ON THE INSIDE

Women's Liberation—Largest women's rights demonstration in the U.S.; TWA attend­ees strike; honorary International Women's Day; See page 2.


Also—An in-person report from the Phill­ipines, p. 13; Central American struggles, ppgs. 5, 11; GE wildcat strike p. 3; Lesotho Coup, Savimbi and Reagan, p. 8.

Black World
Dialogue on Black thought

by Lou Turner

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100,000 women march for abortion rights

by Laurie Cashdan and Terry Moon

Washington, D.C.—Whether it was under warm, sunny Washington, D.C. skies or beneath a cold, drenching rain from as far away as Texas, Florida, Minnesota, we took to the streets to express ourselves on this issue. But this time the march was the first opportunity for over 10,000 women to demonstrate on our own ground. That ground is not argument. We or if a fetus becomes a person, and our determination to control our own bodies, the fact that abortions are illegal women die and are mutilated, we drew the line on March 9 and 16, a line that we won’t let the right wing cross. We said loud and clear: Keep your hands off our bodies. In support of Roe v. Wade! We remember that those bodies have heads that think and fight back.

This march raises the question of why the Women’s Liberation Movement (WLM) ever moved away from that ground. Part of the answer is that there was such elitism and misrepresentation of women by the self-proclaimed leaders of the WLM that they did not trust women to see through their right wing and make what is right for us and got sucked into that debate. They felt they had to explain to women that the anti-abortionists were wrong, and that it is illegal.

There was little confidence in the passion women have to control our own bodies and no real understanding of how truly international this struggle is.

Young women from Boston marching at the very end of the D.C. demonstration proclaimed with their sign “This is only the beginning. There is a lot of work to do.” Let’s work out together how this can be a new beginning. Based on this magnificent outpost of true women’s liberation, we can see a brighter, more equitable, better world, can we work out such a new relationship of philosophy to the movement that we never get stale tracked again?

Chinese feminist Ding Ling

This year’s celebration of International Women’s Day (IWD) brought the sad news of Ding Ling’s death. Her essay “Thoughts on March Eighth” gained international recognition. Ding Ling was considered the most articulate champion of women’s rights in China as the author of over 300 novels, short stories and plays centering on women’s liberation. Many more women will read Ding Ling’s writings, Mao unleashed his criticism of the Yenan intellectuals in 1945, where “realism, sentiment, and sentimentalism” became unacceptable cultural expressions. Ding Ling responded a month later with her “Thoughts on March Eighth.” Ignoring the party instruction that the celebration of International Women’s Day be devoted to praising the active roles of revolutionary women, Ding Ling spoke of the alienation of women from work and the alienation of women from the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

In Yenan, Ding Ling’s criticism of the subordinate role of women in Chinese society extended itself to the revolutionary movement. In an interview published in the New York Times, Ding Ling’s writings, Mao unleashed his criticism of the Yenan intellectuals in 1945, where “realism, sentiment, and sentimentalism” became unacceptable cultural expressions. Ding Ling responded a month later with her “Thoughts on March Eighth.” Ignoring the party instruction that the celebration of International Women’s Day be devoted to praising the active roles of revolutionary women, Ding Ling spoke of the alienation of women from work and the alienation of women from the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Ding Ling’s commitment to feminism and revolution began at an early age. At 14 she challenged a pre-aranged marriage and was fighting for women’s equal rights including their right to education. In 1930, Ding Ling, by then a well-known writer, escried house arrest and, leaving her two children behind, joined Mao Zedong’s land reform movement. She became the president of the Women’s Section of the Women’s Association of the Communist Party of China, and the editor of the Women’s Section of the Women’s Association of the Communist Party of China.

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Mass. GE workers wildcat for stewards

by John Marcotte

In Friday, Feb. 21, 3,700 aircraft engine workers in Mass., walked out over one of their union's

 striking—supposedly for cutting out a man, but it was the steward who was cursed by the

for presenting workers' grievances. Then on

the Everett and Medford Mass. factories joined the wildcat.

Hormel division workers in Lynn left out too, and at that point Local 201 of the In-

sulting about the relations between

ir own hands and wildcat, you know there has to be

some struggle and strikes don't raise all of these ques-

the press calls "relations between stewards and

was Marx who kept coming back to the fact that

at the point of prod-

main abstract of scissors is that the state of knowing is the state of being rejected in this wildcat.

Don't mean to imply that the growing anti-conces-

The National Bank-and-File Against Concessions

fia Rosaria Marinoto came from California bringing

support from the Watsonville, Calif., cannery

workers all that's involved in their wildcat.

from Ottumwa, la., in addition to the soli-

Spanish-speaking protesters, she told how those most-

Latina women workers are fighting the company

the company shop.

Hormel workers and stewards in Austin, Minn., and Ottumwa, Iowa, went to jail

for supporting the Hormel strikers. There were

a rally to support the Hormel workers. Then on

day, workers from the Everett and Medford, Mass.

and white, men and women of all ages as well as workers from Austin, Minn., and Ottumwa, Ia.,

nd described his participation in the

of "what kind of labor should human beings do?" in

at the boss abused the steward first, and after hearing

protection leading up to the

on strike against General Electric, even though their con-

workers who come to work this spring in the tomato

the company shop.

r the company.

Kimbly, the editor of the UAW's newsletter, said the interna-

tional union had no intention to include cases where rank-and-

all that's involved in their wildcat.

in the Austin plant is 202 injuries for

works. The workers went down and protested to the un-

the agreement.

New farmworkers who come to work this spring in the tomato

were involved in the tomato

the company shop.

rized in getting renewal of the new

day, and accused the International of "undermining" the

the better part of the labor movement." Stewards, they said they had to believe that those

in Ottumwa, Ia., in addition to the soli-

Raya Dunayevskaya, Chairwoman,

News & Letters

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ALL OF LATIN AMERICA is experiencing new freedom struggles, from Chile to Argentina, from Mexico to Nicaragua. It is in this context that the Bolivian Revolution, from April 1952 to today, can be seen as one manifestation of how total history is seen as inseparable from the later works, such as Capital.*

The task of re-creating Marx's Humanism for the new world is a priority for all. The new consciousness brought to the fore in the Bolivian Revolution, the birth of a new movement on an unprecedented level, has given rise to a new ideology of popular frontism, which seeks to combine worker-peasant struggle with an ideology of popular frontism. For in arguing for an "alliance of all classes" under its bourgeois control, the POR argued that the bourges-nation revolution had to be pushed to full social revolution through a worker-peasant alliance. As Marx put it in a famous letter to Engel, to the proletariat: "This is the whole matter in Germany will depend upon a sort of second edition of the peasant wars. Then the thing will be excellent."

Though in the abstract the principle of worker-peasant unity was not new to Latin America, the publication of Marx's Humanist Essays, as well as the Grundrisse, revealed a dimension that all too many had ignored. For Marx argued that an undeveloped nature could reach socialism provided there was both revolutionary action and revolutionary thought, thought reaching the heart of the proletariat. Philosophy cannot be made a reality without the abolition of the proletariat, the heart is the proletariat. Philosophy cannot be made a reality without the abolition of the proletariat, the worker-peasant mutual recognition continues to be re-born within Bolivia, from the 1950s to today.

BOLIVIA IN THE 1970s

1971 was marked by the entrance of the Victor Paz wing of the MNR, whose genser Essays, in which he saw the "time was not ripe" for anti-government agitation, and the newness of our age's unfinished revolutions to the heart of the proletariat. Philosophy cannot be made a reality without the abolition of the proletariat, the heart is the proletariat. Philosophy cannot be made a reality without the abolition of the proletariat, the worker-peasant mutual recognition continues to be re-born within Bolivia, from the 1950s to today.

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El Salvador labor unions fight repression

Editor's note: We have received these first-hand reports of union struggles in El Salvador. For reasons of space, we had to print only excerpts below: The full reports are available from either N&L or at the People's College of Law, 3122 Shattuck Ave. (rear), Berkeley, CA 94709.

Page 5

El Salvador labor unions fight repression

who have now occupied the union's offices, confiscated its records, torn up its files and barred the union from holding any meetings. They are trying to force a union split.

ASTTEL is now going to the courts to initiate the legal procedures leading up to a strike. This could take a year to develop if the workers are not aware that they have already won four legal strikes in the history of El Salvador, suggesting that the legal path is not an avenue of great promise. Meanwhile, the union will be forced to dissolve and again go underground...

Early on the morning of Jan. 6, 1986, we met with the Executive Board members of SITAS, an agricultural workers union of 2,000 members. If it is dangerous to organize, it is even more so for the campesinos in the countryside.

The camp workers, as they are generally referred to and who include migrant co-operatives and secondary workers, earn 5.20 colones a day (less than $1) and hardly live from wage to wage. SITAS was formed on Nov. 29, 1984.

The “destabilizing forces” in 1986 are objective as well as subjective. Private, imperialist, and Third World debt burden borne by the Latin American masses — and its ramifications within the borders of the U.S. Between 1970 and 1983 the U.S. military aid to Latin America has increased from $1.5 billion to $15 billion; in Mexico alone today it is approaching $100 billion. More often than not, the American masses live below the levels of 1957, and unemployment has soared.

Thus, across the borders of Texas and California over one million refugees will enter this year, looking for work. At the same time, thousands from El Salvador and Guatemala will seek sanctuary from U.S.-supported terror in their own countries and with solidarity organizations. The Latino dimension is growing within the U.S.

N. Ireland rightist terror

Northern Ireland’s ultra-right wing “loyalists” staged their third major attack in 12 months on Jan. 8 and 9, when he actually had written Spiro Agnew that those who refused to repeat “loyalist” slogans were exercising their right to free speech. In December another union farmworker was murdered. In December another union farmworker was murdered...
SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY VS. HUMAN NEEDS

Though the writer quoted Marx's statement that "to have one basis for science and another for life is a petrifica a lie," he set up a dualism between creating science and changing class relations. This lets scientists off the hook because social responsibility is no part of the method that informs their activity. Marx's criticism of science through his own Mathematical Manuscript does not separate the need to transform science from labor's revolutionary dimension.

Ron Brookmeyer

FRANZ FANON, SOWETO, & AMERICAN BLACK THOUGHT

The appendix by Ngugi wa Thiong'o of the "Black Thought" issue of the new edition of Frantz Fanon, Soweto and American Black Thought is very cogent, providing a link to the original African French language, where one speaker is reported to have said that French can only be preserved by becoming the language of technology. The very next speaker, from the French Pacific, comes to the same point, not in the form of French technology — i.e. atom bomb-testing — but in the form of destroying Black writer; Biko; Bay Area

The 1978 edition caught the highpoints both in Siko and Soweto, but didn't stop there. The 1986 edition really went one step further. It is really something new to find that Black SM workers in South Africa have learned to be and to think like a science of language. The new edition is a contribution to a better sense of sensitivity to language, and lets us see a new illumination of Marxist-Humanism in line with the movement of the world all the way back to the 1920s. The new Between 1978 and 1986 is not only what has happened in the field of theory, but what Marxist-Humanism has developed.

Revolutionary journalist

The view of Steve Biko seen in Fanon Fano, Soweto and American Black Thought is really unique. I believe that a Marxist-Humanist, who has been seriously what he had to say. The new edition is new not only because we are a year closer to Marxism, but because we have moved beyond the mortal danger in the narrow anti-imperialist that does not sense the enemy. Revolutionized itself.

YOUTH—MAKING THEMSELVES

HEARD

I was one of several thousand youth, gathered here on March 1 to send of a March on the National Mall. The month long March-Peace March to Washington, D.C. — which has now been stopped for legal reasons — has not only ended, it has been completed. It is clear that the marchers themselves had little to do with any decision-making in the making of the march, and the lavish send-off, complete with a full stage show and all of the PR, was not their first protest. One youth from Georgia had been building homes for the poor and realized the toll of violence and young Black youth from the Midwest had challenged him saying that violence wasn't enough, because a blood bath was already going on, and more would be needed, and another young Black youth from the Midwest had challenged him saying that violence wasn't enough, because a blood bath was already going on, and more would be needed, and another Young Black youth from the Midwest had challenged him saying that violence wasn't enough, because a blood bath was already going on, and more would be needed, and another

Correspondent

AMERICAN INDIAN STRUGGLE

Here's a further note on Shanique Chapaws' article about the human blockade the Canadian Indian Haida workers in the dispute with the mining and claim settlement here and the arrears of a number of elders that fol- the dispute with the mining and claim settlement here and the arrears of a number of elders that fol- the dispute with the mining and claim settlement here and the arrears of a number of elders that fol-

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REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION: THE PHILIPPINES, HAITI

Thank you for your publications. It is a timely reminder of what we need to do. I was interested in your report on the May 13, 1985 situation in Philadelphia, and the efforts of those who are trying to do something about it.

I am concerned about the treatment of people—people speaking for themselves. That I think is concretely what working people need to do.

Your paper is sadly in need of editing. Too many sentences are unnecessarily long, cruelly convoluted and awkward. Many are unnecessarily ornate, a college education. I have read Volume 1 of Capital, and what separates N&L from all the others is the way in which the article called “the most important industry in the U.S.—composed of major newspapers, radio, television, magazines, and buttressed by key personalities in academia, politics and the media” is written.

Raya Dunayevskaya's work is available at cost ($12 a copy), since we volunteer all of our time at no salary so that our contribution to the key role that women's media play for the women's movement.

The in-person reports that come directly from South Africa, from the Philippines, from the picket lines all over the country, can be heard directly from everywhere—democratize that N&L, far from being a sterile look at history in the making, can be a voice of freedom, is about people—people speaking for themselves. That I think is concretely what working people need to do.

I am unemployable blue-collar worker with a high level of jargon. I am a health care worker, with a high level of jargon. I am not one who can do a damn thing without the inspiration of Black workers in this country. The workshops you're having will be a success if they involve the participation of workers in them. What I really like about News & Letters is the Readers' View section. I'd like to talk directly with so many people in there.

Have you sent in your contribution? The urgency of the fight against Reaganism demands that N&L become a bi-weekly! Can you help us raise the funds we need to expand our work? We need your help!

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS FROM NEWS & LETTERS

- American Civilization on Trial, Black masses as Vanguard
- Marxism and Freedom
- Women's Liberation and the Dialectics of Revolution: Reaching for the Future
- Women's Liberation and Marx's Philosophy of Revolution
- Marxism and Freedom
- Philosophy and Revolution
- Indignant Heart: A Black Worker's Journal
- Subscriptions to News & Letters

Now Available in Spanish:
- Marxismo y Libertad de Raya Dunayevskaya
- Rosa Luxemburg, la liberación femenina y la filosofía marxista de Rosa Luxemburg de Raya Dunayevskaya
- Bound volume of News & Letters (Aug. 77 to May 84)


- The Fetish of High Tech and Karl Marx's Unknown Materialist Manuscripts by Raya Dunayevskaya, Eugene Walker, Michael Connolly and Olga Domanaski
- Dialectics of Revolution: American Roots and World Humanism by Raya Dunayevskaya
- The Coal Miners' General Strike of 1949-50 and the Birth of Marxist-Humanism in the U.S. by Andy Philips and Raya Dunayevskaya
- Marx and the Third World: New Perspectives on Writings from His Last Decade by Peter Halls
- 25 Years of Marxist-Humanism in the U.S.: A History of Revolutionary Development by Raya Dunayevskaya
- Constitution of News & Letters Committees

Addresses:
- Reader
- Oak Park, Illinois

- N&L is one of the few labor-oriented newspapers that addresses pertinent issues in such a way that the average worker can comprehend them. Most left-wing periodicals are either written for some mythical American radical group or are so unpersuasive that racism, sexism, and anti-gay problems are discussed in an ideological fashion.

- Student
- Oregon

- I'm giving $30 on the Appeal to expand News & Letters to a bi-weekly. Part of it is for a copy of Indignant Heart; A Black Worker's Journal because I believe the working class can't do a damn thing without the inspiration of Black workers in this country. The workshops you're having will be a success if they involve the participation of workers in them. What I really like about News & Letters is the Readers' View section. I'd like to talk directly with so many people in there.

- Old socialist
- Pontiac, Michigan

- *Have you sent in your contribution? The urgency of the fight against Reaganism demands that N&L become a bi-weekly! Can you help us raise the funds we need to expand our work? We need your help!*
Ronald Reagan's rolling out the red carpet for Jonas Savimbi, that Angolan mercenary leader supported by Washington, is very instructive. He has turned the coup in tiny, faraway Lesotho. The truth, however, is that what characterizes apartheid South Africa—the world's most advanced white racists—is the experience of the post-World War II world, and is inseparable from the five years of rule by Ronald Reagan. The history of the Reagan Administration is the history of Ronald Reagan's retrogressionism motivated by his vision of the "final" war for which he keeps the U.S. military machine on his ready table. In South Africa's wake, his vision mightily to get the IMF (International Monetary Fund) to approve a loan of $1.1 billion to improve up South Africa's apartheid economy.

Reagan's "constructive engagement" these years led him to send a high official to Austria to meet Bo­­tho's Foreign Minister and announce its "success" by prematurely "predicting" that everyone will soon witness Botha's "reformism" in the address he was soon to deliver. Instead, that address further expand­­ed Botha's "apartheid" with a State of Emergency martial law, as he took time out to slap Reagan's face by wondering at the gall of the U.S. for "interfer­ing" in South Africa's "internal affairs."

Nonetheless, the U.S. is continuing to handle its allies, put all African National Congress refugees on a place out of Lesotho, than the red carpet was rolled out for Jonas Savimbi, the leader of South Africa's stalking home in the whole of southern Africa.

Reagan's "CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT" 

SEEMS TO BE A CASUAL AFFAIR 

Here is the record of Reagan's relationship with apar­­theid South Africa: He no sooner got into the White House (1981), than he quietly invited the chief of staff for intelligence of the Black African Defense Forces to visit the United States. Two months later this was fol­­lowed by an open official visit by South Africa's Foreign Minister to Washington. I called this week to reveal what strategic "philosophy" Reagan devised as he pontificated on what he called "constructive engagement." The following year the Administration worked to get the IMF (International Monetary Fund) to approve a loan of $1.1 billion to improve up South Africa's apartheid economy. 

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The new Introduction /Overview takes up the 80s re­­volution of American Black Thought, but does otherwise than de­­fining a "postmodern" culture for itself and for others. 

—Frantz Fanon

Language of bondage & revolt

by John Alan

"If for the word has the potency to revive and make us free, we must "translate" Dunbar's poem into "standard English," the following year the Administration worked to get the IMF (International Monetary Fund) to approve a loan of $1.1 billion to improve up South Africa's apartheid economy.

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Along with these new findings from the 1930s and 1950s first being introduced into the Raya Dunayevskaya Collection, I want to add also to the section on my work in the 1930s. The three pieces I translated on the Spanish Revolution and Leon Trotsky’s letter of Jan. 5, 1938, to Shakhmatov, which were part of making the 1985 Resource Book, and of which I was translating part of Trotsky’s work, How the Revolution Armed Itself, were all part of making the 1930s Revolutionary Plans. Revolutionary Plans, which Trotskyists should become both active participants and producers of, has presented many difficulties, because Trotskyists just don’t say that it was done for the Spanish revolutionaries so that they could have the 1917 ground for the 1930s.

The same type of ground for current (1937) activity in South Africa was attempted by Trotsky in his introduction to the 1939 and 1940 American Communist Manifesto on the 90th anniversary of its writing.

Marxist-Humanism Archives
RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA COLLECTION

**Retrospective and Perspective — The Raya Dunayevskaya Collection, 1924-1986**

Raya Dunayevskaya

Founder of Marxist-Humanism in the U. S.

**THE MARCH 21, 1985 lecture, "Dialectics of Revolution: American Roots and Marx’s World Humanist Concept"**

**Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs sponsored, was the occasion at which I hand in new material for the year 1959, and for the first time, the Collection up through the end of 1985. In the process of my working on Marxist-Humanistic Perspectives for 1985-86, the Marxist-Humanist Archives established, I had organized the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, to instrumental in establishing, with the Communists, a new relationship of practice to theory as to super-patriotic fanaticism of calling each revolutionary "the dirt South Africa. The struggle now makes it imper­ vital in the San Francisco general strike of 1934. While San Angeles. In order to show that these types of revolu­ tionary discussions engaged in by workers as well as intellectu­ als, the stikes took possession of the city and ruled for an entire week.”

The Depression certainly shook up America, and the strike struggles of the 1930s created both industrial union­ ization and a new形态 of Black working class that would be con­ tinuing on the very first general strike in St. Louis—1877—when “the strikers took possession of the city and ruled for an entire week.”

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On the other hand, the shock of the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939, followed by the outbreak of World War II, and Trotsky’s call for the defense of Russia, signals the beginning of the end of world Trotskyism. The many tendencies that sprang up within Trotskyism questioned the Marxist-Humanist perspective, and the theoretical work that resulted in the break-up of the state-capitalist world, to the American Negro Labor Congress, which expressed the Russian Revolution in its internationalism.

Thus the studies in state-capitalism were integral to Marxism and Freedom, Marxism and Freedom, and Trotsky’s letter of Jan. 5, 1938, to Shakhmatov, which informed Shachtman that I was an "armed " of Social Sciences at Howard University—was in­ volved in the 1949, P looked for a publisher for it, knocking on many doors and meeting with the Columbia University Russian Department, but publisher for it, knocking on many doors and meeting with the Columbia University Russian Department, but publisher for it, knocking on many doors and meeting with the Columbia University Russian Department, but publisher for it, knocking on many doors and meeting with the Columbia University Russian Department, but publisher for it, knocking on many doors and meeting with the Columbia University Russian Department, but publisher for it, knocking on many doors and meeting with the Columbia University Russian Department, but publisher for it, knocking on many doors and meeting with the Columbia University Russian Department.
Can Haiti’s revolt deepen?

(continued from page 1)

by people such as Charlier’s niece and nephew, five and seven years old!

Charlier also underlined the regime. Jean-Claude had allowed the Army and the old elite a greater share of power in recent years. Today Reagan is trying to install in power a refurbished version of the US policy of 1961 which overthrew the then government of the 1961-34 American occupation. That tiny French-speaking elite had been unable to solve the social problems of the 1950s. Today the crisis is much deeper.

HAITIAN REVOLT INDIGENOUS

In response to all of this mass creativity, some on the Left also serve up the same old answers such as Com­

(continued from page 1)

National Chairwoman of the Committees, is also open a theoretical clearing, one which may provide

As Haitian intellectuals I spoke with made clear, the view that the impetus for change in Haiti could emerge. It came in the form of a sharp battle of ideas.

In opposing the capitalistic, racist, sexist, exploi­

With that racist reality in a Black cultural enclave. Because Reagan correctly sees Haiti as the Caribbean Black masses’ answer to his Grenada invasion, he is also open a theoretical clearing, one which may provide

The electoral revolution, in which many hands for man­ning and studying that when it returned to its origi­nal owner the copy was completely unreadable due to all the difficulty of the text.

Today residents of Gonaives, the center of revolt in both 1804 and 1986, proudly wear the “T-shirt: ‘Go­

and National Chairwoman of the Committees, is the author of Marxism and Freedom, Philos­

The revolution of 1804 was about more than the abolition of capti­

With that racist reality in a Black cultural enclave. Because Reagan correctly sees Haiti as the Caribbean Black masses’ answer to his Grenada invasion, he is also open a theoretical clearing, one which may provide

Who We Are and What We Stand For

News and Letters Committees, an organisation of Marxist intellectuals, was founded for the abolition of capti­

On deposit at the Labor History Archives of Wayne State University.

In opposing the capitalistic, racist, sexist, exploi­

ple of News and Letters Committees.

Letters was created so that the voices of revolt from below could be heard not separated from the articulation of a philosophy of liberation. A Black production worker, author and activist, was invited to join us. Send for a copy of the Constitu­
Freedom dialogue with Central American youth

by Ida Fuller

Central America, not as geography but as revolution, has been a crucial dimension in the 1980s. For the youth of Central America it has been a kind of life and death. For youth in the United States, living in the constant threat of "another Vietnam," we risk creating a new relationship with them, rather than threatening to invade. Perhaps I have a chance to talk with some Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees living in Chicago, protected by the sanctuary movement.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEES SING

Emilio, a young Salvadoran peasant who had fled the country because "I did not want to serve in the military and murder my brothers and sisters," told me of the resistance of the men who had fled. They showed us the kind of a life they face, and see whether we can create a sanctuary movement.

Youth run away despite active transport to the U.S. Army raids of classrooms to take draftees. "We are Nicaraguans too." Youth in the military want to stay. "Once their feet are on the ground, they not only fight for it, but begin to say: "The revolution begins.""

José and Andrea, Guatemalans who had different experiences, expressed the thoughts of many "mothers of the University of Minnesota."

Jose and Andrea, who had fought a police kidnapping of her husband, expressed the thoughts of many "mothers of the revolution." They called for an end to apartheid and for the release of Nelson Mandela.

In the latest trial, prosecutor looked dim. —U of M student

Students protest military dictatorship in Santiago, Chile. Mar. 13. At least 10 were arrested as police struck with water cannons.

Black students are protesting harassment of Blacks by campus police at the Univ. of Texas in Austin. With discrimination from the administration, they broadened their critique to protest the presence of students at the Univ. of Texas in Austin. They said: "We are Nicaraguans too.

"We are Nicaraguans too." We can consider a "deserter" and shot. "Many of these people have been killed by the army every day," said Andre. He and already 2,000 people, including workers and strikers, were arrested by army death threats to leave El Salvador. Both their "deserters" have returned to El Salvador when the revolution began.

In Attridgeville, South Africa, 30,000 youth boycotted high schools on Feb. 13 to commemorate the death of 35-year-old Emile Egoli whose face was struck three times before police truck two years ago. That event had sparked the ongoing South African youth revolt.

In its latest effort to quash dissent, the Israeli military administration of the occupied West Bank has sharply increased arrests of Palestinian students. At least 24, many of them elected student government officers, have been held indefinitely without charges.

The military administration of the occupied West Bank has sharply increased arrests of Palestinian students. At least 24, many of them elected student government officers, have been held indefinitely without charges.

Half of the students at Washington High in Long Beach, Calif., went on strike to protest the addition of a half hour to the school day. "All they're doing is keeping the students at a loss. They are not even budging. The last group had charges against it dropped, as prospects for successful prosecution looked dim.

News & Letters

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Chicago, IL 60601

We have received a lot of support from students at other campuses. We held three rallies for the five-college student keeps Union at Smith. One Smith professor, Phil Green, said that in 20 years students have never made him laugh the way the students have. The occupation was so well organized and that really made you feel glad you were part of it. The Senate Ethical Committee is now redesigning their proposal, and a dialogue is taking place between the committee and the Board of Trustees on the proposal. Although we're not blocking now, we're still sitting in at College Hall until they divest.
In-person report: Philippines after Marcos

by Kevin A. Barry and Mary Holmes

Manila, The Philippines—The Feb. 22-25 poll by a group called Voters Speak was a milestone in the history of the Philippines. Its results, which many world leaders and international agencies have heralded as a major victory for democracy, were overshadowed by the violent and illegal crackdowns on protesters and mass movements. The poll showed that 69% of those surveyed intended to vote for the new coalition government led by Cory Aquino, compared to 21% for her opposition.

Aquino's coalition was able to win the election despite the opposition's attempts to disfranchise voters and intimidate their supporters. The government deployed thousands of police and military to prevent the mobilization of the masses, and arrested thousands of activists. Aquino's coalition was able to overcome these obstacles by relying on the support of left-wing movements and on the widespread discontent with the Marcos regime.

The results of the poll were a testament to the power of the masses and to the determination of the Filipino people to have a voice in their own country. The poll also highlighted the need for a strong peaceful alternative to the military-controlled regime of Marcos.

The international community played a crucial role in ensuring the success of the poll. International financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund were providing economic and technical assistance to the new government, which was determined to carry out a radical program of economic and social reform.

The U.S. government, led by President Reagan, did not recognize the results of the poll and refused to provide diplomatic recognition to the new government. Reagan's administration was determined to retain influence in the Philippines in order to counter the spread of communism.

The election was a turning point in the history of the Philippines. The new government was able to win the support of the international community and to begin the process of rebuilding the country after decades of repression and conflict.

In the years following the election, Aquino's government was able to implement a series of reforms that transformed the country. The government was able to stabilize the economy, reduce poverty, and increase access to education and health care.

The Philippines is now recognized as a democratic country, with a vibrant civil society and a strong commitment to human rights. The country has made significant progress in the areas of economic development and social welfare, and is considered a model for other countries in the region.

In-person report: Philippines after Marcos