Reagan's America: rampant racism, pauperization, militarized science

by Kevin A. Barry

Beneath the glitter of his Hollywood-type refer-
cences to America as a "rising sun," the anecdotes about Benjamin Franklin and the Constitution that dot his book and the rhetoric on America as "an endless experi-
ment in freedom"—with no reference anywhere to
civil rights or the recent outsourcing of racial un-
discrimination—stand in stark contrast to what Reagan's State of the Union speech set a hard, militaristic and reactionary agenda for.

Number one on that agenda is continued aid to his fascistic contra in Nicaragua, no matter what the cost. Number two is his insane Star Wars scheme, dubbed by Reagan "the path to a safer future." Number three is a
turned war on the American working people at home, with higher doses of patriarchy, unemployment, and racism in store for 1987, all of this now called "econo-
ic competitiveness."

While the media and Congress are involved in a search for who knew what when, about Iran/Contra,
the Reaganites are free to continue their public, biencommunity/anti-revolutionary and retrogres-
sionist agenda. Thus, racist Attorney General Edwin Meese says nothing on Forsyth County, but comes out squarely for a rollback of the 1996 Miranda decision guaranteeing lawyers for criminal suspects. Thus, Ben-
jamin Netanyahu's arch-reactor, Jesse Helms has been
top their foreign policy spokesman. Thus, Reagan moves ahead to hold another nuclear test on Feb. 3, ignoring lukewarm Democratic Senate efforts to deter such a move.

Let us look at the real state of the union as revealed especially sharply in three aspects of Reagan's America: rampant racism, pauperization, and unemployment, in-
creased militarization of science.

FORSYTH COUNTY, GEORGIA

Four days after Reagan's speech, in the town of Cummins, Forsyth, Georgia, the real state of the union was shown when up to 30,000 civil rights demonstrators braved death threats and a racist mob of 1,000 to create one of the largest civil rights demonstr-
sations since the 1960s. Only the presence of 2,300 Na-
tional Guardsmen and police prevented violence. Just 30 miles from Atlanta, the county has had no Black resi-
dents since Lynch mobs drove all Blacks out in 1912. One 1987 marcher was an Atlanta fireman shot on the road in Forsyth County in 1960. "Just because I was Black, they were trying to kill me," he told TV report-
ers. Despite his fear, he returned to march on Jan. 24 to show the world: "The point that I can come back, without any restrictions." The size of the demonstration shocked the Atlanta civil rights leaders who had organ-
ized.

Since the week before, when another march of 400
had to retreat in the face of a racist mob, the Reagan White House remained totally silent on Forsyth
County, Reagan did, however, find time to address an anti-abortion rally at the White House on Jan. 22, giving those reactionaries his total support.

(continued on page 6)

On the Inside

Duple reviews Dunyegoskaya—Hegelian scholar Louis Duple writes on Rosa Lux-
emburg, Women's Liberation and Marx's Philosophy of Revolution, p. 5.

International Reports—In-person reports from the Philippines, Chile, p. 6; Haiti, p. 8.

Women and the Supreme Court—Ruzanne Casey writes on the most recent Supreme Court decisions, p. 2.
by Suzanne Casey

Two recent Supreme Court rulings concerning pregnan-
ycast a new light on the controversy surrounding the media and the women's movement. In the first decision, the Supreme Court upheld a California law which re-
quires employers to provide unpaid maternity leave and
ensure a woman's job when she returns to work. The second decision, however, upheld a Missouri law which denies unemployment compensation to women whose jobs are no longer available when they return after pregnancy leave. (Compensation during leave was not even at issue in either case.)

What do these rulings mean? For one thing, they would appear to indicate that employers who have a successful record of providing good quality jobs for pregnant workers can expect to be rewarded by the law for their efforts. Indeed, the Court's decision in the Missouri case makes it clear that employers who do not provide such benefits will likely be held liable for violating the women's rights to equal opportunity and fair treatment.

This decision has caused a great deal of controversy in the media and among the general public. The impact of the Missouri law on women's rights is particularly worrying because it could create a precedent for other states to follow suit. Already, there are several cases pending in other states where women have sued their employers for failing to provide maternity leave.

Women's Rights: Job or Baby?

Cecilia Marchetti

Women workers are no longer available when they return after pregnancy leave. How many men consider themselves discriminated against when a co-worker gets her job back after taking leave? If they feel discriminated against when a co-worker gets her job back after taking leave, why do they not support Lillian Garland, the Black bank teller in New Bedford, Mass., bar her in 1983, with the rest of the downtown workers, in the argument was that if employers have to provide special accommodation for workers, including granting them unpaid maternity leave, they can take away the next. Neither for all workers.

The Missouri law, which denies unemployment compensation to women whose jobs are no longer available, has been upheld by the Supreme Court. This decision has caused a great deal of controversy in the media and among the general public. The impact of the Missouri law on women's rights is particularly worrying because it could create a precedent for other states to follow suit. Already, there are several cases pending in other states where women have sued their employers for failing to provide maternity leave.

This decision would appear to indicate that employers who have a successful record of providing good quality jobs for pregnant workers can expect to be rewarded by the law for their efforts. Indeed, the Court's decision in the Missouri case makes it clear that employers who do not provide such benefits will likely be held liable for violating the women's rights to equal opportunity and fair treatment.

What do these rulings mean? For one thing, they would appear to indicate that employers who have a successful record of providing good quality jobs for pregnant workers can expect to be rewarded by the law for their efforts.
Playing favorites at Mullins Foods

Chicago, Ill.—The place where 1 work, Mullins Foods, is a non-union shop. I can tell you that Mullins is one of the most likely places for favoritism to take place in the whole of living. This is at the end of the year. This year they are holding it back. It seems that McDonald’s, who we make sauces for, found a little piece of wax or something in a sauce packet. So they put our whole company on probation for six months and threatened to drop us. The company called every day to see how we were getting along. We held our hands up. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.

At the meeting about McDonald’s they told everyone to take overtime. They not only asked if we wanted to, but they were also rank-and-file about it. Out of all the other things they had to know—whether we ever took drugs, do we know anyone in prison. If you refuse to work overtime, they send you to the personnel office. And now even though the work has picked back up we still don’t have those raises.

The longest work stoppage in the history of the United Steelworkers was ended when workers at the Mullins Foods factory in Inwood, Iowa, voted to end a contract with USX Corp. In previous years, contracts were negotiated jointly with all major manufacturers so that the 1959 freeze virtually halted all steel production in the country. This time, the workers were aware that there were only one offers. Most of them have at least 20 years seniority in the plant because of the contract used by Mullins Foods.
PROPTESTING THESE UNCIVILIZED UNITED STATES

All after the race we have seen enough, the many who to say, we feel that it is important to keep alive the view that the U.S. can be changed, and that its society can become one that reading Charles Dickens's 'A Holiday in the Sun', I again, and my eye fell on what he said about the troublesome and revolutionary character of the middle class and the cost: "Few can look out upon a calm, and tell when a sign of the times, the whole the fifth to share. No one can set the time, date or place for the self-activities of a Black activist.

New Jersey

...I had never been to a march before, least of all the one in Howard Beach because I feel that at some time in your life you have to take a stand for something in your own treatment in our society. This feels like South Africa, not the U.S.

You can read more on our Web site: www.400blackmen.org

The reports on the lynching in Howard Beach, N.Y., and the demonstrations against it were so disturbing. What was most shocking to me was the idea of what can happen in the world when Reagan in power, have no shame at all. You saw it in Forsyth County, Georgia, when the white people threw the eyes of the whole world on them, over 1000 people, racially diverse, were present to protest the execution of the KK.

It reminded me of the headline in N&L, somewhat reminiscent of a line from Dr. King: "They Uncivilized United States."" I'm going to do my best to correct this, but even in the white world, there is no way to make it correct. No one can set the time, date or place for the self-activities of a Black activist.

New Jersey

FREEDOM

Your article (Jan. 30 N&L) on the Chicago Freedom Movement (CFM) is quite true; every year the students don't have much power, but perhaps the student protests give students a sense of empowerment. The two areas in Chinatown that have power are the Army and the Party. The Chicago Police Department, the Phoenix, etc., had no base in the army and he wanted to get a hand to see how the army will do. The economy is getting worse. Deng's policies aren't working. He's causing great dissatisfaction among people.

Teacher from Chicago

Chinese students in New York have been supporting the student protests in China you reported on the last issue of N&L. They are going to open a letter campaign to American universities who signed an open letter condemning repression after the Tiananmen massacre. I opened an open forum held by a Chinese student group at Columbia University. A Chinese professor told me he found it strange that U.S. commentators portray Deng as an "open" and "liberal" ruler. He attributed this to the alliance Exxon and his close ties with this country's top legal officer—like the Association he represents—is being pressured on eliminating students who are not supporting the government.

Protestor

Detroit

UNION STRUGGLES IN SMALL STORIES

The struggle against the repression of the BIPV meatpacking plant in Storm Lake, Iowa (Jan. 30 N&L) was very interesting. About 75 students and workers were being brought into that meatpacking plant which 12 hours a day, were not the case with the current protests, and therefore the entire ruling class is frightened." Calvin Brown

Manhattan, NY

AND SOUTHERN STRUGGLES

I read the article from South Africa, (Jan. 30 N&L) on the unregistered trade unions in South Africa, but we haven't developed a basic philosophy of unions. If the South African government council, it is crushed and there is the possibility of sellouts. Once you have a philosophy of what it means to fight, to fight and to sustain a program of unionism, and our own philosophy apart from the union leadership.

Kaiser hospital worker

Oakland, Calif.
On these premises only an imperialist policy can preserve capitalism from collapse through underconsumption. Confronted with the perplexing choices between the two, Marx and Luxemburg find that the revolutionary will is stronger than the very laws of capitalist production. "However, we have seen that the revolutionary will is the opposite of the 'contradictory law' that is most effective in surplus labor, as Luxemburg does, it is to aban-

But Dunayevskaya raises the question: "Does the solution come organically from your theory or is it brought there merely by 'revolutionary will'?" (p. 125). A pertinent question indeed! But in her own thesis, that Marx's model for the collapse of capitalism is a correct one, more than an as-

The most remembered for her contribution to the Marxian theory of the reproduction of capital, Die Akkumulation des Kapitals (Berlin: Singer, 1913), Marx deemed a continued accumulation of capital possible even in the closed market economy of a single country, because he argued, capital creates its own consumption. For Rosa Luxemburg, on the contra-

and party lines. N&L has much to contribute to the discussion. News is needed. Whether the "unreadiness" might end at some point or not, the liberal and the so-called socialist media will continue to ignore the issue. That was a simple and profound idea. That was a very personal to me because my own consumption. For Rosa Luxemburg, on the contra-

THEORECIALLY SHE IS most remembered for her critical study of Marx's theory of the reproduction of capital, Die Akkumulation des Kapitals (Berlin: Singer, 1913). Marx deemed a continued accumulation of capital possible even in the closed market economy of a single country, because he argued, capital creates its own consumption. For Rosa Luxemburg, on the contra-

Marx's dialectic as "the 'procto of philosophy...is itself theoretical. It is a criticism which measures the individual existence against essence, the self-determination of the idea" (p. 123). Contrary to other most interpreters, Dunayev-

most remembered for her contribution to the Marxian theory of the reproduction of capital, Die Akkumulation des Kapitals (Berlin: Singer, 1913), Marx deemed a continued accumulation of capital possible even in the closed market economy of a single country, because he argued, capital creates its own consumption. For Rosa Luxemburg, on the contra-

and party lines. N&L has much to contribute to the discussion. News is needed. Whether the "unreadiness" might end at some point or not, the liberal and the so-called socialist media will continue to ignore the issue. That was a simple and profound idea. That was a very personal to me because my own consumption. For Rosa Luxemburg, on the contra-

The main idea behind Marx's theory of the reproduction of capital was that the capital could not continue to exist if there was no possibility of the accumulation of capital. This is why Marx conceived of the reproduction of capital as a process of social reproduction, which involves the reproduction of labor power. In this sense, the reproduction of capital is not just a matter of the reproduction of physical capital, but also of human capital. The reproduction of labor power is essential for the continuation of the capital accumulation process. In the context of the reproduction of capital, Marx argued that the reproduction of labor power is the most important factor for the reproduction of capital. This is why he emphasized the importance of the working class and their struggle for the abolition of the exploitation of labor power. Marx's theory of reproduction of capital is a comprehensive and dynamic theory that explains the continuity and development of capitalism. It is a theory that is still relevant today and provides insights into the current economic and social conditions. It is a theory that challenges the current economic and social order and calls for the transformation of the system. It is a theory that offers a vision for a more just and equitable society.
by Shainape Shepwe

On Dec. 30 the Fort Totten Reservation held its semi-annual tribal council meeting at the Sioux Agency. In addition to the usual business, a special Black (Indian Affairs) police at the meetings, but we usually ignored them. The Black leaders of the reservation had not yet established a Black leadership, and the BIA office in Aberdeen, South Dakota stood at the door as the meeting proceeded. It was a time when the leaders claimed to show how good the attendance was at the council meeting, and that the meeting wasn’t run as well as usual. But it is what I intended to do, and in fact I represented the people of the reservation, for they were being threatened, and we were to blame. They thought that in twenty degree, windy weather. A former homeless woman declared, “We’ll march to the end of the world and I’ve had lots of experiences. I didn’t trust white people and I’m not about to go.”

There was a lot of discussion concerning why we were participating in the march, and many felt that we should not be marching at all. The reason was that they never saw that level of violence in the United States. There is a new generation born after the Civil Rights Movement. They are a from the articulation of a philosophy of liberation. A conclusive legal victory will not cause the persistence of a movement from previous a way of thinking. The Black leaders had not yet established a Black leadership, and the BIA office in Aberdeen, South Dakota stood at the door.

A former homeless woman declared, “We’ll march to the end of the world and I’ve had lots of experiences. I didn’t trust white people and I’m not about to go.”

At the same time, the authors of the Constitution acknowledged that it was born out of the idea that emerged out of the Black mass freedom movement that began at the time of World War I. At that time, the Black leaders began to feel that the terror of an oppressive South to the relative freedom of the North. Nationalism, in the form of the labor movement, was a new Black consciousness that created both the Garvey Movement and the result of the Black intellectuals, such as Carter G. Woodson, and National Chairwoman of the Committees, is the Chairwoman of the National Editorial Board of MLK News & Letters was founded in 1955, the year of Black History Month. In January they held a protest at the state capitol in Lansing. Their movement to get recognition was not a simple one, since the rallying in Forsyth. They are saying: “See, racism is everywhere.” They are using it as a tool to make people conscious of their history. —South African professor in the U.S.

At the March there were students from schools all over the country. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, California, Washington, and South Africa, the Marchers, they were dropped off at the point of a knife. They were having a field day with what is happening in Forsyth, they were having a field day with what is happening in Forsyth. They were having a field day with what is happening in Forsyth.

The SCLC is now pressing for an investigation on the issue that has contributed to the climate in this country. It is a vicious experiment that has been going on in a way of thinking. The Black leaders had not yet established a Black leadership, and the BIA office in Aberdeen, South Dakota stood at the door.

As we marched toward Mayor Koch’s home near Washington Square, there were no long, hard words, no screaming, no yelling, no anger, only old man said if we don’t help ourselves, we’ll be left behind. It is not simply legal or, sociological, racist discrimination that has been going on in a way of thinking. The Black leaders had not yet established a Black leadership, and the BIA office in Aberdeen, South Dakota stood at the door.
FEBRUARY 13, 1987

N E W S & L E T T E R S
Page 7

After the massacre in Manila

Filipino peasants speak out

Manila, The Philippines—After a week of demon­
strations to protest the government's inaction in the massacre of 65 peasants by the military in the area around Hacienda Tinio, the Marcos regime was forced to open peace talks with the peasants. The talks will take place next week.

Two peasant activists—Julio and Willie—were arrested at the talks. They were then released and have moved into the center of the town of Bulacan, where the talks are to take place.

Julio said that the police had used tear gas to disperse the crowd that had gathered to support the activists. He added that the police had also fired tear gas canisters at the crowd.

Willie said that the government had used helicopters to attack the protesters and that the police had also fired tear gas canisters at the crowd.

Hacienda Tinio is a sugar plantation owned by the government. The peasants had been occupying the land for several weeks, demanding better working conditions and an end to the violence.

The peasants have been met with violent responses from the government, including the use of tear gas and water cannon.

The activists said that they were not afraid of the government's intimidation and that they would continue to fight for their rights.

The talks are expected to result in a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

*

Youth confront 'merchants of death'

Costa Mesa, Calif.—1,500 peace activists, including hundreds of youth, confronted the "merchants of death" January 26 at the National Rifle Association convention in Costa Mesa. The protesters included students, professors, and community activists.

The protesters gathered outside the convention center and then marched to the venue where the convention was being held. They chanted slogans and held signs reading "Stop the NRA" and "End the War".

Inside the convention center, the protesters disrupted the speeches of NRA officials and made their voices heard.

At one point, a group of protesters broke into the convention hall and took over the stage. They then sang "Happy Birthday" to the NRA and chanted "Rally for Peace".

The protesters also distributed leaflets calling for an end to the war and for the disbandment of the NRA.

The convention was disrupted throughout the day, with the protesters causing problems for the NRA officials.

The day ended with a peace rally outside the convention center, where the protesters pledged to continue their struggle against the NRA and its policies.

* * *

Bulldozer from Chile

Editor's Note: In Chile today there are many forms of resis­
tance against the dictatorship. In one neighbor­hood of Santiago, CODEM (Comité de Defensa del Régimen) has been publishing a free microfilm collec­tion called "Oye Vecinos" (Listen Neighbors). The latest issue contains a poem on the disappeared, an editori­al on peace and an interview with Carmen Gloria Quin­tanilla, who along with Rodrigo Rojas was attacked and burned. (Chilean Students for Peace and Liberation and Carmen Gloria was sent to a Canadian hospital to recover from severe burns. Below we print excepts from "Oye Vecinos.""

The bulletin is now in this area and exists so we may talk of im­portant matters with our neighbors even if the police are close by. Peace for the dictatorship is an illusion, the absence of commu­nism, and for those who support a dictatorship... Peace for the people's struggle for our rights. For us peace means justice, work, health, education, life, liberty and we know that we will only achieve this when there is no變得 and govern these rights...

INTERVIEW WITH CARMEN GLORIA QUINTANILLA

"I was 17 in July 2, 1975, and my sister, Luis, Florencio and Maria Eugenia came out of my house very early, having decided the day before that we were going to protest against the murder of a fellow student. We planned to demon­strat I but we didn't find any. Then, suddenly we were stopped by the police and asked to go to a bar­ricade. We were intercepted by a patrol in a van... They had all their faces painted black and they carried hand grenades across their chests. First they got Rodrigo and began to beat him... He was left uncon­scious... They asked me for documents and I told them I was a university student. They beat him... They became angry... and they were at war with us..." We carried our grenades in a yellow van. They want­ed to take a picture of me with the tires in my hand, as if arming a barricade. I didn't want to... "Take the photo you mother—in—", they said. They put me up against the wall and speared me with a broom from head to foot. They asked me why and they laughed... Then one guy threw a lighted match on Rodrigo. He burned and me... "I began to burn,... I tried to put out the fire with my hands but I couldn't. They stuck a gun butt in my mouth while I was burning because I tried to put out the fire. Rodrigo was burning and I became uncon­scious... What they did is not a human act. I do not believe a conscious human being would be able to do that..."

Special issue of

on Black Women as Workers

Vol. III, No. 1

Spring, 1986

Includes a review of Raya Dunayevskaya's Women's Liberation and Revolution: The Dialectics of Revolu­tion: Reaching for the Future by the Black femi­nist writer Diane Lou balls, P.O. Box 1333, Atlanta, GA 30301.

Selected Publications From News & Letters Committees

American Civilization on Trial, Black Masses as Vanguard

Statement of the National Editorial Board Includes: "A 1968 View of the Two-Way Road Between the U.S. and Africa," by Raya Dunayevskaya, and "Black Caucuses in the Unions" by Charles Denby. $2 per copy

The Myriad Global Crises of the 1980s and World War II by Raya Dunayevskaya $2 per copy

Grenada: Revolution, Counter-Revolution, Massacre and the After-Late Revolution by Raya Dunayevskaya 75¢ per copy

Working Women for Freedom by Angela Y. Davis, Marie Diggins and Mary Holmes; $1 per copy

Latin America's Revolutions Bildungsroman and a Latin American by Raya Dunayevskaya $1 per copy

Nationalism, Communism, Marxist-Humanism and the Afro-Asian Revolutions by Raya Dunayevskaya $1.35 per copy

Franz Fanon, Soweto and American Black Left by Franke James and John Alan; New Expanded edition contains Introduction/Overview by Raya Dunayevskaya, Lou Turner and John Alan; Appendices by Rene Depestre and Ngugi wa Thiong'o. $3 per copy


Dialectics of Revolution: American Roots and World Humanist Concepts by Raya Dunayevskaya We are born as ideas by Raya Dunayevskaya, Eugene Walker, Michael Connolly and Olga Domanski $1.00 per copy

The Coal Miners' General Strike of 1945-59 and the Birth of Marxist-Humanism in the U.S. by Andy Phillips and Raya Dunayevskaya $2 per copy

For Marxist-Humanism books; see ad page 7

MAIL ORDERS TO:
News & Letters, 50 East Van Buren, Room 707, Chicago, Ill. 60605

Enclosed find $—for the literature checked. (2-13-87)
Please add 75¢ for each item for postage. I'll residents add 8% sales tax
Name
Address
City State Zip
Abortion in Spain

On Dec. 30 Spain's Supreme Court supported the suit filed by a rightists anti-abortion group called Family Ac­
dvocates. The highest court, following a government decree that had eased a wom­
ian's access to abortion.

The government pressure from the women's movement, the government decision that had been made in 1985, and a national survey that de­
cided whether a woman was eligible for a legal abortion in public facilities.

The government's answer to the women's movement, which had de­
formed fetus, and danger to the moth­

The government-sponsored Institute of the Woman estimated that since lim­
ited to 1985 (22 of 27,000 women) should have been ap­
proved as eligible for abortions. But un­
reviewed case, only 150-200 abortions are performed each year. In all, 100,000 other women had to seek other services in Spain or abroad.

The government maintained that many of these women had sought al­
ter femists had helped set up a net­
work of family planning clinics where women could go for safe but "illegal" abortions. When word surfaced about the planned protests on the day of the November, police raided some of the clinics in Madrid, Salamanca and Malas­
e a legal abortion in public facilities.

Later that day, several hundred groups organized a protest against the arrest of several socialist leaders and the closure of the clinics. Women's groups have organ­
e the courts to prevent prosecution of those ar­
rested.

Women are protesting the Supreme Council's decision as a "tribunal of death for a woman's right to decide when she
will experience childbirth.


Reagan's America: racism, pauperization, militarized science

(continued from page 1)

The Reagan-inspired racism gripping Forsyth County is documented in the work of journalist and author, Kevin A. Barry, in his book, "Omitting Tonton Macoute: Interracial Lending and the New Racism." This book provides a detailed analysis of how the Reagan administration's policies have contributed to the rise of racism in Forsyth County, Georgia, and how it has affected the lives of African Americans in the area.

The book explores the impact of Reagan's policies on the economy, education, and social services in Forsyth County. It highlights how the Reagan administration's cuts in funding for education and social services have disproportionately affected African Americans, leading to increased poverty and discrimination.

In addition, the book examines the role of the Reagan administration in promoting a new form of racism, called "new racism," which is characterized by a focus on individual responsibility and punitive measures rather than structural economic and social problems.

The book also documents the role of the Reagan administration in promoting a trend towards militarization, both in terms of increased military spending and the use of military tactics in domestic policy-making. This trend is seen as a response to perceived threats from abroad and from within.

Overall, the book provides a comprehensive analysis of how Reagan's policies have contributed to the rise of racism and militarization in Forsyth County, and how these trends have affected the lives of African Americans in the area.