirmaciones que hizo el companero Jose Angel Gutierrez en sus declaraciones publicadas en el periodico La Gente en el mes de noviembre 1973.

Es mi responsabilidad y obligacion como activista dar contestacion no solamente porque somos Tejanos sino tambien porque en otra ocasion di publicamente a conocer cuales eran algunas diferencias politicas que surgieron de la conferencia en Colorado en la cual fui nombrado dirigente o "chairman" y entre Chicanos de varios estados votaron y adaptaron resoluciones para quiasanos en la lucha contra el enemigo opresor.

No voy a responderle en el terreno ideologico porque conocemos que carece completamente de conocimientos ideologicos. La contestacion es unicamente con el fin de demostrar en la forma mas convincente que sus afirmaciones no tienen razon y sus palabras carecen de verdad y su lenguaje reviste de torpeza.

Cuba, Cabanas, Africa o Puerto Rico. Nuestra gente quiere alivio aqui y ahorita. El sistema capitalista empieza su proceso deshumanizador aqui con nosotros. Al luchar nosotros aqui, ayudaremos mas a los movimientos en otras partes. Al hacernos fuertes, aqui, debilitamos mas al enemigo alla.

Ya organizando grupos la siguiente tarea es mobilizarlos hacia ciertas luchas: las escuelas, la politica, los sueldos, la salud, etc. Estas luchas se ganaran con mucho trabajo y sudor. La retorica del marxismo; del socialismo servira de calor para unos, pero los grandes numeros seran atraidos a nuestra lucha por hechos y no palabras. Todo individuo puede ser revolucionario de saliva; pero

pocos individuos son luchadores por su Raza dia existen. Si ellos quieren un movimiento internacional, que sigan metiendose en asuntos por todo el mundo. De mi parte no tengo necesidad de batallar mas con ellos. trabajar en estos mismos estados para ver quien tiene mas exito. El que es buen gallo donde quiera canta.

Mis companeros por los otros estados, espero trabajar con ustedes. Hay que emprender la lucha. Ajunto mi plan general para empezar a darle vida al Partido. Les pido que me manden por escrito sus comentarios cuanto antes. Al juntar todos los puntos de vista llamare otra junta del congreso por energo para tomar accion sobre esos acuerdos.

Un Fuerte Abrazo,
Jose Angel Gutierrez

Congreso de Aztlan

I would like for this body to make general policy decisions over party direction, priorities, philosophy and ideology while in session. The Congreso must be accountable first to the States, then the national convention and finally the chairman. We should meet at least three times a year - Labor Day, January and May. Special session should be called by no less than five states, provided the call is in writing and 60 days in advance.

Delegates to the Congreso should be elected at a State Convention and serve for 2 years. They can be removed by a similar state convention. Alternates should be chosen the same way. From the Congreso members, three delegates from three different states should form a consejo to the Chairman. These consejo members will assist the Chairman at meetings of the Congreso and represent the National Party for the Chairman. A staff for the Party national office should be recruited - 1 per state for \$80 a month contribution for the staff in lieu of volunteers.

Sonsos, pendejos, estupidos, hipocritas, etc. les llama Gutierrez a un gran porcentaje de los 1000 personas que se reunieron en El Paso, Tejas para formar el Partido Nacional de La Raza Unida.

Estas son sus palabras torpes que el usa para aclarar sus diferencias con los miembros representativos de los estados de California, Colorado, Nuevo Mexico, Nebraska e Illinois. El Congreso de Aztlan tiene representacion de todos los estados que forman el partido al nivel nacional. Las unicas dos juntas que se han llamado "han sido fracasos" solamente por sus "caprichos", dice Jose Angel. Segun sus declaraciones el pueblo Chicano "poco comprende y mucho menos les importa" las situaciones politicas de otros pueblos hermanos de la America.

Preguntamos -- No demuestra interes el apoyo y acto de solidaridad en sus resoluciones paso la union de campesinos de Cesar Chavez al pueblo hermano de Chile en su primer congreso nacional?

No demuestra interes el apoyo que se le dio al heroico pueblo de Vitenam cuando marcharon miles de personas Chicanas en Los Angeles el ano de 1970?

No demuestra interes y comprension politica las protestas que el pueblo Chicano a hecho contra el presidente Luis Echeverria sobre los presos politicos en Mexico.

Y el apoyo que dieron los Chicanos de Nuevo Mexico y Colorado al movimiento Indio durante la confrontacion en Wounded Knee, no es tomar interes?

Y los comites de Lucha para la defensa de Angela Davis de parte de Chicanos por todo el pais? a eso le nombres "poca comprension"???

Conventions

There should be two conventions every four years. A nominating convention to elect the National Chariman and prepare party platforms, and an issues and priorities convention. The former would be held on Labor Day of odd numbered years. The site of the conventions should be chosen by the Congreso in May preceding the event. The host state should pay all expenses. The states should hold regional conferences regularly.

Finance

All states should hold annual national fundraisers for the Party. All monies collected in the name of the National Party must be turned over to the national office. There is a National Bank account in existence: National Raza Unida Party, West Side State Bank, San Antonio, Texas, account number 181-4623.

Communication

The National Office will publish a monthly newsletter. Each state must submit regularly items of relevance and interest. The Chairman will report at every Congreso meeting the activities of the chair and status of the party in the respective States. The National Office will maintain a central address file of membership.

Major documents produced by the Naional Office or any member as official party publications will be approved by the Congreso. Fund raising or popular literature and materials will be copyrighted and distributed by the National Office.

Committees

The Congreso delegated will serve as committee members. Each state cannot serve on more than 2. Membership to a committee is solicited by the chairman who appoints with approval of the Congreso. Turn of service shall be two years.

Chairman

The National Chairman shall be responsible to the National Convention, Congreso, and his state. There can be no re-election. The Chariman serves for 2 years. He can be removed prior to this time by a 2/3 vote of all member states.

The National offices shall coordinate all national activities and maintain a National Office.

El conocimiento y el interes que el pueblo Chicano a puesto hoy mas que nunca en conocer la verdadera historia de la revolucion Mejicana ensalsando y alavando los heroes que tuvo esta revolucion como Emiliano Zapata y Villa, actualmente queriendo conocer los movimientos politicos de Lucio Cabanas y el Partido de los Pobres? No es interes la lucha que efectua en Los Angeles y Tejas en defender los derechos de los inmigrantes Mejicanos y Latino Americanos de parte de los Chicanos? No es interes los actos de solidaridad de parte de Antonio Orendain y los campesinos del valle a sus hermanos campesinos Mejicanos? A todo esto le llamas "poca comprension, conocimiento de causa" y "revolucionarios de saliva".

Si no comprendes que no somos un pueblo aislado y que nuestros problemas no son extranos o diferentes al resto de las menorias y pueblos hermanos de America y que las luchas son de clase, que la union es entre los pobres y trabajadores, entonces, tu causa es otra y las diferencias entre nuestros pensamientos son irreparables.

Jose Angel se dio a conocer como activista y fundador del Partido Raza Unida en Crystal City. En voz alta pedia al pueblo Chicano unirse para protegerse del gringo rabioso que exhibia racismo abierto contra los Chicanos. La discriminacion y racismo no es nada nuevo para el pueblo. Los mismos caminos han sido corrido por los LULACS, GI Forum, etc. en tiempos pasados. La denuncia de discriminacion racial es retorica vieja masticada y pasada de boca en boca por 'lideres' politicos, intelectuales y clericos. Hoy vemos lo mismo en la retorica de Jose Angel. "Kill the gringo" es una denuncia valida siempre y cuando sea acompañada con la denuncia economica que es en el nivel que Jose Angel no lo hace. Sus ideas se pusieron en practica en Crystal City un pueblito con un por-

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FOREIGN AID

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINA: Two guerrilla organizations are carrying armed struggle against Imperialism in Argentina: Ejército Popular (ERP, People's Revolutionary Army) AND Fuerzas Armadas Peronistas (FAP, Peronist Armed Forces). They kidnap capitalist company executives, demand ransom and distribute the money among needy people in the countryside and the city.

In 1973 more than 170 kidnappings were reported in Argentina. Thirteen involved foreign capitalist representatives: five from the United States, three from Britain, one from France, one from Switzerland, one from Italy and one from Austria. According to available figures, the revolutionaries have been able to collect more than 18 million dollars in ransom and have distributed it among the people. Victor Samuelson, oil executive for ESSO (the Argentine subsidiary of EXXON), was kidnapped December 6, 1973. The People's Revolutionary Army demanded 10 million in food, clothing, etc. Estrella roja (Red Star), a clandestine newspaper, appeared recently with the slogan: "No truce for imperialist companies." Both revolutionary organizations are outlawed by the present populist government of Peron.

On January 12, the ESSO Argentine Oil Corporation agreed to the 10 million ransom.

MAY DAY is coming. All revolutionaries should recall its cultural importance and celebrate accordingly!

ARGENTINA: As of January 16, 1974 Argentina guerrillas had kidnapped an arms manufacturer and will not release unless delivered a cache of arms. The action was carried out by the People's Revolutionary Army (Ejército Revolucionario Popular). The guerrilla group is presently holding Julio Baraldo of the Angel Baraldo and Company. The revolutionaries expect to get an unspecified number of pistols, rifles and automatic weapons. The same group, January 12, assaulted an Army base in Argentina in another step towards National Liberation.

ECUADOR

ECUADOR: Ecuador has increased the price for its crude oil export by 37% a barrel since January 1, 1973. It is the eight raise since 1972. The original price was \$2.50 a barrel; now it's \$10 per barrel. Most of the oil comes into the U. S., leader of the capitalist world. Ecuador is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Other are Venezuela and the Mid-East oil-producing countries.

BOBB



PERU

PERU: In a blow against U. S. Imperialism, the Peruvian government has nationalized Cerro de Pasco. Officials of the government took over the offices of the a capitalist company in Lima and the mines and refineries in the Andes on the 1st of January.

Cerro de Pasco, subsidiary of Cerro Corporation of New York, the second largest employer in Peru, owned copper, lead bismuth, gold and silver mines that produce 35% of Peru's mineral exports.

MEXICO

MEXICO: Pedro Orozco Guzman, the Mexican revolutionary credited with the kidnapping of U. S. Counsel Terrance Leonhardy last May 1973, has been killed according to the governor of Guadalupe, Mexico. Leonhardy was kidnapped last May 4 and released after the Mexican government flew 30 political prisoners to Cuba and paid a ransom of \$80,000. The kidnapping incident forced Colonel Jose de Jesus Ahumado Mercado, Guadalupe's Chief of Police to resign.

Pedro Orozco Guzman was alleged to belong to the 23rd of September League, a revolutionary group recently involved in armed struggle in Sinaloa, Culiacan and Chihuahua.

The 23rd of September League takes its name from the day in 1965 when a group of Mexican revolutionaries tried to seize an army garrison in Ciudad San Pedro Madera in Chihuahua but died in the attempt. They are martyrs of the coming Mexican Revolution.

MEXICO: Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez has been given special powers to fight inflation and end food shortages by a Congressional Committee. (Smells like Nixon here.) Meanwhile, telephone rates have gone up from 24¢ to 42.3¢, liquefied petroleum from 7.6¢ per kilogram to 16¢, and more. Inflation has gone up from 20% to 50%.

MEXICO: Joseph John Jova, the new U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, is a PERSONA-NON-GRATA in Mexico. The Excelsior, the bourgeois leading newspaper, has described him as "a political agent, a provocator of conflicts, an emissary of U. S. fascism." In his younger years, he worked for the United Fruit Company in Guatemala. As a Foreign service officer and chief of the U. S. Embassy in Chile in 1964, he played a role in preventing the election of Salvador Allende as President of Chile.

MEXICO: Muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros, one of Mexico's greatest painters, has died at the age of 77. His works rank along Diego Rivera's and Jose Clemente Orozco's. Back in 1923, Siqueiros was elected to the Executive Committee of the Mexican Communist Party. During an exile in the U. S., he painted a mural in Los Angeles' Olvera Street. At one time, Siqueiros was accused by the Mexican government of taking part in a plot to assassinate Leon Trotsky.

LA FRONTERA

LA FRONTERA: The seven-year old practice of X-Raying Mexicans annually for tuberculosis before they were issued border-crossing cards ended January 1. The program involved eight quarantine stations in Arizona, California and Texas.

"Were phasing it out because it has not produced a single benefit," said Dr. David J. Spencer, director of the National Center for Disease Control, Atlanta. He further called the program "grossly inadequate" and said it set up artificial barriers to immigration. This tells you something about prejudices and the recent mass deportations (500,000 over fiscal year 1973).

BAJA CALIFORNIA: New license plates have been issued that prohibit Baja Californian drivers from traveling at will through the rest of Mexico. Drivers from Tijuana, Tecate, Ensenada and Mexicali are now only allowed to travel as far south as Ensenada or to San Luis, Sonora. If they want to go anywhere else in Mexico, they must acquire a \$5 special permit good for 90 days only.

DEPORTATIONS: Officers of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service deported more than 600,000 so-called illegal aliens out of the Southwest last year, it was disclosed recently in the LOS ANGELES TIMES.

The majority of the arrests were carried out by agents of the U. S. Border Patrol (525,533). 84,140 arrests were carried out by INS inspectors.

Back in 1972, 404,821 were deported. Prior to 72 there were no figures available for comparison. However, the total 1973 figure of 609,673 deportations was larger than the 1972 total, marking the 11th straight year the number of deportations has increased. By comparison, only 23,000 deportations were carried out back in 1961. 90% of those deported come from Mexico. The Human Carnage continues. An INS inspector or agent makes approximately \$14,000 dollars a year.

CHINA

CHINA: December 26 was the 80th birthday of Mao Tse-Tung. He celebrated his birthday secluded in his study compound. By doing so, he is being part of the effort to reduce the personality cult.

NEWS BRIEFS

URUGUAY

URUGUAY: The military-backed government of President Juan Bordaberry has granted price increases on fuel (122%), electricity (60%), drinking water (42%), and road and rail travel (25%). Prices of food will also rise soon. A mere pay raise of 33% was granted to the Uruguain workers. The division between rich and poor widens: Revolution is in order.

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIA: A young leftist hijacked a Colombian airliner to Habana in protest against capitalist oppression in Colombia and other countries of Latin America.

law and order impeach nixon

CHILE

CHILE: The Chilean Military Junta, who murdered Salvador Allende and many more revolutionaries in a fascist coup, has put out an edict outlawing long hair, miniskirts and clog shoes.

ALL REACTIONARIES ARE PAPER TIGERS!!

CHILE: The Women's International Democratic Federation disclosed at a U. N. Press conference that 80,000 persons have been killed and 150,000 thrown out of work as a result of the fascist coup against the democratic government of Dr. Salvador Allende. Margot Mrozinski, spokesperson for the Federation, told newsmen that the information was gathered on a January 9-15 visit to Chile. The information was attributed to church and diplomatic officials, lawyers and members of victim's families.

CUBA

CUBA: The LOS ANGELES TIMES, in a recent Editorial (1-7-74), has called for the establishment of official relations with Cuba. The Cuban people are willing to take the step forward, provided that the U. S. government lifts the economic embargo carried out for the past decade.

CUBA: One of the most wanted fugitives by the fascist Chilean Junta, Carlos Altamirano, head of Chile's now banned Socialist party, is safe in Cuba. On January 2, Altamirano appeared at anniversary ceremonies in Habana. At the festivities, Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro warned his country would be affected by the energy crisis. "We must be prepared," he said "to face difficulties in acquiring and financing some merchandise." . . . Several days earlier, Prime Minister Fidel Castro noted Cuba still faced a serious threat from the U. S. "This danger has existed and it will continue to exist while there is a Cuban revolution and while there is imperialism." Castro said, "There will always be a Cuban revolution but Yankui imperialism will not live forever."

PALESTINIANS

PALESTINIANS: A serious split has developed within the Palestinian guerrilla leadership over Egypt's peace moves recently. Dissenting guerrilla leaders have called the agreement a "surrender". Meanwhile, no public prohibitions have been made to settle the question of over 1,000,000 Palestinian refugees living in the Mid-East deserts, suffering from hunger, poverty and exile.

VIENNA: (UPI)--More than 50 Jews, who gave up their Soviet citizenship to emigrate to Israel but now want to return to Russia, recently occupied the Soviet consulate in Vienna and assaulted the Embassy personnel.

According to witnesses, the demonstrators occupied three ground-floor rooms in the consular section of the Soviet Embassy for 3 hours and 40 minutes.

"We want to go back home," said Abraham Godza, who fell on his knees and pleaded with Soviet officials to give him, his wife and two children reentry permits.

"We have been stranded in Vienna for two years. I can't find work and my children cannot go to school. It is an impossible situation," he said.

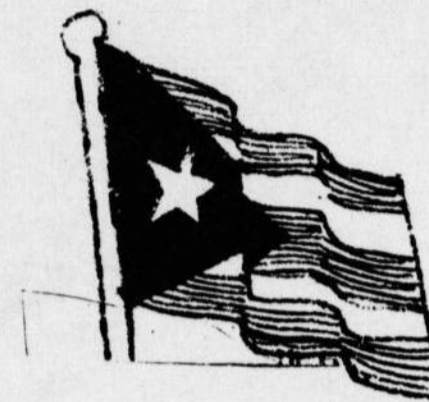
Another demonstrator, who refused to give his name, said he had been waiting for four years for permission to return to the Soviet Union. He added, "I went to Israel in hope of a better life, but it turned out I fell victim to Zionist propaganda. Now I want to go back, but they won't give me a reentry visa," he told newsmen.

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELA: The Venezuelan government (on 1-9-74) ordered two U. S. broadcasting companies and other foreign owners of Television and Radio stations to sell their interests to Venezuelans. The media decree calls for liquidation of foreign participation within 30 days. Plans also exist to put imperialist held milk producing and electric power plants in Venezuelan hands.

VENEZUELA: Outgoing President Rafael Caldera, in his final State of the Union address, urged that the \$2 Billion dollar Oil industry be nationalized now rather than in 1983 when the leases held by such imperialist companies as EXXON, Anglo Dutch Shell and Mobil begin to expire. The incoming President is Carlos Andrey Perez, but he is considered an anti-Communist; thereby, a collaborator of Imperialism.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!
CAPITALISTS OF THE WORLD DIE!



PUERTO RICO

UNITED NATIONS: Recently the United Nations General Assembly approved a report affirming Puerto Rico's right to independence and asked the United States to prevent its firms from violating the Human Rights of Puerto Ricans. But, of course, the U. S. and its reactionary allies (South Africa, Portugal France, Britain) objected. The U. S. has been exploiting Puerto Rico economically since its victorious imperialist war of 1898 against Spain. The vote was 104 to 5, with 19 abstentions. Ricardo Alarcon, the Cuban Ambassador, said that the action confirmed that Puerto Rico is "one of the most acute cases of colonialism in the World."

PUERTO RICO: The Justice Department is reportedly ready to investigate the recruiting of Puerto Rican migrant workers into the U. S., it was reported recently. The workers suffer miserable conditions and some youths have been recruited who are too young for hard field labor. The recruiting operation is based in Florida and serves the entire East Coast agricultural area. Slavery did not cease to exist in the 19th Century but continues today under the auspices of U. S. Capitalism.

UNITED STATES

USA/SAN FRANCISCO: Seven members of the United Farm Workers of America (AFL-CIO) recently filed a \$100 million suit accusing 44 Coachella Valley grape growers in California and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with engaging in a union-bustin and racist conspiracy to destroy their union, "a strong, independent and democratic labor organization." At a recent Press conference, Cesar Chavez predicted the union would be back on the strike picketline in Coachella when the thinning starts in March 1974. "By that time the boycott should be 70% effective around the country and if we do not have contracts by then," Chavez added, "the growers might as well give up on raising grapes."

The suit filed by the seven in behalf of all UFWA union members in the Coachella Valley, called for invalidation of sweetheart contracts signed by growers with the Teamsters brass and for \$50 million in damages for the UFWA and \$5,000 for each UFWA member affected.

U.S./TEAMSTERS: A \$50 million dollar civil rights suit has been filed against the Teamsters Union and major trucking firms charging "vicious, systematic racial discrimination against Black and Chicano workers." Defendants in the suit include the Teamsters, P.T.E. Consolidated Freightways, Garret Freight Lines, California Motor Express, Universal Transport System, Alpha Beta Co., California Trucking Association and the National Trucking Employers, Inc..

UNITED STATES: The Revolutionary Action Squad, a self-proclaimed revolutionary group, bombed the draft board and offices of the Internal Revenue Service in Santa Cruz, California. According to a communique, the bombing was in protest of the continuing U. S. involvement in Vietnam.

UNITED STATES: The following are the increased profits for the nine months of 1972 and 1973 reported by the major U. S. Oil companies:

Standard Oil of Indiana: net profits up 32%. Mobil (worldwide): net profits up 38.3%. Shell Oil--USA: net profits up 40.6%. Texaco--USA: net profits up 12.1%; Texaco-worldwide: net profits up 34.9%. EXXON--USA: net profits up 14.9%; EXXON-worldwide: net profits up 59.4%. (EXXON recently gave in with 10,000,000 dollars to Argentine revolutionaries.) Gulf Oil--USA: net profits up 5.3%; Gulf Oil--worldwide: net profits up 60.1%. Standard Oil of California--USA: net profits up 0.4%; Standard Oil of California--worldwide: net profits up 39.7%. Meanwhile, as disclosed in a recent Senate hearing, prices of gasoline products are expected to rise. Consequently U. S. workers must pay more.



U. S.: According to Jesse M. Calhoun, President of the AFL-CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, "workers in this country will no longer allow their wages to be slashed by soaring prices while giant corporations rake in record profits through increased prices." Strikes, comparable to those causing shut downs in England, are expected in the U. S. in the coming months. Can the U. S. working class pull a General Strike?

Siqueiros, people's artist, dies in Mexico

SIQUEIROS



ECO DE UN GRITO, 1937

SIQUEIROS' MURAL IN L.A.

David Alfaro Siqueiros, who died recently of cancer in Cuernavaca, Mexico, painted a mural in 1932 in Los Angeles, California, while he was in exile. The mural provoked a storm of controversy because of its explicit anti-imperialist content.

Entitled "The Crucifixion", it showed an American eagle sitting atop a cross where a Latin American peon was bound. An Aztec and a soldier of the Mexican Revolution aimed rifles at the eagle. The mural, painted at the Plaza Arts Center, was whitewashed soon after.

Siqueiros was subsequently forced to leave the U.S. and lived for a period in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

The fresco is still on Olvera St. although it is faded and not visible from the street below. In 1971, a group of Chicanos tried to restore it but found that true restoration would be too costly.



THE LAST of the Big Three revolutionary Mexican mural painters is dead. David Alfaro Siqueiros (as he appeared many years ago) was 77 when he died of cancer Jan. 6 in Cuernavaca. The most political of the three (the other two, Diego Rivera and Jose Clemente Orozco), Siqueiros was an active member of the Communist party of Mexico—at one time its secretary—and had fought in the Mexican revolution and the Spanish Civil War. Repeatedly jailed for his political beliefs, he also spent several years in exile. During his last incarceration (for "social dissolution" in connection with a railroad workers strike) he covered the walls of Lecumberri prison with murals. Four years later he was pardoned by Pres. Lopez Mateos and undertook his major work, "The March of Humanity," which covers the walls, outside and in, of a polyforum at the Hotel de Mexico complex in Mexico City.

Israeli Withdrawal

Continued from Page 1

population, thus endangering the Zionist character of the state.

The racist character of the country was also re-affirmed in the Labor Party platform. Echoing Sapir, the party called for securing "the Jewish character of the state so as to serve its Zionist aims, and its role in immigration and the ingathering of exiles."

Lately the U.S. Press, reacting to the oil squeeze, has presented some coverage on Arab territorial rights but little or none on deplorable Israeli policies against Palestinians. The rights and interests of the Palestinians seem to be the concern of none of the parties involved in the Middle East conflict.

Nor has the Press offered information on Israeli resisters who refuse to serve in occupied areas nor on dissident groups within the Oriental Jewish community, such as the Black Panthers, whose problems provide common ground with Arabs in

Israel and the occupied territories, as well as with other groups which provide cheap labor for industrialized nations, like Blacks and Chicanos in the U.S.A.

Within Israel there are thousands of stateless Israeli Arabs unable to satisfy the requirements of the Israeli Nationality Law. Arabs born in Israel are not automatically Israeli citizens as statelessness is inherited. Non-Jewish citizens in Israel also suffer various forms of discrimination. They are not

permitted to lease or work on state lands or lands owned "in the name of the Jewish people." Nor can they reside in all-Jewish cities, such as Karmiel, built on lands confiscated from Israeli Arabs.

A nation built on the subjugation of a people, with myths of a historic national mission, accompanied by some form of master race ideology, cannot survive.

BOOK REVIEW

Manuel Hernandez

MACHO-TIMELY NOVEL

A local San Diego writer has the latest Chicano novel on the market. Edmund Villaseñor writes MACHO at a propitious hour. At a time when deportations are the order of the day, Villaseñor's epic novel follows Roberto Garcia, the young peasant hero who decides to enter the United States illegally with a group of veteran Morteros, Mexican farmhands who in the past have successfully returned from the U.S. "with money to burn." His quest depicts the daily life struggles of Mexican farmhands who immigrate to the U.S. illegally in search of work; possible success means finding work, evading the immigration officers, saving a few dollars, returning to the native land and improving one's lot; failure means not reaching the proposed destination, facing the constant threat of deportation or death on a lonely road. Only one out of thirty makes it to the land of the dollar and returns; others, who return, "return with very little or broke or lost or hungry..."

MACHO is a novel which brings to mind the works of John Steinbeck who also dealt with the lives of migrant workers and their living conditions. His classic The Grapes of Wrath, occurs in the same general geographical areas. The characters are similar. The difference is of course, the social period. MACHO deals with the present. And MACHO is written by an aspiring Chicano novelist. Mariano Azuela's Los de Abajo also comes to mind. Like Demetrio Macías, the protagonist of Los de Abajo, Roberto Garcia, lives through a changing mass movement of individuals, struggling for survival. The protagonists of both novels start out as innocent by-standers, who get caught in a whirlpool of social forces, and at the end find themselves becoming what they once saw from the outside. Certainly, the high moving violence, thievery, fights, plottings, killings, loves are part of the experience of both main protagonists.

Since its publication, MACHO has become an important addition to a growing Chicano literature. There is no doubt that the novel contains the necessary characteristics of a Chicano novel: it deals with present Chicano social issues; it is bilingual; it is bicultural; it was written by a Chicano writer, and most importantly, this is the first novel that successfully treats the theme of the illegal worker torn between two societies. Luis Spota, a Mexican writer, also wrote a novel on the illegal immigrant Murieron a mitad del rio but, he fell short in advancing a nationalist appeal for Mexicans to cease entering the U.S. illegally. Previous Chicano novels have only portrayed the illegal alien as part of the Chicano Experience. And with deportations presently occurring and more on the way, the novel's special treatment of the illegal worker comes right on time.

The novel also offers a view of the class structure in an agricultural society, as well as a view of the class structure in an industrialized society. In his novel Villaseñor captures quite effectively the dilemma of an individual caught between an agricultural and an industrialized society.

The novel itself is divided into three books, with eight, sixteen and three chapters respectively. Each book deals with the hero's three life stages which take him from boyhood to maturity. An introduction establishing the historical setting accompanies each individual chapter. This structural format makes the book easy to read. It can easily be read in less than three hours.

Tempo: The Birth of a Volcano

The prelude paragraph, at the beginning of the novel, sets the tempo for the ensuing drama: It describes the birth of a volcano. The first introduction informs us that Roberto Garcia is of Tarascan birth. Throughout the development of Book One we become aware of the hero's living conditions, of his work as a farmhand foreman, of his admiration for the nortenos and their adventures, of his sister's plight in a patriarchal and agricultural society, of his recruitment by Juan Aguilar ("a dark fancy norteno") to accompany him on his next trip into the U.S., and of inter-family feuds and their effects on the livelihood of village life. Thus, the author sets the background for the hero's next two life stages and the epic drama.

Roberto's long trek into the U.S. presented in Book Two begins with the exit of some nortenos from a village cantina after a gunfight; one of them is wounded seriously. Roberto joins them and begins to share their rootlessness. The wounded norteno, taken to a doctor in Guadalajara City, dies; Roberto inherits the deadman's boots, pants, suede jacket and hat. Afterwards, Roberto and Aguilar take the bus to Empalme, where they catch up with the rest of their companions. In Empalme, the recruiting center of American agribusiness, they become part of an anthill of desperate men wishing, hoping, paying, praying, killing for a legal contract into the U.S. There, Roberto and his companions wait days upon days but are unable to secure a legal contract. After a series of amusing and violent adventures, the group decides to work temporarily in Mexican owned cotton fields outside of Empalme from where they eventually must flee after a cardgame results in a near gunfight.

A la Brava, Illegally, Deaths

Back in Empalme, the town has been declared a disaster area and contract recruitment has virtually ceased. The nortenos then decide to travel up to Mexicali and enter the U.S. illegally, a la brava!



MIGRANT BRACEROS on a bus, heading for work in California's rich fields. The Bracero program was cancelled in 1964, but if the growers and Nixon have their way, the program will be restarted shortly. LNS photo

Two efforts are made to enter the U.S.: the first fails, ending with the death of several men near the

Salton Sea, along highway 78, and the rest are caught wandering in the desert by the border patrol and deported to Mexicali; the second succeeds but only under miraculous circumstances. Roberto, Juan Aguilar and Luis Espinoza, a norteno from Chihuahua are saved from suffocating to death inside a deserted panel truck by a flowerchild of the '60's. With the help of their savior, the group winds up in Ocampo, California and finds work picking tomatoes. Unfortunately, the fact that the farm is under strike from Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers makes it difficult for illegal aliens to remain. The events become tense and all three must flee after an accident in which a striker is hurt. By now, Roberto has become aware of the Huelga struggle and is torn apart in his allegiances; he sees the cause as just but remembers that his family is near starvation back home.

Looking for Work

Their flight from Ocampo is facilitated by a ride with three Mexican brothers in their brand new car. The three brothers from Tijuana have green cards and are able to drive up and down California's highways looking for work. While riding in the car, Roberto listens to the tales of the three Mexican brothers and learns of their discrimination suffered as youths in Tijuana. In one of their stops for beer, the group gets involved in a fight. They flee. Eventually, the group reaches Kern County for the melon season and are soon working. Roberto reaps his largest earnings in this area, pays the agree 1/4 of his earnings to Juan Aguilar for having helped him reach the U.S. and sends most of the rest home. The melon season ends at Kern County. Firebaugh is next for more melon picking. Done at Firebaugh, the group returns north nearby Sacramento. Eventually they wind up back in Ocampo, where the fatal accident occurred to the huelguista. The camp is now

Continued on Page 14

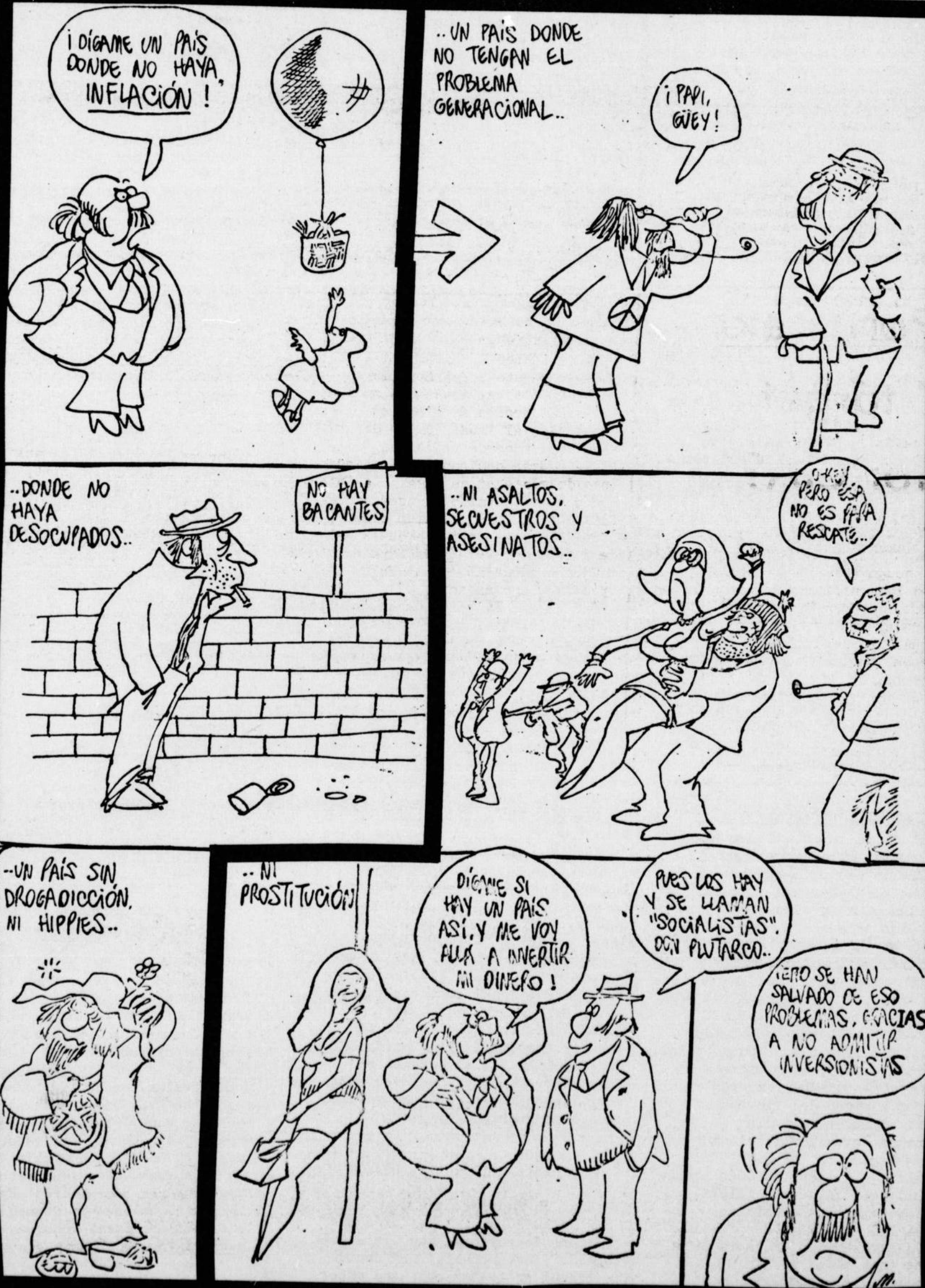
The Energy Crisis —

Continued from Page 6

a catastrophe created by our own oil companies for the situation in question has its roots deeply buried in the past. Just how far removed the Arabs are from the immediate U.S. oil squeeze, KPFK revealed on Monday, December 31, when it announced that U.S. petroleum companies have been receiving oil from some Arabian countries all along but have been stockpiling it until they can fix prices that will assure them maximum profits.

Recognition of a corrupt and immoral political system is now long due. Americans should begin asking leading questions about a system that sanctions the consumption of 81% of the world's natural resources by the industrialized nations. This estimate should show what the rest of the world's population lives on.

Nixon's administration has and is granting numerous privileges to the oil monopolies. KPFK recently announced that Nixon has appointed several oil corporation heads to Iran and other Arabian countries to settle the dispute. This is truly an ominous fact for it tells us who will be making the main decisions in a problem that affects masses of people the world over. Whatever decisions they and the rich Arabian sheiks reach clearly will not be in our favor. As long as the oil companies keep that leash around their bought President, as long as the monopoly remains monopoly, we will see and feel the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.



SALVADOR ALLENDE

Continued from Page 5

But in spite of everything, you will continue to hear it. I will be ... always with you and I will leave, if nothing else, the memory at least of a man of honor who responded with loyalty to the loyalty of the ... workers.

The people need to defend themselves, but not sacrifice themselves. The people should not allow themselves to be crushed, stepped on, they should not allow themselves to be humiliated.

Workers of my country:

I confide in Chile and in its Destiny. Other Chileans will come. In these -- dark and bitter minutes in which betrayal triumphs, you should know that -- sooner or later, most likely sooner than later, roads will once again open wide before men of honor, to construct the new society.

VIVA CHILE!

LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE!

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS!

These are my last words and I am certain that my sacrifice will not be needless. I am convinced that my sacrifice will be a moral lesson that will condemn disloyalty, cowardice and betrayal.

Peru next target for CIA?

Although Perú is presently headed by a military government and not by socialists, Perú's leaders are fully committed to national independence for Perú from the major multinational corporations.

The Peruvian government has nationalized the major industries of the country from U.S. control: sugar, copper and oil.

Peru has also undertaken one of the most ambitious land reform programs of any country in Latin America. In Peru, unlike Chile, many of the peasants and farmworkers are Indian and may speak no Spanish at all or only as a second language.

The land, of course, belonged to Indians in the centuries before the Spanish conquest, but since the 1500s Indians have been dispossessed and mercilessly exploited, particularly in the mountainous regions of the Andes.

Indian language and culture has long been pushed down by the urban Spanish-speaking bourgeoisie. Peru is also a leader in the struggle to maintain control over fishing banks as a natural resource.

Today, however, it appears that the CIA is attempting to make a "clean sweep" of Latin America.

With military coups toppling parliamentary government in Brazil (1964), Bolivia (1971), Uruguay (1973) and Chile (1973), it now seems that the military radical democratic government of Alvarado is next on the list.

Colonia Tierra y Libertad

EL PUEBLO HACIA LA VICTORIA

La formación de esta colonia de gente de pocos recursos económicos es el vivo ejemplo de aquella gente que une sus esfuerzos y trabajos en colectivo para alcanzar la meta de sus deseos y aspiraciones.

Hace ya casi 4 meses que estudiantes mexicanos y trabajadores unidos tomaron en posesión mas de 100 hectáreas de tierra que estaban en disposición de los intereses económicos extranjeros. Actualmente hay más de 3,000 familias mexicanas (que han crecido del número original de 1500 familias), sumando el número de estudiantes que han hecho de Tierra y Libertad su residencia permanente.

Desde el movimiento inicial para ocupar la tierra, los estudiantes y los pobres trabajadores han trabajado con esfuerzo para organizarse dentro de un espíritu de optimismo y de colectividad para lograr alcanzar sus metas e ideales.

La colonia depende de la cooperación de diferentes comités. Hay comités para distribuir materiales de construcción, comida y vestido. También hay comités para la construcción de una escuela, comedores colectivos, como también para una biblioteca. Hay también comités compuestos de trabajadores y estudiantes trabajando juntos.

La construcción de una escuela ha comenzado al igual que la de un comedor en donde todas las familias podrán cocinar sin distinciones de clase ni de raza. La intención es de establecer tres escuelas, situadas en lugares diferentes del área, debido a que en el pasado no pudieron mandar a sus hijos a estudiar por la falta de recursos económicos.

Mucha de la gente de la colonia eran en el pasado residentes de Cartolandia (uno de los barrios más pobres de Tijuana). Allí vivían en ranchos hechos de cartón, periódicos y de cualquier material que encontraban para poder alzar casas en estados miserables, a sabiendas de que un fuerte aguacero se las destruiría. Las autoridades de Tijuana ordenaron la destrucción de Cartolandia con la excusa de que estorbaba el turismo y era una desgracia en general para la belleza de México.

Con relación a estas manifestaciones, Guadalupe Flores, madre de 6 niños, residente de Tierra y Libertad, indicó a PRENSA POPULAR que una parte de la clase rica de Tijuana se había unido para bloquear sus demostraciones, ya fuera bloqueando las calles con sus carros o tratando de atropellarlos para crear pánico entre los manifestantes y hacer que éstos perdieran su propósito, cosa que no se llevó a cabo, gracias al espíritu de lucha de los participantes.

Puede dejar sus contribuciones en:

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Chicano Federation
1960 National Avenue
San Diego 236-1228



Gen. ALVARADO ... CIA target

MACHO Continued from Page 11
deserted, except for a family watching over the fields in exchange for free room. Later, the family gives them a tip that there is work in King City. They go there, get hired but the camp is the scene of a struggle between the Teamsters and the Farmworkers. Illegal aliens are sought after a lawyer gets hurt. Roberto, Juan Aguilar and Luis Espinoza leave the scene and return with the Chicano family in charge of the ranch. There the hero receives a letter from his sister informing him of his father's death in a duel. He becomes enraged. He further learns that all the money sent home has been spent to satisfy his father's drinking habit, that his mother is pregnant and that more money is needed to buy food. His dreams wither before his eyes; all his efforts seem in vain.

Book three is the hero's return accompanied by Juan Aguilar, to his native village in search of revenge, as the traditional mountain code demands. In the opening chapter Roberto is seen target shooting in preparation for the eventual date. He has bought a 45 automatic, like all nortenos. After a bus trip, Roberto arrives home. To his fellow townspeople, Roberto is no longer the young, servile farmhand; he is now feared and admired. He drinks now, carries an automatic 45 and dresses like a norteno. He has gone and returned from el norte. At first, his father's killer evades him, but the eventual confrontation occurs in front of the town's cantina. The gunfight becomes Roberto's Moment of Truth. Under the code of honor he must kill or be killed. He has come for just that, he is there for just that. But, at the final moment, he wavers, finally realizing his revulsion for the machismo obsession which feeds the hatred, revenge. As Roberto is about to walk away, his adversary charges; whereupon Juan Aguilar draws and kills the assailant. But

Contesta a Gutierrez

Continued from Page 7
centaje de 90% Chicano. Es un pueblo donde el control politico estaba casi completamente en las manos del gringo. Un cambio electoral en favor de los Chicanos fue por su naturaleza radical.

El Partido Raza Unida gobierna Crystal City pero no controla porque a un nivel economico el poder sigue en manos de las agencias estatales y federales. Bien sabemos que Crystal depende en fondos de fuera de la ciudad para su sostenimiento.

Es aqui que por su necesidad Jose Angel manipula y compromete los intereses del movimiento Chicano para beneficios que favorecen solamente a Crystal. Los compromisos forzosamente tienen que favorecer al gobierno que dispone de los dineros apropiados para los programas ya sean estos la clinica medica, o en el caso del apoyo a el presidente Luis Echeverria, 500 libros para la biblioteca de Crystal, una estatua de Juarez, y 17 becas a Chicanos seleccionados por el.

Jose Angel no solo trabaja y vive en Crystal sino que tambien tiene una posicion a un nivel nacional y es un simbolo del movimiento Chicano, el cual el no a sabido desarrollar. El precio que tiene que pagar es de detenerse en denunciar y tomar posiciones claras y radicales. Es aqui donde compromete los intereses del

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the charging assailant managed to butt open Aguilar's stomach with a machete. Roberto quickly draws and fights against the Reyes brothers, brothers of the dead assailant. The gunfight is ended by the local strongman, the dead are identified and Roberto is given a few days to leave town. Before dying,

Juan Aguilar hands over his money to Roberto, asking him to buy something for his mother; something for his mother; something which Aguilar had never done after all his trips to el norte. Aguilar is buried. Roberto packs up and prepares to leave the place of his birth as the novel ends.

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TRABAJADORES HERMANOS! RESPETE
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Women in India: Famine and Revolt, Part 2



movimiento a cambio de beneficios de fondos, etc.

En tu carta te defines por cambios de tipo reformista es visto para todos que exhibes sintomas de egoismo tomando la decision de echar fuera del partido a todo un movimiento de cinco estados. No buscas explicar tu posicion con claridad o discutir con conocimiento el dialogo en buena fe. Tu critica la haces personal y no constructiva.

Dices que no quieres "batallar" con nosotros y que si queremos un partido revolucionario que lo "formemos". Te aseguro que es el deseo del pueblo continuar una lucha por principios e ideales formados por heroes como Hidalgo, Morelos, Juarez, Marti, Guevara, etc.

Mas vale morir de pie que vivir de rodillas.

Mario Cantu

A WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE FIELDS

(Part II of a three-part series of Women in India: Famine and Revolt)

How is it that women are taking the lead in revolt in a society still characterized by caste-circumscribed arranged marriages, dowries, and social stigmas against divorce.

To answer this question one can look at the traditionally greater social freedom of lower class women: like the upper castes they were married in childhood, but where divorce and widow remarriage was anathema for the high-caste Indian woman, here lowcaste sister in the villages frequently practised both. The poor peasant simply could not afford to keep his wife secluded as was desired by orthodox standards of both Hindu and Muslim culture; of necessity she had to work beside him in the field. It is doubtful how much the greater independence this led to eased her situation of general oppression. Nevertheless, one cannot fail to sense a difference between the gaudily dressed middle class women strolling through city streets and the toughness that seems bred into the very appearance of city and village lower class women.

And a certain amount of history lies behind the position of Indian women today. A century of social reform and anti-caste struggle focused of necessity upon the groups most oppressed by the traditional caste system: untouchables, tribals—and women.

Then there was the nationalist movement. In the early days of terrorism women also made bombs and attempted to assassinate British officials. When the movement took on a mass character during the time of Gandhi and the socialist movement, women also took to the streets in mass demonstration, formed volunteer corps in the villages, and filled the jails.

The wives of nationalist leaders like Nehru often took charge of major organizing jobs when their husbands were picked up by the police; and they frequently used their tours for nationalist organizing to stress the need to emancipate women as part of the goal they were struggling for. And peasant women, in their turn, because a part of the peasant leagues that

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WOMEN IN INDIA

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sprang up in the 1930s and began from that period to learn the tradition of struggle under the "red flag."

Because the national movement had to take up the demands of oppressed sectors of society—of workers, peasants, untouchables and women—in order to become a mass movement, women to obtained full legal equality with the coming of independence. But with all of this history, it is difficult to say whether Indian women, especially lowerclass women, have benefited from formal "equal rights" any more than American women benefited from winning the vote.



Recently released figures from the 1971 Census of India, as analyzed by Sulabha Brahma, a women economist at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Poona, provide some of the important insights into the structural situation underlying female militancy.

18% of all workers are women, compared to 40% in the United States. Women in India are about as well represented in the top professions as American women—which is to say hardly at all: about 6% of all doctors, college teachers and high government employees are women. But they are found in far fewer proportions in clerical jobs, hardly at all in working class jobs except in the very lowest, least organized fields.

Where women workers are to be found, it is in the fields. 30% of all Indian working women in 1971 were peasant cultivators; 50% were agricultural laborers working on lands owned by others. This meant that for every 100 men out, these were conservative estimates which did not include women working part time to supplement family income.

The conclusion is inescapable: among middle and upperclass families and among urban working class families, women are still to be found in their traditional place in all societies, in the home, carrying for child and hearth. They have as a group no economic independence, no direct confrontation with an employer, no experience of collective organizing. Women poor peasant families, in contrast, are in the fields, where they confront directly and daily the rich farmer, the landlord the government official. Peasant women in India experience economic crisis in a two fold way — as consumers and prepares of food for their household, and as workers seeking wages in money or grain from the landowners.

Adding to this, it is precisely in the agrarian sector that the present Indian economic crisis is concentrated. Two years ago Indian government officials and their American advisors were hailing the "Green Revolution" which was to solve India's food problems through increased application of technology. Even then it was clear that whatever modest economic progress that was being made in agriculture was primarily benefiting a rich stratum of peasants and was not trickling down to the masses. Thus a study in 1971 by two well-known economists, V.M. Dandekar and Nilakantha Rath, showed that by 1960-61 40% of India's rural population lived below a "poverty line" measured simply in terms of calories.

What this means in concrete terms is that the mass of India's peasantry live primarily on coarse grain, lentils and vegetables, with hardly any access to meat, eggs or milk products. (Milk consumption in 1970-71 was 105 grammes per day per capita, down from 140 grammes in the 1950s, according to Indian dairy experts who estimated the minimum requirement at 280 grammes per day). And the 40% of them have not even enough of these.

What about the increased productivity benefits that were supposed to trickle down from the "Green Revolution"? According to a sober assessment made in the 1972 annual number of the Indian business journal Commerce, while India overall annual agricultural growth rate of 2.9% since independence was mostly good—and about 2.9% better than growth under British colonial rule—it was not good enough to constitute an agricultural break-through and it had not given any results to the poor peasants.

And, they added, while the per capita agricultural production was rising before the so-called "green revolution", it has been stagnant after the "green revolution."

Thus the disastrous years of drought that led to intense famine in western India in 1972-73 were not an unfortunate natural accident striking a blow to an otherwise healthy in modestly developing economy. Rather they were only the final symptom of an already weakened agrarian structure, unable to increase productivity sufficiently to feed the masses, unable to extend the benefits of irrigation beyond an insignificant portion of land. (19.7% of all India and 8.1% of the drought-ridden state of Maharashtra is irrigated).

It is figures like these that lie behind the daily life experiences of Indian poor peasant women. Daily she confronts the rising prices in the shops and sees necessities of life shooting out of her reach; daily she sees the motorcycles of the rich farmers and the fine saris of their wives—which she often has wash; daily, if she goes to the female relief works, she experiences the power of a government official who has a job her son cannot have. And in the process of the female she has come to symbolize the nature of her government, and of the American government, in very concrete terms.

For instance, in terms of the inadequate food that the government provides to sell at reduced "fair price" rates.

"Look at the rice the Indian government sends us", women tell me showing me what look like tiny whit chips. "and look at the milo the American government sends us—" And they press it into my hand, urging me to show it to the American people.

Milo, or yellow grain sorghum, is a foodgrain that the American government has recently sold in great quantities along with wheat to India. At one point it aroused a storm in the Indian parliament because harmful amounts of jimson-weed (loco weed) had evidently resulted in several deaths. (American officials protested that that the amounts of jimson weed in the milo were permissible by U.S. health regulations—set after all for animals—and that they were unaware of the purpose for which it was purchased).

While the peasants I met did not know the story of the jimson weed, they were quite aware that Milowas used to feed animals in the United States—but people in India. But if there is anything more humiliating than the feeling that one is forced to eat food meant for animals, food which cannot be properly cooked in the accustomed style, it is the awareness that even this is insufficient.



Such experiences, the historical tradition behind them, and the anger and aspirations they have given birth to, lie behind the military of Indian agricultural laborer and poor peasant women. They are summed up in a recent song, title "Questions of a Woman Agricultural Laborer", written by an ex-Untouchable organizer and so widely sung in female areas that parts of it were use in a government-sponsored documentary on the female:

All our life is on fire, all the prices rising,
Answer our questions, O rulers of the country!

A handful of American wheat, a kilo of milo mixed with chaff,

Doesn't our country grow crops or do we have only mud-mixed grain?

Give us an answer, O rulers of the country...

We have forgotten the color of milk, coconuts and dried fruits have gone underground,

Our children have only jaggery tea for nourishment,

Give us an answer...

Sweet oil for cooking is the price of gold,
Coconut oil for our hair is not to be had,

Without rock oil for lamps we have grown familiar with darkness...

We burn in the summer, we are drenched in the rains,

We bear the rigor of winter without any clothes,

Why don't we yet have any shelter?

We toil night and day, and sleep half-starved
While the parasites fill their bellies with butter,

Why does the thief get nourishment while the owner is cheated?

There are pastures for the cattle of the rich,
For forest development land is preserved,

Why is there no land to support living men?

Tall buildings rise before our eyes,
The road cannot contain these motorcycles and cars,

On whose labor has such development been built?

We filled the jails for independence,
We hurled bombs into the wars of the white men,

Did we do it to fatten the sacred cow?

When we ask for a rise in wages, for work for the unemployed,

When we demand land for cultivation,
Why are we met with jail, beatings and bullets?

Now you have taken a new guise and appear in the colors of socialism,

But we do longer want for today only promises of tomorrow

Now we will stand on our own feet,
We will throw caste and religious differences to the winds,

We call for the brotherhood and sisterhood of all toilers.

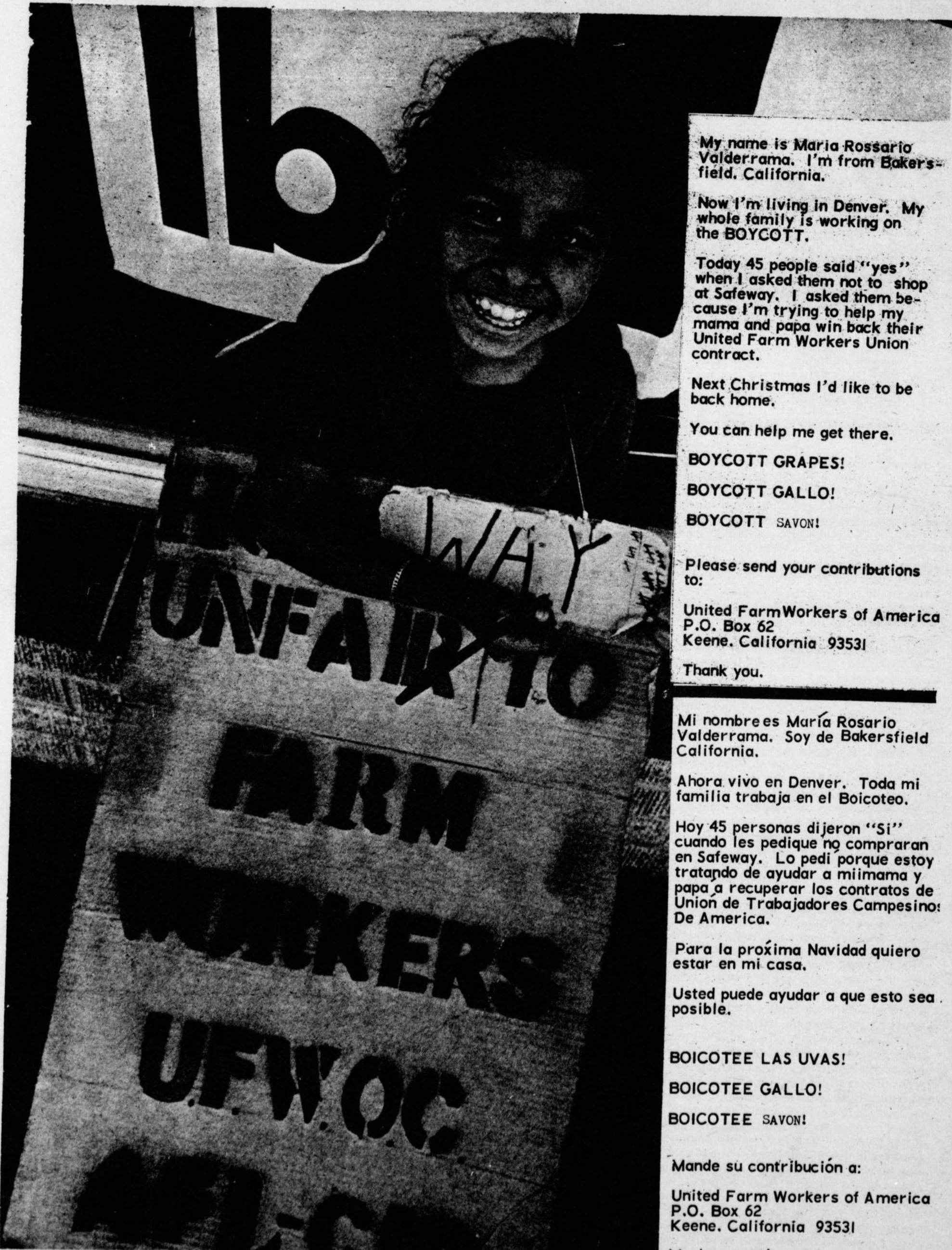
We vow today to fight with our lives,
We will bury capitalism in the grave

And sound the drums of our state!

Give us an answer, O rulers of the country!

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BOYCOTT GALLO



My name is Maria Rosario Valderrama. I'm from Bakersfield, California.

Now I'm living in Denver. My whole family is working on the BOYCOTT.

Today 45 people said "yes" when I asked them not to shop at Safeway. I asked them because I'm trying to help my mama and papa win back their United Farm Workers Union contract.

Next Christmas I'd like to be back home.

You can help me get there.

BOYCOTT GRAPES!

BOYCOTT GALLO!

BOYCOTT SAVON!

Please send your contributions to:

United Farm Workers of America
P.O. Box 62
Keene, California 93531

Thank you.

Mi nombre es María Rosario Valderrama. Soy de Bakersfield California.

Ahora vivo en Denver. Toda mi familia trabaja en el Boicoteo.

Hoy 45 personas dijeron "Si" cuando les pedique no compraran en Safeway. Lo pedi porque estoy tratando de ayudar a mi mama y papa a recuperar los contratos de Unión de Trabajadores Campesinos De America.

Para la próxima Navidad quiero estar en mi casa.

Usted puede ayudar a que esto sea posible.

BOICOTEE LAS UVAS!

BOICOTEE GALLO!

BOICOTEE SAVON!

Mande su contribución a:

United Farm Workers of America
P.O. Box 62
Keene, California 93531

Muchas gracias.