From Star Wars to Nicaragua

40 years after Hiroshima, Reagan's military madness threatens humanity

by Michael Connolly

With a burst of public relations saber, valuable even for this gibek, forked-tongue President, Ronald Reagan has managed to convince the Democratic "opposition" and the media that he is willing to be "pragmatic" about his military program. Thus, on June 10 he announced that he would continue to abide by the 1979 SALT II Treaty until the end of 1985, proclaiming: "I am prepared to go the extra mile to seek an interim framework of truly mutual restraint." Thus, on June 3, he offered to "compromise" with the House of Representatatives to "hold down" the growth in defense spending, even though Defense Secretary Weinberger bitterly opposed reductions. Thus, on June 11, he promised to "search for avenues" to open negotiations with the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and pledged that any aid sent to the murderous right-wing "contras" would be "humanitarian" only.

In fact, Reagan hasn't given in on anything. On the contrary, the opening of his second term has inaugurated the most dangerous period in our post-World War II world, a period in which Reagan is determined to prepare for either world war or world domination—while Gorbachev strives to match him, missile for missile, in Russia; a period in which he is determined to overthrow at least the Nicaraguan government, by force if necessary.

No sooner had Reagan supposedly upheld the SALT II treaty he had already denounced, than, on the very same day which prompted his decision—the dismantling of a Poseidon nuclear missile submarine to make way for an even more deadly Trident sub—he quietly "reserved the right to reconceptualize" the Poseidon to outfit it with cruise missiles. As for the current negotiations in Geneva for a new strategic arms treaty, Reagan has instructed the U.S. delegation not to give an inch unless Russia alters its position first.

THE OTHER SUPERPOWER: RUSSIA

Reportedly, U.S. inflexibility is influenced by the view that Russia's leadership—preparing for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party in February, 1986, where its latest Five-Year Plan will be drafted—is so anxious to modernise its economy that they will be ready to reduce the military budget's drain on the economy, regardless of what happens at Geneva.

Even so conservative an analyst as Marshall Shulman finds such illusions alarming. Writing in the NY Times (6/15, 80), he warns: "By any conceivable logic can we expect the Russians to agree to reduce their offensive missiles while we are moving to gain military control of space in addition to submarines? We are building under a nearly doubled military budget—military madness threatens humanity—which prompted his decision—the dismantling of a Poseidon nuclear missile submarine to make way for an even more deadly Trident sub—he quietly "reserved the right to reconceptualize" the Poseidon to outfit it with cruise missiles. As for the current negotiations in Geneva for a new strategic arms treaty, Reagan has instructed the U.S. delegation not to give an inch unless Russia alters its position first.

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The fact is that the Russian leadership knows very well how to tighten its belts at the expense of the

Chicago Coke workers strike, urge boycott

"We’re getting a paycheck and you’re not." If no one crossed the picket line, the company would settle quickly. The ironworkers’ strike in Chicago was settled in three days because no one crossed the picket line.

The company tried to intimidate us by taking applications before the strike started. Eight thousand lined up for jobs right here while we were working and the TV didn’t touch it. But if I broke a window down the street, the TV would be all over. There is something every day on TV about the United strike, but nothing about us.

The United Airlines pilots came to our picket line and invited us to come to a rally at O’Hare Airport and bring our signs. I went to give my support. I wear the button I got from them. "Our family is united." We’re out here just like the rest, because the company wants us to do the same job with less pay and fewer benefits. We're not going back for what they're offering. Our day will come.

—Miriam, Teamsters Local 744

Editors Note: As many as 1,000 workers rallied on June 12 to kick off Teamsters Local 744’s boycott of Coca-Cola products in the Chicago area. Spirit and morale were high. Among the speakers was a United Airlines pilot, who spoke on labor solidarity: "If it’s a restaurant that’s on strike, you don’t eat in it. If it’s a hotel, you don’t sleep in it. If it’s an airline, you don’t fly it. And if it’s a soft drink, you don’t drink it."
Women's Liberation and the Dialectics of Revolution: Reaching for the Future
A 35-Year Collection of Essays—Historic, Philosophic, Global by Raya Dunayevskaya
published by Humanities Press International $12.95 until publication ($15.95 thereafter)

Yet Simone de Beauvoir's conclusion (in The Second Sex), after she exposed how horrible men are, is that since men are a "species," women must become a "species" also. But the real essence of human potential is in the "radical otherness" of women, and the answer to the question of the "species" is that the species of women is in the women themselves. This is the essence of the Black factory women I was working with: "It's just like white man's burden." It was not that they did not see the struggle as a class struggle; it was that they did not see the struggle as a struggle for their own liberation. They saw it as a struggle for the liberation of others, but not for themselves. This is what I mean when I say that the women I was working with were "working class women," to the obscure, "Feminist Utopians and Detective Novels.

For others, it is the idea of "Work, Race, and Class: Making the Links in Theory and Practice," that made clear that women who came to NWSA wanted to know about the relationship between theory and practice. However, the inability to work out what is revolutionary theory and what is the relationship to the objective struggle for liberation is something that the very form of a newsletter which showed that, at least to the planners of the NWSA conference, theory and practice forever remain apart—without theory being developed by two academic speakers and practice by a union organizer and the co-directors of the Women's Economic Agenda.

Each of these women gave her own very separate and together each accepted the idea that the relationship between theory and practice meant that theory was always in one realm, practice in another, and sometimes one could make a "link," such as the union organizer suggesting to her academic audience that we "theorize" about pay equity making sure we bring in the question of racism; or Nancy Hartsock saying that some of the best theory is done by academics, but never telling us what it was or what it was doing.

What we in Women's Liberation—News & Letters talked to women about was relationships between theory and practice, and in the workshops themselves, how was that relationship of theory to practice was not two separate worlds. This became clear in the discussion of Dunayevskaya's newest book, Women's Liberation and the Dialectics of Revolution: Reaching for the Future. For instance, when we discussed the new revolutionary category she created: that the movement from practice to theory and how, as a serious theorist, was compelled to meet this movement from practice by creating the theoretico-political ground of Marxist-Humanism.

I would like to expand my ideas in the next issue of N&L and would like those of you who attended the conference to write to me your thoughts. —Terry Moore

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Women's Liberation and the Dialectics of Revolution: Reaching for the Future

by Raya Dunayevskaya

Order from News & Letters, 59 E. Van Buren, Rm. 707, Chicago, IL 60605

Enclosed is $12.95 for Women's Liberation and the Dialectics of Revolution. (Books will be mailed as soon as they are off the press.)
Kaiser X-rays tech faces inhuman boss, union

Oakland, Cal.—I was very interested in the comments by Mr. Martin about the Kaiser Hospital. I was there in May, 1985, p. 2, because it is so much like the situation among the X-ray techs there. When I first started to work at Kaiser as a mananger, Vanda Boutte, who came about two years ago, only cared about how fast you get things done. She was afraid to fire people. She felt she could manage without them. Anybody with any humaneness would be able to understand that. If you need help, get it. But that is the whole thing. You need help, no unscheduled time off is going to interfere with running his department.

When the woman talked to our business agent (Local 113LU), he told her about a group who had perfect attendance, but when he came down with cancer and was given much needed chemotherapy, he found out that there wasn't much she could do except to try not to take off too much time with her kids. We're paying money to the Kaiser to have a sick human being. I'm not even sure if it is a sick human being.

Our contract will be up July 1, but there is no discussion with the union. The techs sit for Associated Hospita l employees to offer something and then we can decide. They've been giving things back for the last three contracts and we have nothing. The other techs are beginning to go on strike because they say Kaiser will hire new people to take our place. The X-ray techs never cross a picket line, but the other techs (Orange) are 29 being locked out of the hospital as they are not home. We is going to suspend one tech for taking time off with her son, who has been run over by a car.

In intensive care, she felt he couldn't leave him. Anybody with any humaneness would be able to understand that. If you need help, get it. But that is the whole thing. You need help, no unscheduled time off is going to interfere with running his department.

I was at this plant and now I barely have a penny! I was blackballed. Three and one half years for the company to fire me and tell me that there is a light in the corner of a room. But I am not sure if it is a light or a shadow.

Simon Owens, Jr.
1937-1985

We mourn the death on May 24 of Simon Owens, Jr., who, for nearly two full decades, wrote for News & Letters of workers' struggles from Detroit's GM Fisher Body Plant to the Smithsonian museum. His knowledge of the measure of plant management and UAW politicians alike, his uncompromising attacks on racism in the shop work, then the subject of discussion by workers who read his articles.

Si never held—or wanted to hold—a union office, yet workers throughout the plant remember him for his stories exposing the all-white work force in Fleetwood's cafeteria; for his defense of women workers shunted to the hardest jobs in attempts to drive them from the plant; for his campaigns against speed-up and forced overtime. So firmly did he believe in the power of rank-and-file workers, that at the start of the 1970 GM strike he wrote: "Until midnight, GM was the most powerful company in the world; after midnight it was nothing."

When in 1971 a group of workers began a shop paper and action committee and decided to call it the "Fleet wood Revolutionary Workers Committee," Si was among its founders. He was always ready to be a part of shop struggles, but he never separated them from his intense interest in freedom movements everywhere. Whether that was expressed in his support for the African Revolutions—in their honor he named his daughter Leonida—or in his work with the Michigan-Alabama Lanovos Congress Movement for Human Rights, the commitment did not waver.

Si was born into a revolutionary world. His mother wrote the "Way of the World" column in N&L, under the pen name Ethel Dunbar; his father was Charles Dunbar, editor of N&L and author of Indignant Heart: A Black Worker's Journal. Denby had dedicated his book "to my son, who I trust and hope will not have to go through what I went through when he becomes a man."

Si Owens, Jr. had to travel his own road of struggle, and his unique voice from the shop was heard right up to the moment he was forced out of Fleetwood by illness. In his age-penny, he has staked his voice with our readers.
Marcus Garvey addressing a crowd in Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1921

have had a Soviet professor. Some few nights ago I had an Irish professor. Later on we will have a Repub­
lican professor, a Democratic professor...and then we will decide what to do about that.

Then turning to Rose Pastor Stokes, he concluded:

"We give to you, Mrs. Stokes, the best wishes of the revolution, of the vanguard, of the Black masses of
struggling workers in Russia and elsewhere. They are looking for you, and they are looking for your guide,
for your leadership. We are seeking freedom in Africa. Later on, if the Soviets can help us to free Africa, it
will do all we can to help them,” Because it is not
clear what actually was involved in Garvey's signing a
Stokes to Russia and reserving for himself the
Black world, it would have been better not to limit
the historical framework of the Marcus Garvey
Papers to Prof. Hill's “General Introduction.”

The point is that the more representing the
empirical data, the overwhelming proportion of which are
government surveillance reports, documenting the
victims of a single subject—Garvey—rather than
enhancing its status actually diminishes it.

We would have a far deeper appreciation of
Garvey if the first three volumes had a dialectical
framework, that is, if the concrete material had
been grasped in its universal significance. Then
the break-up of the revolutionary movement under
the whip of counterrevolution, from the Palms
Raid to Churchill's intrigues, from the killing of
Lenin and Trotsky to the breakup of the revolutionary
movement under the whip of counterrevolution,
the老公有

in the U.S., Garvey spoke on the question of force in historical
developments would be taken up and analyzed, I had con­
duced in my introductory remarks to the fact that two volumes that
-Prof. Hill didn't fully bring in the impact of the
Russian Revolution upon Garvey which the documents
themselves point to,” and that “anyone seriously look­
ing for the key to Garveyism's emergence out of the tri­
angle between the U.S., the Caribbean and Africa cannot ignore
the actual writings of Garvey's Negro World...” That
was the beginning of volume III, and Louisa Menard, in her
review of the West Indies. Thus I had called attention to
the affinity between Marx's and Garvey's views of the
world, at the opening of the 1920 UNIA Convention, it is

The culmination of volume III is the 1921 UNIA Conven­
tion addressed by Garvey in his Africanist tour, with Hoover's
Raids spearheaded by J. Edgar Hoover, Attorney Gen­
eral Palmer's lieutenant (who our age knows much better). Then

Irish Question, and Russian Revolution

The same attitude toward presenting what is crucial
to Garvey's development holds for his relationship to the
Irish Revolution, which is Prof. Hill's most original category. The Irish Question is not even mentioned in
his index, which refers to the telegram Garvey wired to Eamon de
Valera, President of the Provisional Government of Ire­
land. In volume III, we find that Garvey and delegates dele­
gated to the First UNIA Convention in Madison Square Garden in mass convention,
representing 400,000 Negroes of the world, send you greetings from the Black Star Line. However, except
sympathy of Negroes of the world for your cause. We believe Ireland should be free even as Africa shall be
free—a total of 18,000,000 people of the world. Keep the Black Star Line open for a free Ireland. Marcus Garvey, President-General of
the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

This gives a view of both the sweep of world
events in Garvey's thought and the confidence and
vigor of the Black masses. It was the beginning of
the Black mass movement, and both in its

The editing of the papers gives such an “inter­nal” stamp to the movement that objective reality
barely enters as a footnote. Garvey, instead, ap­
ppears through the documentation as an existential
figure divorced from the objective forces which
gave birth to Garveyism. Garvey's political machine
machinations were not phantoms of Garvey’s im­
agination, as he noted innumerable times. Why
then do Prof. Hill and his editors do such docu­
ments consist of government investigative reports
attacking Garvey, or his papers, which are only a back­
ung to the journalism of any World? In
allowing the personality of Garvey to overshadow
the objective reality and historical movement, Prof.
Hill fails to show the full stature of Marcus Gar­
vey.

The truth is that the crisis in the objective situation
had not only intensified, but had manifested a “new
radicalism” in the Garvey movement as it moved to its
dramatic political transformation. It is not the case
that the breakup of the revolutionary movement under
the whip of counterrevolution dominated the

The climax of volume III is the 1921 UNIA Conven­
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can woman Communist, Rose Pastor Stokes, to make
an address on Aug. 19, 1921, at the same time he
was to expel the Harlem radicals belonging to the AAB. Hav­
ing listened to Stokes' remarks, which definitely called for a
radical political movement which would make the future more than just a vision.

Though it is my hope that some of the questions raised will be dealt with by Prof. Hill, since there
are three more volumes to come on Garveyism in the U.S., we are bound to reserve judgement until that is done.

A decade after he left, Marcus Garvey had gone back—not to Africa—but to his native Caribbean where
it is neither the visionary “back to Africa” nor the du­
}

Read it as a totality and had therefore called attention to
the study’s “historical setting.” That included the period
of Garvey's exile from 1920 to 1922, and the infamous
Raid spearheaded by J. Edgar Hoover, Attorney Gen­
eral Palmer’s lieutenant (who our age knows much better). Then

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Reagan's military madness threatens humanity

(continued from page 1)

in Philadelphia. But the election of a Black political leader in Philadelphia, made many Black politicians less likely to grapple with the question of what to do with inner-city youth, determined to expose and challenge the military madness disguising itself as 'peace through strength.'

Today, we can still point to a mountain of data to the Black mass protest in the 1960s and early 1970s, as well as the Miami Black youth revolt of the 1980s.

It was former Mayor Rizzo's arrogant use of police power against Blackам who helped to solidify Black consciousness. Behind Wilson Goode on his bid to become the first Black mayor of Philadelphia, Goode is not a Rizzo; he was elected 16 months ago by Blacks and liberals to change the type of race relations that Rizzo represented in Philadelphia. But the election of a Black political leader in Philadelphia to perform a race/class society into a free human society.

COLOR BLIND RACISM

Weiss and only Russians could be vulnerable to a "first strike.

In this atmosphere, the courageous direct actions by Black nuclear protesters and by anti-war youth, even when not mass outpourings, have been viewed as threats by the government and have met with severe repression. While the police are not racist, they have been equipped with the means to crush any public demonstration. This has been a reflec-

The immediate international threat, however, is not only nuclear. It includes the intensive preparation for war against Nicaragua and Central America, which extend first to the militarization of the land in Central America, and then to his attempted military intervention in Nicaragua. The vote which capitulated to Reagan and sent aid to so-

The 750,000 who demonstrated in New York in June, this summer will be the 40th anniversary of the Black mass protest in the 1960s and early 1970s, as well as the Miami Black youth revolt of the 1980s.

POLICE POWER TRIP

When the vote actually took place on June 12, pro-
The concrete-Universal: a reevaluation

By Raya Dunayevskaya
Chairwoman of the National Editorial Board of News & Letters
Part One


With the eyes of 1985, the idea of a Marxist-Humanist paper, beginning publication June 1955, when Marx's "Critique of Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit," translated into English for the first time, was dedicated. Charles Denby, a Black production organizer, who was also a writer, working a column called "A Coal Section because..." That section had been developed for the coming Plenum by our National Organizer, Michael Connolly, who is the editor of the Readers' Views pages.

In 1955 our very first conference, which had decided to publish a paper that would give expression to our thinking it but I am

Along the way, I have spoken many times with this collective voice. I am speaking here as a former worker and organizer, who developed for the coming Plenum by our National Organizer, Michael Connolly, who is the editor of the Readers' Views pages.

I felt that in our age, when the workers' movement from practice had manifested itself as a form of theory, in our "World Communist Congress" in 1958, the MD column dealt with such other topics as a review of Herbert Marcuse's "Roes and Civilization" (N&L, Feb.-Mar., 1960) and the translation of Lenin's "Philosophic Notebooks, which had never been available in English before. The three post-World War II decades, 1955-1985, not only tested Marx's philosophy of liberation and Marx's Humanist concepts. It would not be until Today, so the Hungarian Revolution gave a today-clarity to the concept of a new epoch. Marx's Humanist Essays, while the Montgom­

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The significance of this new edition was that it was a result of my anti-nuclear participation in Great Britain during the height of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. In this year, we published a series that was not only translated into many of our pamphlets, but invited me to give an anti-nuclear presentation. The meetings were very active. It was with great satisfaction that we discovered N&L always created new solidarity between movements. This specific pamphlet by Cadoon was advertised in the Marxist-Humanist comrades in Glasgow, Scotland, to the very issue in which Harry McIlhane described the mass demonstration there against the use of Loch Lach as a Polaris submarine base.

What remains with us to this day as central to all our principles is the 1963 publication of American Civilisation on Trial, which appeared first as two special issues—January and February, 1963. This is so not only because of the key role of the so-called Second Emancipation Proclamation, but because it is the only pamphlet that is signed by the entire National Editorial Board of N&L. In the following discussion, we continued the theme of American Civilisation on Trial, carrying on the front page a superb photo of a journalist taking a picture of Malcolm X. King first gave his "I Have A Dream" speech.

The year 1963, in general, focused on the Black Dimension. In America, not only internationally. I was especially anxious that the internationalism of Marxist-Humanism be brought to the 1959 conference of those who opposed both poles of world capital. Thus, in April, 1963 we published "Why Not a New International of Marxist-Humanism?" which had been presented and published in France by the French edition of N&L.
Last month I was feeling pretty depressed about the situation of workers. All I could see were the rollbacks in wages, the layoffs and the union shop. The concessions are killing us, and nothing seemed to be happening anywhere. I bit the tiles last week in New York, and they're still buying new machines now.

It's very hard now for new immigrants to get in anywhere. My place has not been enforced. My boss wants to lower wages and break the union. I have to spend $10.00 on bus fare to work, because I missed four days of work. The UAW member says the U.S. worker today is too rich. Hard all day in the plant means you make just a horror, it is the logical conclusion of capitalism, going along with the program of the network of support groups against the miners' strike, reaction is rampant everywhere—in New York, in California, in Midwest, among high-paid United Airlines pilots...

If you ever worked in a non-union shop, you know how they are less and less jobs. If it is hard now for new immigrants coming in; you have to know someone to get in. The boss is not going to lay off, but attrition has cut the work force, and they're still buying new machines while crying bankruptcy.

When the government releases its figures on unemployment, they never count soldiers as part of the unemployed, but so many are in the service today because they can't find a job. I liked Lou Turner's column on Black Vietnam vets because he didn't counterculture those who said "Hell no, we won't go" to those who were in Vietnam, where they gained a consciousness. For myself, I was being in the military that made me a radical. Before that, I was an anti-war demonstrator, going along with the program of the Socialist Workers Party. I'd heard Marx talk about how the factory and the factory owners together and they become capitalism's growth... So often I've heard the narrow-minded view that we have to make forces, bearing arms side-by-side with the working people, as a force, bearing arms side-by-side with the working people. I was somewhat surprised to see a poor representation of the peasant village community...Menchu shows us, is also a massspring of revolution in today's Guatemala. Far from being the case, Menchu graphically shows in her book how it is the contradiction, the clash, between the "traditional peasant village community" and the "human forces" Marx looked at to be the real spring of revolution in today's Guatemala. Far from being the case, Menchu shows not just a new social formation, but an entire social change that is beyond the mere raising of workers for the first time. They are now putting up their own ideas, not just a new consciousness, but a new reality to the world, a new world. They are not just a horror; it is the logical conclusion of Racism. Idea Fuller's article in the June N&L exposes racists to the South Africa solidarity movement. She shows as a fact, not just a story, that the Black masses at home...
In Raya's "Political-Philosophical Notes on Reagan's Visit to Bitburg" (June N&L), I was very interested in her comments on the international conference of 1959, where Reagan issued a challenge to re-establish Marxism in its original form of a new kind of humanism. For all the state-capitalist tendencies at the conference did nothing but call for the end of philosophy, it reminds me of Tony Cliff, the leader of the British SWP, who was on Lenin’s side and always fails to recognize Lenin’s philosophical reorganization in his 1914 study of Hegel.

I went back and looked up the footnotes in the article, especially Raya’s analysis of DeGaulle coming to power in 1958. It brings up the whole question of what the state-capitalist tendencies stand for, and their highest standards are for workers’ power. They never saw the new questions raised by workers in the age of Automation...

We were co-German axis in 1963, as Dunayevskaya now indicates and, after all, DeGaulle France. I was in the Civil Rights Movement for workers’ power. They never saw the age of Automation...
Sweat boycott no security in El Norte

Los Angeles, Calif.—On May 21, the movie El Norte was released in the United States. I saw it the night before and watched it. My father stood by the door all through the movie. A year ago I had a chance to see it and I went down and watched it. For some reason this time I can relate to it more. My experience of returning to Mexico for 2½ months helped me come to a closer understanding of the plight of the Guatemalan main characters from El Norte. Rosa says toward the end, "There is no home for us—in our country. We are not accepted. Rather we are used like animals."

My friends tell us not to work fast. They pay us the lowest possible and they try to make a bigger profit—We are making them rich. Therefore, as soon as the super­visors go out, the workers gather and talk. They pay the lowest possible wage. They know it. They need the money to survive. They make mistakes. They talk. They ask for better conditions. They don't make us produce more radiators. We don't let them hassle us like they do. We decided to fight them. —Young Latino woman

Discussion Article

A balance sheet on British miners' strike

by Myrilia Gale

London, England—It has been four months since the year-long miners' strike in Britain was defeated by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and it's time to draw up a balance sheet.

Thatcher's Reaganite coal managers had long been planning the stage of production to impose on the workers—the creation of fully automated "super-pits." This would involve different coal seams being connected and working. The plant is divided up into groups; ours is known as the most rebellious. Other groups are treated like animals, they work hard and are expected to produce 100 radiators a day. Anyone who contributes less is fired. We fight this so do not come into the</p>

Solidarity is 'Real Thing'

Detroit, Mich.—I recommend the film "The Real Thing" to all left-wing workers and organizers. With the struggle of 500 workers in the Coca-Cola bottling plant in Guatemala City, Guatemala has a totally different kind of union-busting play of shutting down and watching it. My father stood by the door all through the movie. A year ago I had a chance to see it and I went down and watched it. For some reason this time I can relate to it more. My experience of returning to Mexico for 2½ months helped me come to a closer understanding of the plight of the Guatemalan main characters from El Norte. Rosa says toward the end, "There is no home for us—in our country. We are not accepted. Rather we are used like animals."

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A retrospective look at 30 years of...
by Kevin A. Barry and Mary Holmes

Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Move-
ment (PASOK) won a substantial majority in the June 2
Greek elections, though smaller than his first electoral
victory in 1981. His landslide victory is, however, en-
larged by the success of the two other movements that
beneftied from PASOK's programs including support of
RKO (European Economic Community) subsidies, estab-
lishment of cooperatives (kolchides), increased health
services, pensions for farmers' wives, and other pro-
grams aimed at staving off the growing rural dispro-

e
tion.

Papandreou's anti-U.S. positions of ending Greece's
commitment to the NATO alliance, nationalizing the
four existing U.S. military bases have never been conu-
minated. In 1983, he reversed the United states military
emission, which is a policy now in place. For the first time,
U.S. intervention in Greek affairs, since U.S. Adminis-
tration has a history of bolstering the right-wing, dat-
in during the 1967-74 internal policy, and against the civil
war. But Papandreou's anti-U.S. statements have to
to do with the current confrontation with Turkey, particu-
larly in Cyprus, since the U.S. has always tilted
toward Turkey in the NATO balance.

PAPANDREOU'S "MARXISM"

An intellectual versed in Marxism, Papandreou has
ought to force an intellectual path for Greek society
by attempting to play off both sides against the middle
in the European arena of the U.S.-Russia global confronta-
tion. But his own self-styled "romantic socialism" (or
pragmatism) hit a new low when he reversed his earlier
support of Solidarnosc in Poland and went there to visi-
the original "colonial "patriot" and condemning the move toward as "negative and
dangerous."

What bears watching now is Papandreou's attitude to the
movements within Greece. The best result of PA-
SOK's overwhelming success is, there is room for develop-
ments, whether from the workers facing a difficult ec-
onomic situation or women's liberationists, who have
to challenge the growing Greek patriarch.

South Korean students

The 73 student protesters who got world headlines in May when they occupied the U.S. Information
Agency office in Seoul for three days surrendered to face arrest and brutality from the military regime's police. They
were demanding an investigation of the military's re-
pression of the three day's demonstration. But hundred-
dreds of anti-dictatorship protesters were murdered by
Gen. Chun's soldiers. They also wanted the U.S. to
apologize for its role in the 1980 massacre, since all
South Korean troops are formally under U.S. command
and would have had to ask permission to attack Kwangju.

The students were members of an investigation com-
mittee on Kwangju set up by five different colleges in
the Seoul area. The so-called "surrogate regimes" that
ruled outside and were attacked by police. Even leading
democratic candidates like Kim Dae Jung condemned the
sit-in as "regrettable."

Despite that, tens of thousands of students have been
demonstrating in recent weeks, often fighting pitched
battles with police, both before and after the hated
Chun's April visit to the U.S. for a "photo opportunity"
and in the recent elections. "Workers have also been
increasingly active, sometimes in street pro-
tests along with the students.""