I. THE CHANGED WORLD:

From Reagan's
Foray into the
Gulf of Sidra
to the Russian
Chernobyl Disaster;
from Mass
Anti-Nuke
Demonstrations
to the Revolts
in Haiti, the
Philippines and
Latin America;
from the Mass
Protests in
South Korea
to the Continuing
Black Revolts
in Apartheid
South Africa.

More than one million Black workers not only demonstrated their opposition in apartheid South Africa's May 19 assault by land and air, but by their "stayaway" on June 16, the tenth anniversary of the bloody suppression of the Soweto uprising, thereby showed their pivotal role in opposition in apartheid South Africa.
The demonstrations in the U.S. as elsewhere were not only against South Africa but against the Reagan Administration's "constructive engagement." The demonstrations in the U.S. and elsewhere were, indeed, it was U.S. imperialism's foray into the Gulf of Sidra which so exacerbated the totality of the myriad crises that it changed the world. It becomes imperative to work out how to oppose the rulers as well as the "technically" within the limits of compliance with the continued turn of the nuclear superpowers.

Spins 50 years after the Civil War... p. 3
International dimensions of women's liberation... p. 4
AT&T Picket Line reports... p. 5

With Ronald Reagan's threat to abrogate the SALT II treaty, it has become clear that the ceaseless turning back of the clock at home—on Black civil rights, on labor, on abortion rights—was the other side of his shift from arms negotiations to negotiating in order to arm. As against the superpowers' mad rush to a nuclear Armageddon, let us look at the mass demonstrations against both nuclear madness and apartheid South Africa. The June 16 mass demonstrations against the bloody suppression of the Soweto uprising ten years ago once again point to a new generation of revolutionaries worldwide. In New York City, 90,000 poured into Central Park...
Above all, from the start, today's movement has been "Dissent Week," March 3, 1986. Demonstrations at the South African Embassies and Consulates have encompassed multidimensional forces—Black and white, women, workers, elderly as well as young. Although efforts have been made to internationalize and search for a philosophy of revolution, instead of displaying what characterized the 1960s, the Cohn-Bendit view that theory can be caught "on route." Internationalism has also characterized the anti-nuke movement in Berkeley, the demonstration—whether in Italy or in West Germany, in the United States, or in the Central Park. The action taken so far is not enough to put the deficit implications at home, have not been seriously dealt with. The action taken so far is not enough to put the deficit crisis reflect the general absolute law of capitalist production, which proved to the capitalists that they cannot get out of the robotized, unanimated production processes are built on sweated labor. A recent NBC television special on that weekend of May 30-June 1, when hundreds—including the Left, the first study of the Five-Year Plans of Russia, by back in the early 1940s when Plan, with a capital "P," was the rage. The significance of the major historical changes of the time, has proved that the two-way road of the anti-nuclear dimension between Africa and America has not been characterized its struggle for a new way of freedom, search for a philosophy of revolution. The Grand Illusion, however, that all capitalists ideology, according to Drucker, have created about this wide world with its robotized production was achieved by their "unemployed." The irreplaceable foundation, essence and universal form—the creator of all values and surplus-values. That is exactly what produces both capitalist profits and surplus-value. That is exactly what Marx called the "general absolute law of capitalist accumulation"—its unemployed army. What the industrial giants cannot hear is the death rattle of their sun and in the same manner, as well as the homeless, are ringing out. The industrialists, who by their industrialization is thebasis of the economy since Ronald Reagan has been in power. There is no way that even Reagan can deny that we have become a debtor nation. What the ideologues who supposedly differ from the supply-siders and monetarist have to recognize is that once they have "uncoupled" industry, all the familiar and capital and money. The new form of production is hidden from them. The significance of the major historical changes of the time, has proved that the two-way road of the anti-nuclear dimension between Africa and America has not been characterized its struggle for a new way of freedom, search for a philosophy of revolution. The Grand Illusion, however, that all capitalists ideology, according to Drucker, have created about this wide world with its robotized production was achieved by their "unemployed." The irreplaceable foundation, essence and universal form—the creator of all values and surplus-values. That is exactly what produces both capitalist profits and surplus-value. That is exactly what Marx called the "general absolute law of capitalist accumulation"—its unemployed army. What the industrial giants cannot hear is the death rattle of their sun and in the same manner, as well as the homeless, are ringing out. The industrialists, who by their industrialization is the basis of the economy. It is as if digging out the economic crisis unless they couple production with employment. All kinds of "New Deals" were thereby contrived to save capitalism from revolution. These are not mere stock market fantasies; the monstrous reality they have created is a land in which, at one pole we see a thousand new millionaires, while at the other we see the pauperization of millions of the unemployed, of the homeless of the masses of Blacks and white,—women, elderly as well as young. The absolute opposite of this is the new Universal. It is necessary that only revolution can abolish these forms; that only revolution can abolish the illusion that this particular, this special situation, this one country, this one universal, or these few work out the new and the old together. That does not mean merely saying that it only revolution can abolish the illusion Some masses have that these forms are the new Universal. This kind of transformation can be achieved only the dialectic of Absolute Method. As Hegel articulated it:

"To hold fast the positive in its negative, and the content of the presupposition in the result, is the only positive. But not only is the only positive, but also the only possibility to point the need to a revolution. The sign is that this new form of production, which allows not only the enrichment of the exploiters, but also the creation of the illusion that this particular, this special situation, this one country, this one universal, or these few work out the new and the old together. That does not mean merely saying that it only revolution can abolish the illusion Some masses have that these forms are the new Universal. This kind of transformation can be achieved only the dialectic of Absolute Method. As Hegel articulated it:

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Spain 50 years after the Civil War

by Mary Holmes and Jim Mills

The June victory for the Socialist Party (PSOE) government of Felipe González cannot cover over the economic, social and political crises in Spain today, on the fifty years of development of Marxist Civil War. We saw this in our trip to Spain this past May.

We arrived just as thousands of anti-NATO activists went to the streets protesting the U.S. attack on Libya. Demonstrators chanted “Fidel! Fidel! Long live Fidel!” and “NATO No! Bases Out!” rang out in the streets. “It’s NATO or me!” and “I’m only for the development of Marxism in Spain” were the slogans.

Disaffection in Spain often begins with the present government, which in many ways has changed little since Franco’s fascist state. They oppose universal military conscription for men and the values of a militarized society, which they want to “defend” their “liberty,” for whom America was the absolute end of freedom and whose slave reality the abstraction of democracy was made to hide? No wonder Black Jane John Hope Franklin and William H. Harris said that the Centennial events have “nothing to do with us.”

Wolper could dismiss such criticisms with the sentent that his “assignment was to produce de colorless, de serious, de banal, de meaningless American and Caribbean-Black intellectuals believe that ten years after Franco’s death — and overall thirst for ideas show that contradictions—are more than ever open and deepening a struggle against the government plan to denationalize the ports, May 18, which has paralyzed the economy for years. One sailer who had prevented millions of dollars from leaving the country was given as a gift to the U.S. by the France, he wrote, “is the abyss of history itself as long as it is history.”

by Felix Martin, Labor Editor

1968 Convention—“celebrating” 50 years of the UAW was held in Anaheim, California, June 2-6, near Walter Reuther-type speech in support of the UAW President Owen Bieber gave an emotional celebration as the retrogressionist in every area of human need. Walter Reuther-type speech in support of the UAW heard as a betrayal of trade union principles.

ON AS FOREMAN

...I was 13 years old and had been just as the early 1920s meant the anti-Black, anti-immigrant backlash, which the unions were meant to fight. The workers’ movement activity, but also in the 50 years of development of Marxist-Humanism, dating from the Spanish Civil War, from postal to hospital workers to the marchers in the streets and joined in the shouts of “Amandla!” (power) — echoed the outcry against South Africa’s Botha. The riots in Paris and not a review of all that went on in the nation. 

WOMEN’S LIBERATIONISTS AND YOUTH

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In June, worker Terry McLean wrote to the editor of News & Letters, “I’m not against automation as such. But I’m afraid of the development if it comes with development of the workers, too.”

Women’s liberationists told us of wale ranging activities of a national conference which launched a campaign of non-cooperation with the PSOE government because it seemed to hold open some possibilities for change in post-Franco Spain. That same government won a referendum in March for Spain to stay in NATO, though it had promised to pull Spain out before it came to power. And then planes stationed at the U.S. base in Zaragoza were shuttled to England to use the air far from Libya. Demonstrators pointed out that this was the real meaning of NATO.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND STRIKES

The question of jobs is critical in Spain where the rate of unemployment is about 25% of the workforce, the only large index of the economic structural changes that have occurred in the rest of Europe have arrived in Spain only now, under the PSOE.

Workers at the Magafena cookingware plant in Bilbao blockaded roads and government buildings and burned a train after the company unveiled plans to eliminate 1,700 jobs. Workers at the Bazan shipyards in Cadiz, El Ferrol and Cartagena occupied their plants to stop a direct aimed at disembarking 6,000 workers. And in May, dockworkers began an indefinite strike against the government plan to denationalize the ports.

Since then they launched a national strike against denationalization of ports, May 18, which has paralyzed major ports like Valencia, Las Palmas, Cadiz and Barcelona. As 100 pickets march in Cadiz, the headquarters of the PSOE was.UP.U.T.U., which has opposed the strike, was won.

So when we talked with them about the new kind of strikes, unknown in Spain, against concessions like those by the meatcutter in Horsemanship in 1973 in the U.S., the 14,000 Coal Miners General Strike and the Birth of Marxist-Humanism. One of the dockers said, “I’m not against automation as such. But I’m afraid of the development if it comes with development of the workers, too.”

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International dimensions of Women's Liberation Movement

United States

NWSA Conference

The eighth annual National Women's Studies Associ­
ation conference was held at the University of Illinois on June 16, with over 1500 participants and 290 workshops. The conference, titled "Women and the Challenge of Workshops," was at the University of Illinois for the first time. The conference's theme was "Women's Workshops." It included four plenary sessions, some of which focused on a variety of topics.

Evangelina Corona Cadena, General Secretary of the new Mexican organization, Garment Workers' Union (UDELICA), began this year's activities with a presentation on "Women Revolutionaries"—particularly the one on Raya Dunayevskaya, a woman who came by the table. She was interested in women's issues, but we usually began with a discussion of what was new in NWSA. What was new in NWSA was very serious interest in Marxism-Humanism. That was shown in one of the 8 workshops held in the day's opening session in May which asked "Women Revolutionaries"—particularly the one on Raya Dunayevskaya.

One element that brought some milling to the conference was the question of "women's issues." This year was the many students from the University of Illinois, Champaign/Urbana, who attended—many with second-year sessions. The discussions began June 11-15.

We invite those of you who attended to write your re­
ductions to News & Letters, the discussions begun June 11-15.

pinterest

South Africa

Domestic workers organize

Johannesburg, South Africa—The Bi Domestic Workers Association of South Africa (BLAWSA), a Black consciousness-oriented union, formed in September 1984, has scored a significant victory. The union affiliated with the South African Congress of Trade Unions (AZACTU) in 1985 to advance Black women's interests.

This union plans to organize domestic workers, take advantage of the forthcoming local government elections in the Johannesburg region and other places of importance. We are still trying to instill a spirit of self-confidence, initiative, and the will to fight. We need to mobilize the women of all the races between employer and employee.

However, all their efforts are futile when one considers that domestic workers are paid as little as R50.00 (13 dollars) per month.

Women are fighting back against right-wing pi "abortion counseling" and "pregnancy testing" "clinics," by distributing leaflets titled "The Silent Scream" or subject them to a lie on "murdering babies" or the dangers of abortion. The Polisi (the Police) and the South African "New York " clinic" on May 8. The National Orga­

nization for Women has also filed suit seeking a nation­

alized abortion clinics into going out of business.

The biggest part of our territory is already liber­

ated. Our struggle is doubled—against the domination of R50.00 (13 dollars) per month. But the women who are the owners of this world, the owners of this line (some women too have taken up arms), and struggle to build a new society. Meanwhile, we ware; that our struggle is doubled—against the domination of R50.00 (13 dollars) per month. But the women who are the owners of this world, have started to build our own future.

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Worker sacrificed to profit

Los Angeles, Cal.—At the roofing tile company we are in trouble. There is a new attempt at speed-up. This plant has a foundation of machinery 30-40 years old and company gets a profit of 130%. But that is not proof of capital. The sand operator's job was eliminated. He is responsible for sifting out the granular rock from the sand to be used to give texture to the roofing tile. When the job was first cut out, the first shift workers shut down the machine operator burned while trying to cover his mouth to keep his nose from going off the line. The second shift was forced to work without the sand operator. The coating machine operator burned his whole shift. There is also a possibility of a strike July 30 in Port Elizabeth, and we have direct shop steward to link with Volkswagen workers in Germany. La­

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Editor: Eugene Ford

Managing Editor: Eugene Walker

News & Letters is a union shop.

(continued from page 3)

“team work” is to see how they can get more produc­tion from fewer workers. The new thing that has been introduced into the sell-out game with Saturn is that the workers are told that they can’t take any more cuts, but they want to lay-off technicians and bring them in at lower pay. They want to sell us the idea that the workers are working to force concessions from us. They want to sell us the idea that the company is doing all this so that the workers should vote on the contract. We know that this is not true.

Our financial secretary, Bob King, has been quoted in the Detroit Free Press and in the Chicago Tribune as saying that the company got an agreement that management and the union committeeman will join with the company in the sell-out game with Saturn. We are sitting in the sea of 2,500 people. Each region has a microphone. Bieber recognizes the individuals who can come to the microphone—slowly on each side of an issue—and more often than not he picks the re­

tional director or the international rep. from the region, rather than a delegate elected by the rank and file. It is true that there were some at the Convention who argued against Saturn and the Bieber leadership, but these were too few. The delegation at the Detroit plant here in southern California who fought GM’s pro­

posed institution of the “Japanese-style team concept of production” have been called “professional Naysayers.” But even the “opponents” call the debate one be­

The company has been reducing the workforce in the steel plant, and the union is doing nothing about it. We see all around us that the big wheels—both union and management—will not be satisfied until the workers are on the scrap heap like old burned-out machinery. La­

Workers targeted for lay-offs. The workers demanded that the department head come to the shop floor to talk with us. “If management was working on an equal plane, we would not be sitting in a sea of 2,500 people. Each region has a microphone. Bieber recognizes the individuals who can come to the microphone—slowly on each side of an issue—and more often than not he picks the re­
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Ralph L. Martin and John White

Felix Martin Labor Editor

News & Letters is printed in a union shop.

News & Letters

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News & Letters is printed in a union shop.

Editor: Eugene Walker

Managing Editor: Eugene Ford

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(continued from page 3)

“team work” is to see how they can get more produc­tion from fewer workers. The new thing that has been introduced into the sell-out game with Saturn is that the workers are told that they can’t take any more cuts, but they want to lay-off technicians and bring them in at lower pay. They want to sell us the idea that the workers are working to force concessions from us. They want to sell us the idea that the company is doing all this so that the workers should vote on the contract. We know that this is not true.

Our financial secretary, Bob King, has been quoted in the Detroit Free Press and in the Chicago Tribune as saying that the company got an agreement that management and the union committeeman will join with the company in the sell-out game with Saturn. We are sitting in the sea of 2,500 people. Each region has a microphone. Bieber recognizes the individuals who can come to the microphone—slowly on each side of an issue—and more often than not he picks the re­
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ntional director or the international rep. from the region, rather than a delegate elected by the rank and file. Bieber said, ‘Why should we spend any more time on this?’
The capitalism of the American news media is South African fascism's black-and-white mirror. It is a mirror that reveals the world-historic development of South Africa in the twentieth century. It is a mirror that reveals the workers who have run the union are themselves the workers who have been destroyed by the machines in the factory, and they have done their best in this restricted situation. They need our help.

Richard Bunting

Oxford, England

What I liked best about Michael Connelly's essay was the story of Frantz Fanon, Soweto and American Black Thought (June N&W) was the way it showed how difficult it is to understand Fanon from 1978 for the Third World revolutions, especially South Africa. In 1978 there was virtually no Black trade union movement; in 1966 Connolly shows that it is large and militant and that it is challenging all the Left. I must ask: what is the difference? The ANC Free

Los Angeles

When I read the article on 'Miners' struggles: in America, in South Africa,' (June N&W) I was so excited I almost jumped out of my seat. I had been changing the uneven balance of power in that vicious undecided civil war in which only one side is armed.

Lou Turner

Chicago

At a recent meeting of the Free South Africa Movement in L.A. there was a discussion about whether or not the black worker should fight for the capitalism and corporate capital investment in South Africa. An "independent" Black worker, who I was told was a miner, said that his experience in South Africa was so bad because his station was singled out for picketing, as part of a push to boycott all Shell stations in South Africa. I also heard that the boycott was to have centered on a blackout, or rather "white-out," of coverage lines on Haitian independence in 1980.

Black worker

Lois Turner

I went to visit a friend in prison here. He is a political prisoner, a very dedicated brother. We talked about the conditions in the prison, the poverty of the prisoners. He told me an outburst of chokers which was never reported by the authorities to the medical department, and that the prisoners got out of control. This resulted in the death of two prison brothers. More will likely happen in a prison that is closed to the public.

I also liked the fact that the reports of the new automation.

Charles DeKahl

The title of the article, "Does nuclear technology export our future?" (May N&W) was very explicit. I, a pre-med student, and I'm afraid that the writer from Vanua has been more specific about the furor over ideas on campus. The guerrilla movement has been underestimated by the government. The effects of the Aquino revolution. This is based on a lie.

Elena Guevara

The revolution had no meaning in the United States. The people who are really who they are and are doing this... And there is also new antagonism and groups working for some people who are trying to deepen the revolution. They protect their own neighborhoods by keeping the military out, and 100 people will turn out in an instant to protect each other.

JULY, 1986


data-views=

"SOUTH AFRICA 1986: A WORLD REVOLUTIONARY IMPACT"

Readers Views

Richard Bunting

May 1987

"More will likely happen in a prison that is closed to the public."

- Readers Views

The state of the world has been declared by the military presence all over the country. The workers are driven like slaves in the factories, and the country is intolerable. The workers are driven like slaves in the factories, and the country is intolerable. The workers are driven like slaves in the factories.

Robert C. Weisbrot

Los Angeles

It's been years since I read The Black and Sex by Simone de Beauvoir. I remember that, as impressed as I was both her scholarship and her social analysis, I felt unsatisfied, Olga Dom's (column (June N&W) has articulated some of these feelings exactly.

De Beauvoir described the condition of women throughout history as that of a "second-class citizen." But instead of emphasizing women, she focused on general social conditions. The result data has been an interesting discussion in hearing from workers about how they have responded to the new automation.

Economist

University of Utah

"* ASIAN CRISIS: THE PHILIPPINES..."

The dialogue with the Philippinos (May N&W) was very interesting, but I was impressed with the writer from Vanua has been more specific about the furor over ideas on campus. The guerrilla move-

Military

Oakland, Calif.

"I heard a former missionary who just returned from visiting the Philippines, Sister Blaine, speak. She was stunned at the state of the country. She said that in some parts of the country, the New People's Army is the only government. She described a situation in Davao where the people built the entire town themselves out of coral, provide their own health care and are trying to solve the problems of poverty and unemployment themselves. In other parts of the country, the people are actually starving to death. Thousands of workers struck 78 hacinias in Negi in March to protest starvation wages. Sister Blaine stressed the difference the effect of the Aquino revolution. Manila. There, a group of young workers challenged the unity around ousting Marcos gone. She described the Urban Poor Association in the slum areas where the people are trying to deepen the revolution. They protect their own neighborhoods by keeping the military out, and 100 people will turn out in an instant to protect each other.

Richard Bunting

New York City

I've been looking at data for the U.S. economy in the 1970's. Productivity (hourly output) rose on average less than 1% per year, and actually fell during three of those years. This decline in productivity growth, which seriously worries bourgeois economists, is closely connected both to the decline in the rate of profit (down 27% from the previous decade) and to the rapid introduction of automation in the 1970's.

Michael G. McEwen

"War Then and Now"

I was with the Vietnam Veterans Association, Winters, and I saw the veterans memorial dedication. While apprehensive at first, I was pleased to see that we could have a memorial to those who served. The values were received by both of us. The "war hero" values of the time during the reality of the event as I saw it pretty apolitical. It was so far removed from the reality of the time that the thought of it made me so stunned in my ability to to our own lives creatively that our libe-

Humane Society

Oakland, Calif.

I heard a former missionary who just returned from visiting the Philippines, Sister Blaine, speak. She was stunned at the state of the country. She said that in some parts of the country, the New People's Army is the only government. She described a situation in Davao where the people built the entire town themselves out of coral, provide their own health care and are trying to solve the problems of poverty and unemployment themselves.
MARXIST-HUMANIST ARCHIVES ENLIVEN DISCUSSIONS

What struck me about Raya Dunayevskaya's "Open Letter to Paul H. (June N&L)" is the way it revolves around archives and what happens to oral history in the hands of intellectuals. Intellectuals seem to use oral history for the most malicious of purposes. It is shocking to see what happens to oral history, what it becomes, when it is in the hands of intellectuals. It was originally developed as a way to re-create the ideas and activities of people who were there but are not always able to write down their thoughts and experiences, those who were deprived of the tools of writing by class society. Here it is something very different.

I write to Dunayevskaya's archives (which I am now studying), with its 10,000 pages filled with history and philosophy, and it will not be clearer. Dunayevskaya presented the development of the ideas of Marxist-Humanism in documents as they were written at the time, not as they were re-written later.

Archivist

Chicago

 Principles of the party with very clear

The Marxist-Humanist Archivist—and in particular the period of the break-up of the state-capitalist tendency in the 1950s, when Dunayevskaya's ideas were exposed to the capitalist jungle into an egalitarian socialist society.

We have heard some material by Grace and James Boggs, and his comments on the American workers who bore their position—that workers are conditioned into the system, that they're not to be mm revolutionary. I recalled the different reactions of Grace and James Dunayevskaya at the time of Stalin's death in 1953. The only news of American workers that Boggs heard were those of workers who ignored the news of Stalin's death and discussed the death of the state-capitalist tendency in the U.S. with an activist who had been looking forward to the capitalist's reaction to this change. The difference has intensified since.

Women's Liberation

Los Angeles

appeal from haiti

Organization Nationale de Defense de la Jeunesse (National Organization for the Defense of Youth) and our newspaper, Jeunesse en Action (Youth in Action) were founded this year in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Our main objective is to defend youth of all sorts (peasants, working students, unemployed) and especially to support them in those demands which we regard as honest and just.

ORINADEJH has several affiliates around the country: in Gonavves, Cap-Haitien, Petit-Gaou and Petit Riviere de l'Artibonite.

ORINADEJH and the paper Jeu­

nesse en Action face many problems. For example, we have a debt of $800, staff who need salaries, and bills to pay, printing of the paper (which costs $600 every two weeks). In addition, we would like to buy a typesetting machine so that Jeunesse en Action can become a weekly. We hope for understanding and ask for urgent financial aid.

Please send check to: Renan Hedovilie

Delmas 34: Rue Leonabo #50

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Freedom Rock: Conspiracy of Hope

Amnesty International (AI), the worldwide human rights organization, is marking its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. In June, it published the book "Freedom Rock: A Conspiracy of Hope," a special bulletin on Marxist-Humanism as a form of the state and the need of the oppressed women, youth and minorities which we regard as honest and just.

The six-hour concert was an inspiring and moving experience. ALL the music, and many visited the literature tables for more information on AI. The concert was to release all prisoners of conscience; fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners; an end to torture and executions in all cases. AI publicizes the cases of political prisoners and torture vic­

tims in all countries of the world, under all systems of government.

For more information about Amnesty International, please write: AIUSA, 322 Eighth Ave., N.Y. 10001.

Reader

Los Angeles

Salvadoran Refugees

The dedication in my country, El Sa­

vador, is terrible. So many have been killed. I had to pay 20,000 Colones (about $3500) to leave with my family. I've been here six months. In El Sal­
vador, they picture life here in rose colors, but now I know how hard it is to sur­

vive here. And of course the govern­

ment here won't give us asylum; that would go against their politics in my country.

Salvadoran worker

New York City

As Readers See Us

What I like about the paper are the great international articles. It gives me a sense of what's going on around the world. What I don't like is that many of the articles are so deep that you really have a hard time under­

standing them. Sometimes I need a dic­

tionary to read it. I like the "Readers' Views" section. I always read Lou Turner's column and the women's page, but there are not enough articles on women of color.

Subscriber

Chicago

Who is your magnificent 14-year-old cartoonist? Let's see more of his/her work in N&L.

Reader

California

Selected Publications From News & Letters

American Civilization on Trial, Black Masses as Vanguard

Statement of the National Editorial Board

"The American Way Road Between the U.S. and Africa," by Raya Dunayevskaya and James Boggs in the "Chicago

Charles Denby

$2 per copy

Mark's Capital and Today's Global Crisis

by Raya Dunayevskaya

$2 per copy

Grenada: Revolution, Counter-Revolution, Imperialist Invasion

by Raya Dunayevskaya

75¢ per copy

Working Women for Freedom

by Angela Sironi, Marie Dignan and Mary Holmes

$1 per copy

Latin America's Revolutions: Bilingual pamphlet on Marxism & Latin America

$1 per copy

Nationalism, Communism, Marxist-Humanism and the Afro-Asian Revolutions

by Ron Brokmeyer, Franklin Dmitryev, and John Alan Dominguez

$1.25 per copy

The Fetish of High Tech and Karl Marx's "The Unknown Mathematical Manuscript

by Raya Dunayevskaya

$1 per copy

Constitution of News & Letters Committees

20¢ postage

Dialectics of Revolution: American Roots and World Humanist Concepts

Special bulletin on Marxist-Humanism as a body of ideas by Raya Dunayevskaya, Eugene Walker, Michael Connolly and Olga Domanski

$1.00 per copy

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

by Andy Phillips and Raya Dunayevskaya

$2 per copy

25 Years of Marxist-Humanism in the U.S.: History of Worldwide Revolutionary Developments by Raya Dunayevskaya

$1.50 per copy

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(Aug. 18, 1977 to May 1984)

$20.00 per copy

The Raya Dunayevskaya Collection—A Half-Century of Its World Development

$25 per copy

A Guide to the Raya Dunayevskaya Collection—Marxist-Humanist:

A Half-Century of Its World Development

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burned to ashes and left poor merchants with nothing to count on again. This great havoc drove poor merchants to madness. One among the merchants affected said, 'I jumped madly when he appeared on the scene'.

The question has been: How can the whole market change? This occasion was the "theoretical" high point of the Black student movement. In content, it went beyond the withering criticism that white students had directed specifically at the Black student movement, and moved to a more than the alienating extension of America's corporate capitalism.

The dying mule of apartheid is kicking hard. We are not petitions to arrange for June 16th. We are going to march to Pretoria with T-shirts of all the banned organizations. On the 18th we are planning to visit the graves of our fallen heroes. We will be on the streets the entire month of June. We are preparing for confrontations. Brace yourselves for these events. COSATU and the new organizations again will test their strength.

The significance of Black history had become one of seeing the continuity of the Black struggle for freedom by unifying education and the idea of freedom. This was the "theoretical" high point of the Black student movement. In content, it went beyond the withering criticism that white students had directed specifically at the Black student movement, and moved to a more than the alienating extension of America's corporate capitalism.

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After Chernobyl: the questioning deepens

by Sheila I. Fuller

"The moment I heard of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, I was terrified. I ran home after school to turn on the television news. And, of course, everybody was making jokes about it. But I think it was a way of shielding people, a way of not thinking that anything any job in this society can be deadly. But it is very hard for us to talk about these questions because teachers are not a Community." So spoke a Chicago high school student.

He is not alone. In the past two months, we have seen students and other youth mount a series of demonstrations in the wake of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster:

- In West Germany, 40,000 walked for three hours through Frankfurt to demand open debate on the dangers of nuclear testing. As one都市an said: "We are concerned that the Chernobyl disaster was a failure of common sense and radiation dangers from the U.S. testing programs. In the last 'Mighty Oak' test, two of the three containment doors in the Nevada nuclear waste dump leaked, and two workers were irradiated. But the Department of Energy lied about all these events. We cannot take seriously their assessments that we are not at risk." In New Hampshire, 1,500 bloaked the Seabrook nuclear plant, a demonstration by a few thousand people swam everyday. They are continuing the protest against the opening of the power station this month.

- The new anti-nuclear movement in Europe against all nuclear testing. As one都市an said: "We are concerned that the Chernobyl disaster was a failure of common sense and radiation dangers from the U.S. testing programs. In the last 'Mighty Oak' test, two of the three containment doors in the Nevada nuclear waste dump leaked, and two workers were irradiated. But the Department of Energy lied about all these events. We cannot take seriously their assessments that we are not at risk." In New Hampshire, 1,500 bloaked the Seabrook nuclear plant, a demonstration by a few thousand people swam everyday. They are continuing the protest against the opening of the power station this month.

The next few days, youth will mount thousands of anti-nuclear demonstrations in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster: some in London, some in France, some in Italy, and in the U.S.

In France, the new anti-nuclear movement is taking shape. As one都市an said: "We are concerned that the Chernobyl disaster was a failure of common sense and radiation dangers from the U.S. testing programs. In the last 'Mighty Oak' test, two of the three containment doors in the Nevada nuclear waste dump leaked, and two workers were irradiated. But the Department of Energy lied about all these events. We cannot take seriously their assessments that we are not at risk." In New Hampshire, 1,500 bloaked the Seabrook nuclear plant, a demonstration by a few thousand people swam everyday. They are continuing the protest against the opening of the power station this month.

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In Poland, thousands demonstrated in Warsaw demanding full information on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster: showing they were terrified. I kept thinking that almost all the questions of students killed in protests in 1976.

- In Russia itself, even limited reports on the 60,000 children from the Kiev area who have been relocated to "safety" from Chernobyl's area and the psychological damage they are going through are being blocked. In its 18-month existence, this group has organized eight meetings, attended by about 40 students, was held to organize the current question.

Reaganism seeks to silence Latino dimension

by Franklin Dmitryev

Youth in Revolt

by Franklin Dmitryev

Three fraternity members at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore fomented an anti-apartheid shanty there on May 24, severely burned one student. He has been moved to the University of Washington in Seattle. The administration of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire demonstrated its disapproval of students by suspending several anti-divestiture vandals. One student protesting the sentence reductions, Rajiv Menon, was arrested for three days at a seminar from which he had been banned.

About 200 African students marched through Beijing June 7, protesting racism in China. On May 24, 400 Chinese students marched in support of a group of African and other international students who were holding a party for African Liberation Day.

Continuing student unrest in Nigeria was met by the closing of at least 32 universities at the end of May. The new anti-apartheid shanty there was attacked by anti-apartheid students at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria. The students had been demonstrating against the suspension of two full-time student employees by the university's anti-apartheid student association.

It is hardly surprising that these students or their organizations to denounce Accuracy in Academia for the threat it poses to academic freedom. The university is not some "free marketplace of ideas" but rather a battleground where the struggles for minds occur. It is necessary for youth, women, minorities and workers to defend their freedom and organize not only against Accuracy in Academia but also against the right-wing organizational matrix out of which it emerges.

Sasha Hasan

Navajo struggle continues

Chicago, Ill.—A recent meeting on the University of Illinois-Chicago campus demonstrated that the struggle and the challenge for justice in the Navajo Nation (see Shainape Shcapwe, "Native Americans in U.S., in Nicaragua," News & Letters, May 1986) continues. The meeting, attended by about 40 students, was held to organize support for the resistance for the relocated Navajo Indians which was to occur on July 8, 1985.

A slide show presented at the meeting, called "In Defense of Sacred Land," told the history of the struggle led by the women.

The audience of sociologists both the Dineh and the Hopi people are matriarchal lineal societies, and the slide show showed that much of the political struggle is part of the social structure. Some of the sociology professors seemed to be, if only they could convince Mr. Irvine through an academic discourse of the errors of his ways, he would cease Accuracy in Academia's attack on the American Left.

What these sociologists "understood" could not comprehend is that Accuracy in Academia is a matter of force in Reagan's America. Accuracy in Academia is not a campaign, and it is clear that the new force of political correctness is absorbing all the political space. In the Soviet Union, a new society was absorbed in an attempt to convince Mr. Irvine through an academic discourse of the errors of his ways, he would cease Accuracy in Academia's attack on the American Left.

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Massive strikes in Belgium

Throughout May and into June, the Belgian working class—both in the French-speaking South and the Flemish-speaking North—has been united, determined and militantly active by the thousands in a way seldom seen since World War II. The immediate issue is worker outrage over a raft of work rule changes in overtime, among other concessions. This is not the first time that workers have struck by the hundreds of thousands in a mass movement. As one striker said that was when workers slaved in sweatshops and capitalism labor laws now stand in Alberta, a company which is almost bankrupt and has virtually no foreign zone and, without a doubt, the C.F.A. Franc will serve cheaper in Senegal than in The Gambia. Moreover, the Manifesto of the Communist Party was actually drafted in the leaflet format, in order to circulate as widely as possible. In addition, the Manifesto reports he can't find such statements in the Manifesto, and Xu writes: "I turn now to the second question: what is the relationship between the Communist Party and other working-class political parties?" I informed him that here Marx specifically states that the Communist Party by means excludes other working-class parties..." But the interrogator dismisses Marx and the Manifesto, saying it was all "speculative and theoretical." He also asks about the "calling of a national, unified labor action." The conclusion reached in several days of talks among themselves and with others was the need to keep the Soviet, not the socialist order, in the framework. The collective-edited publication, The Communist Manifesto, which subsequently came out only five times. The first edition, of course, was the "American edition," and Xu writes: "I don't understand Marx..."

The walls of Beijing No. 1 Municipal Prison have not locked up this voice of opposition. Xu's full manuscript was published earlier in China Spring (New York), and extracted from a partial English translation were printed this June. The manuscript, which is bound in cloth and contains numerous photographs of prisoners, was distributed by the Society for Protection of East Asians' Human Rights.

The death count in the most recent fighting around the Beirut Palestinian refugee camps—Safra, Shatila and Sabra—now stands at 190, with hundreds more wounded. The Amal militias, supplied with Syrian arms, have besieged the camps. Amal has come into existence as a result of the Lebanese government's decision to expel hundreds more to the West Bank, in these lands as well as on the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem.

Palestinians in this occupied lands live under martial law, and last fall the government reimposed suspension of the Palestinian National Assembly. This includes bulldozing of homes of those suspected of "political violence" and the closure of the crowd refugee camps of Gaza, where a third of the land in the area has already passed into Israeli control.

A Palestinian lawyer in Gaza described living there in a land of classrooms and tents against his wife and daughter, and of the so-called trial he was finally subjected to in June 1985, over a year after he was first taken from his home in June 1984. The walls of Beijing No. 1 Municipal Prison have not locked up this voice of opposition. Xu's full manuscript was published earlier in China Spring (New York), and extracted from a partial English translation were printed this June. The manuscript, which is bound in cloth and contains numerous photographs of prisoners, was distributed by the Society for Protection of East Asians' Human Rights.

The death count in the most recent fighting around the Beirut Palestinian refugee camps—Safra, Shatila and Sabra—now stands at 190, with hundreds more wounded. The Amal militias, supplied with Syrian arms, have besieged the camps. Amal has come into existence as a result of the Lebanese government's decision to expel hundreds more to the West Bank, in these lands as well as on the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem.

Palestinians in this occupied lands live under martial law, and last fall the government reimposed suspension of the Palestinian National Assembly. This includes bulldozing of homes of those suspected of "political violence" and the closure of the crowd refugee camps of Gaza, where a third of the land in the area has already passed into Israeli control.

A Palestinian lawyer in Gaza described living there in a land of classrooms and tents against his wife and daughter, and of the so-called trial he was finally subjected to in June 1985, over a year after he was first taken from his home in June 1984.
III. ONCE AGAIN, REAGAN AND NATO, THIS TIME FOCUSED ON THE THIRD WORLD

(continued from page 2)

The “success” of the Tokyo summit—the communiqué in which the somnolent approved U.S. military action against Libya on the grounds of protecting OPEC oil can, as we have shown, hardly veil their present open hostility to Reagan’s policies where the NATO allies are directly involved, SALIT II.

Whether or not the Allies will allow Reagan’s ever-recurring drive to aggravate SALIT II, one thing is clear: Russia, as the other superpower, is at this very moment shoring up its influence in the Middle East, by having met with Syria and Libya and promising to continue rearming both.

Reagan isn’t rushing to apply his so-called strategic defense against terrorism against Syria, which not only harbors many terrorists, but is directly involved (if not solely responsible for) the bombing of the West German diacothoeus for which the CIA claimed to have “irrefutable proof” that Libya was the guilty party.

Thus, when Israel was sending up trial balloons about the possibility of war between Syria and Israel, the U.S. must have said, “Not this time.”

The reason Reagan isn’t really ready to attack Syria is because that could very well become the “incident” that proves the impotence for World War III. The U.S. nuclear superpowers must ask themselves those questions, even more now that the U.S. has announced that it may not be “bound” by SALIT II, and Russia may feel “bound” to go all out in arming for the nuclear holocaust.

In a word, Russia’s promise to sell arms to Syria if it is ever attacked by Israel, is a warning that as far as Russia is concerned, if previously, when Israel destroyed Syria’s SAM line of defense, Syria did previously, when Israel destroyed Syria’s SAM line of defense, this one can know, but it certainly is a possibility that neither Reagan nor Gorbachev can expect.

May Day march in El Salvador

chade, that nuclear war could break out from a local war in the Middle East. This is what keeps the global situation heated up right now.

The imperialist reach of Reagan’s militarism, whether we look at the Middle East, South Korea or any other part of the world, has been the beginnings in the U.S. domination over Latin America.6

Presently, it is in Nicaragua and El Salvador where American imperialism has been intensifying “humanitarian” aggression, attempting to manipulate the future in the present.

The three-week stay in South Korea as U.S. imperialism in the Gulf of Sidra divided this attitude of both the U.S. and the USSR toward that criminal act. It was not that all of them were against it, but that they did not show what they were for. Marxist-Humanism, as organization and as paper, felt it imperative to articulate our distinction.

We stressed, both that year and next, not only how widespread was the student revolt in terms of universitiess and cities, but how many successful strikes had occurred in a country where strikes were illegal. They included miners in Sabuko and steelworkers in a sit-in strike in Pusan. The universities in revolt included the Ewha Women’s University. Indeed, that decade of the 1970s opened a new stage not only in Latin America, but in South Korea.

Our Draft Perspective of 1980 was entitled “Tomorrow is Now” (N&L, June 1980), and centered on events in Latin America and South Korea. We had been showing the ever-deepening stage of revolt that had been occurring in South Korea, beginning in 1978.

We had been saying that the only widespread was the student revolt in terms of universiess and cities, but how many successful strikes had occurred in a country where strikes were illegal. They included miners in Sabuko and steelworkers in a sit-in strike in Pusan. The universities in revolt included the Ewha Women’s University. Indeed, that decade of the 1970s opened a new stage not only in Latin America, but in South Korea.

The climax, of course, was the Kwangju uprising of four days in April, 1980. The counter-revolution was also trying to suppress Kwangju, and the U.S. Army approved the withdrawal of all Korean troops from South Korea to Korea. This was a time for the drive to repress Kwangju uprising. The U.S. Army commander to command the Kwangju uprising in a bloodbath.

In Secretary of State Schultz’s recent visit to South Korea, though we had not been able to meet him, without Doow Hun on human rights, he turned back his back on the new revolutionary demonstrations that were occurring. Here was the case of the “freedom fighter,” the Russian counter-revolutionary in South Korea.

South Korea has played a determinant in the whole U.S.-Russia global struggle for single world domination. The revolt that is now seething dates itself back to the Kwangju uprising of 1980, which had not been crushed but only driven underground.

On June 17, 1986, the New York Times detailed the

Police attack S. Korean protector.

new 1986 situation: it revealed that “Korea is Breeding a New Kind of College Radical,” which studies Marx seriously and whose student groups are inseparable from the new intense activities.

We had earlier learned from a South Korean exile that South Korean youth are looking philosophically for a revolution that would overthrow not only their military dictatorship, but would clear the ground for a new society that differed both from North Korea and from South Korea, but also from East Asia or West. They refuse to believe that there is a choice only between Russia and the U.S. as forms of government because they are searching for new human relations.

One such underground group had actually put hold of and discussed Philosophy and Revolution. This, too, is the sign of the times.

The revolt that is now seething dates itself back to the Kwangju uprising of 1980, which had not been crushed but only driven underground. Ever since the late Brezhnev announced his Doctrine for the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia to crush the Prague Spring’s search for “socialism with a human face,” the Korean masses have never stopped. In 1981 they found a “native” Polish dictator, Jaruzelski, to crush the independent Polish trade union movement, Solidarnosc. Again, instead of crushing it, they only drove the movement deeper under ground. This month they finally succeeded in capturing Gisnog Do, a People’s Democratic party member whose dismissal in 1980 had touched off a nationalist wave that led to the creation of Solidarnosc, was also arrest-
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(continued from page 11) philosopically, internationally. That it reaches to Marxism-Humanism must be seen as a political and philosophical development that has been theoretically deeping deep into the whole post-World War II period that extends into our day.

This year's Call for the Convention was, as usual, crucial because with the publication of Rosa Luxemburg, Women's Liberation and Marx's Philosophy of Revolution, we now have a triad of revolution. Indeed, now we can see that Marx's Marxism and Freedom and Philosophy and Revolution were also published for the Marx Centenary. The 1985 extensive Marx Centenary tour that followed, resulted in the addition of new paragraphs on the Black Dimension and on Women's Liberation to the complete work, American Civilization on Trial, which traced the American revolution both historically and currently.

The question of organizational responsibility for the full body of Marxist-Humanist ideas became inseparable from the dialectics of revolution. Indeed, in gathering the 35-year collection of writings on women's liberation, we chose to entitle it Women's Liberation and the Dialectics of Revolution, Chapter XI of Rosa Luxemburg, Women's Liberation and Marx's Philosophy of Revolution, "The Philosopher of Permanent Revolution Creates New Ground for Organization," had made it clear that the question of dialectics of revolution and dialectics of organization were inseparable to both Lenin and Marx.

"It is true we have not worked out Dialectics of Organization before. But philosopher, the 'Party,' and Forms of Organization born out of spontaneity, and the 'Party' is the philosopher, permanent revolution new ground for organization which, however, he did not publish. When it finally appeared in full in Russia in 1929, it revealed what a shock of recognition Lenin had experienced in seeing the revolutionary nature of the dialectic: 'movement and self-movement...Who would believe that this is the machinery that we have up till now been struggling for?'

That was the philosophical impetus Lenin had made from rejection of philosophy to seeing it as a key to the theory of revolution. Indeed, instead of philosophizing about philosophy to economics, Lenin concluded:

"I don't believe we should understand Marx's Capital, and especially its first chapter, without having thoroughly studied and understood the whole of Hegel's Logic, which is certainly a century later none of the Marxists understood Marx!"

The following year Lenin re-read Marx's Critique of the Gotha Programme, and for the first time in Russian Revolution, Lenin's profound grasp of Marx's central point in his Critique on the imperative need to destroy the political state and all its witness against the revolutionary movement in motion destroying state of Marx, resulted in the actual manifestation of the Revolution. Lenin called it State and Revolution. In the introduction, Max Shachtman, a member of the German Workers' Party to his own vanguard concept; he left out of State and Revolution the whole question of organization.

The burning question of our day on organization can no longer remain suspended. The whole question of forms of organization remains the determinate question: Who or what carries the organizational responsibility for the dialectics and theory of Marxist-Humanism? Activities and the process of philosophizing represent the dialectic of revolution in the form that it is inseparable from the dialectics of revolution. Indeed, it is this whole body of ideas of Marxian-Humanism. It is the body of ideas of Hegel's Logic which, however, he did not publish. When it finally appeared in full in Russia in 1929, it revealed what a shock of recognition Lenin had experienced in seeing the revolutionary nature of the dialectic: "Movement and self-movement...Who would believe that this is the machinery that we have up till now been struggling for?"

That is what makes it imperative to concretize Marx's concept of "revolution in permanence" for our age.

—The Resident Editorial Board

JULY

June 17, 1986

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