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WORKER COMBINED NEWS SERVICES

Imperialism will kill us all

The gap between rich and poor grows and grows.

EUGENE MCCARTAN,
Socialist Voice, Ireland

OUR PLANET is on the verge of an environmental catastrophe. Billions live in abject poverty; millions more go hungry for want of food or clean drinking water. The gap between rich and poor grows and grows. The wealthiest one percent of people on our planet could fit in a public-transport bus.

Yet today, while the world faces these huge challenges, spending on armed forces grows and grows. The most recent report on global military spending by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), World Military Spending, 1988–2018, makes for sobering reading.

“Total world military expenditure rose to \$1,822 billion in

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2018,” the report says, “representing an increase of 2.6 per cent from 2017.” It breaks down that figure to show that the five biggest spenders in 2018 were the United States, China, Saudi Arabia, India, and France, which together accounted for 60 per cent of global military spending.

The United States has a population of approximately 330 million, China 1,400 million, Saudi Arabia 34 million, India 1,300 million, and France 65 million. The United States, France and Saudi Arabia have a combined population of 429 million. None of these countries are under any military threat, but they are certainly involved in a lot of military adventures around the globe, as well as arming and financing many terrorist groups. India sees Pakistan as a threat, and the present government is made up of a Hindu extremist party. China is threatened with encirclement by the United States and its NATO allies.

The United States, which has approximately eight hundred military bases spread around the globe, has increased its military spending for the first time since 2010, by 4½ per cent, to reach \$649 billion in 2018. This makes it the largest spender on armaments in the world, spending almost as much on its military in 2018 as the next eight countries combined. While China’s spending on its mil-



Soviet poster depicting western imperialism

itary grew for the twenty-fourth consecutive year, China has few if any military facilities outside its own borders.

Imperialist aggression is forcing more and more countries to divert scarce resources to military budgets, thereby forcing further cuts in social schemes. Small countries are forced, if they re-

ceive financial support from capitalist powers, to purchase goods and services as well as military weaponry from those countries.

The SIPRI report reveals that total global military spending rose for the second consecutive year in 2018, to the highest level since 1988 (the first year for which consistent global data is available).

World spending is now 76 per cent higher than the low point of 1998, after the Cold War. World military spending in 2018 accounted for 2.1 per cent of global GDP, or \$239 per person. “A world without workers is impossible! A world without capitalism is necessary. Join with the commies! Struggle against endless imperialist wars!”

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LABOR BEAT

Important Victory for So-Cal Grocery Workers!

Members of the United Food and Commercial Workers union locals 770, 1442, 135, 324, and 1428 stood together through hundreds of actions over months of negotiations, and won a new contract that is a big step forward in the union’s goal of creating good, career jobs in the changing Southern California grocery industry.

According to information obtained from UFCW Local 770, this contract showed the most significant wage and benefit increases in over 30 years.

Not only did workers win good wages and retroactive pay to March 2019, they also:

- Stopped Big Grocery’s plan to reduce pay
- Stopped Big Grocery’s plan to eliminate unused sick leave payout
- Started closing the pay gap between General Merchandise Clerks and Food Clerks
- Secured and improved industry health care
- Protected the full funding of our pensions
- Increased minimum hours
- Increased vacation
- Created a “Future of Work” committee to guarantee worker voices are part of the future of grocery jobs

UFCW Local 770 President John M. Grant noted that as important as what is in the contract, is to know how we got there:

- By organizing store by store for the respect and recognition we earn every day
- The support of the public and customers, tens or thousands of whom pledged their support
- The communities in which we work, who recognize us as crucial to their health and well being

“We owe a big thanks not just to members, but to the public, fellow unions, and working families. After 80 years of standing strong, we didn’t back down, and we’re prepared to fight even harder the next round,” said Grant.

UAW to GM: “We Stood Up For You, Now We Stand Up For Us”

United Auto Workers Local Union leaders from across the nation met Saturday September 15 after the 2015 General Motors collective bargaining agreement expired Saturday night and opted to strike at midnight on Sunday.

The autoworkers are calling on the Big 3 automaker to recognize
See Labor Beat on page 2

The Spoils Of Economic War

How the United States and Saudi Arabia profit from sanctions on Venezuela and Iran

WORKER COMBINED NEWS SERVICES

JUAN FERNANDO TERAN
teleSUR

The United States has been playing the role of the world's economic bully. So far it has imposed sanctions against Afghanistan, Belarus, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Crimea, Cuba, Cyprus, Eritrea, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

But if unilateral harassment has proved ineffective in achieving conventional geopolitical objectives, why does the United States insist on bullying Venezuela and Iran? A glance at the political economy of international oil markets—an industry used as a battlefield for furthering the aims of war—provides an insight into the seemingly irrational realm towards which Donald Trump has been leading US foreign policy. Energy-independence requires manipulating markets.

As international markets are highly speculative, many people believe that price trends cannot be manipulated; but that is not true. When energy commodities and strategic raw materials are involved, the United States does not sit back as a patient price-taker but prefers to throw the dice as a price-maker.

Between 2006 and 2014, when China's economic boom was increasing the demand for international commodities, structural changes occurred that, ironically, favoured the United States a few years later.

Firstly, high oil prices allowed the fracking industry to become a financially viable option. This in turn helped the United States to gradually overcome the dependence it had experienced for thirty years and that made it the world's largest oil importer in 2016, with a voracious appetite of about 12 million barrels per day.

In December 2018, for the first time in seventy-five years, the United States became a net oil exporter, thanks to "thousands of wells producing from the Permian region of Texas and New Mexico to Bakken in North Dakota and Marcellus in Pennsylvania," according to a report in the Los Angeles Times. In the words of Michael Lynch, president of Strategic Energy and Economic Research Inc., "We are becoming the dominant power in the world." Trump is reaping the fruit of energy-independence, a condition he did not contribute to at all.

This abundance of energy is fragile, however, because maintaining it depends on keeping oil prices as high as possible. To force this to happen, therefore, anything that threatens to diminish global oil supplies is actually good for the United States, including the blockade of Venezuelan and Iranian exports.

And that's not all... While the United States now has enough oil to be able to export some of



Photo by Jp Valery on Unsplash

its reserves, Trump's homeland can't satisfy the world's energy demands completely. This opens up business opportunities for Saudi Arabia and other allies, which can also benefit from economic sanctions against Venezuela and Iran.

Before April 2018, when the United States began applying a new round of sanctions, Iran was OPEC's second-largest producer, exporting almost 3 million barrels per day. Since then, however, its oil production has been reduced by more than 1 million barrels.

In Venezuela, US foreign policy has achieved a similar result: between February 2018 and January 2019 Venezuela's average oil output dropped from 1.5 million barrels per day to 1.1 million, not much more than half its production in 2006. These combined results have triggered a trend towards the contraction of global oil supplies, which could be worsened if the Libyan civil war adds another cut of 1.2 million barrels per day in the near future.

Nevertheless, the oil market's invisible hand is not enough to ensure those high prices the United States desperately needs, as global supply essentially meets global demand, moving about 99½ million barrels per day, according to the International Energy Agency.

This won't change on its own: global economic growth will not easily lead to a new boom in demand for oil. On the contrary, factors such as Brexit and the US trade war against China could reduce growth prospects all over the world. In this context, where the demand for oil remains more or less fixed, putting Venezuela and Iran out of business changes the share of the pie each country gets. And, of course, only the lucky ones get to continue enjoying their slice of the oil markets. Among these is Saudi Arabia, a country that will be able to cap-

ture more clients and expand its oil output without violating its OPEC commitments. Oil prices have already responded to America's politically motivated supply shortages. The average spot price for crude oil rose from \$56 per barrel in January to \$67 per barrel in May, an increase of 16 per cent. This would not have been possible without the sanctions that prevented Venezuela from selling more than half its production in February. The international average oil price will most probably remain below \$100 per barrel, but today's unstable equilibrium prices are enough to keep American companies in the fossil-fuel business, at home and abroad.

One of the short-term costs of this manoeuvre could be price volatility. However, it seems that the Trump government has assimilated such an eventuality; global stability hasn't ever been one of America's foreign policy priorities. Looking at it pragmatically, the negative consequences of harassing Venezuela and Iran are outweighed by a very lucrative reward: 2 million barrels of oil per day. As Reuters commented on 5 May, the United States now removes about 2 million barrels per day from the world's supply, through sanctions on the Iranian and Venezuelan oil industries. But it hopes that soaring American oil production—now at a record 12 million barrels per day—will keep global markets well supplied and hold prices down.

The political manipulation of supply and demand is a risky rent-seeking game. And this is where Trump's personality could play an important role. He is not a risk-averse player; and so far he seems unconcerned with the collateral damage arising from his economic warfare. One of these is that sanctions "will help oil producers because the prices will go up, and Russia will be one of the most sig-

nificant oil producers," according to Robert Malley, former Middle East adviser to Barack Obama, as reported by the Novosti press agency.

We are no longer living in that "good old world" in which US geopolitics were for ensuring the flow of cheap natural resources from the closest friendly provider. Hence, ironically, a regional production crisis near US territory could be good for the United States in the medium term, as Giancarlo Elia Valori wrote in *Geostrategic*, adding that "the US is entirely in favour of an increase in the oil barrel price—and hence indirectly in favour of tension in Venezuela." Trump opens war fronts everywhere, which wouldn't seem to make sense unless they were a distraction. But they're not.

The rise of China as a global power has been silently transforming the international monetary system, another element triggering the United States into endless economic bullying. Since the abandonment of the gold standard in 1971, the US dollar is not linked to any assets, becoming a fiat currency. In such cases only a country's output could back the currency in the long run. But what happens when monetary expansion occurs faster than increases in productivity?

Bringing new meaning to the motto "In God we trust," coined so long ago, the dollar's value depends on its capacity to remain an international reserve currency—that is, a currency that other countries hold as part of their foreign-exchange reserves and use in their international transactions. In a world where economic agents don't ask the Federal Reserve to convert their notes into gold, or any other physical asset, trust is the only thing keeping the United States upright. As a result, the dollar has remained a mighty currency, because most international transactions are traded in US dollars. On 30 January, in fact, the US national security adviser, John Bolton, revealed very little when he blatantly admitted that the attempted coup in Venezuela was really about grasping for oil resources. But in reality, aggression by the United States hides something much more than that.

If the dollar stops being the world's most traded currency,

the United States will not be able to issue the notes it needs to finance an almost fifty-year government deficit, which rose from \$666 billion in 2017 to \$779 billion in 2018. The US budget deficit is how much more the government spends than it receives in revenue annually. The deficit in the US budget for the fiscal year 2020 is expected to be \$1.1 trillion. This is the biggest deficit since 2012. Trump has

ramped up the deficit to pay for record levels of military spending. The dollar losing status as the world's preferred currency would give the United States problems in paying for imports in an economy where its lack of international competitiveness has produced a trade deficit since 1976, which widened to \$50 billion in March.

Last but not least, if the dollar stops being almighty the United States will have a very difficult time maintaining itself as a world-class economy, as its government debt exceeded \$22 trillion in February. This is more than 76 per cent of what the country is able to produce in one year. Nevertheless, this is most likely to get worse: the debt-to-GDP ratio will rise to 150 per cent by 2049, according to the Congressional Budget Office. Besides preventing Venezuela and Iran from exporting their natural resources, the United States is actively seeking to avoid the collapse of the dollar, an inevitability in the next few years, as the history of previous empires has shown. This is why the Trump government is prone to fighting against the use of barter, virtual currencies, or other alternative international payment methods.

Sanctions are not whimsical expressions of this president: they are tools used to retain hegemonic power in a multipolar world no longer willing to tolerate such an aspiration. At the core of US bullying is not ideological disagreement but economic decline.

Labor Beat (continued from page 1)

nize the contributions and sacrifices that the company's UAW members have made to create a healthy, profitable, industry.

"We stood up for General Motors when they needed us most. Now we are standing together in unity and solidarity for our Members, their families and the communities where we work and live," said UAW Vice President Terry Dittes.

Following a formal meeting of the GM Council consisting of local union leaders, the UAW announced the membership is going on strike at midnight Sunday to secure:

- Fair Wages
- Affordable Healthcare
- Our Share of Profits
- Job Security
- A Defined Path to Permanent Seniority for Temps

Another key demand of the union is that GM re-open its closed Lordstown, Ohio assembly plant.

The decision to strike comes a day after UAW Vice President Terry Dittes notified General Motors leadership that the Union would not agree to extend the Collective Bargaining Agreements.

National Bargaining Commit-

tee Chair Ted Krumm of UAW Local 652 said "We have been clear at the table about what GM members have indicated we will accept. We are standing up for what is right. We as local unions will sacrifice to stand up for what we deserve."

"Our members have spoken; we have taken action; and this is a decision we did not make lightly. We are committed to a strong contract at GM that recognizes our UAW members, who make some of the greatest products in the world and make GM so profitable."

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OP-ED

For a Peaceful and United Korea

GEORGE BURCHETT
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George Burchett is the son of Wilfred G. Burchett, the famous Australian communist war correspondent.

I have watched live on TV all three meetings between Chairman Kim Jong Un and President Donald Trump: the first one in Singapore on June 12, 2018, the second one in Hanoi (where I live) on 27-28 February 2019, and the last one at the DMZ on June 30, 2019.

All three meetings were moments of great hope and cause for cautious optimism.

But every time, I am also reminded of what President Kim Il Sung – Chairman Kim Jong Un’s grandfather – told my father, Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett in Pyongyang, when they first met there in May 1967. This is how my father relates it in his book *Again Korea*:

Come and visit us again,” said my host. “Bring your wife and have a good holiday here. But I advise you to come soon if you want to see our country as it is now.” He waved his hand toward the window which looked out on a broad, tree-lined boulevard of shining new apartment houses and shops. “It is possible that all this will be destroyed if war breaks out. I say to my comrades that they should not think they can keep our nice theaters and things as they are now; they must realize that as long as imperialism exists, war may break out again. Especially as long as the unification of our country has not been achieved, things may be destroyed again.” My host was Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea, the place Pyongyang, the date May 20, 1967. (Wilfred Burchett, *Again Korea*, 1969)

I note that President Kim Il Sung didn’t specify which “imperialism” when he warned “that as long as imperialism exists, war may break out again”. He was well placed to know a thing or two about imperialism, having successfully fought Japanese imperialists occupying Korea and Yankee imperialists and their lackeys trying to annihilate North Korea, occupying South Korea and keeping the Korean Peninsula divided to this day.

From the rubble left by the Korean War, the people of the DPRK, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, built an advanced and prosperous socialist state. Since its inception, that socialist state, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, has had US nuclear weapons pointed at it from the South and has been under constant threat of annihilation. Let’s not forget that prior to the historic Singapore meeting, Donald Trump was also threatening North Korea with “fire and fury” if it didn’t comply with US diktats.

On 13 April 2012, together with delegates from many countries, I had the privilege of visiting Mount Paektu, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of President Kim Il Sung’s birth. The scenery is breathtaking. To make it even more dramatic, we were treated to a

real snowstorm, to remind us of the extraordinarily harsh conditions under which President Kim Il Sung and his companions fought their heroic war or resistance against Japanese imperialists and their local collaborators.

Two days later, on 15 April 2012, I was on Kim Il Sung Square watching the military parade to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of President Kim Il Sung’s birth. I was standing next to our interpreter, the diminutive and always elegant Miss Liu. She had told me earlier that she had done her military service with an artillery unit. As the big guns were paraded before us, I kept asking her: Were you with this unit? Finally, some really, really big guns appeared, and I asked her again: These ones? And she said: Yes! Which makes me wonder, how many Miss Lius are ready to man those big guns in defense of their socialist motherland, inspired by the heroic example of the generation of revolutionaries led by President Kim Il Sung?

On that same occasion, Chairman Kim Jong Un made his first public speech. It was a moment of great and palpable emotion for the people gathered at the square and, no doubt, for all North Koreans, who for the first time heard the voice of their young new leader.

Today, Chairman Kim Jong Un is hailed even by the President of the United States of America as a great and wise leader of his people and a personal friend. Who would have believed that back in 2012? Not many, I’m sure.

I first visited the DPRK in September 2002 with my son Graham. We arrived from Sydney, Australia, where we were living at the time. I must confess that I was a little bit apprehensive. I had lived in Australia since 1985 and had had to endure an endless and sustained demonization campaign against my father, Wilfred Burchett. He was never forgiven by the Australian establishment and its media etc. enforcers for reporting the ceasefire talks to end the Korean War from the North Korean-Chinese

Since its inception, that socialist state, the DPRK, has had US nuclear weapons pointed at it from the South and has been under constant threat of annihilation.

side. Some still denounce him as a “moral traitor to western civilisation”. For good measure, he had also reported the Vietnam war from the “communist” side. Australia had fought in both wars alongside the US. But this is another story...

In 2002, when my son and I visited, the DPRK was emerging from a period of extreme hardship due to a combination of ad-



Bronze statue of a young Kim Il-song at Samjiyon Grand Monument

verse factors. But when we were there, there was also great hope for normalising relations with the US and Japan. Former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright had visited the DPRK and had spoken favourably of Chairman Kim Jong Il. Japan’s Prime Minister Koizumi was also expected to visit Pyongyang to normalise relations between the two countries. President Kim Dae-jung of South Korea was pursuing his Sunshine Policy of détente with North Korea. Then George W Bush declared North Korea as part of his “axis of evil” and relations went into deep freeze again. A “deep freeze” that has lasted pretty much until the June 2018 historic summit between Chairman Kim Jong Un and President Donald Trump.

So, three generations of DPRK leaders have had to confront “imperialism”: Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un.

Only President Kim Il Sung had to fight militarily Japanese and US imperialisms. He did so successfully, for all of Korea, North and South. One would hope that both imperialisms would draw some useful lessons from their defeats. But I’m afraid that remains hopeful thinking. If history teaches us anything, it is that imperialism feeds on war

and destruction, like vampires feed on blood. Lenin wrote in 1917: imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism. And history proves him right.

Before concluding this essay, I would like to quote again from my father’s book, *Again Korea*:

“Driving out homeward bound along the concrete highway leading to the airport, past Pyongyang’s gleaming buildings, the air heavy with the scent of acacia blossoms, admiring again the neat grey and white villages, the carefully tended fields already green with thickly planted rice, my thoughts could not but turn to Kim Il Sung’s warning that it might all be destroyed again soon. I thought of the former head of America’s Strategic Air Command, General Curtis LeMay’s solution for Vietnam: “Let’s bomb ‘em back into the Stone Age,” and realized how right Premier Kim is to prepare the country organizationally and psychologically for more destruction. But I also thought how wrong was LeMay. You can bomb the Vietnamese and Korean people underground, but you cannot bomb them back into the “Stone Age.” You cannot bomb out of existence those solid technical, intellectual and moral qualities

they have acquired during the years of building and living under socialism. What stone age moralists such as LeMay would like to bomb out of existence is indestructible. If what has been built up in North Korea is destroyed again, the “abundant fruitful orchard” will grow faster than ever again. And the next time it will spread over the whole country.”

In 1992, Francis Fukuyama proclaimed, “the end of history” and the triumph of free market “liberalism” over “collectivist” soviet-style state socialism. Almost three decades later, the DPRK proves him wrong. North Korea is still a proud socialist state that firmly stands its ground against threats from the self-proclaimed rulers of the world. Not only that, but suddenly “socialism” looks attractive again to Western societies facing increased economic hardship and inequality, social dysfunctionality, endless wars, terrorism and so on and on.

The world now looks at the DPRK with renewed respect. That respect is hard-earned thanks to the strong and wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, Comrade Kim Jong Il and Chairman Kim Jong Un, who, in the most difficult circumstances, have been able to not only defend their country, but also guide it towards a bright and prosperous future.

All progressive and peace-loving people around the world can only sincerely wish that the near

As the big guns were paraded before us, I kept asking her: Were you with this unit?

future will see Korea peacefully reunited and all Koreans joining forces to build a strong, proud, independent and prosperous Korea.

And if I may end on a personal note, I believe that only the people of Korea, by their common will and efforts can make that happen, despite every effort by “imperialists” to keep them apart and in a constant state of conflict.

So, all of us who support a united and peaceful Korea have a lot of work to do. There are now some glimmers of hope on the horizon, and we must make sure that the flame of hope keeps burning, brighter and brighter until it illuminates us all, like bright sunshine. This, I’m sure, would also be the wish of President Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il, who have passed the baton to their grandson and son, Chairman Kim Jong Un, who only a few days ago, invited US President Donald Trump to step on North Korean territory, making him the first acting US president to step on North Korean soil. Let us hope that these few steps, lead to more firm steps towards Peace and Reunification.

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TRABAJADOR COMBINADO NOTICIAS SERVICIOS

Acuerdos Antimigrantes de Donald Trump y López Obrador

EL BURÓ POLÍTICO DEL COMITÉ CENTRAL

Los Gobiernos de EEUU y México han expresado a través del Departamento de Estado de los EEUU un reforzamiento de la política antiinmigrante, después de un sainete en el que se amagaba con medidas arancelarias por un lado, y con una ola de patriotismo por el otro. Al final después de la farsa escenificada quedó claro el objetivo real de la negociación.

El mismo día que en el Senado de México inició la discusión final, para la aprobación del T-MEC o USMCA (Nueva versión del TLCAN en vigor desde 1994), el Presidente Trump anunció que como represalia a la debilidad del gobierno mexicano en el tema migratorio se impondrían medidas arancelarias a las exportaciones de México. Desde diciembre está colocado el asunto de hacer de México un “tercer país seguro”.

El gobierno, y el propio Presidente López Obrador efectuaron a partir de ese momento llamados a la “unidad nacional” en defensa de la soberanía; lo que resulta demagogia pura, pues al tiempo se sigue en curso con el T-MEC y otras medidas de colaboración, como la de enviar tropas mexicanas a participar con el Comando Sur de los EEUU en los ejercicios Tradewinds19.

Soberanía para el gobierno de López Obrador significa defender los intereses de los monopolios mexicanos, en tanto que no le importan los derechos de los trabajadores que son lesionados en ese tratado imperialista.

Pero las conversaciones entre Pompeo, titular del Departamento de Estado de los EEUU, y Ebrad, Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de México, han finalmente mostrado que lo que está en curso es un pacto interestatal contra los migrantes. A reserva de los hechos que puedan discernirse en los próximos días no se descarta la aplicación de la política del “tercer país seguro”, aunque por la vía de los hechos en la parte pública del acuerdo migratorio están ya presentes varias de sus características.

El Departamento de Estado de los EEUU anuncia que la Guardia Nacional de México contendrá el flujo migratorio en la frontera sur de México, y nuestro país se convertirá-para los que logren pasar- en una especie de campo de detención en la que los migrantes deberán esperar antes de conocer su situación migratoria. EEUU apoyará las medidas del gobierno mexicano en esa dirección: judiciales, policiales y “sociales”. De inmediato la Guardia Nacio-

nal moviliza 6000 elementos a la frontera sur para militarizarla, y se detienen algunos activistas solidarios con las caravanas migrantes, para los cuales exigimos su inmediata libertad. El aparatoso despliegue de la Guardia Nacional se suma a la presencia permanente del Ejército Nacional, la Policía Federal y los agentes del Instituto Nacional de Migración. Agravando la situación de los trabajadores migrantes, de por sí brutalizada por incremento

de detenciones y deportaciones, redadas en hoteles y parques, uso del paramilitarismo y separación de familias.

Este acuerdo antiinmigrante es festejado por todos los monopolios, las cámaras empresariales, todos los partidos burgueses. La “unidad nacional” se manifiesta en defensa de los intereses de la burguesía y el tal anunciado mitin en defensa de la soberanía, efectuado en Tijuana, es para ondear la bandera del “libre

comercio”, para lanzar loas al T-MEC y al Plan Integral de Desarrollo, eufemismo para nombrar la exportación de capitales de los monopolios mexicanos a Centroamérica. Así se presta un importante servicio al inicio de campaña por la reelección de Trump.

Tales medidas de ambos gobiernos son contrarias a los intereses de la clase obrera de toda América del Norte: sean trabajadores canadienses, de los EEUU, de México, o migrantes, en su

mayoría de Centroamérica; por lo que no solo nos corresponde luchar contra tal política antiinmigrante, ejercer la más amplia solidaridad con los trabajadores de otras nacionalidades en su paso por México, sino además coordinar con los partidos comunistas y obreros de la región acciones para luchar contra el USMCA y en defensa de los intereses de la clase obrera.

¡Proletarios de todos los países, uníos!



UN SIGLO DE LUCHA DE LOS COMUNISTAS DE MÉXICO

Por el socialismo, por el poder obrero, por la emancipación de la mujer