Reagan, Gorbachev in Iceland: All things fall apart

by Raya Dunayevskaya
Chairwoman, National Editorial Board of Theory/Practice

The collapse of the harried-upon-called Reagan-Gorbachev relationship in Iceland—what turned out to be the real summit—is the most ominous happening in this changed world. It actually opens up the race to the nuclear holocaust, meticulously prepared for. It is this precisely—the need for highly technological preparations on the level of who can be superior in space geometry in bipolar nuclear behemoths walk so softly, making sure that the blaming of each other for the collapse of the summit is shrouded in a note of hope.

I. THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE TRAP

As against the film-man in the White House, who has been called the Great Communicator, and the head man in the Kremlin, who has passed himself off as the management bulldozer it would not attack and asked for similar action on the part of the U.S. government. Whereas both the U.S.-backed army and the U.S.-chosen President Duarte gave a resounding “No” as their answer, Indeed, Secretary of State Shultz went there not merely to announce U.S. aid, but to “warn” against the revolutionaries “taking advantage” of this disaster.

The ever deepening crisis of poverty in America

by Olga Domanski
National Organizer, News and Letters Committees

A worker woman in Oklahoma wrote News & Letters:

"In the past 30 days four banks here have defaulted. A postal worker in Edmond killed 14 others and then himself. Yesterday two other men here killed themselves. None of the experts seem able to understand what's happenning. I can tell them. It's pure hell not knowing where your next meal is coming from, much less a roof over your head and no relief in sight. This week 100 homeless people, including a young Black man who has been called the Great Communicator, and the head man in the Kremlin, who has passed himself off as the management bulldozer."

Indeed, in this week that was, all things fell apart. The collapse of the summit is the most ominous happening in this changed world. It actually opens up the race to the nuclear holocaust, meticulously prepared for. It is this precisely—the need for highly technological preparations on the level of who can be superior in space geometry in bipolar nuclear behemoths walk so softly, making sure that the blaming of each other for the collapse of the summit is shrouded in a note of hope.

I. THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE TRAP

As against the film-man in the White House, who has been called the Great Communicator, and the head man in the Kremlin, who has passed himself off as the management bulldozer. They won't help us but they don't declare it down. When homeless people established our own union, they found out they closed the warehouse where 100 people used to sleep, but when they found out they closed the warehouse where 100 people used to sleep, they closed it down. When homeless people established their own union, they were getting so far on that, that all other issues from Afghanistan to the collapse of the U.S.-backed army and the U.S.-chosen President Duarte gave a resounding "No" as their answer. Indeed, Secretary of State Shultz went there not merely to announce U.S. aid, but to "warn" against the revolutionaries "taking advantage" of this disaster.

On the Inside

Adrienne Rich—writes "Living the Revolution" on Raya Dunayevskaya's four books, p. 4.


India Today—tribal miners struggle in Bihar, pg. 3; landless peasants protest, pg. 5.

Also—High school youth speak out on drug tests, birth control, p. 11; Haiti Chronicle, pg. 5; Zaire reviewed, p. 8.

Too little for work of a lifetime

by Felix Martin, Labor Editor

On Oct, 7, I went to my UAW retirees meeting. About 600-700 retired workers from GM, Ford and Chrysler filled the union hall. First we were shown a film produced by retirees like us. This film to me was a lifetime of work of all-the-unorganized. This film said we had only scratched the surface as far as creating a society for everyone eke: we created all the insurance plans for the insurance companies to get rich from the floor. Only other bureaucrats were recognized as labor was 50 years ago, when we began to organize.

A PERMANENT EMERGENCY

On the opposite coast, at a meeting of the Los Angeles Homeless Union, a young Black man who has been living on the street for seven years told N&L: "The government is doing nothing to help. They make life harder for us. There was an empty warehouse where 100 people used to sleep, but when they found out they closed the warehouse where 100 people used to sleep, they closed it down. When homeless people established their own union, they were getting so far on that, that all other issues from Afghanistan to the collapse of the U.S.-backed army and the U.S.-chosen President Duarte gave a resounding "No" as their answer. Indeed, Secretary of State Shultz went there not merely to announce U.S. aid, but to "warn" against the revolutionaries "taking advantage" of this disaster.

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ABSTRACTIONS VS. PHILOSOPHY

While little light was shed on that subject, what did even more discussion and debate was the statement I made from the floor following Toure's vulgar materialist presentation on what constitutes political consciousness. As against Toure's abstractions about settler colonial consciousness, the question I asked was coming from within with what philosophy? My point was that it is insufficient today to talk abstractly about consciousness outside of its relation to organization and to a philosophy of revolution.
Home-based work—a deeper alienation

By Terry Moon

..."what is deeply inherent in Reagan's retrogressionism, is to turn world capitalism away from what was attempted by Marx and to return to what was attempted by the New Deal."—Marxist-Humanist Perspectives, 1986-87

Dunayevskaya

Our manifestation of Reagan's alienated labor affects hundreds of thousands of women in the U.S., the majority of whom are found in the garment industry. Reorganizing the production of the garment industry is in danger of becoming a decades-long fight by the Women's Trade Union League and the union movement against the horrible conditions of the sweatshops and sweatshops throughout the first half of the 20th century.

The ban on homework, the manufacturing of clothing and the sweatshops of 1943 by 4 is again holding hearings on whether subcontractors for its high-tech corpora­tion which have yet to be proven productive. As we wrote in the July 1986 N&L, even in 1986 as in 1943, the production of "homework" is again holding hearings on whether subcontractors for its high-tech corporation which have yet to be proven productive. As we wrote in the July 1986 N&L, even in 1986 as in 1943, the production of "homework" is again holding hearings on whether subcontractors for its high-tech corporation which have yet to be proven productive. As we wrote in the July 1986 N&L, even in 1986 as in 1943, the production of "homework"

ILLUSIONS ABOUT HOMEWORK

Edith Horin writes in the Oct. 18 issue of The Na­tion. She knows home-based work will be exploitative but she thinks there is something to be said for it. She praises "pro-family" conservatives who "recognize the importance of the home." Her conclusion declares that "we must look beyond the workplace to the home, and struggle for the restructuring of both. Only then will a new and better workplace can homework be a good deal for women.

Living vs. minimum wage

Oakland, Calif.—The California Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) is again holding hearings on whether the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour is adequate. They held hearings in 1929 and in 1986, nothing happened, and now, even if an increase is recommended, no one will get it before 1988. The commission is charged with setting minimum wages and is supposed to supply the means of proper living, and to maintain the health and welfare of employees of this state. As the nation as a whole the minimum wage is tied to the cost of living, but in the U.S. inflation eats away its purchasing power. In 1986 it was determined that the average minimum wage worker made $2.95 an hour, or what you got for $3.35 in 1967. Today, in terms of val­ume, the minimum wage is the lowest it has been in 30 years or more.

Nationally about 10 million make the minimum wage (one million in California), but millions more, especially the undocumented, are paid less. The conditions of minimum wage workers are terrible. One-fourth are homeless or on the brink of homelessness. One-fourth are homeless or on the brink of homelessness. The shop steward was political enough to include two home sweatshops in the forecast of what and where the movement for labor and the union movement for labor and the union movement

Kurdish Woman Speaks

Editor's note: The following excerpts are from a letter by a revolutionary Kurdish woman in response to Marxist-Humanist writings on the Iranian Revolution and the Kurdish movement for self-determination. She was forced to leave her home because of the ban on homework. Only with a new home and new workplace can homework be a good deal for women.

While that may be the reality for the 30 or so well­off women in Vermont who knit outerwear on fancy machines in their middle-class homes and want the job to be reorganized, I think it is an illusion that absolutely no way that home-based work can be any­thing more than the dreadful exploitative and alienated labor. Marx had a totally different concept of what labor could mean if it were freely associated: a place for the free development of the free, young, adult worker, of both natural and acquired talents. That can occur no more in a home sweatshop than in a factory.

A Kurdsh Woman Speaks

Kurdish women in Eastern Turkey left by men gone west for work

I agreed with your idea about "reorganizing our workplaces" (editorial) on leadership and the reorga­nization of the last century have failed miserably. The situation in Iraq is tragic and we need to do a lot of thinking and work there.

After thinking hard, one thing many of us Kurds made up our minds about is that there has been a polit­ical, cultural and social pattern of the "old school" of Kurdish leadership accepting "blood money" from feudal, colonial and imperialist agents. This has resulted in Kulf in Kurdistan for political reasons. Instead we must unify our efforts to fight for the real en­emies, the oppressor governments of Iran, Iraq and Turk­key, and U.S. and Soviet "imperialism." And we must insist upon decolonization of all occupied Kurdish lands and the establishment of a socialist Kurdistan where Kurds are living in the occupied lands of Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union, and in exile could live.

The role for women has not been good in Kurdis­tan but this has changed in the last 15 years, espe­cially in the last seven years. Kurdish women are fighting alongside the men for survival and for free­dom. When I grew up all we women did was things for and in the home or in the factories. Now I will never return to work in the home or in the factory to be liberating. Un­less there is a critical mass of women—2,000,000 or more—human self-development—will it be possible for women in the home, in the factory, anywhere in the world.

I never felt "liberated" in Iran or Kurdistan! I felt lib­erated when I went to the United States. I will never be pushed around again by dominating men, elders, brothers, etc. when I go back to Kurdistan (liberated Kurdistan) and when I go back to Iran, Iraq, Kurdistan have been educated in this way, even many still in Kur­distan, as women have been fighting to survive, the only way for women to exist.

Life in Kurdistan was never even a little easy, but now it is intolerable. It is up to 3,000 to 4,500 to 5,000 in exile and the majority of us are women who are going to learn from their brothers and sisters in the Middle East—especially about the war.

—A Kurdish sister

Women Within the Archives

Adrienne Rich writes: "Raya Dunayevskaya is part of this history, as you can see, and it is she and what she thinks matters to our under­standing of what and where the movement for women exists. You can follow the development of Raya Dunayev­skaya's thought and activity in the Guide to the Raya Dunayevskaya Collection: Marxist-Humanism in the 20th Century."

Women's movement and perspectives for the future

—After four weeks the Detroit Asso­ciation of Educational Office Employees accepted our new contract. The agreement of Educational Office Employees accepted our new contract. The agreement

Rich views Dunayevskaya

Hold up using the images in the following prompt and answer the question.

The Women's Liberator poet and activist Adri­enne Rich reviews the four books of Raya Dunayevskaya's views of the Soviet Century for Books: "For about three years I've been reading Raya Dunayevskaya. She has influenced my thinking about the thinking of Raya Dunayevskaya, its founder and clearly its guiding hand and spirit. Who, I soon be­came, is Raya Dunayevskaya?" For excerpts of this review, see page 4.

Secretaries win strike

Detroit, Mich.—After four weeks the Detroit Asso­ciation of Educational Office Employees accepted our new contract in a paper called News & Letters. It features a total package wage 14%. We got a 7.5% wage in­crease and an incentive of $770.

The company has agreed to force us to give up one of the 10% more time it was a victory because we proved we could stay out and stay un­ited. We gained recognition because the school sys­tem felt what it was like without the secretaries. Before, these teachers, who had no job security, the company was forcing them to work longer hours.

The company hires only women as inspector/packers, while all made new hires are placed on machines. Al­though inspectors and machinery operators and helpers have higher rates of pay and longer hours, they may be forced to work at lower rates and get less return to the machine and mount it. Women who were good after they were trained have been fired and only a few of them are hired. The company fired and only a few of them are hired. The company fired and only a few of them are hired. The company fired and only a few of them are hired.

One woman, who took a voluntary lay-off when she was pregnant and came back immediately when called, was stripped of her seniority and treated like a new worker, even if they were there only a few weeks and

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**Tribal iron miners' struggle bares dualities in India**

Bihar, India—Some years ago there were 30,000 unionized miners and another 80,000 were non-union in the iron mines. The iron mining industry is the oldest industry of India and has faced many challenges and changes over time. The tribals, few democratic rights existed. We could not gain a contract to negotiate right on the shop floor—not in a 10-hour day. In the Philippines wages are only 70 cents an hour.

**MINIMIZE OF WORKFORCE**

While the movie focuses on the mines in Mexico and the Philippines, what nevertheless becomes apparent is the basic fact that mechanization is spreading worldwide—over 90% of the workers in EPIs are women between the ages of 16 and 23. These young women support entire families because they are the only one who can get work.

In the Philippines the film traces the life of a young Filipina as she moves from the less-than-sub-

**Housing becomes a luxury**

by John Marcotte

How can it be that a man or woman can be working, busy, and still fight tooth and nail to avoid eviction? That is the fact. This guy I know, A., has been doing the same casual labor job for the last four years, and he spends his winter sleeping on abandoned trains and what not. He makes four dollars an hour, and there's no work when it rains or things are slow. A rental room in New York now goes for 70 to 80 dollars a week, but you have to eat too.

In a room now, but the landlord wants him out, he's selling the building. A. swears he won't spend another on the street.

Another guy who works there, W., has a mother on welfare who lives upstairs. The landlord wanted it for his own use, he said. Now she lives in a welfare hotel in Manhattan.

W. said, "It's a joke, the landlord wants to pay the full rent when she finds an apartment, and if I give her the money to make up the difference, welfare tells her she can't have outside income. So the City is paying the crook who owns the hotel $2,000 a month for her room but she won't leave, she's getting rich on this. Carlos makes $8.16 an hour. Out of that, the company takes $15.36 a week out of his pay.

I've been helping Carlos look for an apartment. Right now he and his wife and kids—four—sleep in a room in a basement with three more adults. When we go to real estate agencies, two-bedroom apartments are $150-180. Most new apartments now say, "No washing machines, no pets, no children." Where are the children supposed to live? They have six

**Indignant Heart:**

A Black Worker's Journal

Charles Denby's account of his own life

- Pipefitter in the sharecropping South.
- His 30 years of activity, within the auto plants, confronting Chrysler, union bureaucrats, and Left parties alike.
- Reflections on labor and civil rights struggle, both as participant and as editor of News & Letters.

To order, see ad on page 7.

**Kaiser union unity**

San Francisco, Calif.—On Oct. 13, 300 showed up at the most exciting meeting I've ever been to of my local union—Local 250, Office and Professional Employees. A large group of women came to support our fellow workers in Local 250, Service Employees International Union (SEIU), who are on strike against Kaiser Hospitals on Oct. 25 when their contract expires. (Editor's Note: As we go to press, 9,000 health care workers have gone on strike.)

Kaiser is targeted, as the name of "cost effectiveness" Kaiser is demanding 12 takeaways—a "dirty dozen"—which include a two-tier wage structure, faster turnover, and other forms of exploitation.

We formed United Kaiser Unions, including my local, the California Nurses Association (medical technological), and SEIU 535, which is in negotiations right now. We all know that whatever Local 250 gets or doesn't get, the people of the Bay Area are getting.

They are constantly looking for ways to get the patient out of the hospital and speed up the stressed-out staff to make up for what they are giving up to. They took the money Kaiser got through its union membership enrollures in Northern California and opened up Kaiser all over the United States. The odds are really stacked against quality health care unless we as staff and patients take more responsibility to fight for more staff and more money that is controlled by the patients on their own behalf.

—Labor activist

**Letters & News**

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Charles Denby

Editor (1955-1963)

Felix Martin

Labor Editor

Eugene Walker

Managing Editor

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The Global Assembly Line: Lorraine Gray's documentary film, follows the workers of the U.S. as they are faced with runaway shoes, and the work of the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in Mexico and other countries. Lorraine Gray says, "The world's a factory." The Global Assembly Line documents what exists far beyond the factory floor. In the Philippines wages are only 70 cents an hour. In the Philippines wages are only 70 cents an hour.

**WILDSTRIKE STRIKES**

In 1961, when a new union was formed among the tribes, few democratic rights existed. We could not celebrate May Day because of Mafia-type management to negotiate right on the shop floor—not in a 10-hour day. In the Philippines wages are only 70 cents an hour. In the Philippines wages are only 70 cents an hour.

**UNION CONTRADICTIONS**

At the end of the film suggests that it will take international or industry-wide unions to halt this flight, but the film itself shows, perhaps inadvertently, the unions themselves are full of contradictions to be seen. We see a union organizer telling the workers at Atari that they should have joined the union sooner, that there's nothing that can be done because the company is within its legal rights. In Mexico the unions are controlled by the government and the workers can't even join union in the first place.

While this ultra-mobileity of capitalism and the establishment of export processing zones are new, capitalization "hustled" by an attempt to stop a company from moving its goods to another plant in order to escape the workers' demands, and in Mexico there is a first-ever general strike in the zone. But as soon as the workers organize, the companies move out.

**UNION VICTORIES**

...and civil rights—

—Labor activist

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Adrienne Rich’s ‘Living the Revolution’

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Protests continue

by Renan Hédouville, Correspondent

Port-au-Prince, Haiti—On Thursday, October 18, 1986 the Committee for Democratic Unity (KID) held a press conference. During this press conference, the KID expressed its opposition to the recent protest held by members of the National Organization for the Defense of Youth (ORNADJE) to protest against the unpopular policies of the government. The press conference was held at the Radio Haiti premises on the radio and certain democratic organizations on the crisis facing the country. The members of ORNADEJE also asked that the government address the concerns of the youth for a movement to change this capitalist system into a human one.

India's landless peasants

Editor's Note—This past summer New Delhi was the scene of peasant demonstrations as the government had taken over the land held by 314 villages surrounding Delhi. One million residents will become homeless as a result of this new decree. In July the residence unions carried out a protest meeting in which over 5,000 people participated, representing all the villages. Below we print excerpts of an interview with residents of Sarai.

New Delhi, India—In 1964 our land was stolen from us for building the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Nehru himself came to the four villages, giving a speech that everyone will be given jobs in the new university—jobs as gardeners, day laborers, guards and watchmen for the buildings, and office work for the literate people. But in fact no one was given jobs. The university brought in people from the outside. That part of the land which was held in common for pasture—over half of our village, 135 acres—was given away to us, forcefully and without compensation.

The government paid a ridiculously low price for the private property it took over. As a result life changed a great deal. Most of the people became unemployed. There was no longer land for agriculture or pasture. Young men who were unemployed went to the streets. This is true despite the fact that compensations and shelters. Only two kilometers away, land that was taken away from us is now used for a residence for government ministers. Houses for the rich have been built on land taken away from us without compensation. We are still for resolving problems through peaceful means, but it seems that unless there is a bloody revolution things are not going to change.

Hegel and his critics

Atlanta, Ga.—The October national meeting of the Hegel Society of America on the theme "Hegel and Philosophy in the Aftermath of Hegel" drew almost 100 participants, probably the largest attendance ever. The meeting was attended not only by Europeans and North Americans, but also by Koreans, South Americans and Africans. Women and men representing the Largest number of participants attended.

While Hegel's relation to various philosophers such as Kant and Schelling is the subject of considerable discussion three days of the conference, to N&L readers probably the most interesting sessions were those on the relation of Hegel to Marx. One presentation, by Leslie Mohen, land, used Marxist categories to argue that the major difference between Hegel and Marx was that Marx opposed Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming to show a parallel between Hegel's concept of becoming.

The continued growth of the Hegel Society of America was evident in the election results. Among those elected to the society are three of the members of the N&L staff. Francis Meade, as well as special interest to Marxist-Humanists.

Nicaragua's constitution

Managua, Nicaragua—One of the most exciting events I witnessed was the ongoing debates over the new constitution. It was exciting because it illuminated both what is new and inspiring about the revolution and some of the problems that need to be confronted. Before the system was overthrown, an estimated 221 articles decided upon by legislators, the Nicaraguans created the "cabildos abiertos," open town meetings, as the officials. "The people under the new constitution," said June 30 of last year, "73 cabildos abiertos were held with participation of all political parties, city and town councils, and over 100,000 attended. These meetings were also reported on radio and television.

This type of meeting is held weekly where women could voice their criticisms and demands. For example, the women debated the issue of abortion. Religious conservative are demanding that the government change that life begins with conception, and AMNLAE, the national women's organization, wants the constitution to recognize that a woman's life is sacred and to guarantee the right to safe, legal abortion. Unfortunately the FSIN strategy in the abortion debate seeks to win by comparison with the religious conservatives. Appar­ently, the donors are responding to the campaign by the President of the Cabinet and six other government ministers. She has suggested that Nicaragua might soon make it possible to appeal to the court of the future, before the new constitution.

This constitutional process seems to be part of a revol­utionary period in Nicaragua. Many are opening up to greater mass participation and has agreed to agricultural reforms that were initiated by campesino landowners and the Alliance for Progress. Women have also won property rights and are recognized as heads of households.

Workshop Talks

(continued from page 1)

for the capitalists: While capitalism exists, the surplus value that is created is appropriated to the capitalists. While we are working for a movement to change this capitalist system into a human one.

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Workshop Talks

(continued from page 1)

for the capitalists: While capitalism exists, the work­ers are thinking after having worked all their lives in the system. We old-timers need to join with the energy of the youth for a movement to change this capitalist sys­tem into a human one.

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"News & Letters"
ICELAND SUMMIT INTENSIFIES WORLD CRISIS

The article on "world revolts and economic crises" by Raya Dunayevskaya (Oct. N&L) was not easy to read, but I felt that the author's analysis was very much needed. First was the very beginning, after Iceland. There was no spy plane, but it seems as though Gorbachev and Reagan were trying to trap each other. No one on my job felt good about this. They spent so much time and energy in the discussion of what happened at the Iceland meeting. There was no spy plane, but it seems as though Gorbachev and Reagan were trying to trap each other. My gut feeling of wanting to see what happened was just too strong.

The other part of the article that I liked very much was on youth in world politics. I don't think that only youth in other countries, like South Africa and Haiti that are rebellious. Plenty of youth really care, but they don't know what to support...

Black woman

I was reading one article over and over—"The Soviet 'Grip.'" In fact, I read it to my mother and we were talking about it. The article was about Reagan and Gorbachev and economics. But most important to me was the way that they treated each other. I felt that a lot of talk about it, and this article brought it back up. We were talking about it, and how the Iceland meeting put stress on the Gorbachev system.

M.I. King, Jr. H.S. student
New York, N.Y.

Reagan and his Star Wars plans are hated here by the large majority of people, from the workers to Weinberger. They are not only directly in British politics, attacking the Labour Party's policy commitment to unemployment, but also are on the ground that this will undermine workers' struggles throughout Europe and the whole world.

M.I. King, Jr. H.S. student
New York, N.Y.

Reagan says we have to have Star Wars, above all else, no matter what the cost is. My mother and I think it will cost a trillion dollars. Where will the money come from? Already my electricity bill is going up 5% because of the nuclear power plants they said we had to have, and their cost is just a spit in the ocean compared to this.

Richard Bunten
Oxford, England

I was reading the Sunday section of the New York Times. We have a Star Wars article, which I thought was interesting. It's from a Red Star editorial, probably a fairly liberal Democrat, Barbara Mikulski, and a Reagan Republican, Linda Bradeen. But what is unique about it is that there are two women running against each other for the U.S. Senate. So how does this happen? Chavez launches a campaign against Mikulski on the ground that she is simple, childish, aristocratic and associates with "radical feminists." Chavez, of course, is "pro-family." Even more recently the Daily Chicago Sun-Times is spreading on how Mikulski "imported an Argentine Marxist-feminist" for her staff, a ploy that reminds me of how the violent leftwing terrorist Solidarnosc in Poland and Hungary would hire Union leaders that were "radical" to help their cause. The implication of all this, of course, that Mikulski is a lesbian. No, all women are not necessarily lesbians, but what Mikulski has said (electorally, of course) is that Mikulski is a lesbian. I would expect that the Daily Sun-Times is spreading the news about what is boiling in India. Thanks for this good report. I will try to write for News & Letters.

Indian revolutionary

Reagan's STRIKES APPEAL

Brothers and sisters, there are still 860 dedicated P.F. families who continue to be locked out by the Horner company. They are determined to press forward. Here is an appeal from Horner workers to the N&L network—here is an appeal that has been read by the American Horner strikers.

Hormel Strikers' Appeal
Austin United Support Group
PO Box 396
Austin, MN 55912

FIVE HUNDRED STEELWORKERS LOCKED OUT BY USX CORPORATION BLOCKED A SHIPMENT OF STEEL. WORKERS AT PIMER-MARTEL IN CONJUNCTION WITH A PROTEST PICKET ON THE SALES FLOOR OF USX CORPORATION IN PHILADELPHIA ON OCTOBER 2. THE COMPANY OBTAINED AN INJUNCTION TWO WEEKS LATER TO STOP THE PICKETS, AND THE STEEL WAS BEING SHIPPED TO THE PLANT IN EL PASO, TEXAS. THE IMPACT OF THIS IS THAT THE STRIKE WILL NOT BE REMEDYED, BUT THE STRIKE WILL END WITH THE SALE OF THE STRIKED WORKERS' PLANT. THE STRIKE WILL NOT BE REMEDYED, BUT THE STRIKE WILL END WITH THE SALE OF THE STRIKED WORKERS' PLANT.

B.A. Lastelle
Philadelphia

I recently spoke with some Cubans who had come to the U.S. on the 1986 Mariel boat lift. They are finding out that the United States is not a land of freedom and plenty for everyone. Their legal status is not yet settled; they have to re- main in an institutional form until some of them got a job installing fiberglass doors in airplane bathrooms. The dust is horrible, and they get paid by the piece, and they wear a mask. At the end of two weeks of work, working around a day and a half, they get paid $26.50. He said that they could not complain about their job because they were all "illegal" workers.

Worried

B.A. Lastelle
Philadelphia

I agree with Felix Martin (Oct. N&L) when he says that "bravery and militancy is not enough to win a strike" in these days of Reaganism. In the 1930s we have seen some workers try to go on strike, but they didn't have the resources to do it. They couldn't organize new kinds of workers' organizations. I am referring to Solidarnosc in Poland and the Black Caucus in South Africa. They are not separating shop floor struggles from those in the national political sphere, and they have challenging all political parties with their questions about the shape of a future society. Here is the report on the October 11th national meeting of the Black Caucus National Congress (ANC) in the "sole legitimate representative of the South African workers and people. Members who identified themselves for Pan African Congress Movement (BCM) representatives, who are mainly black capitalists. At the rally leaflets were circulated ex-}
ON MARXIST-HUMANISM'S BODY OF IDEAS

We would greatly appreciate it if News and Letters Committees would forward us a copy of your declaration of ideas or political manifesto. Such a document would help us clarify our ideological position. May we also have a catalogue of your publications and a sample copy of N&L?

Legu Proleta'ya
3, Stuart Street
Gizra, Malta

Revolutionary greetings. The study group which was studying Frantz Fanon, Soweto and American Black Thought, held a meeting here in mid-February. I have taken the opportunity to read the book thoroughly, and in my opinion it was very good and worth reading. I admire the way in which the authors analyze both the political and black cultural consciousness which could be a deadly weapon in the hands of the black working class internationally in their fight against capitalism.

What is most interesting about the book is how black leaders such as Steve Biko and others, who were not Marxist or Trotskyist, espoused Stalinism, showing that it is not the class of the international working class, much less the black working class. I would be willing to help find them booklets to distribute the book...

Revolutionary socialist
Kingston, Jamaica

CANCER FOR THE POOR

A special report, "Cancer in the Economically Disadvantaged," was presented by Dr. Harold Freeman of the Harlem Hospital Center in New York. He revealed that "poor whites and poor blacks are much worse off than middle-class Americans of all origins. The nearly 34 million Americans living below the poverty level, 9.5 million black, 1.5 million other races) have a cancer survival rate of 10-15% below the rate of approximately 50% for the wealthy..." Dr. Freeman's conclusion was: "If poor people die in America from cancer, it will be a human tragedy, not an act of God..."

Since 1962 Kenya News has been expounding different aspects of the barba-...
Zaire: 'A crisis for more than 25 years'


This vast country—the Conga of Patrice Lumumba—has been nearly invisible to the American press. Reports of the continuing struggle in South Africa were more numerous, although South Africa was not then an independent state. The Zairean government has been self-sufficient in every sense of the word. The struggle for survival, the powerful, often brutal, central government has never been lost on the U.S. government. Surprisingly, at the insistence of Senator arnold and, evidently, the CIA, the U.S. is keeping a careful eye on the Zairean developments.

Nzongola-Ntalaja, the editor, asks, "how can a crisis last for more than 25 years?" Indeed, the Mobuta dictatorship owes the whole of its long existence to American, Belgian and French support. It was the U.S. taking the lead with the murder of Premier Lumumba in January 1961, six months after Zaire's independence, that began the new intervention. That role extended from propping up Tshombe through the 1964-65 civil war to the decades of financial aid. The Mobutu regime owes the whole of its long existence to American, Belgian and French support. It was the U.S. taking the lead with the murder of Premier Lumumba in January 1961, six months after Zaire's independence, that began the new intervention. That role extended from propping up Tshombe through the 1964-65 civil war to the decades of financial aid. The Mobutu regime owes the whole of its long existence to American, Belgian and French support. It was the U.S. taking the lead with the murder of Premier Lumumba in January 1961, six months after Zaire's independence, that began the new intervention. That role extended from propping up Tshombe through the 1964-65 civil war to the decades of financial aid.

This is clear when he arrived in Togo on Sept. 28 with 350 troops, five days after a coup attempt. The coming to power following the merging of AZACTU and CUSA should bring thousands of workers together.

In 1969 Portuguese agents, helped by South Africa, assassinated FRELIMO's founder, the socialist humanist theorist and activist Eduardo Mondlane, whose book The Struggle for Mozambique had been one of the first to argue forcefully for women's liberation, an integral part of the African liberation struggle.

Machel and Mondlane

Samora Machel will be remembered in history as the guerrilla leader who commanded Mozambique's FRELI­MO liberation movement against Portuguese colonialism until independence was achieved in 1974 after more than a decade of civil war.

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The deepening crisis of homelessness and poverty in the U.S.

(continued from page 1)

ment, widespread poverty and epidemic homelessness that permeates these three communications, is not in the headline news. One purpose of the November elections has a single politician, Democrat or Republican, made any of these urgent questions a campaign issue. The absence of campaign silence will not make the crisis go away.

The term "epidemic" to describe the horror of the sit-uation is an exaggeration. The numbers of the homeless are staggering: 9,000 in Boston, 60,000 in New York City, 25,000 in Chicago, 10,000 in San Francisco—"num-
dou-bered" people who have lost a job, an apartment or their welfare benefits.

They move from emergency shelters to shelters to the streets when shelter space runs out. At a recent count, 1,200 homeless families in Boston were looking for shelter, and there was shelter space for only 600. Some families have to turn away as many as 1,000 every month. In Los Angeles there are 3,000 shelter beds for an estimated 15,000 men and women who are in need of them.

Whole colonies have banded together every-
day near some main thoroughfare, "Skid Row Park" in L.A., where as many as 300 sleep every night—and where four were shot to death that January as they slept out-doors. Many now make vigil arrangements. In Santa Barbara, where a ban on sleeping in public places applies, those who sleep there are required to turn away as many as 1,000 every month. In Los Angeles there are 3,000 shelter beds for an estimated 15,000 men and women who are in need of them.

The homeless include entire families—most prominent among whom are the old, the infirm, the mentally ill and the infirm. Recently, they have begun to include the working poor—even in Silicon Valley, where, in contrast to the rest of the country, workers at the low-end of the pay scale have been able to afford a comfortable home. The argument that "homelessness is a result of a deliberate campaign of the homeless" by the city council led the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to pass a law requiring all shelters to turn away as many as 1,000 every month. In Los Angeles there are 3,000 shelter beds for an estimated 15,000 men and women who are in need of them.

If this system isn't changed completely, we will all de-

Homeless protests grow
San Francisco, Cal.—"They put all those home-

less people out. If they can throw over 15,000 people out of

onto the streets—is further proof, if any were needed, of

the barbarity of this so-called civilized society. The

reformers by the end of next year.

As more and more workers slide closer and closer to-

the brink of the rapidly widening gulf, it is not that the workers have employed, some new forms of revolt are beginning to appear.

ORGANIZING THE HOMELESS

Just as new kinds of organizations are being called for-
to meet the challenge of this changed world that Reagan is retrogressively driving for, with his latest repeated threats to Libya and the evergrowing poverty in the U.S., one-third of the nation is what Roosevelt said it was in 1933—"ill-clad, ill-fed, and ill-housed," and now homeless.

—Marxist-Humanist Perspectives, 1986-87

Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles and New York City.

However small these new forms of revolt appear, they represent the kind of "getting together," that worries Reagan. The unemployed, the poor and the homeless do not think expanding the shelters or stopping evictions is the solution or the end of the struggle. For奔 them, the working woman from Oklahoma who had not ended her let-
ter with what we quoted earlier. She continued; "While

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Lily Hunt
Reagan and Gorbachev at Iceland summit

(continued from page 1)

mit to the U.S. government, was caught up in a mixture of superpatriotism and light jokes by the time he adressed the assembled airmen, uttering words about being those days.

As against this utter subjectivism, Gorbachev's first statement was objectively framed and full of internationalism. The statement sought to show not only the lesson they themselves had learned from it, but what Russia had as well learned from the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. That is why all the more reproductive machinery on nuclear safety: "We must take steps away from the nuclear abyss, were urged by the motive of freeing the European peoples from nuclear catastrophe..." Whereupon he proceeded to talk of the summit and that it is his intention to sign the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty against the U.S. attempt to actually replace the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972).

Gorbachev concluded that it "was not just a matter of reducing arms as was the case with SALT I and II and other treaties. But here we were speaking about the actual elimination of nuclear weapons in a relatively short period of time.

And it is this message that he did his "diplomats" present not only to the Third World, he who takes for granted will support him, but within the NATO nations as well.

That his framework will flow be seen right in Washington, D.C., with the visit of West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He stressed that we better not forget that Russia beat us in the war with the U.S.

The whole so-called reforms of Gorbachev are all directed to making inseparable scientific research and the production line. In a word, we are back at sweated labor and how much unpaid labor you can get from any worker depending on the speed of the machine. The mail disaster is that Reagan with his computers is sure the U.S. can get "there" first and destroy Russia before the Russian laggard can reach the U.S. Each nuclear bomber is aiming for superiority, for single mastery of the world. This helter-skelter unbalanced "computerized" arms race must be stopped now! The stakes are nothing short of the future of the human race itself.

Israel was wondering

That wet Derry sun pierces the morning checkpoint charlie, where the good samaritans turn cheeks to assassins I was wandering there wondering. The wind like a scree unwraps along market squares where graffiti adorn buildings I stood there looking. The town clock strikes midday more beggars line the streets today a week since the school closed the whole town standing, round nothing to do (at least it's not raining) I was wondering what we are doing here. From the bars, the sounds of the cheersing a brief anesthetic from what we are facing the ghost of the past and the flat of tomorrow each side ready for another sorrow I was wondering what is really happening here. Down South incoherent sounds came from mouths they want nothing to do sitting alone and crooked in two Freedom is painted in murals torn from our lives Still, it is history But Ireland was wondering.

Ireland was wondering

—Nigel Quinten


crisis in the Philippines: the making of a revolution, E. San Juan, Bergan & Garvey Publishers, Massachusetts.

E. San Juan's book, published at the very time of the overthrow of Marcos, is steeped in the history and literature of the Philippines. Especially important are chapter II, "Strategic interventions," chapter V, "Church, Nationalism, and Women," the last chapter, "The Philippines into the Third World," and "Epilog: Tunneling Out of the Belly of the Beast." What is great about chapter II is its concreteness. For example, not only does it note the activity of church organizations in the Philippines in this milieu a variety of tendencies. I have seen nowhere such a comprehensive description of the movement, or this movement's relations to the local political scene. It tends to center on the relationship of revolutionary activity, including armed struggle, to self-development of the people. The national minorities, 7 million Filipinos—18% of the population—are treated as seriously. Yet, in the Philippines, the self-organization, such as his discussion of the re-creation of the ancient Bodong, or "Peace Pact," of the indigenous Igorot peoples to fight world capitalistic development designs, especially hydroelectric dams, demonstrates more clearly than ever that the problem of comprehensive view of the history and contribution of what may have been the vanguard role of these national minorities.

The relation of Women's Liberation and philosophy comes to the fore in the last chapter and in the Epilogue. It is in this connection that the whole story of the depth of the feminist movement in the Philippines been told. It emerged together with the beginnings of the movement in the U.S. in the 1960s. It tends to center on the relationships between the women's movement and the struggle of the national minorities, which can only lead us to dead ends, not new revolutionary and constructive gains.

E. San Juan shows an awareness that Marx did write a great deal on what we call the Third World. How much better for us, he says, to work out the relation of Marx's view to the ongoing Philippine struggles, rather than leave the question as the NPA's reductionist view of Marxism in the Third World.

—R. Russell

Salvadorans' forced return

Los Angeles, Cal.—In the week when Elie Wiesel was in the San Fernando Valley for a "real revelation" for him, the "humanity never forgets" the victims of the Nazi Holocaust, the U.S. Congress passed a highly-touted so-called "immigration reform" bill that changes the door of refugees fleeing death squads in Central America (El Salvador and Guatemala), even as U.S. policies, particularly laws in the 1940s closed the doors to Jews trying to flee death camps in Central Europe.

When the Salvadorans are shipped home at the rate of 100 a week, only 3% of Salvadoran applications for political asylum are approved, in contrast to about 70% for Irish and Greek refugees fleeing Nazi and Fascist occupation. The State Department, the Judiciary, and Immigration agents are creating an atmosphere that is 100% of the Salvadoran cases.

A closing stages of a year-long class-action suit in Los Angeles Federal Court starkly reveal the reality of Salvadoran President, Daistre's U.S.-funded "democracy" program, which has been accused of systematically denying Salvadoran refugees their right to political asylum, and has presented such devastating ev- idence in the case that the Immigration Court in El Salvador that the presiding judge, David V. Kenyon, was forced to comment that the trial has been a "real revelation" for him.

Simultaneous with the immigration bill, the Reagan administration is continuing its stepped-up surveillance and prosecution of the sanctuary movement; the "underground railroad" of life for illegal Central American refugees, demonstrating that clear is ever that their future is inseparable from ours.

—Michelle Lande

The L.A. Times Feb. 16, Karl Marx and His Materialist epistemological treatises

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—Richard Robert P. O'Neill

Marxist-Humanism: The discussion of Marx's Materialist epistemological treatises

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—John Clark

—Nigel Quinten

—R. Russell

—E. San Juan

—D. P. O'Neill

—Mary W. Haggerty

—Herbert Marcuse
Youth

by Laurie Cashdan

"I don't think that my son, who is 16 now, has any drug problems. They just say no. My kids are in school and be good. They say their problems are with classes, not drugs."

High school drug tests vs. youth passion for freedom

by Franklin Dmitrev

Over 100,000 protesters marched on Oct. 11, 1986, in the seven-mile perimeter of a U.S. Army base in Hasselt, West Germany, where nuclear missiles are to be deployed. Taking place just before the Iceland summit, it was the largest anti-nuclear demonstration in Germany since U.S. Pershing II missiles were deployed there in 1983.

At predominantly Black Tennessee State University, 350 students protested a state "desegregation" plan that would make the school 61% white. With 30% white students, the integration school is a "stern, steady crackdown." But the administration said "they won't solve anything," one young woman in New York said. And 40% for Black youth, and boring low-paid service jobs looming as the future for most of those who do find jobs. Instead, Reagan wants us to think drugs are what is creating all the problems young people face.

The drug crackdown is supposed to justify relegating youth to a future of unemployment. Yet more and more students are rebelling against having that kind of future imposed on them. At Martin Luther King High School in Manhattan last June students walked out of school to protest the hiring of a new school who was supposed to turn King into an exclusive school. Next door at the High School for Performing Arts many students are saying that since mandatory drug testing is implemented there they will walk out.

This type of rebelliousness is just what Reagan wants to fight drug groups against the U.S. supported dictatorship of Gen. Chom. Riot police charged in, firing tear gas, and 2,000 students regrouped to fight back with stones and Molotov cocktails. The student strike, the government countered, is a "stern, steady crackdown." But the administration said "they won't solve anything," one young woman in New York said. And 40% for Black youth, and boring low-paid service jobs looming as the future for most of those who do find jobs. Instead, Reagan wants us to think drugs are what is creating all the problems young people face.

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by Kevin A. Barry and Mary Holmes

Reagan's plane crashes in Nicaragua

The capture of Eugene Hasenfus in the act of feeding the CIA's supply pipeline to the contras in Nicaragua underlines Ronald Reagan's naked aim to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Hasenfus' plane was shot down Oct. 5, while on a flight to drop arms, ammunition and other supplies to the contras. He was the second such incident involving a peace activist, who was shot down in June near Ilopango Airport in El Salvador.

Each day has brought more revelations and denials of the extent of U.S. military involvement with the contras. The trial from Hasenfus has led back, for one, to the office of U.S. Vice President George Bush (who was linked to the CIA under Gerald Ford).

The Hasenfus crisis has provided ammunition for the administration and its opponents in Congress to begin a debate over the contras and their role in Central America.

The capture of Eugene Hasenfus in the act of feeding the CIA's supply pipeline to the contras in Nicaragua underlines Ronald Reagan's naked aim to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Sudan: starvation, war

Belatedly, in mid-October, the international community learned the true extent of the calamity in Sudan. Southern Sudan now is the world's largest refugee camp. Sudanese refugees in Uganda and Kenya have numbered 2.5 million people since fleeing from the north. That number could reach 4 million by the end of the year.

While the crisis is affecting the Sudanese people as a whole, it is likely to be partly to blame for the rise in world oil prices.

The famine is the result of a civil war that began in 1983, when the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) led by Col. John Garang de Mabior, a former Sudanese officer who fled to Uganda in 1983, declared a new liberation movement.

The war has been characterized by widespread atrocities against civilians, including mass killings and forced evictions. The SPLM has been supported by the United States and other Western countries.

Philippines land protest

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's outright counter-revolutionary initiative in the Philippines against the military government of the anti-American forces in the Philippines.

The military began the type of campaign against land reform and "Communist insurgency" in late October, and called for a nationwide campaign to wipe out "Communists" in one week.

A group of 122 East European dissidents from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany issued an open letter to the U.S. President, asking him to call for a moratorium on arms shipments to the Philippines and to mark the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution.

Hungary, 1956-1986

A group of 122 East European dissidents from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany issued an open letter to the U.S. President asking him to call for a moratorium on arms shipments to the Philippines and to mark the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution.

The letter stated that the American government has failed to understand the meaning of the Hungarian Revolution, which began in 1956, and has continued to support the regime of Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy, who was overthrown in the bloodless revolution.

The letter called on the U.S. government to withdraw its military bases from Hungary and to stop all forms of aid to the Hungarian regime, including military equipment.

The letter also called for a public demonstration in New York City on Nov. 1, 1986, to mark the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution.

The letter was signed by 122 East European dissidents from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, including prominent intellectuals and anti-government activists.

The letter was published in the New York Times on Nov. 1, 1986, and was signed by 122 East European dissidents from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, including prominent intellectuals and anti-government activists.

Samora Machel, African Revolutionary, p. 8

Who We Are and What We Stand For

News and Letters Committees, an organization of Marxist-Humanists, stands for the abolition of capitalism, and for the establishment of a world of peace, prosperity and freedom.

We stand for a world where the people are free to determine their own destiny and to live in harmony with nature.

We are a group of workers, farmers, students and activists who believe in the principles of self-government, peaceful resolution of disputes and nonviolent resistance to oppression.

We are committed to the creation of a world where people can live in peace and freedom, where all are free to express their thoughts and opinions, and where all can live in harmony with nature.

News & Letters Committee was founded in 1956, the year of the Democratic convention in Chicago, and the Marine Corp's License to Kill. We are a group of workers, teachers, artists, students, filmmakers and others who are committed to the principles of self-government, peaceful resolution of disputes and nonviolent resistance to oppression.

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