by Felix Martin, Labor Editor

It is very exciting to me as a worker to see the student protests against South African apartheid breaking out in South Africa. The fact that 60000 people in San Francisco went to the Berkeley campus to support the students is something new.

Late last month I went to South Africa as its own, because the low wages that the multinational pay to black laborers and those that will be manual laborers. But that doesn’t mean that the manual laborers, we workers, don’t think. All my life I have been thinking about the strike and what causes people to get separated and not be able to develop everything that is inside each individual.

What is happening now, with the workers joining the students in their protest, reminds me of my own experiences in 1970, when the student movement against the Vietnam War was still big. I was working at the GM South Gate plant, and when we went out on strike, we were joined by 40 or 50 students from the UCLA campus. These student activists saw that if students and (continued on page 3)

Two-tier wages, work rule concessions, union-busting

Can working people reverse Reaganism’s attacks in the shop?

Eight-hundred striking members of the United Mine Workers union marched in Lobata W. Va. to protest demands by Sprouse Creek Processing Co. for concessions.

"The only good coming out of the concessions that I can perceive is that workers in my own area aren’t going out of their way in putting more than their job requires," a steelworker from the Ford Rouge plant told News & Letters. "Management in my area hasn’t been presaging too far, probably sensing that the mood of the rank-and-file is leaning toward solidarity." A worker at U.S. Auto Radiator in Detroit added, "With all the things in the contract that favor the company, it’s like you’ve got two enemies, two bosses—the company and the union. Many workers are fed up with this situation, and we’re finding out more and more that the only time anything gets done is when we take action ourselves."

In the coal mining region, strikes against concessions have broken out in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virgin-ia. The longest and most bitter was launched seven months ago against the victory of World War II veterans. Notoriously anti-union, the Massey Coal Co. was set up by Fluor Corporation, the largest construction company in the U.S., and by Royal Dutch Shell of the Netherlands. The strike has been marked by pitched battles, the importation of guard thugs, court injunctions, shootings, support parades and picket lines.

BATTLE IN THE COAL FIELDS

The miners’ wives have been at the center of the struggle. One of the women recounted their participation:

“We’ve marched in the demonstrations, gotten arrested and given jail time for taking our kids to demonstrations. When the newspapers were printing nothing but the company’s side, we started writing in, and ending in an editorial, we found we had more support than we ever thought we had. People here know that the politicians could make a big difference in how the strike is handled, and we’ve been calling the legislators and the Secretary of State to do something about these guards that are threatening our children.”

So creative have the Massey strikers been—in sharp contrast to the “business unionism” of so many of today’s labor bureaucrats—that they travelled to Fluor Corporation’s Richmond, Va. office in order to demonstrate in solidarity with Black South African miners at the time of their march in the town of Soweto, where workers, don’t think. All my life I have been thinking about the strike and what causes people to get separated and not be able to develop everything that is inside each individual.

What is happening now, with the workers joining the students in their protest, reminds me of my own experiences in 1970, when the student movement against the Vietnam War was still big. I was working at the GM South Gate plant, and when we went out on strike, we were joined by 40 or 50 students from the UCLA campus. These student activists saw that if students and (continued on page 3)

Political-Philosophical Notes

by Raya Dunayevskaya

The fact that the most massive, most militant of all the demonstrations during the past few years followed the actual eight-minute-studied-averaged-look-away-from-the-S3 Nazi officers’ graves compels us to look into the great 1937 Spanish Revolution and its absolute opposite, the Franco counter-revolution that the West allowed to win. It was that revolution which pointed a way out of the gory Depression decade which was leading to World War II. Far from “Spanish culture” being the reason for the massive anti-Reagan demonstration, not just on Bitburg, but on his support of counter-revolution in Nicaragua, it was a remembrance of what the Spanish Revolution represented that was the real reason for the massiveness of this outpouring. Nor was it only a question of the past and the U.S. allowing Franco to win. It was Reagan’s most recent re-writing of history when he dared to utter: “Most Americans were on Franco’s side in the Spanish Civil War.” The reaction of the Spanish masses was to burn the American flag.

IN A LETTER to my colleagues of April 30 I expressed not only the Reagan lie as to what type of “reconciliation” we face, with Germany remaining key to Western Civilization, to the international situation, if we follow Reagan and think of his reconciliation as world counter-revolution.1 I also pointed out that philosophically and politically, the expression, “the key to the international situation,” was used by Lenin to extend the class distinction brought by the 1917 Russian Revolution to a world Great Divide which was dependent on the 1919 German Revolution for its international ramifications.

Once the predecessors of the Nazis—the Freikorps—murdered Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, thus beheeding the German Revolution, the key to that international situation, thwarting genuine national revolutionaries—socialists, Trotskyists, international Marxist brigades from many countries—from achieving victory over Franco, cannot cover up the West’s so-called neutrality that led to Franco’s victory. As for Reagan, he is busy rewriting history, altering his communications director Patrick Buchanan to formulate his demagoguery regarding the soldiers buried at Bitburg as follows: “They were victims just as surely as the victims in the concentration camps.”

It is true, as I have pointed out, that Stalin’s Russia also used Spain as a pawn in its jockeying for a role in the struggle among the rulers for global dominance. That was true in 1937 when the shockingly duplicitous Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and, with it, the green light given to World War II. But if Reagan thought that his imperialist concept of Russia as the only “evil empire” would mean that the world, especially the Spanish masses, would forget that when Hitler’s guns were turned on Russia, no less than twenty million souls lost their lives in helping to win victory over Nazi Germany, he found quite something else. When Reagan disregarded Russia’s role as he celebrated the victory of World War II, when (continued on page 10)
**Supermarket automation: speed up, dehumanization**

Chicago, Ill.—I'm a cashier at Super Plus grocery store where the checkout counter is automatically scanning and registering all the stuff on the worker. The autoloaders in the '50s talked about the dehumanization of automation, how men were forced to work at a rate predetermined by the machine, and how working on the machines left them strained and tense. It's the same today, where I work.

We have a productivity requirement—we have to scan $1,100 worth of groceries per hour. Management determines how fast we work. They say that if some people can scan $1,100 worth of groceries per hour then everybody should be able to. They force us to move faster when sometimes we're sick or we just can't do it and we make too many mistakes.

There is also discrimination. My store is located in a largely Hispanic neighborhood so about 75% of our customers are Hispanic. Most of the management is white and the customers are Hispanic. This makes it difficult because we can't deal with the customers or the management or the workers. We are forced to work around the clock wishing I could quit but I can't because I need the job.

I feel I'm basically a good person but I'm used to dealing with inconsiderate customers whether you're white or Black and if they're Hispanic. Most of the management is white.

**Fired, but still fighting**

Detroit, Mich.—The hospital I worked for is closing. I was a nurse's aide at a large hospital where I worked for six years. The hospital was in financial trouble because of patient admission of Medicare patients. My hospital went out of business in 1984 and I was forced to take a new job.

My work was very hard and required a lot of stamina. I was glad to see my vacation come. When I returned, I was no longer a nurse's aide but a registered nurse. I was asked to do a lot of things, including being a steward for the nurses' side to operating room attendant. I had choices to make, but I decided to stay as a nurse's aide because I didn't want to be a part of any group that would force me to quit.

I hope to get back into the health care field, but pay for my meals I am willing to accept any work that comes my way. I am currently working as a nurse's aide to help pay for my meals and receive health care benefits. I have been working at the hospital for 10 years and I am not eligible for insurance or Medicare benefits.

—Former hospital worker

**Argentina**

**Women demand justice**

The individuals, horrifying stories of abduction, imprisonment, torture and death are still being told again in Argentina. This time it is the story of 15 peasant women who have disappeared at the hands of the military. According to the Argentine government, the military carries out operations against subversive elements and has responsibility for the disappearance of these women. The military has denied any involvement in the case, but human rights groups believe that the women were abducted by the military and are being held in secret detention centers.

The Peña and Gallo family are among those demanding justice to this. The Peña and Gallo family came to the Plaza de Mayo to demand justice for their disappeared loved one, demanding the release of their wife and daughter. The Peña and Gallo family have been protesting for over 30 years, demanding justice for their disappeared loved one and the release of all political prisoners.

The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo have been protesting for over 30 years, demanding justice for their disappeared loved ones and the release of all political prisoners. Their protest has become a symbol of resistance against the military junta that ruled Argentina from 1976 to 1983.

The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo have been demanding justice for their disappeared loved ones and the release of all political prisoners. Their protest has become a symbol of resistance against the military junta that ruled Argentina from 1976 to 1983.
by John Marcotte

“We just had a work stoppage at Clay-Adams. How do you think you feel, when machines you have spent your whole life through, taught in a non-union shop and you’re told you have to inspect them? That was what a worker had to say about multinationals Bec­

in a high-tech medical equipment plant in Par­
sippany, New Jersey on June 1. This was a for­

d in dollars for 30 years and now three months ago they decide this is how they’re going to pay us back. They’re not going out of the shop, they’re just saying, ‘You know what, we’ve got to move our work to their non-union plants down South. They think we are just numbers in an account book. Well, we’ve got to make sure that those members are people—families—children—torn up lives. If we don’t stop them here, every union worker’s job is in danger.”

To young workers on the Art Steel night shift, what use was the union? When what we needed more than anything was to fight for our jobs, the union was no use at all. I remember one time when the day shift stopped work, even the New York police couldn’t get them out of the plant—it was the union that last finally talked them out.

So American workers aren’t buying the union’s limits on their struggles, their politic way of struggle. They have their own rich history which has raised the deepest ques­
tions of human freedom. Isn’t that what the labor movement is supposed to be about? It’s the 30th anniversary issue of our paper. That’s the closest we’ve come to unlock the only “resource” that’s worth anything—their own rank-and-file’s energy, creativity and ideas.

Another time every day we had a work stoppage at Art Steel, it was always the union that came running to tell us we had to go back to work. And when we really needed to fight, when whole shifts were getting laid off, the union would never strike over that because “hiring and firing” and deciding on production was a right they had long ago given up to management.

Some workers got turned off. But some of us, including me, wanted to con­

But some of us, including me, wanted to continue trying to work with the students. Several times I was invited to the campus to speak at stu­

dent rallies. Both management and the local union leadership cooperated about what we could develop. We were learning how powerful it is when a lot of people work together.

That is the newness and the greatness that I think a student movement developing today: that all the forces of the left can work together. It was more than just a union and a student organization, it was a movement that was started by a worker and grew to involve a lot of people. It’s a very different world.

We have a ventilation system, because they took out all the windows, but it hasn’t worked many times. This time, instead of blowing out the smoke, the system blew it back in.

After lunch the protest went into other departments. Some workers were yelling, “Get the fire department!” as more and more people stopped work. The company could see as time went on that it wasn’t going to get the production it wanted, so they sent everyone home. We lost. We had it back in for the next person. This time he pulled the plug on the delegate who was talking about the anti­

Solidarity at Rouge Steel

Dearborn, Mich.—Where I work at Rouge Steel, about the biggest factory in the world, there was a much more organized opposition to the concessions we were forced to take years ago under the threat of perma­

nent closure of steel. But they still got what they wanted. And occasionally the frustration is brought forth at union meetings. The general hope is that we’ll get back some incentive pay, vacation time, or whatever. But the contract expires in 1986.

Incentive pay, however, can be seen as being divisive. The Rouge River plant divides the steel-making facili­

ties from the iron-making facilities. Those engaged in steel-making have already gone in for incentive pay. Iron and coke workers for reasons that seem unjust to iron and coke workers, because their jobs are more haz­

ardous, and without iron and coke no steel can be made. The powerhouse workers, who provide the power for iron and steel to be made, have been trying for over ten years to get incentive pay, but those already getting incentive pay for the most part seem uncertain of how they can agree on what someone else is getting paid. For many of us, this is a very strong demand and one of solidarity to share the incentive pay equally among steel, iron, coke and pow­

erhouse workers. But the union leadership never strove for this, and with such divisiveness encouraged, solidari­

ty becomes diminished.

—Rouge Steel skilled worker

...with South African workers

At the Ford Rouge Local 600 General Council Meet­

ing on May 11, a big fight broke out when one of the de­

legates took the floor to discuss a resolution against Ford’s support of apartheid South Africa. I heard the story from another UAW member who was there, and he said that the fight went on for months, ever since the new council was elected in January.

During the fight, one member was getting madder and madder because the new council president has a habit of pulling out the microphone plug whenever he was going to talk about something he didn’t like. This time the member pulled it back in for the next person. This time he pulled the plug on the delegate who was talking about the anti­

 plank, and used it to shut off another delegate who was trying to put the plug back in so the man could finish what he was saying about Ford in South Africa.

The tension had also been building for another rea­

In June, 1985

News & Letters

News & Letters (ISSN 0022-8969) is published ten times a year, monthly except in July-August, by News & Let­


Raya Dunayevskaya, Chairwoman.

UAW News & Letters is printed in a union shop.

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Editor's Note: Below are brief reports from the South African divestment protests occurring on campuses across the country. U. of Florida students blocked Black and the Berkeley sit-in, see the May N&L.

UCLA: Mandela City
Mandela City, UCLA—"We won't rest 'til they divest" is the message that greets visitors to UCLA's Mandela City, named by one Latino resident, "LA's first liberated zone.

On April 24, four thousand students had rallied in the Schenberg Quad demanding that the University of California system divest all its funds from companies doing business in South Africa. The rally became a sit-in at the administration building, Bolsa Hall, which lasted until the end of the week when police forced the demonstrators out, arresting 20. The protesters then moved back to the site, where they have been since. They plan on staying until the UC system divests and all charges are dropped against those arrested.

Several hundred protesters have gathered over 70 tents. Signs and banners abound on the tents and trees declaring the diversity of the residents, the mandate of the students, and solidarity with the South African freedom fighters. Three days after the sit-in was also spontaneous. As one sit-inner said, "We want to be here to show solidarity with South Africa, others wanted to talk about racism in the California system divest all its funds from companies doing business in South Africa. I am really glad it is getting this told us, "Black/white relations have been undercover in U.S. as a whole and on their own campus. One woman several thousand students signed the petition the protesters put out. "It was really inspiring to see the variety of students," she said when she told us: "We have no intention of going anywhere until our demands are met."

—Gary Clark

U. of Michigan protest
Ann Arbor, Mich.—Anti-apartheid students at the University of Michigan began a ten-day sit-in on the main university square on April 24, the National Day of South African Solidarity. Over four hundred youth attended a protest rally, and then 30 students spontaneously marched over to the president's office to demand complete divestment of the university.

The sit-in was also spontaneous. As one sit-inner said, "It just kind of came out of nowhere after the demonstration. We sat down and decided to stay."

When people began getting arrested at Berkeley, we started getting really concerned about divestment here. We found out we haven't fully divested. We started this in solidarity with Berkeley and Columbia."

The protesters spent the nights talking to each other to talk about why they were there and about South Africa. Several thousand students signed the petition the protesters put out. By the late afternoon, the sit-in had grown from 100 to several hundred people.

While some youth felt the group's function as a white liberal who made the strongest impact is the two-way road.

News and Letters Committees participants

News and Letters Committees participants

U. of Florida sit-in
Gainesville, Fla.—Students at the University of Florida (UF) have been blocking Tiger Mandela Hall for divestment since April 24, the national day of student protest against apartheid. The protest began coming together when we went to the April 20 march on Washington.

We hold a rally for divestment on the plaza and 300 campus buildings. The following Wednesday a delegation went to the chancellor's office, but when they arrived, it was closed. The following Thursday we held a rally again, and the following day, the administration announced that they would meet with students. We demanded to see a formal notice in charge of stock investments for the foundation. When he wouldn't see us, we blocked the cars leaving the Administration Building, and the sit-in happened spontaneously, and we renamed the building "Tiger Mandela Hall."

On May 9, another rally and a delegation of four went in to talk with administration officials. They wouldn't listen to us and wouldn't reveal UF investments.

When the administration wouldn't talk with us, we locked the doors and began the blockade. University President Mitchell L. Reiss ordered arrests, and 25 the movement for a long time. People tried to pretend racism didn't exist. I am really glad it is getting this conversation started.

—News and Letters Committees participants

UIC divest coalition
Chicago, Ill.—Students at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) have formed a new organization, Divest Now Coalition, to protest the university's $5.7 million investments in companies doing business in South Africa.

The new group was formed by members of the Board of Trustees. After the demonstration, the Board stated that they were awaiting a study (now six months in the making).

The following day a much larger group of students met on the UIC campus. A forum on apartheid was followed by a rally attended by over 200 students. The Board of Trustees meeting was denounced as "totally disgusting."

After the rally, students marched to the chancellor's office and held a sit-down until the chancellor agreed to meet with the students at an open forum the following week.

Many challenges face this new coalition. An editor in the student paper cautions the coalition to "keep discussion to a minimum and avoid controversy and the need for the university to divest." Yet it seems clear from even the informal discussion around the campus that student opposition to the University of Illinois at Chicago building both the unity of the coalition and its development as the force and reason of a new student movement on the campus.

A participant

Northwestern arrests
Evanston, Ill.—On Thursday, May 9, the Anti-Apartheid Alliance of Northwestern University held a rally at Rockefeller Chapel to protest the University's $3.5 million investments in companies doing business in South Africa. About 500 people gathered on the front plaza and announced the formation of the Northwestern student anti-apartheid movement.

Many said the rally was an important beginning to ensure that there is total divestiture, and more thinking will surely accompany it so that the direction of this promising new struggle can be worked out.

—Participant
The new spirit of activism arising on the campuses in the past two months has made us all ask: "Has a new generation of revolutionaries been born?" Last month, Ida Fuller's News & Letters reported on a series of campus demonstrations, and in this issue we publish her report. Here are some excerpts from her account:

"We're finally abolished through the Civil War."

"The fight for the eight-hour day which arose after slavery ended briefly, and this brief period of joy was also marked by the influx of Negro regiments fighting the South. And he made those actions into categories of revolutionary thought right away."

"The America of the 1860s was concerned with the question in South Africa and not one that the Black community faces every day in Hyde Park and on the campus of the University of Chicago."

"I love all men who dive. Any fish can swim near the surface. But I'm going down the backwaters five miles or more, and it's of concern to me."

"I'm not talking about the generational break that happened with this new generation of revolutionaries."

"The new generation of revolutionaries was born in the sixties."

"Today, we as Marxist-Humanists are laboring to sin..."

--Ira C. Diamond, Youth Columnist

### Challenge to the youth

**On the needed total uprooting of the old and the creation of new human relations**

In this issue we publish a long and provocative essay on the nature of the new generation of revolutionaries. The essay, by Ira C. Diamond, Youth Columnist, provides a comprehensive analysis of the historical and theoretical foundations of the movement, as well as a detailed examination of the nature of the new generation of revolutionaries. The essay argues that the new generation of revolutionaries is characterized by a unique combination of historical consciousness, theoretical insights, and practical experience. The essay is a must-read for anyone interested in the movement and its future.
PROTESTS BRING OUT FREEDOM IDEAS IN AFRICA, IN U.S.

Even among those active in the de
denment protests, very few knew South Africa like living through the present month. Lou Turner stated from the be
ginning that the subject (South African repression) was never going to be on the context of dialectics of revolution. I had
sensed that people thought things looked a year ago, with the Naknek cards and the three-house parliament. But I especially like the formal
piece, as it traced month by month the "reciprocity of economic and political connections between a housing project like
the obvious fact that it is racism in
African townships is "tribalism," or just different between a housing project like
doing business in South Africa. Bradley
the City of Los Angeles will be divest­
press conference with him, saying that
Angeles, and Mayor Bradley held a
have studied Gramsci and the Frankfurt
School of dialectics. That and my own
connections is to be undialectical. I

Black activist
Chicago

What struck me about the May N&L
was the presence of the youth dimen­sion.
ment. But there was more now what it means that Marrist-Humanism
created a category of youth as revolutionaries, back in the 1960s, others just saw the "best generation." Six months ago everyone was saying that youth are apathetic or apathetic—but look how the new cam­
pus movement has spread. I was very, Ida Fuller's youth column, how she showed that the
Marxist-Humanism and the Dialectics of Liberation and the Dialectics of Revolution, is on force of revolution as Reason—not only on women—and speaks to today's youth. The reason

Youth activist
Los Angeles

Today I went to the Wayne State University YOUTH IN ACTION, IN THOUGHT

views have pointed to high tech as the area

Detroit

The white students do not deal with the "irregularities," and they are not a part of the white world in Los Angeles, in Chicago and at University of California that allows U of C President
Hamay Hoose to oppose divestment. The one is connected to the other. In order to get U of C to divest, we must challenge the whole theo­ry of the American, or better, the white
centric culture of America. What is so different between a housing project like
on the TV and in the newspapers

EUROPE, EAST AND WEST

Thanks for printing the "Direct Re­port from East Europe" on cover (May N&L). What I always liked about N&L are the direct link you have to the places where revolts are taking place. This in-depth report from East Europe; it makes

Detroit

Denby was saying that workers have to

Detroit

Mark's dialectic in MATH

A Reader's View in the May N&L on The Fettish of High Tech and Karl Marx's Unknown Manuscripts asserted that, in those Manuscripts, Marx's interest was pri

Los Angeles

die for the USA" I didn't feel that these were some youth "rites of spring"; they are the voices of reason in our nu

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Los Angeles

ADDITION TO THE MARXIST-HUMANIST ARCHIVES

The "Theory/Practice" column by Raya on the "Addition to the Marxist-Humanist Archives" in News & Letters is superb. I spent a long time reading and re-reading the first paragraph. The way Raya describes even historical events, even events in her own life and work, is significant. For example, in that paragraph she describes the Dial's, a lower-class, working-class, self-supported student newspaper in America, which Raya and Marx and his Ethnological Notebooks, ignored for almost a century, and then she refers to the 1969-70 strike on the Coal Miners' General Strike and Marxist-Humanist origins therein. The references to Marx 100-plus years ago and to Marxist-Humanism 35 years ago are not here reminiscences, but form the basis for the new directions Marxist-Humanism is hewing out.

Observer Chicago

AMERICA'S DECLINING HEALTH

The editorial on "High Tech and the State of Health in America," May N&L was excellent. As a hospital intern I am trained to assess the nutritional status of patients, solve the eating problems which accompany illness, and teach diet-disease information to patients, doctors and nurses. The way the system works, I rarely get to do what I am trained to do. The setem of the mostly male physician staff makes it very difficult to "teach" them anything. The nurses are so overworked, they don't even do accurate nutritional monitoring or careful feeding. With Medicaid funds being cut, patients either go home before I get a chance to teach them about the nutritional aspects of their therapy, or so soon after surgery that they don't learn because they are still too drugged or scared to be interested. For better health care we need a system where there is time for human relationships.

Observer Chicago

Fetish of High Tech and Karl Marx's Unknown Mathematical Manuscripts

I was not impressed with the health care editorial, for what it didn't say. It was almost liberal. Yes, care is lousy, poor get screwed, big money goes to the rich, poor get screwed, big money goes to the rich, but don't mean this alone as a chronological swash. Rather, I am interested in Deunayevskaya and Marxist-Humanism's methodology whereby the digging into origins is ground for finding a pathway toward the future. Thus I was struck that the 1981-85 Archives refer one back to Marx and his Ethnological Notebooks, ignored for almost a century, and then refer to the 1969-70 strike on the Coal Miners' General Strike and Marxist-Humanist origins therein. The references to Marx 100-plus years ago and to Marxist-Humanism 35 years ago are not here reminiscences, but form the basis for the new directions Marxist-Humanism is hewing out.

Observer Chicago

Black worker Los Angeles

WOMEN'S WORK, WOMEN'S STRUGGLES

Thank you for the article in the May N&L about the con of human working conditions, no matter how much "advanced" "high tech" we have. When I read about things like factories not being permitted access to toilet facilities, all I can think is that the Reagan Administration's sure is in need of intelligence when it claims to stand for human rights and human beings.

Black worker Los Angeles

I've been working as a chambermaid in a hotel. The work is totally exhausting and gives you the most terrible backaches. Our supervisor is Polish and is just like Stalin. On the one hand she wants all the rooms done neatly and against the extent of sweeping the corners with a handbrush and washing the paintwork. And on the other it's a race against time to finish all the rooms which you are assigned. Often we are short of staff because no one can stand it for more than three months and the wages are disgusting. Once you are English, the rest being Italian, Algerian, Nigerian and Spanish, all the chambermaids are women; all the porters are men. We receive the same wages even though our work is easily twice as hard.

Myrica Gale

London, England

BOMBING OF PHILADELPHIA

It was inhuman of Wilson Goode to do what he did—dropping a bomb on the MOVE headquarters. And he said he would do it again! The result was all those charred bodies and the homes in the neighborhood destroyed. They could have negotiated instead of dropping the bomb. The Detroit News had two pages about this and nothing about reading them, they made me so sick. People are saying it was like Vietnam or World War II.

Ex-Philadelphian

Detroit

When I read about the city of Los Angeles trying to evict the occupants of Judumville, a shantytown for the homeless, because of "unsanitary conditions", I immediately thought of what Philadelphia and its cops did to MOVE. I especially admired what Eugene Ford said about the many he talked to who "thought it strange that the city would be so concerned about 'sanitation' for homeless people when they organize themselves, but do nothing about far worse conditions of filth in the welfare hostels." You would almost think that the writer of the "Judumville, USA" story had the upcoming horror of Philadelphia in mind.

Furious St. Louis, Mo.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS FROM NEWS & LETTERS

- American Civilization on Trial, Black Masses as Vanguards. A Statement of the National Editorial Board. Includes "A Guide to the Raya Dunayevskaya in Detroit," an excerpt from the American roots of Marxism and its world humanist dimension, and yet, "we had not seen the connection of Slava in Detroit sounds very interesting." The whole report over the Humanist Archives was a lot to absorb.
- The Dialectics of Revolution: Reaching for the Future. But I don't mean this alone as a chronological swash. Rather, I am interested in Deunayevskaya and Marxist-Humanism's methodology whereby the digging into origins is ground for finding a pathway toward the future. Thus I was struck that the 1981-85 Archives refer one back to Marx and his Ethnological Notebooks, ignored for almost a century, and then refer to the 1969-70 strike on the Coal Miners' General Strike and Marxist-Humanist origins therein. The references to Marx 100-plus years ago and to Marxist-Humanism 35 years ago are not here reminiscences, but form the basis for the new directions Marxist-Humanism is hewing out.
- "Black Caucuses in the Unions" by Charles Denby f 2 per copy
- "Women's Choice Clinic 6221 Whitley Blvd No. 419 Los Angeles, CA 90048" by Ron Brokmeyer, Franklin Dmitryev, by Raya Dunayevskaya j
- Information, write to News & Letters.
The students recognize the oppressive roots of apartheid. At the age of 12 or 13 years after, they are forced to take a test which will determine if they continue their Bantu education. If they fail, the youth are put on the farm and are forced to work. That is why 150,000 youth have been boycotting schools for over one and half years.

The Black community of South Africa: the "Colored," Indians, Asians and Africans, because we recognize Black Consciousness as the idea of Freedom. We are not going to go back to the sea unless they don't give us what is ours, which is power. We are human beings and we must preach and demand human dignity.

An orgy of violence in the cradle of democracy

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Los Angeles, Calif. — The struggle of the homeless for Justiceville has not been lost, even though this shanty-town set up by the homeless themselves, in downtown L.A. is scheduled to be cleared out on a 24-hour order. (See May N&L for earlier story on Justiceville.)

However, the problem remains of the homeless to find somewhere to live. They were forcibly uprooted and 1,200 homeless residents were arrested for trespassing.

"This is another police state problem," one resident said. "We never denied that, but the kind of problems they talked about exist in every alley in Skid Row. If we want to get rid of them, we have to get rid of all the homeless people and put us in the Coliseum.""
Guatemala and Dominican Republic

Workers, women, peasants fight repression

Guatemala—The Mutual Support Group for the Appearance of Our Relatives, organized last year primarily by wives of disappeared or murdered Guatemalan political activists, which 1,000 participated, the group itself has faced repression from the regime of Gen. Mejia Victores. Two of the six founders have been killed, along with members of their families.

Workers who attempt to organize are fired from their jobs. But workers like Rigoberta Menchu, a 35-year-old Mayan to reach people in the technologically advanced world, and the development of her thinking, as one individual from her own movement. In this book she tells the story of her own life, and the development of her thinking, as one individual from her own movement.

Rigoberta Menchu has become internationally known through the publication of her book, “De outright to make a sickening journey, cramped into the truck, she was picking coffee for pay. Even so, they were paid on a piecework basis, and the workers were paid by the weight of the coffee they were to transport, based on a shared quest for human liberation, in the words of the workers themselves.

The shut down plant they occupied for a year has been reopened with new owners, their union has been recognized. But the workers are not satisfied, they are fighting for their job security.

Many of the youth at these demonstrations were from the local schools like Whitney Young, Metro, Lincoln Park and Evanston. At my school we handed out leaflets for these actions. We had to dodge school officials, but we were not intimidated.

Newsletters and letters can be contacted directly in the following areas:

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Who We Are and What We Stand For

News and Letters, an organization of Marxist-Humanists, stands for the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a stateless, classless society, where all the world's resources are owned by the people who work and live in the world. As an organization, we are committed to the principles of socialism and humanism.

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The play is ambivalent on the relationship of peasant and city. The play is ambivalent on the relationship of peasant and city. The relationship of peasant and city.

The ILO tried to keep the campaign within the confines of narrow “trade union rights.” But like the Black trade unionists of South Africa, the struggle for union rights was a part of the 30 year military dictatorship in Guatemala. Cacao is a high profile multinational. The workers trying to organize unions in the know enterprises need international solidarity as well.

Dominican Republic—Uprising over the increase of food prices swept the Dominican Republic last year while land in the countryside stood idle. Now peasants have been taking matters into their own hands. They have been taking state-owned land they say is either left uncultivated or else is given over to big landowners to grow crops.

They have staged land invasions and begun to weed and till it. A demonstration of 100 workers farming in San Francisco de Marcorte, Monte Plato and others are reported to have taken over a hacienda. When 58 men and women were arrested during an occupation in the mountains in last month, the relatives and members of the local peasant cooperative pressed the ILO to come forward to press for their release. The imprisoned peasants, except for seven women leaders of the occupation, are now on trial. All told, 250 were arrested at various locations.

The leader of the independent Peasant Movement announced that 12,000 peasants will march on the National Palace in Santo Domingo in mid-May to demand that the government complete its stated goal to give “land to the tiller.” The peasants say they are fed up with political promises and intend to continue the land invasions.

—Mary Holmes

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Philosophical - political notes on Reagan's visit to Bitburg

(continued from page 1)

be visited Bitburg, where Hitler's body was laid in a military ceremony were held, the anti-Reagan protests throughout Europe and America spoke loudly and clearly.

The professed opponents who actually said in opposition to the trip when it was first announced—whether it was by the mass meetings who were reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or by the American veterans who were reminding the world of the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American vets reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Holocaust, or just the American veterans reminding the world of the Nazi Hol...

A HISTORIC LOOK AT WEST GERMANY IN THE POST-WORLD WAR II WORLD

The void in Reagan's mind of any serious sense of historism—of the movement through history, of the fact that the post-World War II world has given birth to a total new continent from practice that is itself a form of theory. It is this movement which over the last three decades has striven for truly new human relations. We will develop the analysis.

For the moment it is necessary to deal with what was real for Reagan once De Gaulle came to power in 1958 and which matured by 1963 in the Franco-German Axis. That maturation had its own dialectic, and it is very far away from Reagan's perennial rewrite of history. It is at the very heart of the phenomenon of opposition to speed-up that it was only "work norms," more or less on the same level as popular revolt. This June, 1968 News & Letters carried a picture of the massive May 28 demonstration of 250,000 Parisians against De Gaulle and headlined its front page "France at the Cross Roads." That same issue of N&L contained contributions by Jean Malaquin, from the paper Libération, and Baggio Communists in Italy. All thought that I had greatly exaggerated the mass opposition to De Gaulle. In fact, these writers were themselves more or less isolated and felt that the colonial masses were nowhere near as advanced as I said they were.

My analysis of De Gaulle in that same issue, "Whither Paris?" summed up what I considered the task of revolutionary Marxists.

We assessed the mass movement of the people from a dispute among intellectuals and made it into a weapon in the class struggle, the modern version of revolution from below. * * * It served for intellectuals. Where the Existentialist intellectual theorized the proletarian attempt to break away from Communist analysis, the opportunity to join the mass movement was not even considered. Where the revolutionaries in the May 1968 movement created a new socialist kind of theory and put the lead, to sit in the Thu...
Can working people reverse Reaganism in the shop?

JUNE, 1985

NEWS & LETTERS

Can working people reverse Reaganism in the shop?

(continued from page 3)

squeezed the lifeblood out of the union movement in the U.S. At the same time, they also reveal the increasing separation between the workers and the union leadership, that when leadership has failed to mount an effective struggle against anti-worker attacks.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE '80s

Throughout the 1980s, the orchestrated attack against organized labor in the U.S. was especially intense in the following areas: 1) the give-backs, or concessions, of economic and workplace gains that had been won over many decades of struggle. 2) The elimination of those principles that have symbolized the history of unions, such as brotherhood and sisterhood, unity, solidarity, equality of opportunity, and the concept that an injury to one is an injury to all.

It began with Reagan's successful firing of 19,000 air controllers, and intensified with the series of concessions made by the UAW to "ailing" Chrysler Corporation, supposedly in order to "save the company." The concessions made by the UAW to "ailing" Chrysler Corporation, workers, health care employees, lumber and rubber workers, and others led to a new militancy that symbolizes a new era. The new era of "two-tier" wage agreements, wherein new hires are paid less than established employees working for the same company, is negated not only in grocery chains, offices and department stores, but in the Teamsters union, the UAW, and the AFL-CIO. Workers, health care employees, lumber and rubber workers, and others led to a new militancy that symbolizes a new era.

Farmers and workers unite to disrupt auction of farm machinery from a foreclosed farm in Iowa. (continued from page 5)

of the exposure may not be known or show up for ten, twenty, even thirty years. It can be more chronic and deadly than anything experienced in the work place before, since cancer and other organ poisoning take a long time to develop to the point of detection. The result is that workers are more often than not denied any compensation for such exposure, since it is like to be difficult to prove in court. Nevertheless, there are over 35,000 toxic-substance-related cases pending in the courts, with hundreds of thousands of other workers waiting to find out what the results will be in the hope that they will be able to file their own cases for legal settlement.

The emphasis of the "two-tier" wage agreements is on profit, not on the health of workers with whom it is impossible to make a profit. All the gains workers have won in the past are being eroded away by the new form of automation, backed up by a vicious corporate/administration coalition, may not have reached the heights of 1940-45. But the fact remains that the last several months have seen a revival of increasing scope and depth. The current strike at United Airlines has brought together pilots and attendants and other workers in unexpected unity and strength; the more than six-month strike of the workers at Chicago's Daily News has shown how the workers can use the power of the press, and turn a financial industry (see N&L, May and Nov., 1980). Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent to try to break the strike, but the workers had not been in the forefront of labor struggles in the past. The New Labor representation workers present one example, where the traditional labor movement failed to give concrete assistance to Puerto Rican workers who are now organizing as never before on the West Coast, insurance company clericals, and domestics.

Nor is this high unemployment restricted to the U.S. In Europe it is even higher, with the Netherlands at 15%, Britain 12%, Italy and France 11%, West Germany 8%. All predictions by government economists in Europe have repeatedly been proved wrong since the late 1970s and early 1980s. Thus, at the Bonn Economic Summit attended by the Western nations, despite the many differences that exist within the Western and international economic agreements, in one area there was accord. As Flora Lewis wrote in her NY Times column (May 11), there was an unusual and significant new agreement on basic economic policies. Each country stated its own objective, which turned out all the same: "to break down "structural rigidities" which is mainly a soporific for unemployment bashing."

But the Western rulers had no monopoly on this oxymoron. In a prominent article during May, the new leader, Mikhail Gorbatchev, made a factory, he exhorted the workers to use more "economic incentives, to show creative initiative and to develop independence in solving major technical and organizational problems."

What has made this appeal to the youth appear so urgent to me is that, at one and the same time, we are here driven to go also to Hegel's Self-Thinking Philosophy of History, which desires to become ground also of organization, and turn out all the same: "to break down 'structural rigidities' which is mainly a soporific for unemployment bashing."

"more work."

And take destinity in their own hands, then, and only then, will be on the road that can lead us out of our crisis-ridden society.

THE NEW GENERATION

The youth in the new era, are so preoccupied with decent unionism that the fatal contradiction between that and their failure to pay attention to the state-capitalist class nature of the Communist Party, why that very nearly everything was subordinated to activism. It wasn't until the 1970s, when the Women's Liberation Movement and the new generation of workers, who grew up with the new labor law and the Progressive ideology, that the challenge to that new form of organization could be mounted. That generation turned into very opposite, but also the fact that a generation must be experienced, which desires to become ground also of organization, has, until, Rosa Luxemburg, Women's Liberation and Marx in the Philosophy of Revolution, been left at the implicit stage.

THE NEW GENERATION of revolutionaries in the U.S. and abroad, who have grown up with the new labor law and the Progressive ideology, that the challenge to that new form of organization could be mounted. That generation turned into very opposite, but also the fact that a generation must be experienced, which desires to become ground also of organization, has, until, Rosa Luxemburg, Women's Liberation and Marx in the Philosophy of Revolution, been left at the implicit stage.

Youth in Revolt

About 75 South Korean students occupied a U.S. office in Seoul in May, demanding that the U.S. remove its troops and economic influence from South Korea and apologize for its role in the massacre of hundreds of people during the 1980 Kwangju uprising against mar­

On the anniversary of the May 4, 1970 shooting of Kent State students during an anti-Vietnam War protest, about 800 people held a march and vigil in the area where 13 were shot and four killed by the National Guard. May 14 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the Shanghai Uprising of 1930, during which millions of workers between mental and manual labor remains and does not elimi­

*See The Coal Miners' General Strike of 1949-50 and the Birth of Marxist-Humanism in the U.S.

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New Zealand protests against apartheid

Youth took to the streets of New Zealand's cities soon after the South Af­

Dutch people forcefully invite Pope to leave

Pope John Paul II finally had the "halo" of international media adulation removed when he came up against the Black masses in South Africa...