In February, Gov. Schwarzenegger, in the last appeal for a new inmate, Michael Morales, denied that he should die. Morales was convicted in 1983 of the brutal rape and murder of a teenage girl. His execution would add to the backlog of cases who have also petitioned California to revive the death penalty.

Ex excitations at San Quentin State Prison had been conducted cleanly and swiftly, without much incident, before Morales. There were, of course, the vigils of several hundreds to perhaps a few thousand outside the gates. Bearing witness to yet another state sanctioned murder, those vigils remind the rest of society of the unmentionable.

DEATH CHAMBER NO-SHOW

In contrast to the noisy demonstration outside, inside the death chamber a quiet routine unfolds methodically. The journalists, the state officials, the families of the victims all know their proper places. This time, however, the court mandated an additional licensed professional, an anesthesiologist.

Even the condemned knew his role. He knew to climb into the death cell which eerily resembled a hospital gurney, where he would be strapped in. As the needle was inserted into his veins, perhaps he would remember the gratitude he felt toward another health worker when a similar needle delivered a cure for a serious infection—the kind of gratitude I am reminded of by all the "thank you" notes patients leave behind in the hospital where I work.

Morales' execution never took place. The health worker never showed up. The American Medical Association, his other claims, all were ignored. This "non event" was headline news around the world. This time there was no autopsy. Instead, the examination of the body politic and American "civilization" then has tried to promote an Andean Free Trade Agreement. Morales' election has left that in tatters as well. The administration is responding to this situation by accusing its critics of being "undemocratic."

In February Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said of Chavez: "He's a person who was elected legally just as Hitler was elected legally and then consolidat ed power and is now, of course, working with Castro and Morales. It concerns me."

Director of National Intelligence John Negroponte, ambassador to Honduras in the 1980s when the U.S.-supported government murdered thousands of people in Central America stated a few weeks later that Chavez is a threat because he is "diminishing freedom of the press" in Venezuela.

Aside from the fact that these advocates of domestic spying, torture, and the use of death squads against liberation forces in Latin America are hardly in a position to lecture others about "democracy," one thing that cannot be said of Chavez is that he has ended freedom of the press.
A Look at Dunayevskaya's Power of Negativity

by Anne Fairchild Pomeroy

Editor's Note: This essay by Anne Pomeroy, professor of philosophy at Stockton College, can be found in the online journal Cultural Logic. We publish excerpts of it here. For the complete essay, see: http://eserver.org/clogic/2004/04pomeroy.html.

In Raya Dunayevskaya's The Power of Negativity: Selected Writings on the Dialectic in Hegel and Marx (OAKLAND, CAL., Orthogonal Publishing, 1990), the editor has pulled together a vast array of her letters, communications, and speeches concerning on the Hegelian Absolute Idea. The collection traces the progress of Dunayevskaya's interest in Hegel from its preliminary stages to what can only be described as a politicalataka. She accuses him of thinking that she is obsessed with her ultimate passion. She is nothing if not intense in her conviction that it was time to resurrect Hegel for Marxism, and she was one whose time had come.

We have believed this is betrayed by the tone of urgency and frustration revealed in so many of the writings in this collection. She so clearly feels that she is saying something and yet asking to hear her plea. Perhaps other voices have already captured the attention of Marxists. After all, Kojève was already lecturing in France on Hegel's Phenomenology of the Mind in the late 1930s.

Dunayevskaya herself was, for a period of over 30 years, committing the urgency of a return to Hegel. In one of her letters to Herbert Marcuse, she accuses him of thinking that she is obsessed with Hegel by his Absolute Idee; if such an accusation was mere obsession, it would have been largely correct. We would do well to remember that those who appear to harbor "irrational" obsessions today often prove to be the most rational of people.

I believe that Dunayevskaya may have had good reason for her hope.

But the difficulty with this collection of writings is that the enormous quantity of material is not systematically linked. I do not believe this to be the fault of the editors. What is clear is that Dunayevskaya herself was still in the process of drawing the disparate pieces of her own world together into a professional anti-racism educator, Shakti Butler, who gave a workshop on "making whiteness visible." It was mostly the tallest and darkest people who knew that other people in the room were thinking and doing. She imparted her words of wisdom and we were supposed to exercise them on our own.

At lunch, Bettina Martinez gave a very "left" talk: "Everything you know is exactly backwards," this country is not founded on freedom and democracy, it is founded on genocide, slavery, and the land grab from Mexico. She asked, "What is the common tie of these men who talked? A "founding" status to any form of resistance except to say that they are founded.

An aspect of NWSA history that came up was the fact that the women of black women's groups were beaten outside the Women's Liberation Movement Center for refusing to come to a military recruiting station in Oakland, CAL., to say "No To War." The march concluded at a Women of Color Solidarity protest and was "breakfasting rage: Women of Color Soliders Speak Out."

Amnesty International held an online discussion on International Women's Day, concerning the state of women's human rights issues in Darfur, Sudan. While they have been involved in obtaining the freedom of 10,000 women and children enslaved during the two-decade civil war. This conflict has resulted in abductions and sexual slavery, rape, torture, and forced displacement against women and girls.

—Oprah Winfrey
New York—Subway and bus workers, who nearly paralyzed the city during a three-day strike just before Christmas (see February-March N&L), are still without a contract. The workers, represented by the Teamsters Union Local 100, have continued to meet with management, but the two sides remained far apart.

In January, two days before the strike was set to begin, a meeting was called at New York City Hall. The workers had hoped to reach an agreement then, but negotiations broke down and the strike was called for February 28.

As the strike approached, the workers organized a series of meetings and events to raise awareness and support for their cause. The meetings were held in various locations throughout the city, with speakers from different unions and organizations discussing the strike and its importance.

On March 17, the local's executive board voted to call a strike vote on the defeated contract. The vote was close, with 52 percent in favor of striking. The board urged workers to vote in favor of the strike, explaining that it was necessary to protect their rights and improve working conditions.

The workers are demanding a new contract that includes increased wages, improved safety measures, and better working conditions. They have also called for an end to the Taylor Law, which they believe is a threat to their rights and freedoms.

The strike has caused significant disruption to New York City's public transportation system, with many workers opting to work instead of striking. The strike has also sparked renewed interest in the plight of workers across the country, as people around the world are aware of the challenges faced by those working in the transportation sector.

The workers are hopeful that their efforts will be rewarded with a new contract that is fair and just. They remain committed to their cause and are determined to continue fighting for their rights and the rights of all workers across the country.

This strike is not just about New York City workers, but about all workers across the country. The workers are calling on others to join them in their fight for justice and fairness.

The workers are also calling on the government to take action to improve working conditions and ensure that workers' rights are protected.

The workers are determined to continue their fight, and they urge others to support them in their efforts. They believe that a strong and united front will be necessary to achieve their goals.

This strike is a testament to the power of workers and their ability to come together to fight for a better future. The workers are not afraid of challenges, and they are ready to continue fighting for what they believe is right.

The workers are grateful for the support they have received from their fellow workers and from those who have rallied behind them. They are committed to continuing their fight and are confident in their ability to achieve their goals.
T

ten years after the end of World War II, a full generation has grown up, and yet look at our "new" non-fascist world. Twenty years after the British Empire began its dissolution with India winning its independence; sixteen years after Tito broke from Stalin in Asia; twenty years before the end of the Korean War and true de-Stalinization in the Soviet Union; ten years before the end of the Cold War; five years before the collapse of the giant middle-class society that had drawn upon to keep on existing.

In Europe there is De Gaulloism; in the U.S. [John Birch Society?] and the Third World new positive forces have begun to show themselves, but within a break from the mainstream, and within a break from the domination over the new Third World of newly independent countries aspiring to establish themselves on new foundations. During the same period the Cuban Revolution (of 1959) was so enveloped into its domestic conflicts as not to create a momentum that could shake the U.S.Cuba too awry free; not to mention the Negro Revolution, in which the new struggle for freedom and equality and for the throwing off of the weight of imperialistism falls silent. The history of the whole world is chronically falling short of the expectations that were raised as poignantly by the African revolutionaries as by the leaders of the Soviet Union. The fallacy of the "dogmatic" philosophy, in the minds of the "educators" as well as in the minds of the "people," is that it is the actual preparation for the Russian Revolution of 1917, and not the theory of the revolution. By introducing the wage laborer into economies, Marx transformed it from a science of things dealing with profits and wages to one of production relations, with laborers and capitalists at the point of production. The laborer is a human being; it is this specificity which concerned himself with development of consciousness and self-consciousness, Marx put an end to the destruction of humanity; by means of the masses the subject of history, he did away with the "dogmatics" and introduced into the history of freedom movements a "new" policy of the new freedom movements which were the goals of Marxism and Freedom—and Revolution.

The re-establishment of the Humanist and Abolitionist principles is not only from theory to practice, but from practice to theory. This determination of Marxism and Freedom, so the concreteization of the "second negativism," is that, to say, not only the overthrow of the old but the creation something new, something truly new. The new society is to be created by us. Neither Marx nor Lenin could have, in the concrete, seen the problems of the present in the framework of Hegelian dialectics. "Philosophers have interpreted the world. The point is to change it." From this meaning only material change, it meant change also in consciousness, in the concept of the "educator," and in the concept of the "educated." From the moment when Marx first stated that in 1845, to the last breath of life he put into his work, he was hard to find a division between his theory and his practice, a set-up in either the development of his specific new concerns of a revolutionary theory of education—national and international. His theory lives after him because it not only reflected the period in which he lived, but our own period. By introducing the wage laborer into economies, Marx transformed it from a science of things dealing with profits and wages to one of production relations, concerned with laborers and capitalists at the point of production. The laborer is a human being; it is this specificity which concerned himself with development of consciousness and self-consciousness, Marx put an end to the destruction of humanity; by means of the masses the subject of history, he did away with the "dogmatics" and introduced into the history of freedom movements a "new" policy of the new freedom movements which were the goals of Marxism and Freedom—and Revolution.

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A look at The Power of Negativity

By Raya Dunayevskaya

two works on The Algebra of Revolution

The Power of Negativity:
Selected Writings on the Dialectic in Hegel and Marx

Philosophy & Revolution...from Hegel to Marx

The Power of Negativity:

- The Power of Negativity: Selected Writings on the Dialectic in Hegel and Marx. This work provides a comprehensive analysis of Hegel's philosophy, particularly his dialectic, and its application to revolutionary practice. It explores the concept of negativity as a fundamental principle of human consciousness and activity, arguing that it is the driving force behind social change and historical development. The book delves into Hegel's ideas on the dialectic, focusing on the concept of the negation of negativity, and how it relates to the idea of human self-determination. It also examines the role of negativity in Marx's thought, particularly in the early manuscripts such as the 1844 Manuscripts, where Hegel's ideas were critiqued and transformed to fit the needs of a new era. The book is a seminal work in the field of dialectical materialism and a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the philosophical underpinnings of the revolutionary movement.

- The Power of Negativity: Philosophy & Revolution...from Hegel to Marx. This work expands on the themes explored in The Power of Negativity: Selected Writings on the Dialectic in Hegel and Marx. It connects Hegel's philosophy to the work of Marx, demonstrating how Hegel's ideas were transformed and reinterpreted by Marx. The book traces the development of negativity from its appearance in Hegel's philosophy to its role in Marx's critique of capitalism. It argues that negativity is not just a philosophical concept but an empirical reality that is manifested in human activity and social processes. The book is a comprehensive overview of the philosophical and revolutionary implications of negativity, offering a rich tapestry of ideas that challenge conventional understandings of history and politics.

Notes:


NARAL Pro-Choice America spoke on the march. Traffic cones kept the crowd.

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We had a wonderful International Women's Day here in Los Angeles today. The organizers, the LA Times, the LA Times, the LA Times... NARAL Pro-Choice America spoke on the march. Traffic cones kept the crowd.

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I am very grateful for your support and the support of so many of you. It was a wonderful day in Mexico, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

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We must break past the stratification of "free" and "inexorable" to become one solid block representing a unified voice. It is time that the working and poor are no longer divided by the rich, the power elite, and the political establishment. If we stand together, we can be a much greater threat than when Nixon was re-elected.

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I was pleased to see your support for the movement to free political prisoners in Iran. I am certain that the U.S. government will respond positively to our efforts. The international community must work together to ensure that these prisoners are released immediately.

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It was starting to feel that Milosevic had created an impasse in the Hague, especially so because of the possibility that he was trying to cheat justice by manipulating his history. His drawn-out trial before the Hague Tribunal seemed inadequate, in any case, to address Milosevic's crimes against humanity.

Just then, in a moment in April of 1987 when a petty bureaucrat was nominated to autonomous Kosovo, the Bosnian Serbs, already街头supposed Kosovo out as an area against ethnic Serbs, M. Ilić Milosevic, who became the face of Serbian nationalism. But his voice was far from alone—he had the backing of public intellectuals, even those like Milošević, a prominent Marxist dissident under Tito, to spew forth his justifications for beginning ethnic wars.

That year, for example, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, S. Hammond, summoned Milosevic to the Hague and now Darfur. We had not brought Milosevic to justice without uprooting his malignancy. The Hague Tribunal was established when Milosevic was found guilty of genocide in Bosnia and now Darfur.

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**STOPPING ALITO**

As usual, Terry Moon is right on the money with "For freedom we must stop Alito" (February-March N&L). Alito is the worst of the worst. Bush and the Republican Party have obviously stacked the U.S. Supreme Court with a Catholic majority, all of whom are righteously striving for the death penalty. Then, the most horrendous problem with Alito is his 1997 pre-congressional statements that women who had abortion did not have the right to abortion and protected. Showing how fanatical they are, they voted 21-11 against a bill that would have allowed abortion for women who were victims of incest or rape; and for their lives were in danger.

We plan to rally at the Shelby County Courthouse. Our letter reads: "Revolutionary Journalist, and Philosopher in Mid-Nineteenth Century England,..." We could not have brought Milosevic to justice without uprooting his malignancy. The Hague Tribunal was established when Milosevic was found guilty of genocide in Bosnia and now Darfur.

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**INVITATION FOR APRIL 29**

Our local Women's Action Coalition (WAC) is calling for a rally on April 29 in Defense of Reproductive Rights. "We're sick of seeing what is happening to our right to control our own bodies. In Tennessee, just as in South Dakota, so-called 'leaders' are drooling to make abortion illegal. The Senate in Nashville voted 24-9 for a resolution to amend the state constitution to specifically state that women's right to abortion is not protected. Showing how fanatical they are, they voted 21-11 against a bill that would have allowed abortion for women who were victims of incest or rape; and for their lives were in danger."

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"To keep women's right to abortion legal, safe, affordable and accessible. Rally to take over the Constitution. Constitute a piece of paper in the hands of judges to whom innocence is irrelevant."

Robert J. Zafi
Tennessee Colony, Texas

With Alito, Roberts, Thomas, Scalia, Kennedy, we are in big trouble in all areas. Hopefully Bush will be out of office before the next Supreme Court is seated. Alito's behavior is out of line. If not, maybe the Democratic Party should take the offensive and take over Congress so that the appointment of a crank like Alito will not be a non-issue.

One thing that the GOP learned from the Thomas hearing is how to make sure their candidates toe the party line. A. 15,000-page microfilm collection on 8 reels available from The New York Times. 234 East 71st St., New York, NY 10021.

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The name of Maurice Brinton is largely unknown to Americans, yet he was an important socialist writer, editor and organizer. His translations of Cardan’s work, and for Workers’ Power...
New anti-war group to promote solidarity with Iraq

NEW YORK—A new anti-war group, the National Organization for the Iraqi Freedom Struggles (NO-IFS), is a coalition of individuals who have come together to oppose the U.S. war against Iraq. NO-IFS is formed to support the following principles:

1. We recognize the brutality under which the people of Iraq live, due to a regime that promotes dictatorship, wars, economic sanctions, and other injustices that the people suffer. We recognize the right of Iraqis to resist their occupiers, supported by indirect killing and systematic torture. The presence of these troops has helped to promote imperialism, unionists, and innocent civilians. The Iraqi people cannot be free as long as foreign armies occupy their land. We therefore demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and military bases from Iraq, and an end to the occupation. We also deem it necessary to stop the "next war" before it happens. To this end, we will help educate Americans as to the causes of continual U.S. intervention overseas.

2. We recognize the overarching, steadily growing opposition of Iraqis to the occupation, but also the sharp divisions within the opposition. Accordingly, we do not support "the resistance" as such. In particular, we oppose all forms of outright or tacit support for the political Islamist and Ba'athist forces that overwhelmingly make up the armed insurgency. We reject all support for the imposition of Sharia law and to maintain women's rights, workers, national minorities, and LGBTI people. For instance, we support the efforts of the Organization of Women's Freedom in Iraq to prevent the imposition of Sharia law and to maintain women's rights, workers, national minorities, and LGBTI people. In this context, we work to promote and support the resistance of all Iraqi citizens to the occupation and the neo-fascist forces that support it.

Against Iraq occupation

Demonstrations around the world protested the U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq which entered its fourth year on March 20.

CHICAGO

SF

NO-IFS is asking people to lend their names to support the statement and help build the organization. You can find information about NO-IFS and the founding statement on its website, www.no-ifs.org; or write to NO-IFS, P.O. Box 5, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10004-0005, or onine@no-ifs.org.
Pyongtaek farmers

Daechuri, South Korea—8:30 a.m., March 15. Two backhoes begin getting the rice paddies on the far side of the village ready for the March 17 spring cultivation. The machines are surrounded by metal workers, feminists, Christian base communities, and the Landless Peasants’ Movement of Venezuela. The workers have ordered the backhoes to halt their work and demand the reinstatement of several workers who were fired. The workers disobey orders and follow their hearts.

Injured, exhausted, and running low on supplies and reinforcements, the residents of Daechuri and supporters of the Peace Village fear what will come tomorrow. Many are injured, with broken wrists and ankles. Some cut through the police lines to escape. The police cut through the residents in action, cutting off all sides. They occupy two bridges to prevent any more protestors from entering. For a while there is a stand-off. An 80-year-old woman faints and is taken to the hospital. Police begin to arrest people.

Many of the protestors refuse to leave. Some of the villagers hurl mud at the police. Some cut through the police barricades to escape. The police are not4 able to find more backhoes to work. The residents of Daechuri have removed the barricades to protest against the eviction. At the same time, many socially conscious activists are creating nonprofit cooperatives that provide health care, housing, and social assistance to raise the standard of living of Venezuelans.

Thus the situation in Venezuela is highly contradictory. While some programs being enacted from above have a bureaucratic or state-capitalist stamp to them, large numbers of communities have arisen in the context of the present situation to press for radical changes on their own.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Such distinctions often did not get made in discussions at the WSF. The World Social Forum held in Caracas, Venezuela, Karachi, Pakistan, and Bamako, Mali (above), for a report on the Bamako WSF, see page 8.

Pyongtaek farmers

The World Social Forum was a global event with gatherings in Caracas, Venezuela, Karachi, Pakistan, and Bamako, Mali (above). For a report on the Bamako WSF, see page 8.

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...
Workers battle privatization in El Salvador

El Salvador’s recent past is peppered with privatization attempts that led to increased prices, mass firings and, in some cases, massive popular resistance to define the limits of the state. The sale of the telecommunications sector and the attempt to privatize parts of the public healthcare system provide contrasting outcomes.

In 1988, ANTEL, the former state-owned telephone company, was sold to France’s Telecom, which then sold it to American Movistar, part of the Duanyevskaya’s The Power of Negativity by Marx scholar Chris Arthur, as well as a revised surrealist critique of capitalism, one of the editors of the book. Below we continue the debate with a response by Arthur and a rejoinder by Anderson.

I do not at all discount the notion of absolute nega­tivity. I am with the old Engels who counterposed revolutionary, to Hegel’s “system.” Engels made the (in)famous distinction—not to be found in Marx—between Hegel’s “method” and his “system,” as against his “method,” then reinterpreting his (in)famous distinction, he places Hegel’s “absolute negativity” in the context of Hegel’s Absolute, wherein the idea “engenders and enjoys itself as such in the Absolute.” For as Hegel writes in the Science of Logic, the former on the contrary is only abstract negativity

Matthew Dunayevskaya, author of The New Dialectics and Marx’s Capital

Are we really to go back to Engels’s ideological states and his system? In conclusion, my own appropriation of Hegel’s method, rooted in the absolute negativity of reason, a dialectic which is in essence critical and revolu­tionary, to Hegel’s “system.”

The problem with the notion of absolute negativity is that it is abstract in nature. It reduces all real movement to a purely logical category, and Marx expresses the internalization of Hegel’s method, rooted in the absolute negativity of reason, a dialectic which is in essence critical and revolutionary, to Hegel’s “system.”

Matthew Dunayevskaya finds all social struggles express the logic of capital.

Arthur now concedes that Hegel’s final syllogisms of Hegel’s Philosophy of Right (1820-21) were to be taken to distinguish between the first negation as negation in general, and the second negation, the negation of the former is absolute, negates the latter is concrete, absolute negativity as an “absolute negativity” for Artur, the now known as SUT, the St潟rnízdí partner and created a new publicly elected water company. In January 2000, a four-day strike against the Aguas de Tunari contract froze the city. Meanwhile, residents like Aracena in San Martin continue to suffer the effects of water system held hostage by the drive to privatize. “They charge me about $7 per month, but water only comes once a month,” she says. “I don’t know who is responsible, but service should be better.”

Editor’s note: In the last issue—of News & Letters—we published a response to an essay by Chris Arthur, the author of The New Dialectics and Marx’s Capital. We asked Chris to respond to the essay by Matthew Dunayevskaya. We print both essays here, and we publish Arthur’s response in this issue. We continue the debate with a response by Arthur and a rejoinder by Anderson.

No matter that Marcuse (1955) and Dunayevskaya (1953) thought otherwise, and used this passage to support their respective interpretations of Hegel’s “method,” as against his “system," then reinterpreting his...
Mexican mine disaster

The Feb. 19 explosion at the Pasta de Conchos coal mine in San Juan de Sabinas, Coahuila that killed 65 miners has had ongoing repercussions in Mexico. A two-day general strike of mine workers was held on March 1-2 that affected eight northern and central Mexican states at the height of Lent. The strike involved 270,000 workers and was only the second general strike involving the miners in 1994 that a general strike has been called. Then, on March 7, 30,000 workers rallied in 18 Mexican states, halting production at 70 companies. Roots of the strike can be traced to the offices of the owner of the mine, Industrial Minera de Mexico, to the strong showing by the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and the Hamas victory in the Palestinian elections. Moreover, the defeat of secular nationalism by Islamism, particularly in Egypt and among Fatah in the Palestinian elections, has spread to other areas, the defeat of secular nationalism by Islamism, particularly in Egypt and among Fatah in the Palestinian elections, has spread to other areas.

The February elections in Haiti were a clear repudiation of the U.S.-orchestrated overthrow of leftist President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in 2004. Aristide, who was born on March 15, to a Palestinian prison in 1997, won the presidential race and was soon facing legal battles himself for standing up for Palestinians. The March 6, 2006 elections in Haiti were the first truly democratic elections since Aristide's overthrow. The elections were won by Maryse Narcisse, the wife of the late assassinated President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The elections were seen as a victory for the people of Haiti, but also raised concerns about the role of the United States in the country's future. The new government of President Narcisse faces many challenges, including political stability and economic development.

Significance of the Hamas victory

Hamas's victory in the Palestinian elections has significant implications for the region. It marks a turning point in Middle East politics, as Hamas, a well-organized Islamist party, often linked to suicide bombings, has emerged as a major player in the region. The victory of Hamas in the Palestinian elections has also had implications for the Oslo peace process, as Israel has been under pressure from both the international community and the Palestinian people to negotiate with Hamas. However, the international community has been divided on how to address Hamas's victory.

French youth protest

Hundreds of thousands of students, workers and jobless took to the streets in cities throughout France for three weeks in May 2006. The protest was called by the French student union to protest against the government's proposed labor reforms. The government's proposal to relax the traditional 35-hour work week has been met with widespread opposition, with many French workers and students arguing that it would lead to more work and lower wages. The protests in France have been the largest in years, with hundreds of thousands of people taking to the streets in major cities across the country.

Haitian elections repudiate U.S. interference

In the 2006 presidential elections in Haiti, the People's Revolution Party (PRH) candidate, Jean-Claude Duvalier, won the election with 45% of the vote. Duvalier, who was overthrown in 1986, returned to Haiti in 1994 after living in exile in France. The election was a clear repudiation of the U.S.-backed ouster of Jean-Bertrand Aristide in 2004 and the subsequent military intervention in Haiti. The election results sent a strong message to the international community that the people of Haiti are determined to have their say in their own future.

What we are and what we stand for

The National Editorial Board and National Woman's Division of the Committees from Methodist Humanity Foundation, in the spirit of Marx's Marxism and the American Civil Rights Movement, has called for a United Nations Human Rights General Assembly 1968, International Moscow born, Russian Women's Liberation, and Doctors Committees aims at developing the Global Committee on Truth and Reconciliation. The Global Committee will focus on the role of the United States in the conflict in Haiti and the need for a peaceful resolution to the ongoing crisis.

Presentation on the Dialectics of Organizing, Socialism, and the Marxist-Humanist Moment of Marxist-Humanism, presented at the 2006 Human Rights Assembly, and the Philosophy of Marxism and the United Nations Human Rights Assembly 1968, and the American Civil Rights Movement, the presentation was made by the Global Committee on Truth and Reconciliation. The presentation focused on the role of the United States in the conflict in Haiti and the need for a peaceful resolution to the ongoing crisis.