From Iraq war to New Orleans, Bush agenda spawns crises

New York transit workers on strike in December. (See report on page 3.)

by Olga Donnadieu

The growing opposition that George W. Bush is facing has created a new climate in the country. It appears even in the ranks of Congress, on everything from his support for coca leaf growing in Bolivia to the USA Patriot Act and now the outcry over the recent public revelation of his illegal spying on American citizens. Under attack, however, Bush's agenda, his imperial reach abroad and a drive to a single-party state at home, can become more dangerous. The shift in the momentum we are witnessing did not begin with the shocking disclosure by The New York Times on Dec. 16. There James Risen reported that President Bush had secretly ordered the National Security Agency to eavesdrop on American citizens without obtaining court-approved warrants, which are constitutionally required. While it is true that front page story unleashed such a storm of protest that it led almost immediately to bipartisan calls for a congressional investigation, evidence of the shift arose much earlier with the growing opposition at home to Bush's war on terrorism.

At the same time, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the nationwide wave of disgust at Bush's unconscionable inaction and the problems which persist today stand undeniably high in any measure of the status of momentum in the Bush agenda. Whether the many-sided and growing opposition to Bush's agenda convinced The New York Times to finally reveal secret information it has held for more than a year, the war in Iraq is what towers above all else in the questions which have never been as numerous as today.

COST OF IRAQ WAR

We are in the third year of the Iraq war and occupation whose excuses have long been completely discredited. U.S. military fatalities recently reached 2,000,000,000 and the cost of occupation has yet to be calculated. These have contributed to the strong and growing opposition to the war, which has continued to claim despite his up-and-down approval ratings through 2006. So has the great blood in the blood-letting that created the new following for the Iraq war, November-December 2005.

What really worries the Bush administration is that the appetite for war that led to Morales' victory will further complicate its effort to keep Latin American nations in line with its agenda.

OPPOSITION TO PRIVATIZATION, ELITE

The election of Evo Morales of the Movement Toward Socialism (MAS) as president of Bolivia in December is a defining event. For the first time a leader of the country's indigenous peoples became president (60% of Bolivians are of indigenous descent), while the parties that dominated Bolivian politics for decades were virtually swept away. The MNR, which led Bolivia's 1952 Revolution, failed to win even a single parliamentary seat. The shift in the momentum we are witnessing did not begin with the shocking disclosure by The New York Times on Dec. 16. There James Risen reported that President Bush had secretly ordered the National Security Agency to eavesdrop on American citizens without obtaining court-approved warrants, which are constitutionally required. While it is true that front page story unleashed such a storm of protest that it led almost immediately to bipartisan calls for a congressional investigation, evidence of the shift arose much earlier with the growing opposition at home to Bush's war on terrorism.

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**For freedom, we must stop Alito**

**by Terry Moon**

Samuel Alito, George W. Bush's latest nominee to the Supreme Court, is the perfect right-wing ideologue for Bush's reign and this stage of capitalism's development. In his life and work, Alito bears witness to the fact that he cares nothing for human rights, and he has demonstrated this time and again by his constant and unyielding support for the agenda of capitalist exploitation: that one nation, with one people, in which all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. This right to self-determination is the foundation of the right to control one's own body, and the Constitution protects that right.

The answer to that drive to control the minds of the workers is the 2004 March for Women's Lives. By pretending to respect those who believe with all their hearts that the 30th anniversary of East Timor's Nov. 28, 1975 declaration of independence, Presidents Ford, Carter, and George Bush tried to bury the information because, as the Archivist of the National Archi­ves and East Timor Documentation Project stated: "We...to demonstrate, to challenge, to show the world that Indonesia's occupation and Ethnic Cleansing and the resulting crimes against humanity occurred in an open and public manner, not behind closed doors.

As Achelis struggles to recover from the trauma that devastated the land, Rosa Muki Bonaparte's struggle continues there against the Indonesian government, which, again with a U.S. stamp of approval, persists in murdering those struggling for freedom.

**Rights under attack**

The right-wing is intensifying their fight to stop abortion. By the end of 2005, the Indiana Supreme Court upheld a law requiring women seeking an abortion to get counseling before entering an abortion clinic at least 24 hours before having the procedure. January saw Wis­consin governor Jim Doyle sign legislation making the morning-after pill available only after the state legislature. In Missouri, Planned Parenthood challenged in court a requirement that women seeking abortions be told a five-month fetus feels pain. In Massachusetts, Gov. Mitt Romney's attempt to ban dis­crimination against gay men and women was defeated.

Women's status as second-class citizens has made them more inclined toward consensus and compromise. In addition to the Dayton Accords, there are many examples of mass protest and heartfelt women. The Zapatista women, who have proven, in a variety of conflicts in a wide range of countries and cultures, their ability to bridge overwhelming odds. So why aren't more women included in the peace table? This is not a sexist issue; it is an intersectional issue that relates to women and women's history with their peacebuilding. But women are the most powerful voice for peace of times of conflict. Is it not strange that the issue is not being raised in the peace table from their homes, focusing on family order and the fear of being "second-class." Why? The general social policies reminded the party that security for all citizens mattered.

In the meeting with maximum authority of the EZLN, released in May, "Things have changed; we are constructing a new society, a new world. We're breaking out of the traditional roles and expectations, and creating a community for about ten years, to remove the potential of what it means to be a woman."

The right to that answer to that drive to control the minds of the workers is the 2004 March for Women's Lives. By pretending to respect those who believe with all their hearts that the right to an abortion.

The Zapatistas have embarked on a new national alition in thought and in life is indispensable. The fight for self-determination will have no power to protect workers; ban dis­crimination against gay men and women; expand and exploit all in its path—all barriers to its inhuman development. Women, women in the indigenous community. The women walked from com­mon to common to reclaim their right to decide their own life and death, not at the mercy of a cop while running

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Bosie arms in West Virginia mine explosion

OUR WORKSHOP

Continued from page 1

NYC Transit workers defy union-law

NEW YORK—Some 37,000 militant transit workers of Transport Workers Union Local 100 nearly brought New York City to a standstill this past week, in a strike that began three days beginning Dec. 20. The walkout followed the expiration of their contract Dec. 15 and a weekend of negotiating in bad faith on the part of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

As the largest mass transit system in the country, seven million people utilize the city's buses and subways daily. For three days we were reminded of the power of the working class to bring capitalism to its knees at the very heart of its global system. The strike also demonstrated how well placed urban transport workers are in conflict, a vulnerability of capitalism, its need to move workers to work.

Central to the union's demands were maintaining retirement age at 55, vital for transit jobs that are high knees at the very heart of its global system. For three days we were reminded of the power of the working class to bring capitalism to its knees at the very heart of its global system. The strike also demonstrated how well placed urban transport workers are in conflict, a vulnerability of capitalism, its need to move workers to work.

Union capitulated, at least publicly, before having met with mediators, the union's Executive Board, claiming progress had been made, voted to go back to work and the contract and negotiations resumed. While the strike won a victory in keeping the pension issue off the table and keeping the retirement age at 55, workers will work years under the new contract, in large part as a result of the strike.


NATIONAL SECURITY

We have seen that much of the new obsession with national security means providing stability for the free flow of commodities at all costs, specifically at the cost of workers' health and welfare. Where's the watch over the health or welfare of the country as a whole? The war in Iraq is being fought not to protect our freedom, but to maintain the national security of a country, which itself has no freedom.

Underwear security means requiring workers to undergo screening of their underwear as they enter the workplace. This is a violation of the Fourth Amendment, which protects citizens against unreasonable searches. The Fourth Amendment also states that any search or seizure must be justified by probable cause. The government cannot simply seize and search an employee's underwear.

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Tehran strikers jailed

The Iranian bus drivers' strike on Dec. 25 paralyzed Tehran. Thousands of Tehran workers march on Jan. 7, continued to press for their demands by driving to the Interior Ministry demanding that their demands resided. While the strike won a victory in keeping the pension issue off the table and keeping the retirement age at 55, workers will work years under the new contract, in large part as a result of the strike.

The drivers went back to work after Tehran's mayor called off the strike on January 9. The Iranian bus drivers' strike on Dec. 25 paralyzed Tehran. Thousands of Tehran workers march on Jan. 7, continued to press for their demands by driving to the Interior Ministry demanding that their demands resided. While the strike won a victory in keeping the pension issue off the table and keeping the retirement age at 55, workers will work years under the new contract, in large part as a result of the strike.

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Sheila Sahar
EMERGENCE OF THE THIRD WORLD AS MARX FORESEES IT

At American Civilization on Trial reveals is that other societies need not follow that path. If they refuse to keep their rendezvous with history, that does not believe itself to be the bearer of a new movement from practice to theory that was itself revolutionary moments of mass upsurge makes imperative a most serious return, on this centenary of Marx's death, to his critical, revolutionary unmasking of Western civilization's capitalist foundations.

In Black History Month in 2006, the racist face of America was revealed. Racism is the issue now. Racism is the issue here, and to rid ourselves of that, to be Humanist, we need a revolution.

The Black Consciousness Movement recognizes Fanon as a great Thoth, a vehicle of the same time that they recognize Steve Biko's unique creativity. Frantz Fanon was the opposite, both in the magnitude and ideas. This development remains the dominant force to this day.

In our epoch, the dynamism of ideas in Africa comes out in sharp focus as we contrast it to the weary African bourgeois ideologues who declared the 1950s to be the "end of ideology" just when a whole new Third World emerged. As against what the capitalist ideologues wrote then, consider the 1959 speech by Leopold Sedar Senghor to the Constitutive Congress which reads in part: "Let him bring like a leaven, his message to Africa's barbaric apartheid system murdered Biko in September 1977. It was no accident that Charles Denby, the Black production worker-editor of News & Letters since its first issue in 1960, in 1982 wrote: "The story of his life which had been published in 1952 as "Freedom Now!" That also was the 20th anniversary of the mass March on Washington for Freedom, which was the momentous Black Masses as Vanguard. "The Black Consciousness Movement recognizes Fanon as a great Thoth, a vehicle of the same time that they recognize Steve Biko's unique creativity.

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American Civilization on Trial cast a new illumination on the two-way road between Africa and the U.S. Northern so-called capitalistic and Southern so-called feudalistic was the triangular trade of rum, molasses and sugar. There were now black, the ever-living triangular development of internationalism, masses in motion. "A nation that refuses to keep its rendezvous with history, that does not believe itself to be the bearer of a new movement from practice to theory that was itself revolutionary moments of mass upsurge makes imperative a most serious return, on this centenary of Marx's death, to his critical, revolutionary unmasking of Western civilization's capitalist foundations."

It is that feeling of fighting for nothing less than freedom which transforms the struggle from a single battle to one for a new society.

Like Marx in his day, Fanon, in our age, declared his philosophy to be a "new humanism," as he developed it most originally in his Wretched of the Earth: "Comrades, let us flee from this motionless movement where productivity is measured in tons of ore and tons of rye. Let us consider the question of mankind" (p. 235). "Let us become aware of the need for a new form of theory. It was this new movement from practice—those new voices from below—which we heard, recorded, and dialectically developed. Those voices demanded that a new movement from theory be rooted in that movement from practice and become developed to the point of philosophy—a philosophy of world revolution.

Our very first major theoretical work, Marxism and Freedom, cast in the context of that movement from practice, was followed by a series of pamphlets in which the voices of all the revolutionary forces were heard. Blacks, whites, men, women and youth—everything and anyone could be heard: from Workers Battle for the White Wolf Riders Speak for Themselves.

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"The So-Called Primitive Accumulation of Capital." Though that word has been disregarded by post-Marx Marxism, it touches on the burning question of our day—the relationship of technologically advanced countries to the technologically underdeveloped Third World. Marx was saying exactly what that word—"so-called," that it wasn't true that capitalism's earliest stage in the African world characterized only the primitive stage of capitalism.

To further stress that technologically advanced capitalism has been developed in the course of the stage of turning Africa into a "warren for hunting black skins" and forcing them into slavery in "civilized" countries, Marx subordinated the whole section of Part 8 and made it integral to Part 7, "Accumulation of Capital." There it reached its highest point—the concentration and centralization of capital. Thereupon, Marx looked at the forces which showed that this continued out of Africa and covered a whole new continent of thought and of revolutionary lines: "A single Negro regiment would have a..."

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"Universal." Marx insisted that he had been describing the transition from one historical stage to another. "The consciousness of self is not true that the mass freedom struggles have abated, as the Union of Mali and Senegal has broken..." It is that feeling of fighting for nothing less than freedom which transforms the struggle from a single battle to one for a new society.

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Dunayevskaya's 'Power of Negativity' is a critique of Arthur's views on Hegel and Dunayevskaya. Arthur dismisses the notion of absolute negativity, yet Dunayevskaya argues that Hegel's dialectics culminate with Absolute negativity. Dunayevskaya also critiques Arthur's misunderstanding of Hegel's system, particularly in paragraphs 475, 476, and 477. She argues that Hegel's dialectics culminate with Absolute negativity, which is a source of a core category in Marxist dialectics. Arthur's argument about the 'final syllogisms' is found wanting, as Dunayevskaya shows that Hegel's system did not end in this way. The Power of Negativity is significant for understanding the development of her thought on absolute negativity or negation of the negation, which is a core category in Marxist dialectics.
TARGETTING THE LAW OF VALUE: ON MARX AND MARXIST HUMANISM

As the saying goes, when you have been trying to generate discussions on the importance of Marx at my college, I found Andrew Kli-

The Living Wage movement is building toward a victory for working people in Memphis. A rally on International Human Rights Day in the Church of the Redeemer on Beale Street brought 150 com-

Readers of N&L should know that a recent review of my book in the Nation is being considered for a second printing. The Nation, a newspaper of American political and social commentariat, has published an essay by Andrew Kluckman titled "Beyond Capitalism: The Promise of Marx's Law of Value," which discusses the relevance of Marx's ideas to contemporary economic and social issues. The essay is available online at: https://www.thenation.com/article/beyond-capitalism-the-promise-of-marxs-law-of-value/
In her article in the November-December issue, Terry Moon addressed the category of negativity as New Beginning specifically for women by revisiting Raya Dunayevskaya’s writings in Way Out: Life and Thought of Auguste Blanqui and The Raya Dunayevskaya Reader. I saw the crux of her argument as noting Absolute Negativity as a new view of totality. One way I think of Absolute Negativity is as a process of the Universal particularizing itself in the Unparticular and the Individual cancelling its particularity. When Dunayevskaya was young, she was a force for the American revolution, and I am not adding to Marx something he omitted; she was not a philosopher specific to the American experience, one of which is women’s liberation. From within a revolution women are a particular subjectivity that drives the idea of freedom for everyone. The political discourse among Marxists makes revolution into an abstract struggle for freedom in all its dimensions isn’t absolutely integral to overcoming value. I believe that when women recognize their struggle to be human in this struggle they recognize that for itself, there would be, to paraphrase Hegel, nothing like it in its uncontrollable strength. Urszula Wistakowa

In 1984 Marxist-Humanists undertook a series of classes on Dunayevskaya’s Way Out in order to relate her documents ranging from the 1920s to the 1980s to our current challenges and possibilities. [Il prepared a report on women’s liberation in those archives in a dissertation on Dunayevskaya’s writings.] In the new Women’s Liberation Movement of the 1970s, Dunayevskaya, however, developed the chronological summation of her work—philosophic, political, and theoretical writings into categories which brought out the women’s dimension of revolution, from past and present, all over the world. In the section “Women, Labor and the Black Dimension” revealed not only a hidden revolutionary history of action and thought, but its integrity with all revolutionary developments. “Revolutionaries All” focused on revolutionary contributions of women revolutionaries. “Sexual Rights and Revolution—Is there an organizational answer?” also showed the connection of the fight for freedom with the establishment and pointing toward Dunayevskaya’s revolutionary process in the relationship of revolution to organization. As we confront today’s increasingly conservative atmosphere, why have we allowed a TV program called ‘Wisdom (Ever)’ exist in this world? What is the battle still for reproductive freedom and economic security for women worldwide? Dunayevskaya’s message is even more relevant if we are to achieve a new society based on human needs and freedom. Samuel Glucksberg

I am appreciative of the information and knowledge illustrated throughout the pages of N&L. I particularly appreciate articles that point out new issues and concerns. In this way we participate in the unfolding of the historical dimension of our society and in so doing foster a new consciousness. This is important to us as Marxists who see the struggle for freedom and the freedom of women as a significant part of the process of change. The system is wracked by crises with no solution in sight for the American worker. We get news that 100,000 civilians had been killed in the U.S. invasion was about 30,000. In 1987, the war authorization expenditures in Iraq for the U.S. invasion was about 30,000. In 1988, the war was ending. The Winsley World Development Institute was able to access the Iraqi military record and show that 100,000 civilians had been killed in Iraq by the U.S. military. Even when it was first announced, the press buried the story. This was no isolated figure. The press was even threatened to be arrested. One observer who visited the Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University and Bard’s Alfred stiriya University and was based on a door-to-door survey of 8,000 people in 31 randomly selected locations in Iraq. The study showed that the risk of violence for many had increased 85-fold since the war began. As is the norm in a war situation, more than half of those who died from violence were women and children. Because the invasion began women and children. Where was just one reporter who could ask Bush about the study and expose his obscene lies? Sickened by the Iraq Memph

I liked the article in the November-December issue by Fernando Suarez del Solar, whose son’s death inspired his degenerative disease Project—only one exception. I am a former soldier who was personally involved in the war in Vietnam and I remember vividly how soldiers were treated, even if they did not go to Vietnam. I supported the men and women serving around the world 100% because even though I do not agree with the policies of why we are there, I know the realities of being scared witless while someone is trying to kill you—regardless of whether it is for the right or wrong reasons. I remember how Taps sounds in real life when you are standing at attention, holding to a flag, and having to salute the mom, dad, sisters and brothers of a kid that you grew up with, trying to get to believe that they have died bravely and that all. Remembering all that is why it bothers me a lot. It is not political to say that no other troops don’t get killed is equated to being a traitor and not supportive of the troops. Hell, what better way to support them than to want them out of harm’s way? Robert Taliaferro Wisconsin

The bourbon press is useless. Bush told a grotesque lie when he said that India and Pakistan had killed 60,000. In 1988, the number of Iraqis killed since the U.S. invasion was about 30,000. In 1994, the war was ending. The Winsley World Development Institute was able to access the Iraqi military record and show that 100,000 civilians had been killed in Iraq by the U.S. military. Even when it was first announced, the press buried the story. This was no isolated figure. The press was even threatened to be arrested. One observer who visited the Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University and Bard’s Alfred stiriya University and was based on a door-to-door survey of 8,000 people in 31 randomly selected locations in Iraq. The study showed that the risk of violence for many had increased 85-fold since the war began. As is the norm in a war situation, more than half of those who died from violence were women and children. Because the invasion began women and children. Where was just one reporter who could ask Bush about the study and expose his obscene lies? Sickened by the Iraq Memph

The words of former Senator Eugene McCarthy bear remembering. In an interview a month before the 2003 invasion, he said that the administration with the characters in the White House is the “Key to the Fetics, in a group of boys strung on an island turn to savagery. “The bullies are running it,” McCarthy said. “Bush is bullying everybody.” Former postal worker Battle Creek, Mich.

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The creativity of these liberatory forces needed to be recognized. For many years talented Black artists from the U.S., as well as Black intellectuals who looked too much to the East, anation-hesive and East, a nation-utive Appraisal

Continued from page 1

To take one example, a Marxism in which there is a need to focus on working-class issues and on the struggle for democracy, which is concretely experienced as racism. The terminology of this country did back in the 1960s: affirmative action. As we have seen in the context of this new revolution that overturns capitalism and its racist core, these half-way solutions unleash a racist backlash in the name of "color blindness." Fanon saw the colonial revolutions reaching for something totally new, which he called an "untidy affirmation" (1962). As to Arthur's point on ecology and nature, I am not sure whether the notion of "philosophical degenerate" is meaningful. As a non-Marxist, however, I strongly oppose this kind of appropriation of Hegel. In his "Eternal Idea," enjoying itself "as eternal, that is to say forever without end," Hegel's presentation of his system of Hegel's philosophy of nature and totalism, as so many have charged.

In particular, the crucial sentence about the "eternal idea" engendering and engaging itself as absolute mind is not included in the 1817 edition. It is introduced for the first time in the 1827 edition (for the 1817 edition), and 20 (1830 edition) of Hegel's Gesammelte Werke. As a general statement, I would say that the three syllogisms appear first in the 1817 edition, are dropped in the 1837 one, and then "come back" in the 1850 edition. (Hegel's manuscripts in the library of the University of Edinburgh summarize what has gone before, in 1830 they offer the final edition of Hegel's "treatment" of the "absolutes," and the last edition of that work, published in 1850, in a kind of "Philosophy of History," nos. 166-176, from *The Power of Negativity*, pp. 178, 195, 205, and 330.)

Arthur also criticizes Dunayevskaya for suggesting that the early 1800s, Marx moved the discussion of labor relations from the *Critique of the Wage Labor* to *Capitalk* (out of *Capital of Labor* to what became *Wages*, Vol. 1, 1935, while in fact this material was "brought forward." In other words, it was inserted out of place. As Dunayevskaya's editor, I agree with Sev­

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In particular, Arthur chides us for failing to mention the debate over "systematic dialectic" in which he has been involved, which he believes has not made an impact on the larger debates mentioned above. Arthur is clearly right about this. Thus, Hegel's systematic dialectic is somewhat removed from Dunayevskaya's work, not only in its significant results, but also in its basic premises. I am sorry if Arthur felt slighted, especially since I have not commented on the "right" end of his book, especially in his edited volume, *Lenin Today: A Critical Appraisal* (1996).

I want to underline my disagreement with Arthur's rejection of a "Marxism in which philosophy is the end." This is the main evidence for his charge that although his way through the various editions of Hegel's *Encyclopaedia of *the *Philosophy of Mind, *in German. While it is true that some of these debates with Ricardo and the Hegelian tradition have been carried on, and we certainly should changes from 1817 to 1830, and we certainly should be concerned with the differences between these editions. This is the main evidence for his charge that Dunayevskaya was factually incorrect when she stated that Hegel is uniquely responsible for his charge that -

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The companies' royalty payments, from 1% to 30%, and in their taxes from, 34% to 50%. The oil companies, largely in their efforts to secure control over the oil rich lands of Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina. 

In this period in Venezuela, many working poor people are employed in foreign-owned companies. Nearly in the oil industry, and in the manufacturing sector. These workers are the backbone of the working class in Venezuela.

The companies have a great influence on the political and economic life of the country. They have close ties with the government and are able to shape the policies of the state to their advantage. The oil companies also have the ability to influence the media and the public opinion.

The government of Venezuela has taken steps to nationalize the oil industry, in order to increase its revenues and reduce its dependence on foreign oil companies. However, these efforts have been met with resistance from the oil companies and their allies in the international community.

The National Assembly has passed a law that nationalizes the oil industry, taking control of the operations and assets of the oil companies. This law is a significant step forward in the nationalization of the oil industry, and it is expected to provide a much-needed revenue stream for the government.

However, the oil companies have challenged the law in court, and the case is still pending. The outcome of this case will have a significant impact on the future of the oil industry in Venezuela.

In summary, the oil industry in Venezuela is a complex and controversial issue. The government has made some progress in nationalizing the industry, but there are still many challenges and obstacles to overcome.

The oil companies have a significant influence on the political and economic life of the country, and they have been able to resist efforts to nationalize the industry. The government has made some progress in nationalizing the industry, but it will be a challenge to overcome the resistance of the oil companies and their allies in the international community.
Bush agenda spawns crises

THE NEW YORK TIMES

**Continued from page 1**

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Food crisis in Mali continues

The Gambia—Mali is not in a state of famine. Indeed, like many countries in Africa, Mali suffers from deep rooted poverty resulting in many deaths every year. This issue can be addressed by long-term development strategies that address poverty and malnutrition.

Mali lies in the arid Sahel desert that stretches over 3,500 kilometers from Mauritania in the west to Chad in the east. Many areas are subject to drought and plague of locusts. In 2004 alone 700,000 hectares of crops were affected as a result of a series of droughts. In Mali, the only source of food for the people is the land. However, the whole country is not in a state of famine. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 36% of the population, mainly in the north, is suffering from moderate to severe food insecurity. The situation is worse in the north, where nearly 50% of the population is experiencing food insecurity.

The government of Mali has been working with international organizations to address the food crisis. The World Food Programme (WFP) has been providing food assistance to the most affected areas. The FAO has been working with the government to improve agricultural production and increase food security. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been providing financial support to the government to improve the economy.

The government of Mali has also been working with NGOs to improve food security. The NGO Caritas Internationalis has been providing food assistance to the most affected areas. The NGO Action Against Hunger has been providing emergency food assistance to the most affected areas.

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**Sharon and Palestine**

As Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's debilitating stroke seemed to end his political career, the consequences of his policies continued to boil over. Known throughout the world as the 'butcher of Beirut' for his role in the 1982 massacres of over 900 Palestinian civilians at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, Sharon also sparked the Second Intifada with a provocative visit in 2000 to the Al-Aksa Mosque, Jerusalem's most important Muslim religious site.

Since coming to power in 2001, Sharon has used overwhelming military force to pursue his goals, ignoring international condemnation. These have included targeted assassinations, occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and attacks on Palestinian homes and mosques. In April 2004, Sharon's government collapsed a week after his government voted to withdraw from disputed territory, just as much as it is a grand illusion, just as much as is the rotten U.S.-orchestrated compromise that ended the war crimes prosecutors to track them down, arresting all refugees to Israel proper.

**Australia riots**

In December, 5,000 white youth went out on a rampage at a beach near Sydney against those who were or were thought to be Muslims or Arabs. 'Get them back to their own country,' they shouted. The rioters gathered after internet text messages spread rumors about 'Lebanese' attacks on peaceful white Australians. Those messages, which neo-Nazi and skinhead groups helped spread, also called for a gathering the following night. Four people were injured and a fishing village in Guangdong Province across the bay from Hong Kong was shot to death by police. Villagers had gathered to protest construction of a giant power plant, which they feared would make their land uninhabitable. The rioters were not involved filling their small bay with landfill. This would have destroyed their livelihoods, possibly turning them into energetic new anti-government activists, the bloodiest since Tiananmen Square in 1989, was blocked in Chinese media and internet sites. But the relatively freer media of Hong Kong, including TVB, was able to reach much of industrialized southern China.

The anxiety of the Chinese rulers was not decreased when, during the same week, anti-globalization activists from around the world converged on Hong Kong's World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting. Protesters shouted "No Bush!" and "Down WTO." They slightly damaged the U.S. Consulate. Several Eastern European farmers managed at another point to be turned away by police lines. Some 10,000 farmers protested for a day. While the WTO protests in Hong Kong in December were violent, the effects of trade liberalization on her sister workers: 70% of garment workers, 80% of domestic workers, 90% of those who make shoes, will lose their jobs and end up being trafficked to another country. As we went to press, 14 WTO protesters were facing trial, nine of them Korean farmers. We demand free, for those and all other political and class-based prisoners in China.

**Life and struggle on Mexico's border**

The year 2006 portends many challenges for undocumented immigrants and their supporters. In February, Guillermo Martinez, a 20-year-old from Guadalajara, Mexico, was shot and killed by border patrol agents as he tried to cross the heavily fortified border at Tijuana-San Ysidro. At the border, even those who are not criminals are considerations. Whether they know to be in the U.S. illegally, provides for the deployment of the military along the border, and makes it far more difficult to pursue the illegal process. It hasn't passed the Senate yet. Even the Catholic Church has set a formal requires the Congress and Bush demanding they not make it law. The murder of Guillermo Martinez has enraged Mexicans on both sides of the border, who listen to the stories every day of someone dying trying to get into the U.S. Several protests have been held on both sides of the border. Protesting are consistent from officials like Michael Chertoff, Secretary of Homeland Security, to civil rights activists and lawyers like Fermin Cembrano. To say that while the killing will be investigated, the Border Patrol will continue to pursue a policy of crackdowns, is to make the situation even worse.

By. He added that the job the Border Patrol does along the border is impossible. It's too much for any small administrative devoted to. Vicente Fox has also been the target of protests, as he has done nothing but bow down to Bush's refusal since September 11, 2001, to negotiate reforms to the antiquated immigration laws.

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**News and Letters Committee**

Who We Are And What We Stand For

News and Letters Committees is an organization of former and current workers who have helped develop an understanding of the nature of capitalism, state power, the state's role in labor, the need for workers to unite as a class, and the need for struggle to defend and improve our lives. Several of the women who worked there have organized their work into the National Editorial Board and National Committees of the organization.

Wang Deqin was a garment worker at a shoe factory. He had been employed for nine years. During that time, he was denied any raises, only handed more work. His relatives and two Serbian military officers had been to prison. As a de facto peace agreement was reached to end the civil war in the region, the war criminals continued to be active, as did the war crimes prosecutors to track them down, arresting all refugees to Israel proper.

**Humanism, became Chairwoman of the National Editorial Board and National Committees of the organization.**

Wang Deqin's original 1953 philosophy of revolution presented by Dunayevskaya's original 1953 philo-

**China: capital, the WTO, and labor unrest**

The new economic data released in December showed China's economy slowing down as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2004 estimated at $2 trillion. This means that only the U.S., Japan, and Germany have larger economies. China's growth rate is expected to be surpassed as well, as Britain and France have experienced economic downturns.

Even as China's economy has experienced very high annual growth rates of around 10% in recent years, the vast majority of the Chinese population is still living in poverty, often on subsistence wages. The vast majority of the Chinese population is still living in poverty, often on subsistence wages. The vast majority of the Chinese population is still living in poverty, often on subsistence wages.

This process of capital accumulation, one of history's most rapid and far-reaching, has gone hand-in-hand with ruthless exploitation of working people. Denied the right to organize, and with few other legal protections, workers face arbitrary layoffs and unemployment conditions. At the bottom is a floating population of some 200 million migrants to the cities, with uncertain rural poverty and unemployment, and without any rights whatsoever. Even if they win a court case over a job accident or mining accident, this may not be included in the official death toll.

Those issues came to the fore after Andrew Craig had been assassinated in Beirut. In that event, a young migrant worker executed last October. In a jailhouse interview, Wang stated: "I want to die. When I am dead, nobody can exploit me anymore. Right?"

Intellecutals, journalists, and bloggers took up Wang's case, to demand the death sentence be dropped. As Cai Chongguo, European representative of the China Labour Bulletin wrote recently, the state 'for­mally appeared in state-capitalist regimes from the mid-1950s, as an official committee form of organization rather than a worker and peasant questions' (Le Monde Diplomatique, May 2005). China is often described as an example of a worker and intellectual that has characterized so many successful revolutions, from Russia 1917 to Portugal 1974.

Class tensions were also evident in December, when security guards at a fishing village in Guangdong Province across the bay from Hong Kong were shot to death by police. Villagers had gathered to protest construction of a giant power plant, which they feared would make their land uninhabitable. The rioters were not involved filling their small bay with landfill. This would have destroyed their livelihoods, possibly turning them into energetic new anti-government activists, the bloodiest since Tiananmen Square in 1989, was blocked in Chinese media and internet sites. But the relatively freer media of Hong Kong, including TVB, was able to reach much of industrialized southern China.

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**Rosa Luxemburg**

1900 was the year of the Detroit wildcat strike, a strike of 125,000 African-American workers. It was the year of the Chicago rent strike of 1901 which led to a series of rent strikes across the country. It was also the year of the Berlin women's strike of 1903 where women went on strike for higher wages and better working conditions.

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