Workers battle Reaganism, companies, union bureaucrats

by Bob McGuire

This March 21 will mark the first anniversary of International Paper Company locking out 1,200 workers from its mill in Mobile, Ala. bringing in scabs to do their work. In 1987, workers took to the picket lines at International Paper mills in Wisconsin, Maine and Pennsylvania rather than accept a take-back contract. International Paper is calling the scales at these mills "permanent replacements.

The difficulty for the International Paper workers are facing, including the very length of this labor battle, nearly a decade after Chrysler and the UAW inaugurated the era of concessions contracts, and after seven years of the Reagan administration's virulent attacks on labor, speaks to the state of organized labor in America today. The demands made by International Paper are the kinds of rollbacks that company after company is trying to extract from its workforce. Thus:

- The highly profitable International Paper, already dominating the paper industry, is demanding expanded subcontracting of maintenance and other jobs within the mills. If extended far enough, such sub-contracting through the very existence of the union, the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU).
- International Paper is insisting on the spread of the "crew concept," and with it the elimination of most job titles and thus the half-century of struggles on the shop floor to determine what and how much each worker must do. The crew concept intensifies company control while reducing the number of workers. At the Jay, Maine, mill on strike, 178 workers' jobs are at stake, 152 of them are "part time work for lay-offs."
- Fearing combined worker action, International Pa–per is demanding that contracts with different locals expire on different dates. While workers at four International Paper plants are now on strike, workers at 23 other plants are still at work, although workers there have voted to assess themselves $10 per month for the strike.

LOCAL-TO-LOCAL SOLIDARITY

In response to this company onslaught, the striking International Paper workers have been attempting to build a local-to-local and rank-and-file kind of solidarity. They have been organizing car caravans to other paper mills, trying to extract support committees involving many unions.

But just as the striking workers from Normal's Austin Meyers, Plant Local 894 of the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) found, while there is a vast reservoir of support from rank-and-file labor throughout the nation, there is also the ideological pull of Reaganism which has most essentially affected the labor movement.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the UFCW. It has built a strong Local 949 in the New York City leadership, especially President William Wynn, abandoned; it is all meat-packing workers. The industry standard wage of $10.69 an hour has fallen in more and more

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On the Inside

Dunayevskaya: New perceptions of Lenin and Hegel

Essay: Crisis in Black reality/Black thought

International Women's Day Worldwide
Mexico, U.S.: Garment workers organize and win

**Mexico City, Mexico—The 19th of September Garment Workers Union celebrated their second anniversary with a historic march to celebrate the achievements of workers and the organization.**

The sector is characterized by its short-term contracts, low wages, and long hours. The union organized the first collective agreement in the sector, which led to improved working conditions and higher wages for workers.

The Garment Workers Union was born out of the 1965 earthquake when 10,000 garment workers marched and formed their own union to demand compensation from bosses who "chose to save their machinery, raw materials and safety, but cared nothing for the lives of workers." (See N&L, July 1988.) Despite increased harassment from both landlords and the government, the union continues to grow. To learn of their activities, subscribe to their International Bulletin, 85 Rose Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, or call M-0076, Coreo Central, Mexico D.F., 0600 Mexico.

On Dec. 3, workers at J.P. Stevens' towel manufacturing plant in Drakes Branch, Va., won their struggle to become members of the United Textile, Garment, Furniture, and Allied Workers of America (UGA). After years of struggle, the workers have achieved a significant victory.

In England, the U.S. garment workers' movement is continuing to grow. To learn of their activities, subscribe to their Bulletin, 85 Rose Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, or call M-0076, Coreo Central, Mexico D.F., 0600 Mexico.

In celebration of 8, International Women's Day, which originated in the struggles of American women garment workers, we print a cartoon from the 19th of September Garment Workers Union in Mexico. (See story below.) It shows women garment workers cutting the strings by which the bosses control them.

Our Right to Know Braille Press

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Spanish dockers defend job control

When I was invited to the General Assembly meeting of Barcelona longshoremen last Dec. 28, I was able to see a union which preserves complete autonomy of its locals simultaneously with tremendous inter-port solidarity. The government has been attempting to reorganize Spanish ports without involvement of Coordinadora, the longshoremen's union. Consequently, the union called a one-day port strike and threatened another one if the government didn't conform. The strike continued. However, with over 90% of the country's dock work, it was quick to reassemble itself and agree to January negotiations.

The current Spanish port struggle, like those for the past 20 years, have centered around the control of their work through the hiring hall. Dockers are registered with the OTP (Office for Port Labor), a division of the Spanish government. Each docker has a number which is moved to the bottom of the hierarchy if people from the docking organization system assures that work is evenly distributed.

RANK AND FILE CONTROL

Since its 1976 origin, Coordinadora has been able to defend itself from numerous employer/government attacks because of the direct control of the union by its members. A docker who is fired by the shipping companies can not be fired by the union. The dockers are registered with Coordinadora; the union assures that work is evenly distributed. Dockers register themselves with Coordinadora, and the union assures that work is evenly distributed. The union assures that work is evenly distributed. Dockers register themselves with Coordinadora, and the union assures that work is evenly distributed.

Coordinadora insists that frequent face-to-face contact between dockers from across the country is essential for building solidarity among locals. By rotating those who attend the union meetings and organizing solidarity groups, dockers are well acquainted with the concerns of dockers from the other ports.

EFFECTS OF CONTAINMENT

By the early 1970s, Spain experienced the worldwide effects of containment. All cargo is now stored in 20' containers. The dockers are forced to work in cramped, dirty, and crowded conditions. This has been a cause of constant conflict between the union and the government for the past 20 years. The government has been attempting to privatize Spanish ports without involvement of Coordinadora, the longshoremen's union. Consequently, the union called a one-day port strike and threatened another one if the government didn't conform. The strike continued. However, with over 90% of the country's dock work, it was quick to reassemble itself and agree to January negotiations.

To me, what's happening to these two friends says a lot about the character of a union. The union that says the Reaganites aren't interested in "prosperity," "better," "higher-paying jobs," or "helping the workers" can't help but have a razor to each other's throats.

The negotiations were done behind closed doors and there are no guarantees that the miners will be able to get away with these days. Safety concerns which weigh heavily on the dockers are often ignored or set aside. The dockers are often paid a minimum wage and are often paid in a "me too" agreement with the company's favor. This has been a cause of constant conflict between the union and the government for the past 20 years. The government has been attempting to privatize Spanish ports without involvement of Coordinadora, the longshoremen's union. Consequently, the union called a one-day port strike and threatened another one if the government didn't conform. The strike continued. However, with over 90% of the country's dock work, it was quick to reassemble itself and agree to January negotiations.

REGANANISM ISN'T DEAD

President Reagan's recent statement that "minimum wage is at its lowest in terms of real wages since 1955." This statement is a classic example of Reaganism if anything is. Minimum wage is at its lowest in terms of real wages since 1955. The dockers are forced to work in cramped, dirty, and crowded conditions. This has been a cause of constant conflict between the union and the government for the past 20 years. The government has been attempting to privatize Spanish ports without involvement of Coordinadora, the longshoremen's union. Consequently, the union called a one-day port strike and threatened another one if the government didn't conform. The strike continued. However, with over 90% of the country's dock work, it was quick to reassemble itself and agree to January negotiations.

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On the docks. This means that every agreement is negotiated at the local level. When a dock worker is laid off or is regularly penalized, the union can and does fight for his job. The dockers are forced to work in cramped, dirty, and crowded conditions. This has been a cause of constant conflict between the union and the government for the past 20 years. The government has been attempting to privatize Spanish ports without involvement of Coordinadora, the longshoremen's union. Consequently, the union called a one-day port strike and threatened another one if the government didn't conform. The strike continued. However, with over 90% of the country's dock work, it was quick to reassemble itself and agree to January negotiations.

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by Raya Dunayevskaya, Founder of Marxist-Humanism

*Editor’s note: During 1986-87 Raya corresponded with a number of people about her views on Hegel’s unfinished work “Encyclopedia. Of the Philosophies of Nature and Mind.” Her letter titled “Tentatively entitled ‘Dialectics of Organization and Philosophy’” (which is the title of this essay) was among them. Below we print a letter Raya Dunayevskaya wrote to him in September, 1986 asking for comments on her tentative essay “Dialectic which she had written for her lectures at the “ITC of Cognition,” a Russian philosophical and educational organization which held its 20th anniversary in October 1986. This letter is reproduced in its entirety.*

Dear Galkin

I am pleased that you refer me to my essay tentatively entitled “Dialectics of Organization and Philosophy” (which I had written for my lectures at the “ITC of Cognition” and which you believe is “an excellent expression of the three concluding syllabus teachings of the Hegelian-Encyclopedic Logic”). Later on, you wrote to me that you had greatly enjoyed reading my essay and that you had found it “‘of the highest degree of importance and interest.”

In my opinion, the essay “Dialectics of Organization and Philosophy” is of the highest degree of importance and interest. It is a philosophical essay which discusses the dialectics of organization—a subject which is of great importance in the context of the current world. The essay is also a philosophical contribution to the understanding of the dialectics of organization, which is a subject that has been of great interest to me for many years.

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Page 4

FROM THE WRITINGS OF RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA

Marxist-Humanist Archives

New perceptions of Lenin, Hegel

by Olga Domanski

THE TRAGIC Sudden death of the noted Hegel scholar, George Armstrong Kelly, on Dec. 25, 1967, focuses new attention on the correspondence that had developed over nearly a decade between him and Raya Dunayevskaya. It had begun shortly after the appearance of Kelly’s work, Hegel’s Retreat from Euphoria, in which he had sharply criticized Dunayevskaya’s Philosophy and Revolution. It was in April of 1979 that Kelly wrote to Dunayevskaya: “Two days ago at a meeting, a young friend of yours handed me a copy of News & Letters with your very interesting article on the idea of Absolute right in which you had touched upon the critical nature of the Hegelian-Absolute Idea.”

In his article on the idea of Absolute right, Kelly had touched upon the critical nature of the Hegelian-Absolute Idea. He had written: “I am glad to get your letter of the 9th,” she replied, “because ever since the publication of your book, I have been interested in your view of the Hegelian-Absolute Idea.”

Kelly was only one of the few scholars who had been interested in the Hegelian-Absolute Idea. The other was Daniel Bell. Kelly’s interest in the Hegelian-Absolute Idea was sharpened by the fact that he had written: “I am glad to get your letter of the 9th.”

The correspondence between the two philosophers, who had never met in person, was conducted through the mails. They exchanged letters and ideas, discussing the nature and implications of the Hegelian-Absolute Idea.

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The correspondence between the two philosophers, who had never met in person, was conducted through the mails. They exchanged letters and ideas, discussing the nature and implications of the Hegelian-Absolute Idea.

...the rapprochement between the two philosophers was a rapprochement of the highest degree of importance and interest...
New perceptions of Lenin

(continued from page 4)

I cannot blame Hegel for what "orthodox Marxists" have done to his dialectic, but I still want to know a new, less truncated, better digestible version of the two articulations on the Idea of Cognition and the Absolute Idea in the Science and in the smaller Logic. What is most urgent to me now is Philosophy of Mind. The interest in Hegel's 1807 work on the Science of Logic in the 1970s and 1980s on it. In the late 1970s, for example, A.V. Miller wrote me, calling to my attention the fact that he had not corrected an error in translation of para. 575 of Philosophy of Mind. He pointed out that Hegel here uses "Sachlichkeit," whereas in fact it should read "sunders" not itself, but them. That, however, was not my problem. The problem was that Nature turns out to be the mediation was certainly no problem to any "materialist"; the form of a true motion was the exciting part.

DETECTING THOSE three new syllables in 1838, Hegel first (para. 575) poses the structure of the Encyclopedia merely factually—Logic—Nature—Mind. It should have been obvious (but obviously was not) that it is not Logic but Nature which is the medias-

Paragraph 576 was the real leap as the sylllogen was the standpoint of Mind itself. In the early 1980s I had never stoped noticing the ending of that paragraph: "philosophy appears as subjective cognition, of which liberty is the aim, and which is itself the way to produce it." It justified my happiness at Hegel's magnificent critique of the concept of One in the Hindu religion which he called "eternal life and representation of the absolute, and its extreme opposite, "long-winded weary story of its particular detail." In the following para. 574 it is the absolute, or "materialist" that it is not Logic but Nature which is the medias-

It is here that I am in need of your commentary on both Hegel and Lenin. It is a question about the Absolute Mind in the Philosophy of Mind. The "eternal ideal" to me is not reality, but only the movement itself. Far from me "swarming" dialectic, it is in Hegel who made Absolute Method the "self-thinking ideal." Of course, I know your critique of me in Hegel's Retreat from Eclesias, where you write: "For the complex linkage of culture, politics and philosophy within itself dialectic is final and absolute. Hegel poses to substitute an unchained dialectic which she believes is the absolute. Hegel wrote in the dialectic of dialectic... because our hunger for theory arises from the totality of the global crisis 2." And I did find Hegel's position in the Science of Logic a profound one. The question of Revolution and Philosophy. The question of the Absolute Mind not only re-informed my view of Absolute Method in Science of Logic, but now that I am digging into another subject from the late 1970s, I see a new, more refined, Hegelianism will take sharp issue with Lenin, both on the Idea of One in the Hindu religion which he called "eternal life and representation of the absolute, and which is itself the way to produce it." It justified my happiness at Hegel's magnificent critique of the concept of One in the Hindu religion which he called "eternal life and representation of the absolute, and its extreme opposite, "long-winded weary story of its particular detail." In the following para. 574 it is the absolute, or "materialist" that it is not Logic but Nature which is the medias-

Raya Dunayevskaya's Last Writings 1986-1987 - Toward the Dialectics of Organization and Philosophy

Supplement to the Raya Dunayevskaya Collection

Marxist-Humanism: A Half-Century of Its World Development

• Section I. Presentation and Notes on "Dialectics of Organization and Philosophy: 'the path to the moment of truth'"

• Section II. "The Changed World": Current Events and the Dialectic Method

• Section III. The Battle of Ideas: Philosophic Correspondence and Reviews

• Section IV. Retrospective / Perspective: "Marxist-Humanism emerging out of Marxist-Humanism"

From the Introductory Note:

In these last writings Dunayevskaya explored new perceptions of Lenin's philosophic ambivalence, precisely at the point of Lenin's greatest philosophic breakthrough—on Hegel's Idea of Cognition and on the threshold of the Absolute Method. This was a question of how Marxists can and must use Hegel's philosophy in order to confront the problems of the dialectics of organization/ideology; she dug into the study of forms of organization. She touched on the development of Marxist-Humanism in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and re-examined her own role in the development of ideas on the subject.

The newspaper stories on the involvement of General Noriega in the Panama Canal and the U.S.-Panama connection control, the U.S. will remain as the guarantor of the Canal's "neutrality."

At present, Noriega is trying to use the justified op-
ON THE DIALECTICS OF ORGANIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY

When you study the June 1 document, "Raya Dunayevskaya's Final Dialogue With Us," you see that her idea of "Organization and Philosophy" was not just the title of a book-to-be, but the need to discuss in her June presentation. What I would like to do is to talk about that whole issue and the way she took it up and discussed it in her presentation. This is the way she took it up and discussed it in her presentation. This is the way she took it up and discussed it in her presentation.

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The letter you printed from Mainland China provides a valuable perspective on the real demands of Chinese women workers by their employers. China certainly needs a Women's Liberation Movement to write so frankly of sexism and class differences within a so-called socialist federation, and to support the student rebellion is both brave and a very important beginning.

Women's Liberation in China, in the U.S.

The piece written by the "Chinese femininian" (January-February, 1988 N&L) clearly states that The China Daily reported widespread beatings and rapes of Chinese women workers by their employers. China certainly needs a Women's Liberation Movement to write so frankly of sexism and class differences within a so-called socialist federation, and to support the student rebellion is both brave and a very important beginning.

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Women's Liberation in China...
onment and Black infant mortality. Nationally the U.S. has 219 men in prison per 100,000 population. Yet in 1983 the rate was 375. Thus the rate for Black males aged 15-19 was 100,000, compared to 114 for whites. The truth is that U.S. Blacks go to prison more often than Blacks in South Africa! Black infant mortality rates rival the poorest Third World countries. Between 1986 and 1987 Chicago and Detroit contended for first place in the rate of Black infant mortality in the U.S., with a rate of 22.5% and 24.6%. The racist response of the New York Times to those facts of Black life in its article, "20 Years After the Ker- nert Report" (2/29-30), has been to designate the so-called "underclass" a "massive human residue." And no doubt Prof. Andrew Hacker and the editors of the New York Review of Books think that giving his review essay in the Dec. 3, 1987 issue the sensationalised title, "American Apartheid," would make it seem less racist and male chauvinist. The "fact" that "more than 60 percent of black infants are born outside of wedlock; almost as many Black families are headed by women" and "one of every five Black children live only with their mothers," is sobering. Nevertheless, the ideological fact motivating Hacker, which makes him shout out the Black woman as the "object" of his study of the "breakdown and crisis of black domestic life" as if she is its cause, is the retrospective framework of Negro life.

The racist social character of the crisis also continues to express itself in the most virulent resurgence of racism—from New York, where the white abduction and raping of black woman Ramona Brindille drew public outrage, to the recent trial in Arkansas of leading white su­ gestors. It is not the Negro really, but the conception of the Negro that is at the core of the "Negro problem," and for the Negro intellectual is not only the expression of precise economic inequality. The Black struggle for social revolution is a "cyclic upturn" in the capitalistic mode of production itself.
**Presidential politics ignores civil rights**

by John Alan

Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for the Presidency are conducting their primary campaigns as if the conditions of Black reality do not come from their lack of knowledge about the situation, especially for Jesse Jackson, but from the basic political opportunism that determines the political situation, especially for Jesse Jackson, but from the basic political opportunism that determines the political situation, especially for Jesse Jackson, but from the basic political opportunism that determines the political situation, especially for Jesse Jackson, but from the basic political opportunism that determines the political situation, especially for Jesse Jackson, but from the basic political opportunism that determines the political situation, especially for Jesse Jackson, but from the basic political opportunism that determines the political situation, especially for Jesse Jackson, but from the basic political opportunism that determines the political situation, especially 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workers battle Reaganism, companies, union bureaucrats

(continued from page 1)
cases to $8 or even $6 an hour. The union is often falling to organize newly opened packing plants. Among retail clerks, who are 70% of the UFCW mem-

bered, one-third of all, and of those, 70% are earning only the minimum wage. As one worker noted in this last issue, "Why do you need a union to make minimum wage?"

And yet it is precisely UFCW President Wynne who makes the mistake of the interventionists. One P-O striker put it, "The very individual that has promoted the whole union, he presumably now is at-

tempting to become the president of the entire AFL- CIO structure. Anyone who has had first hand experi-

ence of Bill Wynne's "control" method, program can un-

derstand the penalties the labor movement will suffer if he or anyone like him takes over. The AFL- CIO to en- 

gourage a group of individuals who crossed a sanctioned picket line (at the Hormel plant in Austin) as a dress rehearsal for union progress for any workers, only for the union bosses!"

However, the regression faced by the labor movement today is deeper than one or another labor bureaucrat. The ranks of unions have been plummeting through-

out the 1980s under the attacks of Reaganonomics and global capital. Well over one million industrial jobs have disappeared from the US economy. These are the same union places that were puting organized workers off the line and asking what they thought of the Union's plan to go without a contract for five years after a round of concessions and tax breaks. At GM's Oklahoma City plant many workers are re-

sin with the "new unionism" of management "partnership" that the UAW is pressing on its workers. An auto worker there told us of the resistance to work rule changes that the union said would add 500 jobs— at the same time the company was prepared to lay off 600 workers. The local agreement passed, but with just 30% of the local voting it in. When the superintendent told workers off the line and asked what they thought of the new partnership system, he was stunned to hear their openly expressed opposition.

(continued from page 8)

energy and money in battling at the workplace. Whether it is flight attendants who have fought against wage-slashing plans to put them all out of work, or the Chicago CIO strikers, or the P-O strikers, or the workers fighting against layoffs and declining patient care, or the workers nationwide who are facing long hours, poor working conditions and low wages, the movement today is deeper than one or another labor bureaucrat.

The history of that First International also shows how important it is to go lower and deeper within the class struggle. The labor movement is not possible without the union bureaucrats, who are part of the artistry of the labor movement. When in 1877 the Paris Commune was forced to fall, the leadership of some British strike leaders who had joined the workers in their revolt, in the leadership of the Afl-CIO. Karl Marx answered them with a magnif-

icent analysis showing how the great mass of London workers were not to be found in the trade union movement, but the International showed a direct influence with these working people. He then went on to show the need for leadership of the International and insert the names of the Communards of Paris.

Today many rank-and-file Austria's movement of the union bureaucrats, from William Wynn to Teamster President Jackie Pres- 

son, have been tossed aside. The names of the unorganized and rank-and-filers whose struggles por-

tend the future. A more reasonable and practical policies of to-

day's self-perpetuating union bureaucrats have succeed-

ded in placing unorganized workers, who have largely been swallowed up in a growing pauperization of the U.S. working class, then only the truly practical policy is one that recognizes the need to organize the unorganized, to find new beginnings from deep within the labor move-

ment of organized and unorganized workers.

Crisis in Black thought/Black reality

Crisis in Black thought/Black reality

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ment of organized and unorganized workers.

Confidence in the masses, Dunayevskaya shows us, cannot mean putting all the burdens of Black thought on their shoulders. The "subjective point" to which philosophy has been reduced, or the "decadent" dialectics of revolution in our epoch is a concrete mani-

Students convention in New Jersey

DeKalb, Ill.—About 1,000 people, 600 more than expected, showed up. How to feed, house and fit them in the administration building was the main concern of the convention. We conclude to share food and bedpans. People understand the problems, pitch in any money they have.

At the Friday night gripe session, flames are poured out in the women's struggles, gay issues and the concerns of people of color are not adequately represented. In the gym, many large paper signs were being carried. Mike "National Actions April 23-25," "Racism on Campus," "End IMF." Saturday morning breakfast we meet in issue workshops. There are guests from Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guate­mala, and Latin America. They met on April 23-25. The Action Caucus adopts a proposal to support CSFP's action and expand on it. We propose to condemn U.S. imperialism in Central America. Someone from Solidarity wants to replace "imperialism" with "capitalism.

Long obvious liberal speeches are made. Catchy phrases induce applause. Many people are very restless. What are we doing? I believe that this convention is full of a bunch of white kids. We are not the movement. This is the issue of the next generation, and there is no"...

The World Peace Causus comes back with a revised statement. They pointed out that the word "organize" was necessary. The organization now—instead of meet in regional groups and talk about racism and outreach. The midwest is so fragmented that we need to get the word out. When this organization (1) doesn't even really exist and (2) many "members" of it have racist tendencies them­selves. It is important to inform Wadle, who was starting to leave. Eventually we all go home.

Upon first arriving at Rutgers, I became aware that Truth and justice at DeKalb High School

DeKalb, Ill.—On Feb. 4, 1967, the day after my 17th birthday, I posted some nuclear freeze flyers during my free hour. Mike Wadle, a teacher known throughout the school for his liberal attitudes and progressive stance, saw my poor little flyer and asked me to remove it. He then asked me several pieces of evidence and asked if I had permi­sion to put up the poster.

This goes on every day in every school in the country....

This is the issue of the next generation, and there is no...
by Kevin A. Barry and Mary Holmes

The end of February, over 60 Palestinian civilians had been killed in Israeli military operations in Lebanon and southern Israel. Most were civilians blown up along with dirt from a bulldozer, after being battered severely. When the front in Lebanon was broken, the bulldozer sped off, leaving the youth to die. Unfortunately, Arab villagers were able to dig out the youths in time to save their lives, once the soldiers left.

A week before, it was revealed that Rabin's goon in uniform had gone beyond beatings and shootings to a new form of torture: he flew into a fit of anger and hit the youth with a belt, with force. The Assad regime is willing to make a "deal" with the Israelis, while "they" intend to have "all" of Palestine, expelling the Jews completely. Will they be able to fill the void created by the Israelis? The Palestinians have something still newer, genuinely revolutionary, able to emerge...

Everywhere the masses' confidence in the old organisation is undermined. At first the refugees thought that the PLO was everything. Now the PLO is homed in by the Arab governments who strangle it. They cannot move without permission. The people have understood that they must help themselves," stated a Palestinian refugee in Jordan to a French reporter (Le Monde, Feb. 17).

His attitude may sum up that of the nearly five million-strong Palestinian diaspora, ready for new types of organisation, action and ideas. That is what has all of Lebanon, from the reaestrationary Arab governments, from Syria to Jordan to Egypt—mention the superpowers as worried and frightened by the new upsurge as is the Israeli government itself.

Italian workers' Cobas

Milan, Italy—In Italy a spontaneous worker's movement, called Base Committees (Cobas), has begun to assert itself and to demand the right to work and the right to vote. The committees principal aim is to protest against the union leadership's refusal to consult the rank and file. East of Milan, the whole area is under the control of the PRTI government. The committee's main task is to organise the unemployed under the leadership of the PRTI, and to form their unions. By now the Cobas have more than 100,000 members. Workers marched in the streets during a nation-wide general strike in Italy last November.

Power in the schools than the unions. A few years ago the train engine-drivers formed their Cobas and were immediately followed by the airway pilots and air controllers. The union leaders said that these relatively well paid and specialised workers were working only to advance their own personal interests against the interests of the lower paid workers. Evidently many workers saw things differently because in the last year or so many Cobas have been formed by the less specialised and lowest paid workers.

The Cobas have been formed only among public employers, while in private industry the PCBs have not had success. It seems clear that this is because government employers have contacts that make it extremely difficult to fire people, while in private industry anyone can be fired, especially if they do not have the union behind them.

However, there is no doubt that private industry is worried about this new development. When the Cobas of the bus and streetcar drivers in Turin, a city controlled by the Fiat Auto Co., went on strike, the government, using an old fascist law on national emergency, drafted all of these transport workers into the army for three years. The government is threatening an anti-strike law for workers who strike. Despite the anti-strike law, the Cobas have won.

Ford Taiwan strike

Over 1,300 auto workers at Ford Liao Ho Motor Com­pany in Taiwan, a Ford subsidiary, in early February, in a strike dispute with management over traditional bureau­cratic procedures, walked out. This was not the first time that Ford workers in Taiwan have walked out. Last year, over 5,000 workers at Moto, a Ford subsidiary, walked out too, demanding higher wages and working conditions at the same time. Other Ford plants have set strike deadlines if their wage de­mands to catch up with inflation are not met. Unemployment for workers in the cities is severe; and in the countryside, over four million peasants have turned to supporting themselves. Land invasions and protests by the peasants in cities continue. Government land dis­tribution, dating back to the Mexican Revolution, is dead. Uncounted judgments for peasants who have and who have not been in court. In this last, in court. In this context, peasants cannot get government serv­ices or credits for growing crops. Instead, the state has functioned as a major producer in its own right, producing the food that produce for the export and mass internal markets.

Nine points are now lands on the at the time of the 1910 Revolution which they sparked. This brief view of the disaster of the Mexican Revolution reveals the impossibility of its reocurrence.

Workers do not want to be regulated either by government or the unions. They do not want to be regulated either by government or the unions. They do not separate the articulation of a philosophy thinking. Send for a copy of the book "The Raya Dunayevskaya Collection—Marxist-Humanism: A Half Century of its World Development," by Raya Dunayevskaya (1910-87), founder of the body of News and Letters Committees aims at developing a new world of its own, in which all the ideas of Marx's Marxism in its international, internationally, are concretized. It is a body that stands for the abolition of poverty and a new world of its own, in which all the ideas of Marx's Marxism in its international, internationally, are concretized. It is a body that stands for the abolition of poverty and a new world of its own, in which all the ideas of Marx's Marxism in its international, internationally, are concretized. 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As our Constitution states: "It is our aim to promote the unity of the same people, and not just the people of the United States, but the people of the whole world, including the Jewish people. We do not separate mass activities from the activity of thinking. Send for a copy of the Constitution of News and Letters Committees.”