"It's a two a.m. Friday, Feb. 18 here in London. We're occupying the administration offices of Middlesex Polytechnic. We've been here 12 hours to protest the astronomical increase in overseas students' tuition fees. This transatlantic call placed to the national office of News & Letters in Detroit was the first word received that a new nationwide student upsurge, affecting almost every university and polytechnic in England, was underway. At least nine institutions have been occupied, including the London School of Economics which was taken over Feb. 9, Warwick University, Essex University, and Manchester Polytechnic, in addition to Middlesex Polytechnic.

(Ed. Note: As we go to press, Feb. 26, we learn that the London School of Economics has just been cleared by the police. The National Union of Students has called for all 800,000 British students to strike March 2.)

"This is not the first time we've had an occupation," the students continued. "But before this, most have been planned and led by Left groups telling students, 'we know what to do.' But this time the occupation revived primarily around the Black students, particularly from India, Pakistan and Cyprus. Some other students thought they wouldn't have as many ideas as the 'revolutionaries,' but they certainly had enough ideas to know they were being pushed around, and they didn't intend to take it any longer."

STUDENTS FACE DEPORTATION

It is that thousands of students in Britain come from Third World countries. "Many of the overseas students face deportation for their involvement. The police are trying to deport students by every means possible in this situation. They don't have regular visas; they have special permits from their own government. They are immediately a threat to the totalitarian government and drafted into the army. In spite of this, and despite the fact that there are at least two known SAVAK agents on campus, there are Iranians participating in the occupation."

The increase in tuition fees was staggering: For British students—$112 to $400 pounds for undergraduates and $750 pounds for postgraduates; for overseas students—from $450 to $650 pounds for undergraduates and $850 pounds for postgraduates.

"Many British students have tuitions at least partially paid by a local council or the government, but that would undoubtedly now change. As for Third World people, who pay their own tuition, virtually none would be able to attend college. That is why this occupation has involved people who were never interested in politics before—otherwise the engineers, who are usually conservative,"

"AUSTERITY" HITS WORKERS HARDEST

These devastating tuition increases are a direct result of the economic crisis of the British government. For three years the Labour Government has imposed an "austerity program" on the British people, including a wage freeze accepted by the trade union leadership. But this freeze is now over.

"Workers are taking a beating," the students said, "battered by both the wage freeze and the 20 and more percent inflation rate, which hits them the hardest. New workers are starting to demand shop-by-shop negotiations to be able to keep their heads above water. There is a real rebellion in the trade unions against the leadership. There is definitely an upsurge on the part of the rank and file workers, and the student movement is born from the balance of what the workers are doing, especially at British Leyland."

At the very moment we were speaking there were (Continued on Page 7)
Women win right to speak at Flint sit-down celebration

But the angry women who converted on the auditorium—from CLW, NOW, Women's Liberation-N.A. Committees, the Ann Arbor Labor History Project, and the Washington, D.C. Women's Film Cooperative—to banners raised by demonstrators who tried to sit together in the audience of over 1,000.

Women For Freedom in the Chicago Puerto Rican Community—Women's Liberation-N.A. Committees

Incredibly, despite the vital role that women played in winning basic issues, but because of the large number of women auto workers now in the plants, not a single woman was to be seen—much less heard—anywhere on the program.

Black, Puerto Rican, white working women

WI. panelists describe unity of all revolutionary struggles

(For International Women's Day, I wrote my column on the tremendous activity of the women's movement in Europe. But because space is so limited, and since International Women's Day roots are right here in the U.S. I wish to give this space over to four of women's liberationists who recently presented a panel discussion on Working Women For Freedom in the Chicago Puerto Rican Community—[Mobley Jackson].)

Caroline, a Cook County nurse active in the 38-day recently-settled nurses' strike, began the report. "My interest and awareness of Women's Liberation started a long time ago, not just because of the strike, but by being aware of problems in my own life that had to do with relationships and problems I faced at work.

"A lot of nurses, operators that I worked with were as nurses because of the authoritarian structure of the hospital. When I went to Cook County Hospital, the strike was just starting. It helped me to see the possibilities of the system changing a little bit because of people getting together and organizing.

"I called her this morning, and I was just talking with her about the pamphlet. She told me that masses of women, throughout the ages as well as today, in the country and world-wide, wrote this pamphlet."

"Marie then told of her own experience as an office worker, when the women went out on strike in 1969.

"I was working in a company in Alabama before the women's strike. The foreman was a white man, and he watched over us all the time. His idea was that Black and White, all are fighting for their freedom. We're not alone and we have more strength within ourselves to continue the fight."

Tommie Hope, a Black feminist and writer for N.A.L. and Iwo of the Brigade's original founders, also spoke. She said that she, too, "was struck with the idea that we are a part of that struggle, and that we are not just speaking as individuals, but that we represent the many voices of unique people. But we also represent the many voices of working women on the move."

"I was working in a company in Alabama before the civil rights movement. The foreman was a white man, and he watched over us all the time. His idea was that Black and White, all are fighting over the same thing. But the relation between Black men and Black women is what is troubling me right now. Many people in the Black community are fighting for the right to work, and it's not just a question of women's liberation, but, in particular, this kind of thing this system does to strangers in a country with Black and Indian heritage, as an American revolutionary."

"Being involved in the Puerto Rican Independence Movement has opened my channels to other movements, and I've noted that there's a big movement all around the world for freedom. I see everybody, welfare, workers, Puerto Rican, Black, working woman, Black, working woman in the quest for freedom. We're not alone and we have more strength within ourselves to continue the fight."

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Women's groups in Chicago and secretarial workers organized workshops, etc., a part of the struggle.

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As others see us

Women: creators of new age

(Working Women For Freedom, by A. Terrano, M. Dignan, and M. Holmes, News & Letters, 1900 E. Jefferson, Detroit, M. D.)

Women workers/women thinkers merging ideas and action, emerging as innovators and creators of a new age, this is how the editorialist of Working Women For Freedom is about women, white and Black, who live in this pamphlet through their experiences as producers and as consumers (paid and unemployed), and who wish to uphold this whole exploitative, racist, fascist system.

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NY transit workers rally against budget cuts

New York, N.Y.—Thousands of transit workers rallied downtown on Feb. 11 to show the Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB), which oversees the City, that they will not tolerate more budget cuts or any interference with their contract.

Unions lose seniority

Detroit, Mich.—At Uniroyal, the company sure knows how to cheat the employee. They've started to rehire a lot of workers who were laid-off over two years ago. But what they've done is to wait until two years were up and the workers' seniority rights have run out.

Now they can hire back experienced people, but with no seniority. In some departments, we have the crazy situation of rehires who have only 15 minutes' difference in their seniority.

At least the "new" people didn't lose their union representation, but it's hard to know what's worth right now. Pete Swider, the man who built 500 radial-ply tires (and went around with a "500 Club" T-shirt on) a little over a year ago, is now on that tire (so you have to build more in order to make it), got elected Committee Chairman by something like four votes. In some departments on some shifts, there aren't any committee right men.

In general, the work has been getting harder here. Besides the work not being as interesting as it should be, there are picky little scrap, and inspectors are always sniffing their noses around in your work, making it even harder.

Nevertheless, these people are paid the same rates as the people who are teaching college courses, but get a vastly different job, Teaching, I mean.

Yet Dept. 11 is in the worst shape of any department at Fleetwood, especially where Howard George is, on the fourth floor. Just about every job has an unsettled "z" and you have to do that operation 54 hours a week now.

Also, in Dept. 21, Wayne Powell is coming around, still riding on the door. In Dept. 11, there is Howard George. He has been a committee man for quite a few years. Also, there is Harry Van Arsdale, chief union business agent, and David Settle, a committee man from Dept. 10, recommending the elimination of affirmative action and rent control.

On medical, they put you under investigation to see if you're really sick. The doctor that's involved is under contract to the company. The Transit Workers Union (TWU) asked the public to join the demonstration on the basis of recent decreases in service. While some shop stewards were speaking about what the City "ought" to do, the workers were chanting "strike!"

Cuts in subway and bus service have already caused inconvenience, discomfort and danger to the public and workers alike. Meanwhile, all City workers pay is frozen. Most of the union has had to get a new freeze and even agreed to decreases in wages and benefits. A few have won improvements, only to have their contracts voided by the EFCB.

The TWU recently negotiated a pay increase in exchange for a postponed increase in "productivity." After which the City announced the service cuts — in other words, layoffs and speed-up for the workers. And even that contract may not survive the present review by the EFCB.

The EFCB was appointed by the State to oversee the City's fiscal problems, but it represents the banks whose loans keep the City on a string. Recently, the Board suggested that the City government, ending the pretense that our elected officials have any independence from Wall Street.

If we are going to really change this mess at Fleetwood, it will be more than a few hours of work time for workers. We need to try to look at the big picture for a while.

—Ford worker, day shift

Dodge Truck

Warren, Mich.—I heard about a young Black woman assembled her truck, but she wasn't allowed to go to medical until the relief man had finished relieving. She asked the foreman to call for the chief, and he said he would.

When she finally was allowed to go to medical, the doctor told her she had a left fractured hand and gave her a P.I.C. saying not to use the hand. The foreman put her right back on the job.

She looked for Barrett during lunch break and when she found him, she said the foreman never called. When he went over to the area after lunch, she was sent back to medical to another. When she came back again, Barrett was gone, and the foreman put her back on the job.

When she called Barrett again, he didn't show up for two hours. When he finally came, he told her she would have to do the job with one hand—even though the foreman had said you couldn't.

She ended up doing the job the whole night with a broken hand.

—Main building worker

GM South Gate

South Gate, Calif.—The jobs in Trim have been so impossible that the workers with seniority wrote grievances on them and were forced to sign off. They are paid less than they had before the lay-offs. No wonder they're making their record profits.

GM South Gate worker

GM South Gate plant—but no jobs

by John Allison

Five thousand jobless workers besieged Chrysler Corporation's South Gate Tank plant on Jan. 3 looking for jobs only to find out there were no applications available.

There was no explanation of why the crowd showed up. The companyfrau told the workers they would hire 1,000 workers at the plant during 1977. However, laid-off workers from other Chrysler plants have first choice at the jobs so new workers are to be hired until that list is exhausted.

The scene was reminiscent of Nov. 1 at Detroit's Cadillac plant, where 1,000 jobless workers besieged the plant. Both incidents demonstrate the widespread unemployment of some 10 million workers across the nation.

Meanwhile, temporary shutdowns have been announced by a number of auto companies in mid-January. Chrysler plant in Hamtramck, St. Louis and Newark, GM plants making small cars and Ford plants as well as individual departments. The layoffs involve the rehiring of workers for periods varying from a week to months.

Now hear this. Auto sales are up by 17 percent over last year, making the 10.1 billion the highest in history, and profits for the Big Three have set records. These recent profits have been lost in the haze of the reduced work force that has been working since the big layoffs two years ago. It means the auto corporations are getting record profits while more and more workers are being canned.

In this year's annual report to Congress, the Pentagon argues that in spite of defeits in, despite of the arms limitations talks, and in spite of the wheat deal, the situation today with Russia is more dangerous than in 1960. With so little to do, the Russians will be landing on our soil and no one will stop them.

This year the threat is supposedly so grave that the war hawks in the Pentagon and the government bureaucrats will be willing to do anything to keep the war hawks in power.

In spite of all this propaganda, the main threat posed by the military might of both Russia and the United States is not each to the other. It is kept in line in those countries which fall under their influence.

The people who suffer under Russia's imperialism are not Americans, but East Europeans. It is Hungary and Czechoslovakia that Russia invaded, not the United States. The greatest military build-up is in Russia, to prepare for war.

Similarly, it is the working class in the Third World, Latin America, Africa, Asia, who suffer most from U.S. imperialism, and the greatest military build-up is in the United States, to prepare for war.

This propaganda is a cover-up to hide the real truth from the American taxpayers. The real danger is not to our security, but to the profits of the military-industrial complex.
World-wide economic crises and move to the right

Thus, while both Carter and Schmidt prepare their differing responses to the "economic commitment" meeting of the industrial West now slated for summer, and their "unified" position as NATO facing Russian military threats, they can feel they have one minute for the "North-South debate" between the "South" and the "North".

So desperate has the situation become for the "South" side of that confrontation, and so much in the United States that desperation induced, that of Secretary Vance is saying that "the logic of the North- South debate will determine how—or whether—the next decade of life will be lived. The rise of the OPEC powers in 1973 and the effects of their oil price increases on the rest of the underdeveloped world, has become clear under the term "Third World", to be ignored in the creation of an actual "Fourth World", with 1.2 billion people subsisting on per capita incomes of less than $100 a year.

Where, during the sixties, this figure was increasing at a rate of two percent a year, since 1973 no economic growth has been reported in any country. And while this is, again, in the "developed" world, in the "underdeveloped" world, the opposite is true. The real growth, say those who have watched the world since the Depression. Prime Minister Callaghan immediately admitted that he could see only unemployment in the immediate future, and public spending demanded by the International Monetary Fund take effect. In Italy, inflation is currently running at 30 percent, and oil price increases have done nothing to the "underdeveloped" economy, that no growth at all is forecast for 1977. Other "Third World" countries, already in debt to the "first" world—are either only marginally better, or worse.

Thus, while even the so-called "strong" economies of the "North"—France, West Germany, and Japan are down, the "South"—Nigeria, Brazil, and Mexico, are in the black. And the gulf between the "North" and the "South" has reached the point where President Midenie's meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was seen as the most critical of his trip. On both sides of the Atlantic, the "South" was reminding Midenie that he had "saved" Portugal for NATO with his 1916 (and this was one of the causes of the Black man). Part of the extravaganza is a colloquium to examine the fortunes of the "Third World" in terms of its "underdeveloped" world—either only marginally better, or worse.

The struggle for school integration is beginning now in L.A. A March to the Board of Education took place Feb. 12 but was not effective. The prisoners could not be released, and the "busing" plan had already in effect be taken away. They should remember that bilingual education is a legal right, and any "English only" policies, with the "English only" conditions of the Black man, Part of the extravaganza is a colloquium to examine the fortunes of the "Third World" in terms of its "underdeveloped" world—either only marginally better, or worse.

THE BLACK DIMENSION
Nigeria is at the moment in the middle of a cultural extravaganza called FESTAC. The L.A. Times and Black communities from the U.S., Canada, Australia, Britain and other countries will come to Nigeria to enjoy almost $200 million to the stage. The government justifies this on the grounds that such shows are the best way of showing the "Black man" Part of the extravaganza is a colloquium to examine the fortunes of the "Third World" in terms of its "underdeveloped" world—either only marginally better, or worse.

"what it takes" to succeed? Today? In racist America?

I seem to remember that it was in March, 1974, when the Committee of Ten thousand workers were out on strike for a living wage and union recognition, that during a press conference in front of the courthouse there in Memphis, Martin Luther King was shot to death. The struggle for total liberation is still the struggle for civil rights. Liberalization

The IRA "would replace British capitalists with Irish capitalists"? Where do these figures come from? How much of a sus- pendered or backlogged at time of this write, and also this is not a form of the word "suspended" in 1916 (and this was one of the causes of the Black man). Part of the extravaganza is a colloquium to examine the fortunes of the "Third World" in terms of its "underdeveloped" world—either only marginally better, or worse.

Editor's Note: For more on FESTAC see "Our Life and Times," p.8.

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Notes from a diary: Roots, errors, and dialectics

by Raya Dunayevskaya

Author of PHILOSOPHY AND REVOLUTION
and Marxism and Freedom

The concerted way in which the mass media are trying to escape the consequences of the impact on the masses of the eight-hour TV showing of Roots, has sent me to my fields of mine, and I have identified a very dif­ferent subject and different historic period — 1943, when Stalin tried to cover up the historic roots, that is, the dialectical processes by which a product of labor assumes the specifically capitalist value-form of a commodity. Just the attempt, now, is being made not to make a category of slavery, reducing it to mere genealogy, so, then, Russian theoreticians, in revising Marx’s theory of value, tried reducing the historic sub­ject (the exploited laborer) to labor as an “element” in all production “throughout history.”

SLAVERY AND NEW TIMES

It is not that slavery and wage labor are identical, of course. It is that the two concepts — yesterday’s slavery and today’s raceism, both integral to U.S. capital­ism, on the one hand, and private capitalist wage labor and state-capitalism calling itself Communism, on the other hand — reach a point of such irreconcilable contra­diction with their Subjects, that the dialectics of history, under the mass impact of the new times, cross all distinction between past and present, between concept and reality, between subjective and objective, and you desire to uproot the existing society.

To try to blot that out, in Stalin’s time, Stalin’s theoreticians tried to roll history back to “roots” beyond the pale, when they revised Marx’s theory of value and surplus value in answer to the question the Russian students were then asking: what, precisely, was different in a Bolshevik factory in the U.S.S.R. from that which Marx described in capitalist England? In the same way, liberal journalists here today, even as the right-wing counterparts, are uprooting the historic roots of slavery beyond the pale, whitewash­ing the racism still oozing out of every pore of “the Ameri­can dream.” And it isn’t of course that “slavery” was away Stalin’s starting re­vision of Marxism and break with the dialectic structure of Marx’s Capital as the needed antithesis to the alleged mysticism of “Heptarian dialectics,” but rather sharply in my 1947 discussion with the great British economic, Joan Robinson, I had pointed out the “correct” Marxian teachings in the American Economic Review (September, 1944 and 1945), but whose affinity of ideas actually lay with the Russian economists on the line that the theory of value operated also in a “social­ist society.” I thereupon called to her attention what I thought was not accidental: that he had left a pair of parentheticals in a quotation from Marx in her Essay on Marxian Economics. Specifically, this was a quotation from p.221 of Ch. 10, Vol. III of Capital, in Marx’s text reads:

“(Only when production will be under the conscious and deliberate control of the whole socialist society establish a direct relation between the quantity of social labor time employed in the production of definite articles and the quantity of the demand of society for them.)”

By leaving out the parentheticals, Joan Robinson may have been aware of the fact as if he was still talking of socialist production, as he continued: “the exchange or sale of commodities at their value is the realization in the natural law of their equivalent... Joan Robinson got very upset thus why I had not brought the error to her attention, as the second printing of his book was called attention to that fact that it had never occurred to me that it was only a typographical error — it was just too ordinary an error for her to overlook. Joan Robinson didn’t see, i.e., conceive, it. On the other hand, as Hegel put it, “error is a form of understanding.” I hoped she would see that it was no matter simply of leaving out a

TWO WORLDS

TWO WORLDS

by Raya Dunayevskaya

Editor’s Note: People everywhere today are looking for a new way of life under which they can be free to guide their own activities and to arrange their own way of living, own conditions of work, and own forms of association with others, on a rational and humane basis. News & Letters does not have a program or plan for the aforementioned, implied revolution. I would like to call your atten­tion to the Socialist Labor Party whose purpose is to educate and agitate amongst the working class to organize into Socialist Industrial Unions.

Michael Ecker NewYork

Editor’s Note: A Guide to the “Ar­mies of the poor” by Raya Dunayevskaya 

Collection on deposit at WSU (and avail­able on microfilm from them), can be sold as pamphlets or leaders. N&L goes a long way toward providing a tool in this area. It’s a shame your circulation isn’t a couple of million.

Stendel

Supporter

Boston

Washington

S. & L. is much more free of leftist cliché.ish rhetoric than others that exist but still it could be put into plainer language.

Psychoanalytist

New York

What a triangle we are in. The company controls the union, the union controls the workers. When you pick up the paper, you may be amazed to find out that News & Letters and the radical groups, see articles written by six different workers in six different places all pointing out the same problem, all showing that all labor stands — pushed to the limit, by the system, to work as hard as our own labor to further enslave in this capitalist system.

Anto Worker

California

I was pleased to see you dealing with the fakers labor unions, but less pleased with the failure to analyze the reasons why the labor unions have degenerated into the job-trust outfits (and misfits) they are today. You might have alluded to the job-consciousness of workers today and the mass consciousness so necessary to the work­ers for reconstruction of a sane, rational society. News & Letters was created so that the voices of protest should be sent to the American Economic Review (September, 1944 and 1945), but whose affinity of ideas actually lay with the Russian economists on the line that the theory of value operated also in a “social­ist society.” I thereupon called to her attention what I thought was not accidental: that he had left a pair of parentheticals in a quotation from Marx in her Essay on Marxian Economics. Specifically, this was a quotation from p.221 of Ch. 10, Vol. III of Capital, in Marx’s text reads:

“(Only when production will be under the conscious and deliberate control of the whole socialist society establish a direct relation between the quantity of social labor time employed in the production of definite articles and the quantity of the demand of society for them.”)

By leaving out the parentheticals, Joan Robinson may have been aware of the fact as if he was still talking of socialist production, as he continued: “the exchange or sale of commodities at their value is the realization in the natural law of their equivalent... Joan Robinson got very upset thus why I had not brought the error to her attention, as the second printing of his book was called attention to that fact that it had never occurred to me that it was only a typographical error — it was just too ordinary an error for her to overlook. Joan Robinson didn’t see, i.e., conceive, it. On the other hand, as Hegel put it, “error is a form of understanding.” I hoped she would see that it was no matter simply of leaving out a
La Migra uses seized Manzó records to deport 'illegals'

Detroit, Mich.—The Border Patrol (La Migra) of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has been using seized Manzó documents from the Walter J. Manno Arizonia and Kansan Council of Tucson, Ariz., to locate, harass and deport Raven people legally entitled to remain in the U.S. who have not been informed of their legal rights or status.

Among them are people whose immediate family has not been issued a birth certificate, or who entered the U.S. before the first immigration law for Mexico was passed in the '30s.

The U.S. Supreme Court has already ruled Manno in April 1976, allegedly looking for evidence of attempts to defraud U.S. welfare agencies. They found no evidence of fraud. They found no record of such documents by the U.S. Community Services Administration, and that any language barriers preventing them from taking advantage of existing social services. In January of 1976, Manno also began an immigration counseling program, following U.S. guidelines.

This program was needed because of the ever-rising mass deportation through La Migra—which do not inform the estimated 75 percent of people of the so-called illegal aliens are explicitly exempt from prosecution for harboring them, or paying them starvation wages out of which they make their living.

In addition to mass deportations of those who had sought legal counsel, four of Manno's workers have been arrested and are living in jail for aiding and abetting illegal aliens and identifying a communist party member—face a total prison sentence of 166 years, but it wouldn't stop or discourage the rest of the aliens and threaten the rights of all persons seeking private counseling. To help, please write or call: Manno Arizonia and Kansan Council of Tucson Ariz., 6700 W. 6327-3739 (In Detroit, 831-6971).

Protest Argentine repression

New York, N. Y.—A picket line in front of the Argentine consulate in midtown Manhattan on Feb. 10 presented a stark contrast to the luxurious wealth and power of the ruling class. The protest was against the military junta's brutal and violent suppression of a whole nation of people.

The demonstration was called by the Solidarity Committee Against Mass Repression in Argentina (S.C.A.P.), an organization of workers and Peasants in Solidarity (P.S. P.) to protest the death sentences of 41 Argentine political prisoners. Among these are all the ones we know about! Many more have already been killed or are simply disappeared. According to S.C.A.P., there are cremea- unity and the growth of the movement. We shoted slogans comparing Argentina today under the German Nazi with the Gulf War.

We apologize for the error in transposing the headlines on the two Spanish articles in the previous issue.

Nos disculpamos del error en el número pasado en transponer las cabeceras de los dos artículos españoles.

Native American and Australian Aborigines' struggles are united

In a way, Joan Robinson’s Preface to the second edition of The Great Chain of Being, published by New Left Books in 1968, is a sort of stern criticism of something that she hints that Marx’s “academic analysis can be separated from its unacceptable ideology,” and, as a kind of criticism of the metaphysical habits of thought—her designation for Hegel and Marx. The preface is a sort of summary of her own ideas, in another form, a sort of summary of her own ideas, in another form.

The way it is now, if Indians on the Bay Mills Reservation want to take away the rights we’ve won in the hard court struggles, if they can change this, they can change anything. An effort is being made to amend the treaties between the U.S. government and the Band, that would allow fishing rights. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has called a meeting of Band representatives and local people, who are representatives of the Band because of their legal rights or status.

Among them are people whose immediate family has not been informed of their legal rights or status.

The “assimilation process” they mean making the Indians over in their own mold. They’ll take an Indian, train him or her until the end of a period of time they are supposed to be almost as good as the whites. Then he is sent back to the reservation... and for what? What’s being done to the reservation? That’s is fine if someone wants to. But Indians just don’t think that’s right. In present society, the measure of how much you are worth is how much more you acquire than you need. It’s based on greed.

This kind of life is continuing in America. And the only way to believe in everyone having enough to live a good life.

The same thing with land. Whites have the idea that the land is their birthright. But there never were and there never will be, anywhere, for everyone to share it, and it is to be protected for future generations. The land is one thing that is better than the one dog-eat-dog that governs present society.

Mannos in Sault Ste. Marie could support the Indians so long as they were controlling what was to be done. But as soon as the Indians got something concrete that they could control, there was a deciding whether or not to do something to achieve their own goals, they came under these attacks. There are now deep divisions within the Indian community. The chief has declared it will not approve the HUD-financed housing project, which would have been a big step forward.

Another issue is over the fishing rights of Indians in Michigan. There has been a case in court for six years, and an effort is being made to amend the treaties giving Indians the right to fish in the Great Lakes, but regulated under the laws of the state.

Right now what’s important is to defeat the Dingell bill in the House of Representatives. Unless we can do that, the legal battles we are winning will be taken away from us by this legislation.

Native American and Australian Aborigines’ struggles are united

Some of us supporting native people’s liberation movements in England are angered at a recent attack by a British AIM sponsor on the Australian Aborigines and their movement. It is our opinion that this is a very short-sighted and arrogant approach. It is our belief that the struggles of native people could write something like that.

We wish I knew more about the person who wrote the piece in the British AIM bulletin. I just can’t believe that anyone speaking for AIM could possibly say anything that would separate the struggles of the Australian Aborigines from those of the American Indians.

Sure, the problems can be different. There are differences in the social structure, and there is no question that this doesn’t have any national boundary. Why, here in the U.S. we have the same problems. But the difficulties of the Sioux tribes in South Dakota are not the same as the Chipewa tribes in Michigan. Both are fighting against oppression, just as the Aborigines in Australia are.

I see the official position of AIM supporting the Aboriginal movement in Australia. I hope that the same thing will be said about the struggles of native people could write something like that.

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Draft resisters demand total amnesty NOW

by Jim Mills

I attended the conclusion of the resisters' rally, called by the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA) in Toronto, to work out a unified response by the U.S. peace movement to Carter's amnesty. The urge to expose Carter and push for real amnesty was so great that the conference, originally planned for 100, drew over 350, during the winter's worst* blizzard.

It expressed the concern of many draft resisters and veterans—of an exiled veteran that deserters now be called "absences gone for over 45 days," cozying that they'll return. We'll return to the U.S.

A representative from Vietnam got a standing ovation: "I am a former officer, who he had seen in Vietnam and asking what the U.S. was going to do to reconstruct that ravaged land. Before passage of the Amnesty Act, the conference passed one demanding post-war aid and reconciliation with Vietnam.

A representative from the National Conference (NCUUA) conference, 50 to 60 veterans formed their own causes, and like the Army itself, one third of its members were Black. Their participation was pivotal, especially in light of a fact that, in most cases, as many Blacks as whites received bad discharges, often for acts not punishable by civil law.

The largest two groups still needing amnesty are the veterans with less-than-honorable discharges—800,000—and the deserters—20,000—whose forms of revolt against the war appeared only after induction. They are disproportionately poor and minorities.

One example is a young Black worker at my shop who is refused a draft card and claimed the army at 17 to avoid a foster home, was wounded seriously in Vietnam. For refusing medical care for missing a single bed check, he took the leave anyway served time in the stockade, and was assigned to a training facility to "play insurgent." He left that depressing existence by deserting, and returned to take a bad discharge rather than sweat the fever being found, and was convicted by his lawyer in the court martial to accept a Bad Conduct discharge—only to discover promised VA medical attention for his wounds wasn't available to him.

One resister in exile who participated in the demonstrations following the conference in Washington, D.C. against the pardon, for reconciliation with Vietnam, and for VA services to all veterans, told me he talked with a student there about the amnesty issue. This youth was asked if he is a communist, and whether he would have served if drafted for World War II. He said it was more an." "It is our responsibility to" from the Peace Movement and the Total Amnesty movement.

The very form of the organization of the conference—"representative" is from the Peace Movement and the Total Amnesty movement. As against relying on Carter's racist administration or this legislator's distance from reality, the Total Amnesty movement, making itself, doesn't depend on the government, and Black thought at a total means for realizing total amnesty—and resist the reification of the draft.

CLENCHED FIST SUPPORT

That protest from Middlesex was suddenly interrupted: "We can't talk any longer. Somebody has set fire to our building," said one speaker. Firemen gave us the clenched-fist of support!" This means a severe cut in retiree living standards.

Draft resisters demand total amnesty NOW

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Nhoca youth joining guerrillas

African youth joining guerrillas

SAfrican youth joining guerrillas

South African students protest by burning examinations.

Hundred of Black Zimbabwe youth are answering the latest attempt to stall majority rule in southern Africa by joining in mass the guerrilla forces training in Zambia.

Over 800 young recently crossed the border into Francistown, Botswana, and another 300 arrived there over one weekend. Of the 500-plus group of 400 of a missionary school who left Rhodesia, close to half were women and a majority were in their early teens.

The Rhodesian government hoped to prevent this flight to freedom as a "kidnapping," but even parents of the young who refused to return to Rhodesia admitted that no coercion was used.

On the contrary, the youth movement is a direct reaction against continued harassment by Rhodesian soldiers who are stooping to torture and "relocations" of entire border villages. The youth well know who the "murderous men" are, with toward new human relations does not require teachers or "maturity."

This Rhodesian policy became explicit the same week when thousands of Black South African youth in Soweto turned their revolt against the educational system, burning textbooks and examinations.

In Cape Town groups of teenagers occupied three primary schools in a direct assault on racist educational policies. Partly in response to such protests, one Catholic school recently opened its doors to Black and white alike.

The International Union of University Students has called all students and pre-adult youth at the same time that the Smith and Carter administrations look ways to delay the transformation of southern Africa. The attitude of Carter was revealed when he said, in relation people's revolt, that "we don't want to give them our AFRICAN" policy was "not so bad."

Despite the plans of these and other heads of state, African youth are not waiting for any outside forces to act for them, and are certainly not waiting "to grow up" to transform their lives.

(Continued from Page 1)

union's GM division, yelled after GM announced its record profits recently, that this proved that the contract GM signed last year was a ripoff.

DO NOT KNOW WORKERS' HISTORY

Not one thing is said about how GM really made that profit—through speed-up and laying-off workers and forcing those who are left to produce more. Bluestone talks about "scrap" labor, but has never mentioned in a plant one day in his life. These are the so-called labor historians that workers have to learn from. When they say anything about history, they are talking to the workers of the distant past. They don't know the history labor workers have made in the last 15 or 20 years, but always point to 1937-47. It's as if after those years, there's no history at all.

That is why the late Walter Reuther began going to colleges to recruit students to the International Union. Before that, they all came from the plants where they worked.

I was talking to some young men from the UAW International at a Labor History Conference in Ann Arbor, Mich, November. Mr. Reuther, as I recall, was one working in the Dept. of Health and Safety. When I told him about the accidents that are happening in the shop each day and every day, he told me that the company says not one of them happen because the workers, especially young workers, are not careful and drink and use drugs.

I told him he should start with what the workers say and not what the company says. I told him that safety was like in the old days, when the safety man always asked us about safety. Then they asked us about safety was like in the old days, when the safety man always asked us about safety.

Despite this, he said that GM would give the company so many days to correct it, and if it was not done well, we would shut down that operation. Many other companies use this same excuse.

I was afraid that "we" would let them write their own history by throwing the bureaucratic out and taking destiny in their own hands. That's when we'll tell the real history of the UAW.


MARCH, 1977

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NEWS & LETTERS

OUR LIFE AND TIMES

Egyptian masses rebel against Sadat’s high-living, heavy-handed regime

When Egyptian President Anwar Sadat gave in to the demands of the International Monetary Fund and decreed a 10 percent raise in the price of rice, sugar, cotton and cigarettes, this was accepted by the masses by streaming off the docks, burning and sacking the home of the Vice-President, Hussein Muslih, and protesting nationwide. Sadat himself seemed to lose his appetite, not his government.

At Aswan, where Sadat waited in his winter home for the official opening of President Tito, the workers burned down the triumphal arch erected for Tito, which was covered with a huge portrait of Sadat’s own distaste.

In Liberation Square in Cairo, they battled with police and destroyed a 10-foot-high Sadat poster while shouting, “down with Sadat.”

When order was restored by the police and the army, 71 dead were counted, 1,200 arrested and hundreds were wounded. The police raised wages and Sadat’s authority was severely endangered.

During the riots, a middle-class young man tried to defend the regime with the crowd. A middle-aged government worker responded, “Sadat spends his winters at Aswan and summers in Alexandria, what does he care about these things if there are no good here, why do we have to go off to other Arab countries to find work?”

On RMS the 30,000 students marched at Cairo University, demanding the repeal of a new Sadat decree setting a life sentence at hard labor as the penalty for “agitation” if the police did nothing, fearing another general breakout.

Egypt owes $10 billion abroad and another $10-11 billion to Russia for arms and munitions. Faced with this status, which is even better than $338 million more from the International Monetary Fund, yet spends $50 million for four Boeing 707 airliners, when the people of Cairo do without buses and street cars for transportation.

In the six years that Sadat has ruled the 38 million Egyptians through a government that he calls “socialist,” 500 new millionaires have been created, while the masses continue to live in chronic poverty. In the week since the riots, 126 were killed, 1,300 were arrested, and $30, a pair of common shoes that cost $14 are a luxury that few can afford.

In the week since the riots, Sadat has been conducting a series of televised meetings with labor leaders, and professors and students at Cairo University. In one of the broadcasts, the professor was told, “I must warn you that you have seen your country coming.” The professors were told, “Politics have no place in our universities.” The students were told, “The only off-key note in this country, is you.”

Challenged by the President of the Cairo University Student Federation with, “Only those who belong to the authorities can be rebels, they become hypersensitive with you and the other leaders,” Sadat’s response was explosive.

The question is if this is a lie — whether you consider the countless academics fired during the McCarthy era, specifically the collaboration of Northwestern University with the McCarthy-era Bratweiler Committee, or more recently the case of Professor Marvin Shinbrot, a full math professor who was also a critic of the Vietnam war — what Northwestern is not taking a stand on is growing anti-Semitism.

The challenge of anti-Semitism is worldwide. In the last year alone, 1,300 people have been assassinated by neo-Nazi squads that is for the most part only slightly removed from the everyday anti-Semitism currently encouraged by the Russian government.

The Nazi viewpoint, that the view of Buz’s book as a fund raiser, has found in “ethnic” Chicago fertile ground for a center of its activities against Black intellectuals. Again, the question is, has the anti-Semitism wave become the forerunner of a new holocaust.

Impact of Roots is for full liberation today

by John Alan

ABC television network has estimated that 81 million Americans saw Alex Haley’s Roots. This is a very, very high audience rating and this fact alone places Roots in a unique category.

When ABC contrasted Roots with Gone with the Wind, on a national audience, however, it was found that not, they were bringing into opposition two distinctly different views of American slavery—one representing the dehumanization of the blacks, and the other the humane saga of a Black slave and his family, torn apart by the institution of slavery and after the Emancipation Proclamation.

It is this quest for freedom, cast in the framework of American history, which gives it the ability to transcend the obvious weaknesses.

The impact of Roots upon white America has been “phenomenal!” Phenomenal in the sense that a “serious” television event, wherever it occurs, should have an impact, not only in the ranks of white liberals and radicals, but in those sections of the white population that never suspected any great sympathy for the plight of Black people.

To many people, Roots is not just history.—Haley does not call it history, he refers to it as “fiction,” a combination of fact and fiction—but a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate. It is this that makes it a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate. It is this that makes it a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate. It is this that makes it a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate. It is this that makes it a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate. It is this that makes it a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate. It is this that makes it a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate. It is this that makes it a work that has an immediacy that few books can duplicate.

For the rural woman, the prospects are still not suffering the way they did then, but they do still have the same story that his own grandfather had told him about slavery, “We are talking about the same thing today.”

History has never been too far from the average African-American family. Slavery itself is little more than a century ago and there are many Blacks alive today who have heard their history from parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, who had relatives that lived, or few words about the Abolitionists. Some of those weaknesses and even absurdities were placed into the picture by the TV producers whose first concern was to make money, and some are others are inherent in the original story.

It is time to go on a lot more about Roots from both white and Black intellectuals, each with his own set of private facts. However, the real importance of Roots is the beginning. The beginning of a view of one Black family, it was able to transcend its facts, its history, and its colorful appeal to the national struggle for freedom going on today.

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BLACK-RED VIEW

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