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### Resist Newsletter, May 20, 1974

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# RESIST

*a call to resist  
illegitimate authority*

20 May 1974 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue, #4, Cambridge, Mass. 02139 Newsletter #81

## Crisis in Education

Paul Lauter

The following ad appeared in the New York Times Sunday "Teacher Openings" section of February 24;

### FIRE-EATING DRAGONS WANTED

One of the nation's leading career education centers will make selective additions to its faculty if dynamic, career-conscious individuals can be found for the positions. If you're content where you are or with what is presently being done in your field, you need not bother to apply--but if you have that something extra to offer, we may have a place for you in Correctional Services, Media Technology, Electronics Technology, Secretarial and Office Specialties, or Mortuary Science and Funeral Service. Master's Degree is preferred. We are looking for people who have experience in their fields and who are on their way up--who want to accomplish something out of the ordinary. Send resume, salary requirements to Donald L. Harbert, Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs, School of Technical Careers, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Ill., 62901.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

It reflects in a peculiarly ugly way the accelerating crisis in higher education since Southern Illinois has just fired 124 other faculty members, including 24 with "tenure". Most of those, of course, teach in the more traditional areas of humanities, arts, and sciences.

Nor is Southern Illinois distinctive, even for its brutality. At CUNY and elsewhere, we see tenure quotas being imposed, the effect of which is to axe many middle level faculty. They are replaced by "adjunct" part-time people paid on a "contract hour" basis, whose pay scales range down to \$4,000 a year and even below. At the same time, curriculum in many areas, traditionally determined by faculty, and more recently with students, has been set for these underpaid, low-level educational workers, by administrators of "communications", "technical careers", etc.

Firings, speed-up (by increasing course or student loads), tenure quotas, exploitation of unemployed teachers, shifts in curricular control, plus students rushing toward a "new vocationalism"; these phenomena characterize the educational scene today. Why?

## Belt-Tightening in Chile

Charlotte Ryan

(The information reported here was collected by a delegation from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of which Charlotte Ryan was a member, during an investigatory trip to Chile in February, 1974.)

Repression in Chile has changed. The mass slaughter, imprisonment, and torture of September, October, and November, 1973, in which over forty thousand people were killed and forty thousand more arrested, have been replaced by selective political and economic attacks on the Chilean working class.

The junta's campaign of mass terrorism has outlived its usefulness. A number of West European countries have criticized the junta's blatant and excessive suppression of human rights. As Chile's economy depends on capital imported from these countries and the U.S. through the IMF and the World Bank, the junta has become concerned about the possibility of damaging its credit status. The campaign of extermination has had overkill effects in Chile, alienating former supporters from the middle class and the Christian Democratic Party. The junta's actions have driven the traditionally "democratic" sectors and the initially "neutral" hierarchy of the Chilean Catholic Church to varying degrees of active opposition.

Mass repression is also very expensive when the enemy is practically the entire working class of a nation. Police costs are high, causing considerable amounts of resources to be diverted from the productive sectors of the Chilean economy.

The generals believe that they have established their ability to smash any popular movement in the country. The junta now hopes that more selective and subtle repression can maintain control while eliminating the negative aspects of the old policy. This is not to say that arrest, torture, and mock trials are not still taking place; but these are less frequent and conspicuous than in the Fall of 1973. Another important reason for the shift in policy has been that mass terrorism directed against the working class has not succeeded in eliminating resistance. All in all, the generals believe that they have found a better way to achieve their goals.

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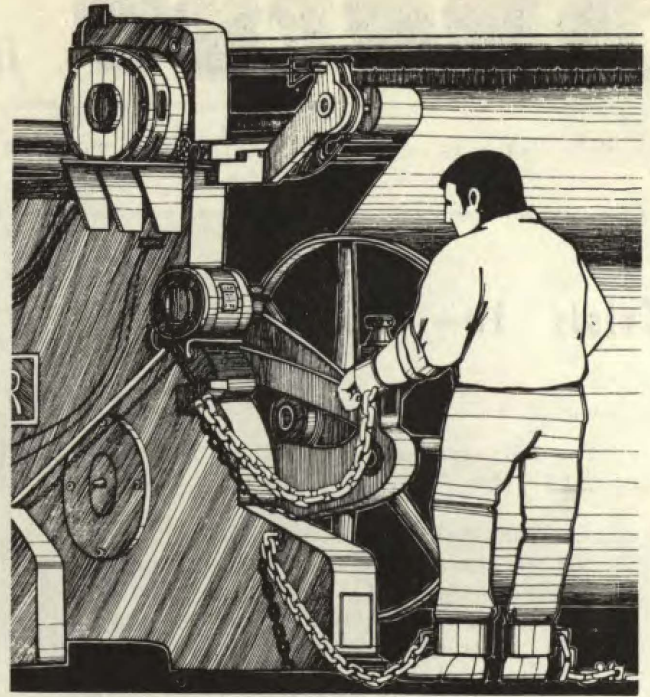


# "CHILE" (cont.)

With selective political repression, the junta expects to uncover the resistance by sustaining careful vigilance until "we can pinch off its head." It attempts to achieve this through repeated arrests of exemplary individuals, and the use of 'refined' interrogation techniques. For example, a doctor named Tuane was thrown out of work during the Allende regime for his role in the torture of political prisoners. He is now assisting the military in a program to develop more sophisticated uses of sodium penthatol. Other components of the new program include increased pressure on the families of prisoners to denounce other leftists in order to insure the release of their loved one, and payments to the heads of starving families to act as informers.

The junta's key realization, however, is that economic reprisals can be equally effective in eliminating resistance. These attract less negative attention, drain fewer resources from other state functions, and form an integral part of the junta's new economic policy. An estimated 100,000 UP supporters have been thrown out of work for political reasons. In addition to overt blacklisting, the junta is enacting an austerity program that includes cut-backs at most major plants. People suspected of leftist sympathies are the first to be let go. One worker in a small shop said to a WILPF delegate; "When the coup began, the soldiers took five young men who worked here and they killed them. Now they are firing all the union activists. How are we going to defend ourselves?"

There are no current figures on unemployment. However, two reliable sources, one an ex-Senator, the other a former official of the central bank, each put the figure around 30%; approximately 20% in the service sector and 15% in the industrial sector. The figure for unemployed landless peasants is critical but unknown. According to the Andean Times, a business publication printed in Lima, the official junta figure for November, 1973, was 4.9% unemployment, while the U.S. embassy stated that the unemployment rate for the same month was 13%. The Andean Times concluded that "the real unemployment figure is around five times higher" than the junta's initial estimate. The national airlines, Lan Chile, has fired 1600 out of its 2000 employees. The Department of Public Works has fired 50% of its employees, while 10 to 15% of the staff of other governmental agencies have been let go. Half of the staff of Quimantu, the national publishing firm, was fired. In an interview given to a Belgian journalist in Brussels, the President of the junta, General Pinochet, was quoted as saying that 20,000 students would be expelled from school and would not be permitted to get jobs. These students, together with the 100,000 UP supporters, comprise ten percent of the Chilean work force. In the area of health services, a labor organizer who was detained and tortured intermittently for fifty days, gave her estimate of unemployment among hospital and clinic workers as 15,000. This in turn reflects the deterioration of health care that has taken place under the junta. Thirty to forty thousand workers have been fired from jobs in the public sector, those enterprises still owned and managed by the national government.



Those who have managed to continue working are also affected by the economic repression. The high unemployment and lack of protection afforded by unions and pro-labor organizations mean that owners of the plants are milking their workers to the fullest. Work hours have been extended without compensation. Speed-up is rampant. The official minimum monthly wage is 18,000 escudos (\$24), but owners have forced workers to sign statements stating they will accept lower salaries. In the match factory at Talca, people make 7000 escudos per month (9 dollars). A five fold wage increase has been promised but has yet to be implemented. The workers' situation is further aggravated by the fact that taxes eat up half of the income they do receive. The buying power of this pittance can be seen from the following chart of food prices;

| ITEM    | PRICES IN ESCUDOS FOR DESIGNATED MONTH |             |           |
|---------|--|-------------|-----------|
|         | JAN. '73                               | SEPT. '73   | FEB. 74   |
| SUGAR   | 12 per kilo                            | 25 per kilo | 280/kilo  |
| OIL     | 14.5 / litre                           | 36 / litre  | 462/litre |
| EGG     | 7.1 /kilo                              | 16.1/kilo   | 360/kilo  |
| CHICKEN | 30/ kilo                               | 50 / kilo   | 600/kilo  |
| BREAD   | 8 / kilo                               | 40 / kilo   | 300/kilo  |

The price of basic foods has increased over ten times in five months, and in some cases has risen over fifteen times. (source: Mensaje Mag. Dec. '73).

Other components of the junta's economic program include lifting of price restraints and protective tariffs, elimination of subsidies for basic food products and necessities, a 400% devaluation of the escudo, cancellation of scheduled wage increases and military supervision of workers. All of these factors have contributed to the present 30% or more rate of unemployment. The total effect of these new policies places a crushing burden on the working class and persons on fixed incomes. Some teachers in Talca, for example, have received little more than half of their wages for two months because the government has insufficient funds for this purpose. Meanwhile, the 1974 budget includes a 64.9% increase in military spending and a 57%

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## Strategies for the 70's. . . .

(The following is a reply to last month's article, Strategies for the 70's, by Frank Joyce. As RESIST has not adopted an official position on this topic, all articles in this series reflect the positions of the authors and their organizations, where noted. Although the author of this piece is a member of NAM, he made it explicit that this is a personal letter and not an official position of NAM. We were pleased to receive this letter and invite further reader response.)

Somerville, Mass.  
May 8, 1974

Dear Friends,

In your last newsletter, you published a piece by Frank Joyce in which he categorized several tendencies within the left. His analysis of left tendencies seemed identical to a position recently presented by Irwin Silber of the Guardian. Since several members of the New American Movement have sharply disagreed in public debate with the Guardian position, I was discouraged to see RESIST uncritically publish this political analysis. In fact, major aspects of the analysis are either untrue or simply not helpful. However, as a member of NAM, I was most concerned with several misrepresentations of our positions. Therefore I would like to clarify some of the issues raised.

The New American Movement is a nationwide organization with about forty chapters working to build a mass movement for democratic socialism in this country. Contrary to what Joyce says, we are a marxist organization working to build a society organized by and for the working class; "Our aim is to establish working class control of the enormous productive capacity of American industry to create a society that will provide material comfort and security for all people, and in which the full and free development of every individual will be the basic goal," (from the Political Perspective).

Joyce suggests that NAM has broken with historical and revolutionary tradition and has opted for a non-ideological and populist strategy, a la Kinoy group and People's Party. This is not the case. Serious study of revolution theory and debate of such theory is a mainstay of our strength. While there are clear political differences between NAM and the various groups that Joyce characterizes as "Marxist-Leninist", attributing these differences to differing political traditions is misleading and unnecessarily pejorative. The differences are most clearly highlighted in the forms of organization which the various groups are creating.

Although NAM finds much of the theory of Lenin to be insightful and useful, we have chosen not to adopt party forms usually characterized as "Leninist". Rather, NAM has created conventionally democratic structures while seeking open political support and participation. We feel that present conditions within the United States dictate against secret, hierarchical (democratic centralist) structures which

have been successful in several pre-industrial countries. The Bolshevik Party created by Lenin was a response to specific conditions of Czarist Russia. Likewise, the party forms (both similar to and differing from the Bolshevik model) of the Chinese, Vietnamese, and Cuban peoples reflect peculiar situation. Although we have much to learn from these historical forms, we must create our own revolutionary organization. At the present time, that means that we must demonstrate our dedication to humanity and democracy in all our actions. We can do this by creating a language and style consistent with the traditions of the great mass of the American people.

Class struggle is the basis of NAM political practice. We know that the interest group mentality so desired by the bourgeoisie, divides the working class. Too often political questions are raised in such a way as to force one sector of the working class to struggle against another. Our aim is to create struggles which clearly counterpose the needs and desires of the working class against the interests of the ruling class. By winning such struggles in a class conscious way, we can defeat the ideological as well as the practical power of the ruling class. Only by uniting all sectors of the working class against the real enemies can we hope to defeat multinational corporate capitalism.

We do not feel there are any inherently "vanguard" sectors in modern American society. An advanced industrial society requires a diversified workforce to reproduce itself. Different sectors may be more advanced at different times, but any systemic changes will require a broad-based unity. Therefore, NAM is attempting to establish itself in many sectors; blue collar, service, educated labor; without making abstract decisions about the vanguard sector in the final struggle.

Another central aspect of NAM's class analysis which differs from that of several other revolutionary groupings is our understanding of the struggle against sexism. NAM is attempting to develop an analysis of the oppression of women that synthesizes the insights of the feminist and the socialist movement in order to better understand the relationship between class and sexual oppression. In advanced corporate capitalism, men primarily produce goods and services (women secondarily and at lower wages). Women produce the workforce (children and husbands) and perform services required to maintain the household. Since this domestic area is considered valueless, the primary oppression of women is related to this sexual division of production which forces women and the family out of public life. Attempting to reintegrate the personal and public (political) is an essential revolutionary task.

NAM recognizes that racism is a foundation of American capitalism. Taken in its two forms, cultural and institutional, racism has maintained deep divisions within the working class while cushioning the booms and busts of capitalist expansion. Cultural and institutional racism merge as a form of imperialism which destroys third world cultures in preparation for colonial exploitation.

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## MISSISSIPPI POULTRY WORKERS UNION

(Editor's note; The following article was compiled from information from the MPWU, an article by Andy Himes which appeared in the April, 1974, issue of the Selma Project Newsletter, and a recent article from Liberation News Service. RESIST gave a grant to the MPWU in February of this year.)

In March, the poultry industry of Mississippi was struck by disaster. It was found that nine million chickens had been inadvertently poisoned with a cancer-inducing chemical and could not be marketed. The chicken industry panicked. Immediately, Senator James Eastland, the hip-pocket representative of Mississippi's corporate elite, introduced a bill in Congress to indemnify the industry for a multi-million dollar loss. Eastland has always been against 'big government' unless it meant big federal subsidies for his friends and his own agribusiness.

What newspapers all over the country failed to mention was that several hundred poultry workers were laid off for almost three months, with no compensation, no unemployment insurance, and no government indemnification. The Mississippi Poultry Workers Union rose to the defense of the interests of the laid off workers.

Although originally some 22 million chickens were banned from the market by the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency, only 7.6 million were actually killed and disposed of in what has become known as 'the great chicken massacre'. The bill, which is still in Agriculture committee of the House, calls for the payment of fair value. Since the extent of the contamination hasn't been determined, the cost of the bill is not definite but may soar to over \$10 million. A strong bone of contention, however, was who will get the money.

"Those involved in this unfortunate and disastrous incident cannot recover and continue to contribute to our food needs on their own," said Eastland during the debate which preceeded the Senate vote. "There is no financial fat in these operations. They are small and medium-sized home grown and owned businesses from the grower through the processor."

However, according to a spokesman for the National Farmers Organization, "It is definitely not the small poor farmers who are getting the compensation. The small farmers involved merely fatten the birds who are owned by the vertical integraters...and if they get something from the compensation it will be a pittance. The large vertical integraters are the ones who will receive the indemnity."

This was substantiated by an official of the USDA, who revealed that no farm was closing as a result of contamination and named five companies which would receive compensation. Together, these five control a third of the total broiler output of Mississippi. Fourteen percent of the broilers raised in the U.S. come from Mississippi.

Of the five, the smallest is Fred Moore Farms. Moore, whose company does a \$10 million a year business, has said he expects the government will give him over one million dollars.

Southeastern Hatcheries with headquarters in Atlanta has operations stretching from both Carolinas through Georgia and into Mississippi. With 38 million dollars a year of sales, Southeast is asking for \$4.8 million. H.F. McCarthy is asking for \$3.2 million, and Quad County wants \$2. million.

"It appears very possible from reading the House hearings that approximately 90% of the indemnity payments will go to just five large producers," noted Senator Dick Clark (D-Iowa). "One of these producers indicated that he expects to receive close to \$2 million and to pay \$225,000, less than one quarter, to farmers under contract to his farm."



When the pesticide contamination was first announced, the poultry operators tried to get the EPA to raise the tolerable limit of pesticides. When that move failed, the indemnification measure was introduced. In one case, Fred Gaddis, former Mayor of Forest, Miss., the center of poultry processing in the state, suddenly announced that he had retested his flocks that the USDA had formerly found clean and decided that they too were contaminated.

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This led to the speculation that it was more profitable for the operators to lay off their workers and shut down and collect indemnity payments for gassing and burying the chickens rather than processing them into food.

And according to a spokeswoman for Women United for Action, who testified at the House Agriculture committee hearing, "the payment to the farmers will be far above the fair value stipulated in the bill." Mississippi State Commissioner of Agriculture Jim Buck Ross stated that payments could average one dollar per chicken. According to the USDA, the farm price for broilers in the state in February was 22.5¢ per pound. Since an average chicken weighs three pounds, the going farm price per bird would be 67.5¢. Other sources quote current farm prices as being as low as 60¢ per bird.

The Mississippi Poultry Workers Union is no stranger to the perfidy of politicians and chicken magnates. The MPWU is a militant, democratic union with an overwhelmingly black membership. It is an offspring of the civil rights movement and the struggles of the pulpwood cutters in the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association (see RESIST Newsletter, nos. 51, 71, and 76). The union was formed on the picket line in May, 1972, when workers at Poultry Packers walked off work in Forest. The workers wanted a raise in pay, pay for breakdowns, and vacations with pay. Realizing that the only way to get what they wanted was to organize, they formed an independent union. The union was chartered and the workers went back to work for a dime raise, with the purpose of further organizing the plant and petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for an election. They won representation on November 17, 1972, by a narrow margin and went on to win elections at Gaddis Packing Company and Southeastern Poultry.

The union began negotiations with Southeastern Poultry and Poultry Packers, Inc. There was a strike at Poultry Packers in April, 1973, because the company refused to meet the union demands. The company was able to use scabs and police harassment to break up the strike and the union was unable to get signed contracts with the company.

In the fall of 1973, each company gave a 15¢ raise to workers when they heard that all three plants might strike at the same time. This did what the company hoped it would. Many workers settled for the raise and the threatened strike never materialized. The companies did not hesitate to use firings, blacklisting, thugs, and scabs to insure that potential militancy would be effectively neutralized.

When the crisis broke over the contaminated chickens, over 1,400 workers in four factories (three of which were represented by the MPWU) were laid off. When it became obvious that Eastland's proposal would completely ignore the problems of the unemployed workers, the MPWU began a two-pronged campaign to assist the laborers. The Union quickly moved to have Congress include in the subsidy bill an amendment which would provide full relief to the workers. The MPWU demanded that since the government was giving the companies "insurance", the workers deserved at least the same. One of their pamphlets began with the following; "What are the

plants doing to get paid \$1.00 a bird? We as workers have lost \$100,000.00 in salaries since March 19. What will the plants have lost? NOTHING. It is very clear that the government is more concerned about keeping the companies' profits up at the expense of the workers and their families."

On April 1, the MPWU took their demand for full compensation to Ross at the state capital. Ross accepted the demand and with the help of state senator Richard Livingston arranged for a meeting between the union and Senator Eastland. Livingston in turn conferred with Mississippi's governor and arranged for union members to participate in a make work program that would pay \$1.75 an hour. The union opposed this idea on the grounds of its inherent class bias, as the owners of the companies were not being forced to work for the compensation they were to receive.

The second aspect of the union's program was to press for workers' rights at the local welfare and food stamp offices. The workers, who only get at most \$80 a week, could qualify for a maximum of \$35 a week in state unemployment compensation after a two week "grace" period during which they got nothing. And in an industry with an extremely high turnover rate (working conditions range from bad to nauseating) it is estimated that up to 25% of those who were laid off qualified for little or no compensation. Said one person working with MPWU, "Good shape folks got \$35 a week. Bad shape folks didn't get nothin'." Prior to MPWU intervention, workers making claims were harassed, ignored, or set adrift in the bureaucratic maze of Mississippi's social services. The MPWU has succeeded in speeding up and increasing the number of applications processed by forcing the state to hire additional staff at the welfare offices in Forest. They have carried their demands to federal agencies in Washington, D.C.

The MPWU is currently involved in an intense lobbying campaign to insure that workers are included in any bill that compensates the owners. They have received the support of the Congressional Black Caucus and numerous liberal Senators and Representatives. Rank and file enthusiasm is high and substantial progress has been made on both fronts of the campaign. In order to carry the campaign to a victorious conclusion, they need much moral and financial support. Their address is P.O. Box 271, Forest, Mississippi, 39074.

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"STRATEGIES..." (cont.)

itself in struggles involving all sectors of the working class, both on the job and in the community.

This discussion should in no way be considered an adequate introduction to NAM. Rather, I have tried to dispel some of the myths which have confused political debate. NAM is not a proponent of any "new working class" vanguard theory, nor have we fallen into the well trod path of social democracy. We are trying to understand American realities and develop a revolutionary organization within our society.

Yours in struggle,  
Peter Brown



## "CRISIS" (cont.)

The usual explanation of education managers is that money, especially from Washington, is in shorter supply than it was in the sixties. Student enrollments are dropping or at least "leveling off." The era of unplanned expansion and experimentation is over, they say, and programs must be examined more carefully in terms of their costs and benefits. But that explanation is inadequate with respect to the reasons why less money is available for higher education if in fact that is the case, and to the fact that "correctional" officers and mortuary "scientists" are being hired, even as other teachers are being fired.

U.S. Capitalism is obviously engaged in some major reorganizations as it faces the breakup of the essentially American-dominated world order that has existed since the end of World War II. One characteristic of capitalism in this country has been its ability to adapt to, indeed to capitalize on, the periodic crises that it produces. How do you maintain or even expand profits in a period of intense challenge and change? Among other things, you cut back on "non-essential" services or marginal investments, like airline meals, free phone information, and extended periods of education. You try to shift the financial burden of maintaining such services onto others, especially those 'middle' and 'lower' classes thrown into stiffer competition for them, by raising tuition for public education and cutting back on scholarship and loan funds and on direct corporate contributions to colleges. You push your workers faster to turn out more products; bigger classes, larger teaching loads, longer terms. And you use what becomes paradoxically an opportunity which you have sought for some time, to rationalize institutions providing services to better fit corporate needs.

In the present situation, a number of factors aid educational management in the effort to rationalize college to better fit the needs of industry and government. In the first place, students are well aware of the rising unemployment levels, especially among young people. They are also aware of how fragile the media-nourished dreams of becoming beautiful and comfortable people are in a contracting economy. Not surprisingly, they are pressing into programs that hold out the prospects of a job with a degree. That shift in students' collegiate goals is being nourished and encouraged by educational managers and propagandists, for they can use it to fuel the process of rationalization. It permits them to shift resources from producing literature teachers, ecologists, and social activists to producing morticians and "correctional officers", i.e. cops and jailers, undoubtedly more necessary in a period of high unemployment and downward mobility.

Two other processes are also extended. Job requirements, even their names, are upgraded: mortician to "mortuary scientist"; policeman to "correctional officer". And what were jobs that students moved into from two year terminal programs in community colleges become "professions" entered through elaborated four year requirements in four

year schools. Resources in these schools shift into "technical careers" and "Arts, Sciences and Professional Studies", or similar euphemisms. It isn't that the four year student emerges knowing much more about controlling or burying people than the two year student. But it means that students are kept off the unemployment rolls, and those who have the resources and behaviors necessary to get through four years are sorted out from the others, who are in turn channeled into expanding and less costly "paraprofessional" slots.

Just as the job-preparation functions that had previously been confined to two year colleges are being shifted to four year institutions, so the old community college function of "cooling out" students is now being done at the next level. Even in elite institutions the many students (up to 60% in some places) who want to become doctors or lawyers have to be sorted out, for there isn't room for all the very competent, much less for all who want the prestige and income of doctoring. Many are diverted from their initially high-prestige and income goals into related occupations: dentistry, pharmacology, psychometrics. And they are made to believe that their "failure" to become doctors or lawyers is a function of their own inability, not of the artificial limits on the number of professionals imposed by those already in the professions, and of the contradictions of capitalism in flux.

It isn't necessary to elaborate on these processes of "upgrading" and "cooling out" to see that a period of economic instability and decline is ideal for reorganizing higher education to better conform to the needs of corporations. Both students and faculty are forced into competition with each other for limited places, limited funds, and limited jobs. It follows that they will be more docile, easily shaped into the mold required by the jobs for which they are being turned out. Their training will be narrower, directed more to particular jobs, leaving them less mobile and more dependent on the good graces of those who control the positions for which they were trained.

Students have been used in another way. In the sixties, student activists and radical faculty helped smash the control traditional, discipline oriented faculties exercised over curriculum and admissions. Faculties have still not recovered from the generally legitimate criticisms students leveled at professional narrowness and "irrelevant" curricula, nor have they adequately reorganized their work and taken hold, once more, of defining educational priorities. Into the vacuum has stepped the educational manager and his "fire-eating dragons" with programs tailored to the new "vocationalism" and cheered by legislators and corporate executives alike for their 'businesslike' and practical qualities, and not so incidentally, for their discouragement of student activism and for training of tomorrow's workforce.

In a similar fashion, education managers are now using the push for affirmative action (more jobs for minorities and women) to justify tenure quotas and layoffs, so that "deadwood will be eliminated and room made for blacks and women," as a Maryland faculty was told. Thus, in a manner

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"CHILE" (cont.)

decrease in Labor and Social Security spending.

Nor does repression take place solely on the job. Workers and poor people living in poblaciones (shantytowns) have been told that they will be evicted unless they begin paying exorbitant rents on their shacks. With the cold Chilean winter approaching, mass starvation and exposure are becoming a serious possibility.

Even the Catholic hierarchy has felt the responsibility to respond to the devastating economic situation. Raul Cardinal Silva issued a statement reflecting the views of the majority of bishops, stating; "We fear that...the economy is being structured in such a way that wage earners must bear an excessive share of sacrifice without having the desired level of participation." An article in Mensaje, a Catholic journal which has since been censored, was slightly less diplomatic; "The big profits are not now gained by black market speculators as they were in the prior (UP) government. Most fundamentally, the profiteers are now the STATE, the mining concerns, the large landowners, the industrialists and big businessmen."

Some indigenous businessmen and shopkeepers, however, are not happy with the junta. Stores may be full of consumer goods but no one has the money to buy them. For a worker, a single item of clothing could cost from 25% to over 100% of one's monthly income. Men's shoes, for example, cost 11,000 escudos. According to the LAWG Newsletter,\* the purchasing power of even the middle class has decreased by over 60%. In November, sales fell by 25%, footwear alone dropping 78%, while other product sales declined by as much as 80%. The junta's response has been to label 1974 "the difficult year", in which "we must all tighten our belts a few notches" and "exert the national will power".

While a blockade on credit for purposes other than military and police training played a key part in the "low-profile" sabotage of the UP government by the U.S. and multinational businesses, concern over "governmental stability" has not prevented these same interests from coming to the aid of the faltering junta. In fact, the junta's disastrous "return to free-enterprise" has been sustained by massive injections of external aid. Private banks have loaned the junta \$114 million. U.S. Government loans amount to \$62 million. Brazil has loaned \$50 million plus 40,000 tons of sugar and \$800 thousand for a Brazilian display at an international trade fair. The World Bank and the IMF have loaned \$242.5 million to the junta. In addition to the above, private individuals and corporations have offered various kinds of financial assistance.

The return of 115 nationalized corporations to their former owners, reintroduction of foreign capital, vicious slavedriving of the work force, and repressive measures against strikers have made it obvious that the fascist government is facilitating the return of imperialist domination over Chile. No one is convinced by the junta's frequent radio blurbs that "This is the government of EVERYBODY, especially the most popular sectors (a junta euphemism for working class)."

Although the resistance is not yet totally consolidated, it has the backing of the vast majority of the people. Many Chileans who initially supported the junta now support the resistance in the developing struggle for the return of democratic rights. The general spirit of working people as encountered on our trip was one of outrage at the attacks made upon them and their political organizations, at the obliteration of the hard won gains made during the UP period, and at the starvation they are facing.

While strikes and "work stoppages of fallen arms" are increasing, they are brutally suppressed. Without the protection of a well developed organization, individual acts of resistance are suicidal. As a stronger resistance develops, however, the anger of the people will be consolidated into a more systematic and effective rebellion. Meanwhile, the will to resist sustains itself. An eighty year old Chilean, veteran of sixty years of workplace organizing, beaten and arrested, told us; "Tell the people outside not to lose hope."

\* \* \*

"CRISIS" (cont.)

familiar to students of U.S. industrial history, black and female workers are being set against whites, used to break down white males' job control and security.

To all this faculties have responded on two fronts; curricular and organizational. The explosive spread of Women's Studies courses and programs, especially in the humanities and social sciences, obviously reflects the growth of the feminist movement. But it also represents a strong line of defense against the arguments used to shift resources to new vocational programs since Women's Studies enrollments remain high, indeed growing, and fulfill the real intellectual and political needs of a substantial segment of the student population. Other interdisciplinary programs which have learned from the narrowness of traditional disciplinary offerings and which respond to the real conditions of students' lives, not just to their fads, remain similarly strong. These are likely to spread, together with educational opportunities for previously "by-passed" constituencies, like older women and working people.

At the same time, often slowly and reluctantly, teachers are unionizing. In some measure, the proletarianization of the teaching force, i.e., the loss of control over and mechanization of one's work, the pushing down of real income, speed-up, managerial oppression, has been cushioned by professorial prerequisites and incomes. But changes are rapidly upon us, union ranks are spreading, and radical caucuses within them are beginning to grow. The conditions now exist for more meaningful alliances to emerge between teachers and others in the work force, whom faculties have, in the past, regarded simply as the "workers" they themselves are now becoming.



# MARCH & APRIL GRANTS

## WE THE PEOPLE

Box 252, Madison, Wisconsin, 53701

A collective involved primarily in rank and file union movements. This grant goes towards meeting emergency costs for their monthly newspaper of the same name.

## FIGHT BACK

109 Antrim Street, Cambridge, Mass., 02139

This organization of public housing residents organizes around tenant and other community issues. The grant is for audio-visual equipment for FB's political and educational programs.

## VERMONT ALLIANCE

5 State Street, Montpelier, Vermont, 05602

The VA is a state-wide group doing organizing around issues ranging from utility and health care costs to strike support. The grant helps in putting out literature and arranging a slide show on the Vermont State Power Authority which will be used in fighting proposed rate increases.

## MALCOLM X UNITED LIBERATION FRONT

443 N. Macomb Street, Tallahassee, Florida, 32301

RESIST has funded this group on numerous past occasions. This grant is to pay for repairs on a vehicle used their free transportation program which takes people to work and visitors to prisons.

## LIBERATION SUPPORT MOVEMENT-EAST COAST UNIT

P.O. Box 349, N.Y., N.Y., 10956

This group is an adjunct of the Vancouver, B.C., group of the same name, both of whom distribute educational material on national liberation movements in Africa. The grant is for the purchase of films on the struggles in Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, and South Africa.

## MENTAL PATIENT'S LIBERATION FRONT

Box 156, West Somerville, Mass., 02144

A grant for a pamphlet on the rights of mental patients in Massachusetts which will be distributed in hospitals and to out- and ex-patients. The MPLF is made up primarily of ex-patients.

## RISING UP ANGRY

Box 3746 Merchandise Market, Chicago, Ill., 60654

RUA recently won a court case to permit the distribution of their paper by the same name in prisons throughout the state.

## THE CULTURAL LEARNING CENTER

807 Fairview, Rapid City, S. Dakota, 57701

The Center is part of the American Indian Movement's survival program, which strives to build a consciousness of Indian heritage and apply it to present day Indian problems as part of a strategy of liberation. The grant is to pay for the registration of a car that is essential to the Center's political and fundraising work.

## LIBERTY UNION

P.O. Box 602, Essex Junction, Vermont, 05452

A grant to help Vermont's radical third party launch an electoral campaign which has received support from many unions and community groups across the state.

## URBAN PLANNING AID HEALTH & SAFETY COMMITTEE

639 Mass Ave., Cambridge, Mass., 02139

A grant to cover costs for translating into Spanish and printing a pamphlet, "How to Look at Your Plant". The pamphlet deals with safety regulations, organizing techniques, grievance procedures, and the legal rights of workers.

## WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE - PLAIN STATES REGION

This is a branch of the national group that does organizing around amnesty, political prisoners, prisoner's rights, and anti-imperialism. This grant is for the hiring of a full-time organizer to work in Kansas City and the surrounding area.

## PACIFIC STREET FILM COLLECTIVE

58 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, New York, 11231

The grant funds the internegative of the Collective's film on Martin Sostre, a black activist and bookstore owner now facing a 31 year prison sentence. The PSFC has in the past made two films on F.B.I. and police tactics against activists.

## NEW YORK WOMENS' SCHOOL

371 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York, 11215

The school offers educational and organizational support to women in the New York area. Its course offerings include women's history, Marxism, Indochina, child care, lesbianism, and a very successful course on basic home repair.

(continued next month)

## "STRATEGIES..." (cont.)

The idea that both racism and sexism are only psychological and cultural forms of oppression which will disappear with the onset of socialist revolution reduces both forms of oppression to secondary importance in the struggle for socialism. Such an analysis is contradictory to our understanding which recognizes that racism and sexism have a semi-autonomous character in American society. We must recognize that there will be no socialist revolution in the United States without a systematic and direct challenge to the system of racial, sexual and cultural oppression.

On the basis of the theoretical understanding already developed, NAM is pursuing a diversified practice. Strike support, boycott and defense work with UFW, Farah, AIM, and Attica, have been important to most chapters. In many impeachment efforts NAM has insisted that Watergate represents only particularly undemocratic decisions within the context of a system which routinely robs us of all political power and human dignity. NAM has functioned as an openly socialist force in the many community groups which seem to be an important emerging political force. We hope that these groups will move left as they integrate workplace and community struggles into a class-conscious movement. In any case, NAM will continue to involve

(continued on page 5)