I was talking with some workers about the productivity of auto work. I asked why the UAW leadership in Detroit allows the line to continue running when there is a worker who has fainted or is injured. They told me that the line must continue running because it is a matter of production and profit. They explained that the company is interested in maintaining the highest possible level of production to ensure maximum profit. The workers said that if they were to stop the line, the company would lose a significant amount of money, and they could lose their jobs.

When I asked why they were willing to risk the lives of their co-workers for the sake of production, they explained that the company puts pressure on them to work at a rapid pace. They said that the company expects them to work hard and fast, and if they are not able to keep up, they could lose their jobs. They also said that the company is interested in maximizing profit, and they are willing to take risks to achieve this goal.

I asked them if they felt that their lives were valued by the company, and they said that they did not feel valued. They said that the company only cares about profit and production, and they do not care about the well-being of the workers. They said that they are constantly under pressure to work at a rapid pace, and they do not have enough time to take care of themselves.

I asked them if they had any hope for change, and they said that they did not. They said that the company is too powerful, and they do not have any influence over their working conditions. They said that they are at the mercy of the company, and they have no choice but to work at a rapid pace.

When I asked them if they were willing to fight for better working conditions, they said that they were not sure. They said that they are afraid of losing their jobs, and they are not sure if it is worth fighting for change. They said that the company is too strong, and they do not know if they can make a difference.

I told them that I was there to support them and that I was willing to help them fight for better conditions. They thanked me for my support and said that they would think about it. They said that they would consider fighting for better conditions if they felt that they had a chance of success.

In the meantime, I told them to take care of themselves and to look out for each other. I told them that I would be there for them if they needed me. I left them with the hope that they would find a way to improve their working conditions.
We hoped that by winning a union election our problems would be solved. But after we won the election, the company fined us for organizing. He offered us a three-year contract with no change in any working conditions in the shop, a 15c raise the first year and two 15c raises in the second year, starting at $1.65 an hour would just be getting $2 in 1976.

REFUSED BAD CONTRACT

We turned down the contract, walked it out. At the same time, the company got people from Blue Collar (a local union of those who organized the business, to stop while we were on strike, but their answer was who are we to tell Sears what to do. The conditions of 70 workers doesn't mean much to Sears.

We need outside help to win, help from individuals, from labor, community and civil rights groups. We as workers have over tackled such a problem before. Before our strike there had never been any unity among mailing workers. But now, among the strikers, there is.

—The Mailing House Workers on strike

Black woman discusses 'Black, Brown and Red'

In reading Black, Brown and Red, I have found things in the articles which pertain to things needed in our community. They express how we see it and what we understand about something, you start by seeing the different needs we have and the different ideals we have.

The Black, Brown and Red people cannot make it without the whites and we cannot make it without the different organizations that have already started. Before you can start building a better world, you have to find out why other organizations have failed so we do not make the same mistakes.

We were fought through by lawyers. They said, "wait and be patient, we'll win in the Courts." Then we had the SCLC and Dr. Martin Luther King and his followers were getting a head. Everyone really rallied off of what he had said. We got behind each other, contacted the Paper and Printing Products Union (AFL-CIO) and began organizing.

Cabties join S.F. rights fight

San Francisco, Calif.—The largest piggy bank in the world, the Bank of America, is increasing its vicious at­tacks on the cab industry. San Francisco cab drivers hit the night of the last picket line at the Bank of America Data Center here. If they get away with the elimination of the taxi service at night, there will be shifts at the Computer Data Center where 60 workers who are organized taxi drivers, to stop while we were on strike, but their answer was who are we to tell Sears what to do. The conditions of 70 workers doesn't mean much to Sears.

Since Governor Reagan vetoed the amendment to the Equal Rights Extension Act, (which would have maintained all protection for women and extended it to men), "we can't even keep our jobs."

The Bank of America, not satisfied with its attempt to remove the taxi service, is passing out "waivers" to their workers employment. They are saying this is a better long term cure and treats the cause, instead of just the symptoms. So we have been going to a Senate hearing on the matter. Needless to say, they have received very few signed returns on this new attack on the health of the women.

A recent picket line at the Bank of America drew several hundred people. There were women union Wage members; News & Letters Women's Liberation Group; male and female taxi drivers of the Teamsters union; working women's groups; and the anti-Vietnam Women's groups.

More than 400 employees at the Bank of America Data Center have signed a petition demanding that the taxi service be maintained for women. A company nurse, never before involved in any activity, is now dispensing propaganda for the Union along with pain pills, saying this is a better long term cure and treats the cause, another reason for the taxi service.

A widely distributed leaflet by the taxi drivers of Teamsters Local 111 reads: "Women's liberation is a precedence for 'equalizing' the conditions of working men and women, by reducing both to a condition of super-exploitation. This demands a large scale women's movement and, equality of pay, work and working conditions to women."

—Bay Area N&L WI. Committee

Insurance firms continue bias

Harford, Conn.—Several insurance companies in the area have issued statements on new company policy concerning their efforts to end discrimination against women in employment.

One company said that its number-one reason was that they needed to develop the human potential of all employees. Between the lines you could read about the cases before the Connecticut Human Rights Division brought by women against insurance companies.

In response to the demands of women for equality in employment, these companies are changing middle-level "male" technical jobs into "female" jobs. The jobs demanding the same, if not more quality and quantity in job performance.

In our department management brags that the majority of technical jobs are held by women and therefore we can't compete with the top male engineers are being the clerical positions are all held by women.

The fight for equal rights for women we must remember there is profit in this business of equality or the corporations wouldn't go in for it. And what's good for big business can't be good for working people.

—Wonas clerical worker

WAY OF THE WORLD

New laws will put Blacks away to stay

By Ethel Dunbar

Nearly every Black person I talk with seems concerned about this city's crisis. Where is it going to end? Practically everyone says Detroit is on its way to hell, and some say only Detroit, but this whole country.

Here in Detroit, Wayne County Prosecutor Cahalan had a plan to end parole and probation procedures for convicted criminals. He said how there are state and federal constitutional laws in order to put Blacks and the few poor whites who are in jail to the tax collector. There are always enough loopholes in the law so that wealthy whites can be freed.

Everyone wants crime abolished. But when the judges came out with a concrete proposal saying that nothing can be enforced unless they first have a police department, the Detroit Police Commissioners refused. —The Mailing House Workers on strike

In Montreal

Workers pay now for Olympics

Montreal, Que.—For the past two months the TV, radio, and press have been spotlighting "Opinion Polls" about how the "hate majority" of Montrealers are in favour of the '76 Olympics here. It must be a "silent majority" because I don't know anyone who is for the Games.

Every one of the city's employers I talked with told and about how the Olympics is cutting off a lot of essential services in order to pay for the games. Manual employees are getting laid off more than they are working. Main­ly the workers most needed by the people can't even get through.

A maintenance employee said, "The mayor doesn't care if the Games show a deficit or not since we're the ones who'll end up paying. We're already paying through the nose."

Raymond Garneau, Quebec finance minister, comes out with vague statements like, "As for a minimum defici­ency (whatever that means) which should be matter in to the world-wide prestige which the Olympics would bring," Mr. Garneau has forgotten that there is a "silent majority" because I don't know anyone who is for the Games.

Every one of the city's employers I talked with talked about how the Olympics is cutting off a lot of essential services in order to pay for the games. Manual employees are getting laid off more than they are working. Main­ly the workers most needed by the people can't even get through.

A maintenance employee said, "The mayor doesn't care if the Games show a deficit or not since we're the ones who'll end up paying. We're already paying through the nose."

Raymond Garneau, Quebec finance minister, comes out with vague statements like, "As for a minimum defici­ency (whatever that means) which should be matter in to the world-wide prestige which the Olympics would bring," Mr. Garneau has forgotten that there is a "silent majority" because I don't know anyone who is for the Games.

A maintenance employee said, "The mayor doesn't care if the Games show a deficit or not since we're the ones who'll end up paying. We're already paying through the nose."

The magic cost figure the government quotes is $310 million, but that was figured out not even the "expenses, but the cost of the Olympics of $50 million, which is much. There is a proverb which says that "the ridiculous never killed anyone." Too bad since otherwise we'd have an imbecile or two less in this world.

—RL and PG, Montreal

Just out

Rosa Luxemburg: Revolutionary Theoretician

By Leo Tracey

Published by News & Letters—Women's Liberation Committee

Only 35¢

Order from: NEWS & LETTERS, 1900 E. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. 48207

If you have a story, or want to contact News & Letters Women's Liberation Committees in San Francisco, Connecticut, Detroit, Los Angeles or New York, write to the box, page 8.

By Ethel Dunbar

Nearly every Black person I talk with seems concerned about this city's crisis. Where is it going to end? Practically everyone says Detroit is on its way to hell, and some say only Detroit, but this whole country.

Here in Detroit, Wayne County Prosecutor Cahalan had a plan to end parole and probation procedures for convicted criminals. He said how there are state and federal constitutional laws in order to put Blacks and the few poor whites who are in jail to the tax collector. There are always enough loopholes in the law so that wealthy whites can be freed.

Everyone wants crime abolished. But when the judges came out with a concrete proposal saying that nothing can be enforced unless they first have a police department, the Detroit Police Commissioners refused. —The Mailing House Workers on strike

In Montreal

Workers pay now for Olympics

Montreal, Que.—For the past two months the TV, radio, and press have been spotlighting "Opinion Polls" about how the "hate majority" of Montrealers are in favour of the '76 Olympics here. It must be a "silent majority" because I don't know anyone who is for the Games.

Every one of the city's employers I talked with talked about how the Olympics is cutting off a lot of essential services in order to pay for the games. Manual employees are getting laid off more than they are working. Main­ly the workers most needed by the people can't even get through.

A maintenance employee said, "The mayor doesn't care if the Games show a deficit or not since we're the ones who'll end up paying. We're already paying through the nose."

Raymond Garneau, Quebec finance minister, comes out with vague statements like, "As for a minimum defici­ency (whatever that means) which should be matter in to the world-wide prestige which the Olympics would bring," Mr. Garneau has forgotten that there is a "silent majority" because I don't know anyone who is for the Games.

Every one of the city's employers I talked with talked about how the Olympics is cutting off a lot of essential services in order to pay for the games. Manual employees are getting laid off more than they are working. Main­ly the workers most needed by the people can't even get through.

A maintenance employee said, "The mayor doesn't care if the Games show a deficit or not since we're the ones who'll end up paying. We're already paying through the nose."

The magic cost figure the government quotes is $310 million, but that was figured out not even the "expenses, but the cost of the Olympics of $50 million, which is much. There is a proverb which says that "the ridiculous never killed anyone." Too bad since otherwise we'd have an imbecile or two less in this world.

—RL and PG, Montreal

Just out

Rosa Luxemburg: Revolutionary Theoretician

By Leo Tracey

Published by News & Letters—Women's Liberation Committee

Only 35¢

Order from: NEWS & LETTERS, 1900 E. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. 48207
Black Edison workers sue to end job racism

Detroit, Mich.—I work at Detroit Edison and I am a member of the Association for the BETTERment of Black Edison Employees (ABBEE). We are the group that organized Edison and the two unions over discrimination in hiring and promotion. The case is being tried in Federal District Court now.

ABBEE was started back in 1968 when a janitor named Willie Stamps was cleaning offices in the Edison building downtown. He saw a chart which showed that about 10,000 whites worked for Edison, and only 260 Blacks. This brother got together with several others and said, "Let's do something about this." They wrote to the company and formed ABBEE. They wrote to Edison and the company said they'd look into it — and they "looked into it" for almost three years!

Then in 1971, ABBEE filed complaints with the Federal Mediation and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and we started the suit in court. When we testified at the Federal Power Commission hearings in Washington, D.C., the Justice Dept. started its own investigation and, they joined the suit.

There is a lot to discuss. Even today, there are only 822 Blacks at Edison out of 11,000 workers. Most of the brothers and sisters are in clerical jobs, janitors or laborers. Out of 1,500 supervisors, there are 12 Blacks! There are a few "Black" departments — with dead-end jobs — but there are 28 while departments where there isn't a single Black worker.

Since ABBEE started, a lot of stories have become known. One Black janitor was working at the Edison Boat Club. He went to the Commerica Creek Power Plant cafeteria to eat lunch and they told him that he would have to eat in the kitchen. This was in a regular Edison lunchroom, not a private one.

Another brother was one of eight Black janitors in a garage. The next job above janitor was laborer, and all whites worked there. Even though they had the seniority, When this brother shouted about it, they transferred all eight to a different department so they could stay there.

One worker asked Personnel why he didn't get a job bid on and asked to see his test score. Personnel told him he had a "neurosis" or a "psychiatric" problem.

We are suing the unions too, because they have helped Edison in racist treatment of Black workers. The unions told ABBEE they could not take any complaints without the management's permission and transfers or refused to even file them in the first place. They just haven't treated Black members the way they treat white members.

The Court has knocked ABBEE out of the suit. Now it's the Justice Dept. and Black Edison workers against Edison. But how will the court see that Edison carries out the order after we leave court? I know I can't depend on the Justice Dept. We are the ones who brought the case and fought the case. And we need to keep ABBEE going until racism is ended at Edison. If you want to contact ABBEE and give them your financial and moral support, write to:

ABBE, 19300 Sstem, Detroit, Michigan 48234.

I am a member of the Association for the BETTERment of Black Edison Employees (ABBEE). We are the group that organized Edison and the two unions over discrimination in hiring and promotion. The case is being tried in Federal District Court now.

ABBEE was started back in 1968 when a janitor named Willie Stamps was cleaning offices in the Edison building downtown. He saw a chart which showed that about 10,000 whites worked for Edison, and only 260 Blacks. This brother got together with several others and said, "Let's do something about this." They wrote to the company and formed ABBEE. They wrote to Edison and the company said they'd look into it — and they "looked into it" for almost three years!

Then in 1971, ABBEE filed complaints with the Federal Mediation and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and we started the suit in court. When we testified at the Federal Power Commission hearings in Washington, D.C., the Justice Dept. started its own investigation and, they joined the suit.

There is a lot to discuss. Even today, there are only 822 Blacks at Edison out of 11,000 workers. Most of the brothers and sisters are in clerical jobs, janitors or laborers. Out of 1,500 supervisors, there are 12 Blacks! There are a few "Black" departments — with dead-end jobs — but there are 28 while departments where there isn't a single Black worker.

Since ABBEE started, a lot of stories have become known. One Black janitor was working at the Edison Boat Club. He went to the Commerica Creek Power Plant cafeteria to eat lunch and they told him that he would have to eat in the kitchen. This was in a regular Edison lunchroom, not a private one.

Another brother was one of eight Black janitors in a garage. The next job above janitor was laborer, and all whites worked there. Even though they had the seniority, When this brother shouted about it, they transferred all eight to a different department so they could stay there.

One worker asked Personnel why he didn't get a job bid on and asked to see his test score. Personnel told him he had a "neurosis" or a "psychiatric" problem.

We are suing the unions too, because they have helped Edison in racist treatment of Black workers. The unions told ABBEE they could not take any complaints without the management's permission and transfers or refused to even file them in the first place. They just haven't treated Black members the way they treat white members.

The Court has knocked ABBEE out of the suit. Now it's the Justice Dept. and Black Edison workers against Edison. But how will the court see that Edison carries out the order after we leave court? I know I can't depend on the Justice Dept. We are the ones who brought the case and fought the case. And we need to keep ABBEE going until racism is ended at Edison. If you want to contact ABBEE and give them your financial and moral support, write to:

ABBE, 19300 Sstem, Detroit, Michigan 48234.

I am a member of the Association for the BETTERment of Black Edison Employees (ABBEE). We are the group that organized Edison and the two unions over discrimination in hiring and promotion. The case is being tried in Federal District Court now.

ABBEE was started back in 1968 when a janitor named Willie Stamps was cleaning offices in the Edison building downtown. He saw a chart which showed that about 10,000 whites worked for Edison, and only 260 Blacks. This brother got together with several others and said, "Let's do something about this." They wrote to the company and formed ABBEE. They wrote to Edison and the company said they'd look into it — and they "looked into it" for almost three years!

Then in 1971, ABBEE filed complaints with the Federal Mediation and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and we started the suit in court. When we testified at the Federal Power Commission hearings in Washington, D.C., the Justice Dept. started its own investigation and, they joined the suit.

There is a lot to discuss. Even today, there are only 822 Blacks at Edison out of 11,000 workers. Most of the brothers and sisters are in clerical jobs, janitors or laborers. Out of 1,500 supervisors, there are 12 Blacks! There are a few "Black" departments — with dead-end jobs — but there are 28 while departments where there isn't a single Black worker.

Since ABBEE started, a lot of stories have become known. One Black janitor was working at the Edison Boat Club. He went to the Commerica Creek Power Plant cafeteria to eat lunch and they told him that he would have to eat in the kitchen. This was in a regular Edison lunchroom, not a private one.

Another brother was one of eight Black janitors in a garage. The next job above janitor was laborer, and all whites worked there. Even though they had the seniority, When this brother shouted about it, they transferred all eight to a different department so they could stay there.

One worker asked Personnel why he didn't get a job bid on and asked to see his test score. Personnel told him he had a "neurosis" or a "psychiatric" problem.

We are suing the unions too, because they have helped Edison in racist treatment of Black workers. The unions told ABBEE they could not take any complaints without the management's permission and transfers or refused to even file them in the first place. They just haven't treated Black members the way they treat white members.

The Court has knocked ABBEE out of the suit. Now it's the Justice Dept. and Black Edison workers against Edison. But how will the court see that Edison carries out the order after we leave court? I know I can't depend on the Justice Dept. We are the ones who brought the case and fought the case. And we need to keep ABBEE going until racism is ended at Edison. If you want to contact ABBEE and give them your financial and moral support, write to:

ABBE, 19300 Sstem, Detroit, Michigan 48234.
The reason for all the police brutality in Detroit is not because some cops were killed. The police brutality is why people are being killed. Police killing and guns pointed at heads, threats. These are the conditions which have virtually united the Black community into an outcry of "Abolish STRESS." I feel that this recent manifestation of racism is similar to the Hitler era of anti-Semitism.

White Mother
Detroit

Black Worker
Connecticut

Breaking into and searching homes without warrants, beatings, searching women and children, guns pointed at heads, threats. These are the conditions which have virtually united the Black community into an outcry of "Abolish STRESS." I feel that this recent manifestation of racism is similar to the Hitler era of anti-Semitism.

For the third consecutive year the Peoples College has called on all Black people to join us in making Black Liberation Month celebrations a springboard for activities throughout the year. Life in the Black community has...
The enduring relevance of the essay is proof of the fact that it transcends any merely limited to the fact that it had anticipated the rediscovery of Marx's non-formalized methods which demonstrated how deeply rooted in Hegelian dialectics and theory of alienation was Marx's "Alienated Labor" and "Critique of the Hegelian Dialectic."

In re-establishing Marxism as a totality, never once separating the young Marx from many authors of Capital, Lukacs' historicism was an unprece- dented in his refusal to bow to scientism as to reformism.

THE REVOLUTIONARY DIALECTIC

On one hand, Lukacs worked out the full implications of the revolutionary nature of the Marxist dialectic. Lukacs did not stop short of criti- cizing Marx's classical collaborator, who "does not even mention the most vital interaction, namely the dialectics of production achieved subject and object in historical process." (p. 3)

The whole weight of this study in Marxist dialectics was, on the other hand, an affirmation of the "total dynamism" and "dialectical" unity of all Marxian concepts of "totality" and "mediation to immediacy". (p. 197)

Where Marx, the practitioner of the revolutionary dialectic, analyzes reification as resulting from the "false movement of commodities", the "real movement", the reification of labor, pounding labor into flung, and thereby creating in the laborer the absolute opposite—the "quest of labor, pounding labor into flung, and thereby creating a free, unfettered human being subject to the contradiction of the concept 'totality' and the real movement of commodities, overcoming alienation and reducing the conflict of the relationship of the concepts of 'totality' and 'mediation to immediacy'."

The criticism levelled against Lukacs by independent Marxists concerned, above all, the old philosopher who would catch what, in the 1920's, he had called, "a monumental, world-historical change... struggling to find a theoretical expression."
Ga. students demand Black studies

Atlanta, Ga. — Black students from O’Keefe High School have been boycotting classes since Wednesday, January 31, in protest against the racist actions of School Superintendent Elton Powers.

The protest has now spread to include students from other Atlanta high schools and colleges and is expected to influence daily Black Studies programs in the public school curriculum beginning with elementary school and continuing through high school. A 10-day strike marched from O’Keefe to the Atlanta Board of Education offices on Central Ave. last Wednesday...
By John Allen

The assassination of Amilcar Cabral, on January 20th, in Conacry, the capital of the independent Republic of Guinea, by servile agents of Portuguese imperialism is a shocking example of the murders that imperialists can descend to, from their allegedly lofty pinnacles of "Civilization".

This act of murder was so cowardly and distasteful that the hypocrites in Lisbon have tried to hide their object. Cabral had exemplified Cabral's death — a death they have been actively seeking for the last three years.

Cabral was the Secretary-General of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). Those two West African countries have been under some form of Portuguese domination for the past 500 years, from the very dawn of Western imperialism.

Although PAIGC has conducted, for the last decade, a nonviolent struggle to expel the Portuguese from the swampy territory of Guinea-Bissau, Cabral was little known in this country, even among Black people. But in Africa he was the living symbol of revolutionary opposition to the uncompromising brutality of Portuguese colonialism, which has chosen to maintain itself on the African Continent by use of indiscriminate naked military force.

In 1963, after Portuguese troops killed 50 striking dockworkers, the PAIGC moved from protest to armed resistance, and in the ensuing ten year struggle they have lost three fourths of the 12,486 men in Guinea-Bissau, defeating 10,000 Portuguese troops armed with the most modern equipment of warfare.

Such success has had ramifications beyond the borders of tiny Guinea-Bissau. It became the symbol of the capabilities of the Black masses in the fortress of white South Africa. As a revolutionary leader and thinker, Cabral was one of the foremost figures in Afro-American thought. He became the heir of Fanon's view of what the African Revolution promises the Black masses in the fortress of white South Africa?

Fanon saw neo-colonialism and elitism as a major force to be combated after liberation. Cabral saw them as a present danger in the struggle toward revolution and he saw that the legacy of the Algerian "revolution" would be the middle class Algerian, who really had his ex-colonial roots, and thus their biologico- cultural souls in the old system of European domination.

To him, the problem was not tobuah revolution of revolutionary songs but was fashioning the revolution among his people and thereby new songs were being fashioned, by and by themselves.

One can only conclude that showcase revolutionaries, like Stokely Carmichael—who must have known Cabral—saw the people and their own songs, the people and their own songs, the people and their own songs.

For more than two months, the Detroit police have been beating, threatening and humiliating Black men, women and children. This campaign of terror is being led by the "STRESS" unit which has killed 12 people, 17 of whom were Black, in the last year. Mayor Gribbs and Police Commissioner Sweet-Life rides new workers

Suffield, Conn.—Production in the Sweet-Life Foods warehouse is set so high that some weeks three out of four new hires don't meet the quota. These men are fired at the end of the three weeks. The hiring goes on because the company is always firing, and because guys quit this rotten place all the time. The police state mentality will not stop them.

At the end of 30 days, you join the Teamsters and start paying $100 plus dues. The union cleans up on this because of the unbelievable turnover on the night shifts where most of the work is done. The union does nothing to change the work conditions that cause this to happen.

Guys race around in the freezing cold selecting and putting out the pallets. They are among so many injuries. One young worker can't use his shoulder anymore after hundreds of pounds of laundry soap fell from the stacks and hit him. Why? Because the company had them stacked too high, according to what it said right on the boxes.

The contract opens in April only for wages, but we're boxed in between the union, the company and the wage freeze. Even to have our wages raised since last April. There is so much stealing and theft of products if the union didn't protect us, that the company had to give up this scheme under pressure from the union. —Sweet-Life Worker

Native Canadians claim land

Montreal, Quebec—There are two major Aboriginal land claims raging across Canada—one in British Columbia, the other in northern Quebec. In both cases, the Indians and Inuit (Eskimos) argue that land which was never sold or given away remains theirs, and that any attempt to alter this situation must be preceded by negotiations between the white governments or companies and the aboriginal owners. The white governments, however, recognize no legal land rights other than those of the conqueror.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled by a 4-3 vote that the British Columbia nations have no rights to the land which they have always possessed, and no rights to compensation for loss or alien use of that land. In Que­bec, the other Inuit-Montreal-Quebec group, are pushing for a similar battle right over the right of Quebec-Hydro to construct a huge ecologically devastating hydro-electric project on the St. Lawrence river.

In the Quebec case, a 1912 Quebec Boundaries Ext­ension Law specifically ordered the Quebec government to conclude treaties with the native peoples, and under­stood "federal protection for native rights. An Indian and Inuit law suit pointing this out is virtually certain to fail.

The white answers to these native claims is identi­cal to U.S. arguments of the 19th century—legal equiv­alency of the most important measure of revolu­tionary ability of the most important medium of revolu­tionary ability of the most important medium of revolu­tionary ability of the most important medium of revolu­tionary ability of the most important medium of revolu­tionary ability of the most important medium of revolution.

Reader reports from Guyana

Georgetown, Republic of Guyana—The Guyanese govern­ment has nationalized the bauxite industry owned by Alcan-Demba. The government claims that this was no real participation in the industry that is not different from their old relationship.

Eusi Kwayana's "The Bauxite Strike and the Old Politics" describes and analyzes events during and after the recent strike. It makes the point that "an unmediated prosthetic power without workers' control and workers' self-management is a fraud."

The strike has been a movement started in this country by peasants, African and East Indian, to take over the owned lands "owned" by Bocker's Sugar Estates (of Britain). The movement started with the form of squatting, primarily for house plots, by peasants and workers who have no land. There is also the demand to claim land for agricul­tural use. Rather than join the movement, the govern­ment is objectively supporting the large sugar companies against the interests of its own people.

Connecticut readers:

You are invited to a series of discussions to be held

Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.
Unitarian Church,
50 Bloomfield Ave., Hartford

MARCH 17: Panel discussion on Women's Liberation

MARCH 14: "Marx's Historical Materialism and the Federalism of the Hegelian Dialectic"

MARCH 21: "American Civilization on Trial: Black Masses as Vanguards"

MARCH 28: "The Shock of Recognition and the Philosophical Ambivalence of Lenin"
Militarization and devaluation: the war moves to the home front

(Continued from Page 1)

The close of the Vietnam war exposes the fact that the American economy is based upon a system where accumulation of capital is not as important as the disposal of dollars. The Administration has been able to continue to spend and devalue dollars by appointing, as head of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), Howard J. Phillips, one of the founders of the right wing racist, Joe McCarthyite, student organization Young Americans for Freedom (YAF). A document from the Office of Management and Budget leaked to the press last week revealed that the Administration is planning to dismantle OEO as rapidly as possible. As further evidence of the American willingness to use its military power, the workers that Nixon promises will be a result of the devaluation of the dollar, at the expense of the Japanese and Europeans, is to be paid in U.S. dollar. The truth is that the Administration's and the workers are going to extract more and more of their labor productivity and devalue themselves.

South African Blacks Strike

In recent weeks over 50,000 Black workers have gone out on strike in South Africa in protest against their miserable sub-subsistence wages. In the mines a white worker is paid $400 a month while a Black gets $30, and it costs the Federation of African Trade Unions $120 a year to exist.

The widespread strikes affected almost every industry. 18,000 municipal workers in Durban left the garbage to the whites to take care of. In Ham- merton, south of Johannesburg, the policemen used brutality and tear gas to disperse a crowd of 200 shouting the Zulu war cry "Umtsh." Textile factories, the largest bakery in Johannesburg, industries and hotel workers all joined the walkout.

On March 1, Secretary of the Black Allied Workers Union, declared that the strikes were not just to raise wages but to overthrow the entire system and take power for the Blacks.

For Blacks to strike in South Africa is illegal but their power is increasing. They cannot jail 30,000 people and still get out production. Secondly, and more important still, the courage of the workers has been strained by their threats to expel thousands of Kenyans, and several hundred whites from South Africa. The only threat from the Kenyans trade unions to block the movement of Ugandan goods made him back off. It is obvious that the severe internal dislocation caused by Amin's policies are causing a wave of unrest that finds response in the population as a whole. Public executions without a trial are the乌教礼gal part of a society that is in revolution. While this is played up in the daily press, what remains unreported is the extent of the revolt among the masses, now finding expression in a new guerrilla movement which is sure to become a focal point for the disaffected masses.

Chinese Youth

Every year thousands of Chinese youth from the cities and urban areas move to the countryside and far-away villages, usually thousands of miles from their homes, for the purpose of bringing to the rural areas an educated work force. The movement is called "Shang Shan, Hai Xiang," meaning up to the mountains, to the edges, and the government claims that these youth voluntarily seek "the living condition" after their schooling is finished. However, there are indications that Peking is trying to stop the con- vertion of this movement by scattering revolutionaries among them around the country, where they can be more closely watched by the village authorities.

Last year 20,000 Chinese fled from China to Hong Kong. Most of them were young people who didn't care to be moved out of their homes at the government's discretion. They said that village authorities have been given instructions to "take good care of all young people," that is to keep them at living conditions and to "attack subversion" and "resolutely arrest unlawful offenses." The administration of a youth revolt in Heilungiang Province, where the government radio station said that a "problem" had arisen and it was decided to transfer some young people.

Multi-national Firms

The U.S. multi-national companies have reaped huge profits from the U.S. dollar. There is some speculation that they were instrumental in the move. U.S. firms abroad at the end of 1971 controlled over $268 billion in assets abroad. They deal in all the world currencies in everyday business. The movement of only $6 billion in U.S. currency into all the world currencies in everyday business. The movement of only $6 billion in U.S. currency into the net foreign exchange reserves of other countries, and the extent of dollar dumping came from American firms through their branches abroad.

The American workers sent the pinch when he buys his next radio, T.V., small foreign car or any one of a number of consumer items whose only source is in a multi-national. Multi-national capitalists were prepared for the move, the workers were not.

Soviet Speed-up

The Soviet press and the officials have been putting the heat on workers for better discipline and taking punitive action against what they call "tiders, slackers, alcoholics and absentees workers." The campaign is led by Alexander N. Shelepkin, the bureaucrat who heads the so-called Truth. On Jan. 24 he told a trade union meeting, "There are still many stinker, idlers, rollingstones and drunkards, thugs, and in some cases it is just preventing collectives from fulfilling their plans and obligations.

The struggle against them, management and the trade union organization have many means of administering a severe blow to the workers' control over labor." (Pravda) Why? It is simply that the rate of growth of labor productivity under Soviet speed-up over the past two years is 2.7 percent. What the state is demanding in the name of "socialist" productivity has been ever since the mass revolt against oppression in 'socialist' lands as under private capitalism.