Major Young, Black leaders betray workers

by Charles Denby, Editor

The sanitation workers here in Detroit were forced to work 10 hours a day, six and seven days a week. Many of the workers are older men, but they are forced to work 10 and 12 hours a day, six and seven days a week. Many of the workers are saying they did not vote for that in their contract. Some of the older workers cannot keep up that pace, and union leaders let the supervisors give them time off. When they return there are heart attacks, and some even pass away.

I have known Coleman Young for many long years, and also James Watts, head of the Sanitation Department, and Conrad Malloy, head of the Transportation Department. When I first knew them, they were yelling about workers in the class struggle and disenfranchise-ment against capitalism. When the Author Committee came here to investigate Communitas, Young was the leading spokesman against the committee.

I was organizing postal workers on the basis of eight hours a day. If you had mentioned forced overtime to any of them in those days, they would have said you were crazy. But since they all have turned into their opposite, now it is Carter Young tries to stay close to, and Henry Ford is running the city for.

Young always says, "Look at downtown and what we are doing, look at the Renaissance Center — this is Detroit." But he never says he looks at the sanitation workers, who are at the bottom of this struggle.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

Just listen to what a sanitation worker said when asked if he agreed with Ambassador Young, that we are political prisoners here. He answered, "Yes, he was correct. There are political prisoners that work for the sanitation department here, as long as you do not have the right to say when you can go home. To me it is more important to feel free than to earn money.

Contrast the difference between the way in which the late Martin Luther King, Jr., trying to respond to the black sanitation workers on the eve of his assassination in 1968, and the disgusting way in which Maynard Jackson, Black Mayor of Atlanta, charged them with trespassing. It was in his city in April, 1977, on the anniversary of Dr. King's 33rd anniversary of his city in April, 1977, on the anniversary of Dr. King's assassination in 1968. But whether planning to be arrested or not, people who felt that although the anti-nuclear movement was growing, it wasn't posing a real answer, we were very well received by the workers in the class struggle and disenfranchise-ment against capitalism.

The seven "Western" powers who control the world held their annual meeting in Bonn, West Germany during the third week of July, specifying together a wage wave. Much mutual admiration society would do nothing to upset each other's applecarts.

No one shares in both the necessity to face electorates that can terminate their shaky regimes, and their dependency on a healthy U.S. economy, which does not exist, for their own survival.

THE MOUNTING CRISIS

They met during a period of labor unrest and wide-spread strikes in Italy, policies that the economy is in chaos; England faces widespread unemployment and strikes; France and West Germany have rebellious farmers to satisfy, and in Germany, Korean hospital workers refuse to be treated like imported slaves; Trudeau of Canada faces major strikes over his wage and price policies and a fall election; white back home, Carter faces the disintegration of his political base, to which now is added Ted Kennedy, who is challenging him on the watered-down meaningless National Health Insurance Bill.

It was Helmut Schmidt who was in the driver's seat, rather than Carter who came with requests that West Germany stand ready to absorb more imports. But no one listened, least of all Schmidt who had, two weeks before the summit, reached agreement with the leaders of the Common Market countries on a plan for "a zone of monetary stability" which would bind the currencies of those countries into a bloc against the speculative U.S. dollar.

This gave West Europe and Japan the illusion that they could achieve, in this very period of their own crises, which they did in the lush mid-1960s when their economies definitely grew at a faster pace than did the U.S. economy. In this case Carter knew better, and instead advocated a plan of "zone of monetary stability" which would substitute itself for the U.S. dollar in international exchange.

Instead, Carter promised to cut foreign oil consump-tion by 10 percent by the end of the year. He raised prices for domestically-produced oil to Arab price levels. This would add billions to oil company profits and not produce a single drop of new oil. Oil consumption is up 18 percent since Nixon first announced his policy and would mean extra payments to satisfy, and in Germany, Korean hospital workers re-


Worldwide demonstrations mark Hiroshima Day

Over 100,000 Japanese marched in Hiroshima demanding an end to nuclear madness August 6 in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of that city's destruction by an atomic bomb.

At the moment they gathered at Hiroshima's Peace Park off a minute silence, to remember the 300,000 mur-dered in the atomic blast, demonstrators across the U.S., from the 10,000 at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant in California, to a thousand-strong rally in New York, insisted on a halt to the spiraling arms race and nuclear fuel economies of the contend state powers.

WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT

Hundreds of Hiroshima Day activities were reported from all around the world, from West Germany to Den-mark, Japan in Canada, and from Atlanta, Ga. to Ver-mont, displaying the added dimension this year's spring protests acquired as they became a focal point for the growing international movement against nuclear power that came into national prominence with the occupation of the Seabrook nuclear power facility last spring.

Avila Beach, Cal. — "No Nukes!" was the battle cry Sunday, Aug. 6 as over 10,000, gathered at an alter-na-tive energy fair, cheered on 200 to 300 occupiers who held a sit-in at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Pow-er Plant. In groups of 20 to 30, they sealed the fences and steep hillsides with the intent of making it to the plant, seven miles away, or being arrested trying.

Police rounded them up a few miles inside and charged them with trespassing. More blocked the main entrance early the next morning, and they were arrested, making 400 in all.

But whether planning to be arrested or not, people came from all over California to express their opposition to nuclear power, nuclear war, damage to the en­vironment, and damage to industrial workers' health. Anti-BOMB, ANTI-NUKE

Many spent the day on the beach looking at solar wind, and methane energy exhibits and listening to speeches tying together all the damage to human life and the planet that the corporations and government are perpetrating. Although very few were over 33 years old, no one could feel that this was an old man's war when the U.S. unleashed the first atomic bomb on a populated area.

News and Letters Committees had the only table there that was stressing the abolition of capitalism and releasing human ideas and energies as the total alter-na-tive to nuclear power. We were well received by many people who felt that although the anti-nuclear movement was growing, it wasn't posing a real answer, since the power companies would continue to produce equipment and energy only for profit even under a solar economy. The ideas of human freedom, feminism and civil rights must be closely linked to creating totally alternative methods of living in a new society.

(Continued on Page 8)
Radical views gain support at mass ERA rally

Thousands from across the country march in Washington D.C. to demand passage of the ERA.

New York, N.Y. — One hundred thousand women and men marched through Washington, D.C. on July 9 in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. It was to extend the time needed for three more states to ratify the Amendment.

The rally was very well received, especially as we began to realize how many people were there. Neither the National Organization for Women, nor the National Women's Political Caucus were expected to draw such a large turnout. This rally included many more who were excited about the need for passage of the ERA.

Many unions were there, including women auto workers, steelworkers, shipbuilders, miners, and UPS employees. Latino groups included Hispanics Unidos, the Mexican National Feminist Commission, CUBAN American and the National Committee of Puerto Rican Women. There were hundreds of other groups, from Catholic Men for ERA to Housewives for ERA. Most of the delegations were white, the Alabama delegation was all black.

Unfortunately, it was hard to know what all the participants were concerned with, because everyone was told to wear white (in honor of the suffrage movement).

"For Colored Girls . . ."

Everywhere I go now, there is so much discussion about Ntozake Shange's play "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When The Rainbow Is Enuf." It is a play that I read, thought about, and then listened to. I read all the letters that poured into the Chicago Defender.

There was a lot of controversy between men and women, some of the Black men saying that the play was based on the "white man's mentality," and that it just wanted to pat the Black man down. Women were in saying that it told a truth that needed to be told. As a Black feminist, I was very excited to see this play written by a Black woman. The theater was filled, and most of the audience was Black.

The center of the play is about relations between Black men and Black women. It is a story of a woman and a Black man. "The Lady in Blue" is a leader in the movement, and she is very strong. She asks questions and speaks out. The theater was filled, and most of the audience was Black.

Near the end of the play, the Lady in Red tells her story—a horrifying and moving story of Crystal and Joe. Crystal was raised in a working-class family. She was pregnant and shamed of herself. "The Amendment." In saying that it told some truth that needed to be told.

The rally at the Capitol was dominated by politicians and and the organizers who assured us that the ERA was as American as apple pie, ignoring both the counter-revo­ lution against the women's movement and the turn-out it black women are finding themselves—this is not to say that Black union leader advised us not to forget that racism is still very much with us. Only the Black and Latin American women spoke of the broader terms of the international, multi-faceted nature of the nature's movement.

The ERA is too general to cause any changes by itself, but it has become a symbol of women's rights. Black women in Detroit, I was surprised at all the support. Only that way, is it possible to say, "We need a climate of liberation only a Constitutional Amendment can give us." The feeling at the demonstra­tion was that the government isn't giving, we are strong enough to create it ourselves.

—New York NL-NL Committee participants

Latinas win welfare fight

Detroit, Mich. — We have just heard on Aug. 8 from the Wayne County Welfare Rights Organiza­tion that the Department of Social Services is finally going to print aid application forms in Spanish as well as English. We have been picketing a Southfield office, in an area where many people speak Spanish, demanding this change.

This is not the first fight of this kind. We will continue to demand that there be case-workers who speak Spanish. And we know that we have to keep demonstrating until the government recognizes that we are total human beings and not statistics.

Support Cassandra Peten!

Oakland, Cal.—Peten is a young Black woman's presence felt in the movement. My com­ mittee is mostly women, but men are encouraged to speak on my case, I see all white women. The spokes­ women of the committee are women, Black and white—have joined the committee.

At first, Cassandra was surprised at the response to her case when co-workers from the shipyard came to visit her in jail and spontaneously formed a defense committee. Bay Area Women's Liberation-NALC, along with many other groups and individuals — women and men, Black and white—have joined the committee.

The idea of publishing the case is to bring to light their presence of their own kind, of their own way. The early white feminists who arose after the Civil War, DuBois shows, the women's movement, was trashed and tear-gassed on May 12 by Black shipyard worker and mother who is facing trial for slaying a shipyard supervisor. The woman lives in a neighborhood where many people speak Spanish. Women want jobs in the mines to support their families—and the pay is three times that of the other jobs open to women there.

Feminism and Suffrage


This slim book by Ellen Carol DuBois, who calls herself a feminist radical, is about a critical period of American history, 1849-1869, and brings together stories of anti-slavery, feminist and early labor struggles. DuBois claims that an important event that had been left out of the conventional story of the women's movement was the Abolitionist movement, so important in the Abolitionist movement, were so for­ gotten that DuBois was told by a professional historian that it took them an extra 50 years to get the vote. Why did it take even six years for the supposedly "freedmen" to get it? Why did so many early labor unions exclude women and Blacks? One can see painfully sharp parallels between the post-Civil War period and our post-Civil Rights Movement. DuBois says that there are questions which are not answered adequately in this book.

The problem is that DuBois analyzes history as if it were a set of simple equations, too concerned with the self-development of mass movements. This view enables her to forgive Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton for their narrowness of purpose, and to judge the racist politics with the Democratic Party and for being on the wrong side in a strike of workers women — as if beginning and not an end.

After the Civil War, DuBois shows, the women's movement really took off. Women were no longer abolishing slavery that "all seemed possible." But the leading feminists soon became mired in bourgeois polit­ ics and finally were reduced to being middle-class women for their sole constituency.

The author's conclusion is that this narrowing and loss of perspective is the result of its becoming "independent." She actually concludes the book by saying that the political conflicts of the late 1800's were a result of the women's movement's failure to distance it from its subservience to abolitionism, and propelled it into political independence. (p. 299-301) In addition to being a study of the fall of the Abolitionist movement, DuBois is ridiculous to pretend that the missed moment when women might have won the vote was beginning and not an end.

I agree with DuBois that only women can free women from dependence on men, but the results of that independence are far from certain.

Independent political activity as an end in itself, may not be the best solution. The movement was not a political activity as an end in itself, but a way to organize women to free themselves from the oppression of men.

—Tommie Molly Jacobs
Detroit city workers strike against overtime

(Detroit city workers walked out on strike Aug. 13 to protest forced overtime and management refusal to stop it. The following statement was told to NEL a week after the strike by a sanitation worker—Edi.)

Dearborn, Mich.—Since we went back to work after the three-day strike, things have not changed one bit. The Free Press said that the City would not make us work any forced overtime while negotiations continued, but the truth is that there is forced overtime every day. At our yard, you go in and see the overtime list posted up. It goes by seniority and usually two or three people are working overtime every day—12 hours a day, and some even 14.

Yesterday it poured rain all day. We came back soaking wet at 3 p.m. and the supervisor said we had to work over. He said you can refuse, but it will be 30 days suspension. After that, they recommend discharge. The steward watched the whole thing happen and said nothing.

The City has no care for whether you are sick or tired or what you have to do that evening. You are so tired you can't do anything but take a bath and sleep. Even in summer, they only work you 8 hours—but here it's 10 or 11, 12.

The reason there is so much overtime is that there are just no jobs or places to go. So they bringing in anyone new here in over a year. Every time someone dies or retires, they are not replaced. Yet we have people unemployable because of the strike, and Mayew Young says unemployment is Detroit's number one problem.

It was crazy for the union to send everyone back to work for the same situation we had before we went out. Many who are still on the strike feel that the union management and does not know our problems. When we were out on strike, everyone was listening, but the minute we went back, it is business as usual and no one cares. They keep talking and getting nowhere. I am ready to go out on strike again, if we are really going to stay out until things are settled.

Sanitation worker, Central yard

Uniroyal pressroom walkout

Detroit, Mich.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, all three shifts of the seventh floor pressroom walked out, starting with the day shift. All of these employees got suspended for three days, and since this is where they cure the medium-service and a lot of radial tires, the builders for a lot of these tires are going to be hit too.

What happened in the press-room was that the press operators got suspended for 12 presses instead of 10. Working 10 presses is just too much to handle, and 13 of them is impossible.

One person said, now everywhere the company has been illegally juggling with the standards on a lot of tires and other jobs too, and trying to keep people on their machines. Even afternoon shifts are on 12-hour overtime. One company tactic is to ride out one particular employee and bring in an inexperienced man to do his job.

The tension is so high that when the large breaker-room for radial steel belts broke down the same day, they had to take the press room and press plant out for a while and then claim it was because of a labor dispute, so we couldn't get unemployment benefits. It was just a ruse, but it shows how far an employee can be intimidated.

I asked one guy how they had the guts to do it, since they promised they would only work 8 hours. He said, "You can't win, but the union makes an example of him or her to kick them out."

The union leadership is too close to management and does not know our problems. When we were out on strike, everyone was listening, but the minute

from the auto shops

Ford Rouge

Dearborn, Mich.—At the Stamping Plant the worker is literally a part of the machine to the employer. There's a new foreman now that won't even let you get a drink of water. He'll confiscate a cigarette when the machine is down unless it's on your official break—even when you have only 2 minutes. Safety is stressed publicly and on the surface, but rarely put to work on the jobs. During hot spells you will see employees drinking water in the machines, but the management seems to keep them busy.

People write up grievances but nobody knows what to do about it. People faint in the heat and get harrassed. Safety is stressed publicly and on the surface, but there is force latency and cutting the in-plant hospitals. People faint and the rest of them that receive our dues money deal with the undermanning mess.

-Rouge Complex worker

Dodge Truck

Dearborn, Mich.—A couple of main building spray booths have been repositioned just to clear the closer space for new machinery. The booths have become a new way of spraying two-tone bodies. But it probably will mean more work somewhere on the line. It's like the plant, being made over. People are going to be told their jobs will change, and they are not being told what will happen. People will do the work seven did before changeover.

The company claims it will allow the line speed three to four jobs an hour—but that's down from the usual high speed of 30 plus an hour on the final lines for the past month. One of Local 440 after the industrial engineers got through planning how speed up production in compact and main buildings. Yet the Pierson said, "This is the closest the company is to getting away with the idea that only ‘problem’ will get laid off, as if one cares. Everyone cares when fewer people are on the line — and things like the new welder robots in compact spell out speed-up for all.

-Main building workers.

Fleetwood

Detroit, Mich.—We are supposed to go back to work Aug. 28. The word is from that 500 to 700 people will not be called back. Yet the line is only going down 72 workers. They are cutting 100 people out for every one job an hour.

The plan is to lay off many more workers than they need to, and see if they can get away with it. The union leadership has had the latter, but has yet to do anything about it. I am not ready to go out on strike again, if we are really going to stay out until things are settled.

Ford Mahwah

Mahwah, N.J.—Joe Reilly, our local President, is a company man. He got re-elected, but nobody knows which union he represents. Local 29 is the recognized official who was better than Reilly, Reilly never said he was against Garden. He said, "Go to work, everything will be all right." Once everybody went in to work, then they forget about it. Later on some one of the Dearborn came from the union — he said the company was right.

People write up grievances but nobody knows what happens to them. People are complaining about that. Reilly's been in there five or six years. I only see Reilly at election time. Before Christmas he came to the plant and said "Merry Christmas," but I haven't seen him since.

-Black worker, day shift

Uniroyal

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Second shift worker

GM South Gate

South Gate, Cal.—The plant is tooling for model changeover right now. Because a completely different auto, the Cadillac, is being introduced, an eight-week changeover was originally proposed, which was whittled down to five weeks for most of the plant and four weeks for Body Shop.

Workers know that this shortened changeover means the company will pay fewer SUB benefits. All the while GM is taking out a week out of the weeks of workers who refused to pay part of their back SUB money (75- 77) guaranteed them through the TRA federal program, with the company paying the rest. But it isn't.

So anxious is GM to begin turning out new autos, it will call us back to work to help manage "production management "beat the screw-ups" before we get to full production. Judging from what we've seen him since. 'I'm not ready to go out on strike again, if we are really going to stay out until things are settled.

-French women strike Moulinex

This summer, thousands of French working women went on strike and, in some cases, occupied seven factories run by Moulinex, an electronics company. The following statements by women workers at Moulinex were printed in the July Issue of des femmes en mouvement, the French feminist magazine. "At Moulinex, the worst thing is the speed-up. They invent new methods and say they pay people will less work, but that's not true.

The women complained of demands from their bosses for more: "The foremen say to the women: 'Tell your husbands what you want to, they promise you an easy job.'"

The women pointed bitterly to lack of support for them by their husbands: "I was picketing outside the factory and my husband came by with my kids to make a scene. He wants me at home. I told him I'd leave if he came back like that. I'm striking for us.'"

Another striker wrote in a letter: "In our factory in the suburbs of Lyon, almost 40 women went in production, with male bosses and the SMIC (minimum wage) or hardly more, working in these conditions. Painted to negotiate a new contract with the Big Three."

The French government claims that foreign workers, especially in the South, are going to be found by studying the effects of "runaway plants" in Europe, but by listening to what workers are thinking and saying right here.
Sweeping wildcat strikes proclaim revolt of workers

PROFITS SKYROCKET

The UFW has about 100 contracts covering more than 50,000 workers in the nation. But that represents only 12 percent of the total number of farm workers in the nation. On top of that, the UFW has been fighting hard to get workers to sign contracts and the workers are determined to fight back and make sure their working conditions improve. workers are determined to fight back and make sure their working conditions improve. The mood of labor will sharpen under the impact of the worsening economic and work conditions in the country. The mood of labor will sharpen under the impact of the worsening economic and work conditions in the country.
Editor's Note: We print below brief excerpts from a new essay by Raya Dunayevskaya, which takes up in Lenin’s Notes on the Doctrine of the Notion, which is when the first comprehensive edition of Lenin’s Writings on the Principle of the State-Capitalist Tendency—activities which signalled new movements from below could be heard, and the unity of worker and the literature of the disappointing anti-nuclear working out a theory of worker, Charles Denby, is the editor. News & Letters was created so that the voices the principle of transformation into opposite from the was the Miners’ General Strike, in the United States. It was also the last of a united Johnson-Forest-Tendency. As I did today, I set the record straight. In the book, Lenin outlined an analysis of the situation in the U.S. The letters began on Feb. 18, 1949, as I sent a covering note to each part of Lenin’s Abstract of Hegel’s Science of Logic. The letters began on Feb. 18, 1949, as I sent a covering note for each part of Lenin’s Abstract of Hegel’s Science of Logic, and this will make it even worse. If the economy does pick up, all the people showed up—to protest. . . . We have their way. The press is acting as if the police are heroes who kept violence from happening. We needed that link to labor. People who had learned from their own experience to organize and to know that each warhead is several times as destructive as the Hiroshima bomb. The anti-nuke and peace movements are very important because of what is happening in the world today. But they badly need that link to labor. People who have learned from their own experience to organize and to know that each warhead is several times as destructive as the Hiroshima bomb. The anti-nuke and peace movements are very important because of what is happening in the world today. But they badly need that link to labor. 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Gaulle to get the hell out of Guinea — when France tried to impose its scheme of eco-colonialism on that country it was left with no choice but to pull out. And that African unity was offering the world a new humanism, founded on universal co-operation, without racial and cultural antagonisms and without egoism and nationalism that have so divided the highly developed countries.

Then this is what he said, "that is the aspiration of the African people." No, at this most recent OAU conference, we find that Toure and his friends find himself again among those African leaders, few or many, that pre-World War II African leaders who were pre-Winston Churchill and whose African leaders were once West African than the world. And, is that the middle position? The declaration of the OAU, the conference without any recorded challenges from either the pro-Russia or the pro-U.S./Europe bloc.

The London Observer quoted Obasanjo to this effect: "We cannot ask outside powers to leave us alone while in most cases it's our actions which provide them with the excuse to interfere in our affairs." Obasanjo was alluding to the fact that many African states did not treat their citizens with the proper democratic respect. This, of course, is not why the West and the U.S. are trying to gain hegemony in Africa as they maneuver to disarm the African nations and provide the revolutionary resistance to imperialism in Africa — that they dare not bring the masses into this fight.

The most cursory examination of African leadership would show that the most powerful African states are those that want to stop the country from invasion, not to protect the country, and thus to protect the internal politics of Africa coupled with its economic "middle position" gained one in the person of Sekou Toure of Guinea.

The shifting over of Toure to the ambiguous middle position between the U.S. and Russia, is another indicator of how African leadership has descended from the heights which they commanded in the late 1950s and early 1960s, when the African masses were sweeping colonialism out of Africa, and demonstrating a present dependency on the U.S. and Russia, a dependency which they commanded in the late 1950s and early 1960s, when the African masses were sweeping colonialism out of Africa, and demonstrating a present dependency on the U.S. and Russia, a dependency which they commanded, a dependency which was the "middle position" gained one in the person of Sekou Toure of Guinea.

In 1958, Sekou Toure boldly tells Charles de Gaulle: to keep canes

WASHINGTON, D.C. — More than 1,200 blind people from every state in the country picketed the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) on July 5. We came to Washington, D.C., to protest where we had gathered to attend the convention of the National Federation of the Blind (NFB) — to demand the immediate end to the FAA policy under which United Airlines has been attempting to take our white canes from us during takeoff and landing.

The FAA rules of 1977 state that white canes could hurt inflatable slides or become "flying projectiles" and off and landing.

One man was thrown against a wall and hand- ing ticket for and had to get to the con- trollers were waiting, but the mobs of thousands of brick- throwing, racist whites who the Nazis could call up two years ago never materialized. Nazi leader Frank Collin spoke, but the only media he heard about was his P.A. system down. His march had not been ille- rally there.

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So United Airlines, the only white airline which is enforcing the "cane rule." They have kept platoons of passengers waiting hours while they argued with us and then used our own FAA system to abuse and blight the delay on us.

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by Jim Mills and Peter Wernum

The recent upsurge of Latino youth revolt in the U.S., particularly in Chicago with the protest at St. Pius Institute for Latin Progress—has led to the shutdown of the high school programs the city of Chicago is trying to kill.

On July 20 without any previous notice, the City Colleges of Chicago and St. Pius Institute for Latin Progress—the only high school that teaches its courses in Spanish for adults in the city of Chicago—were closed down.

Chicago, Ill.—On Aug. 3, I participated in a demonstration of about 60 people, mostly Latinos and Blacks, who gathered opposite City Hall to protest the shutting down of the high school programs.

The very first issue of the published Correspondence, October, 1953. McCarthyism was in full swing and it took all the logic of Self-determination when (there is) growing internationalization—when we learns from the experiences of others and the opportunities that nationalism has allowed us to affiliate and recognize the international opportunities that have been opened to us by our allies around the world.

The whole objective post-WWII situation, which emerged after the 1960's, was once again plunged into a new war... All the more did it become imperative, I thought, to work out... the constant pressure of state-capitalist tendency, we became Marxist-Humanists. The very first mimeographed pamphlet we published in any case, I continued to work at philosophy as I was once again plunged into a new war... All the more did it become imperative, I thought, to work out... the constant pressure of state-capitalist tendency, we became Marxist-Humanists.
France

Reported widest strikes, demonstrations inside the plant, and three workers were set on fire by workers forced the Renault-Flins management to negotiate. The workers wanted to evacuate the huge plant for a day on June 6. jittery French capitalists, remembering the Renault-Flins workers' pivotal role in the 1968 riots, condemned "agitation" and "hotheads" among the workers and tried to suggest that only 10-15 percent of the workers worked.

"Immigrant" workers, mostly from Southern Europe and Africa, along with young workers, were in a state of desperation. Again, management sent a worker home for two days for lateness. Management had been attempting to crack down on absenteeism and lateness, as absenteeism had begun to reach levels of 15 percent for a work force of 20,000, over one-third of whom are "immigrants.

Other auto plants have also erupted, as at Renault-Clay, where workers occupied the plant. At a time when the Communist and Socialist trade unions have been saying they can work with the majority of the Communist Party, actually held an unprecedented "meeting" with Giscard, auto workers have shown once again that their spirit and attitude remains one of irreconcilable opposition.

U.S. political prisoner

We have received the following "Letter from the House of the Dead".

Dear Comrades:

I am a Black political prisoner confined in the infamous "control unit" behavior modification program at the Marion Federal Penitentiary. Ten prisoners have died in the Control Unit in the past few years. The Marion prison has actually held an unpreceded "meeting" with Giscard, auto workers have shown once again that their spirit and attitude remains one of irreconcilable opposition.

The export of U.S. capital seeking better profits in cheap labor markets has doubled in the past five years to $6 billion a year, creating a flood of jobs in Latin America, and making the absence of investment payments. Since 1973, the inflow of capital to the Brazilian dictatorship, which is responsible for the U.S. invasion of Chile and the Korea war is up to $200 percent and South Korea has tripled.

The problem of the U.S. political prisoners is not just a problem of taming the masses, but is also a problem of taming the American System, ever since the mid-1960's. For in the last few years the United States has become an authoritarian, Fascistic system, which is not only a threat to the world, but also a threat to the American working class.

The fundamental issue here is whether or not we can say that the U.S. political prisoners are a part of the world political struggle, or if we are forced to say that they are isolated, lonely prisoners, forced to fight for their freedom alone.

The U.S. political prisoners are part of the world political struggle.

Bonn summit gives no relief for capitalists’ ill crisis and revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

While we have heard long and frequent complaints about labor productivity, the capitalists have coined a new term for their fall-off rate of profit: "reduced productivity." In 1978, 25 percent of U.S. corporations reported lower earnings. In 1977, it was 23 percent, with one out of 16 companies reporting losses. High unemployment and slow growth are common to all of the countries represented at the Summit.

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