Future uncertain at Oscar Mayer

by B. Ann Lastelle

Oscar Mayer workers protested the closing of the Chicago plant, scheduled for December, at the Labor Day parade downtown and again in front of the plant on Sept. 10. They plan to present the company with a petition for a union, the company and the city, and they leaflet stores around the city to let the people of Chicago know not to buy Oscar Mayer products if the company won't keep their jobs in the city. Oscar Mayer says that the decision to close the plant is "irreversible."

What awaits these workers when they are laid off? A U.S. Senate report claims that about 50% of those laid off "displaced" workers from 1987 through 1991 showed that as of January 1993, 22% of those workers were still out of work and 11% were out of work for the entire duration of the job market altogether. Nearly one in four factory workers "displaced" in 1987 were still out of work five years later.

WHAT TYPE OF WORK?

What type of work have those who are re-employed found? The Chicago Tribune report on the study didn't say. Are some of these "displaced" workers among the one million people who every day work for temporary work agencies? The number of workers hired through temporary help firms has grown 413% in the last 20 years. Temporary workers in manufacturing earn about $5.13 an hour, while permanent workers make an average of $8.54 for permanent, full-time workers. Oscar Mayer workers in Chicago average $11 an hour.

A Black woman who works with me at Helene Curtis began her "career" as a day laborer when her job as a clerk at Spiegel was computerized and moved out of Chicago to a location she couldn't reach on public transportation. Other employers refused to hire her—despite her protests that she needed a job, any job—because she is Black.

(continued on page 3)

Deep poverty and continuing revolt mark Latin America

by Eugene Walker

Against all the hoopla and pompous statements about Columbus’ “encounter” with the New World that are taking place today, the Latin American allies of the United States, we are in solidarity with the indigenous peoples of the Americas who are asking what there is to celebrate. This is particularly true when we examine that journey not only as history, but in the context of the reality of Latin America in 1992.

Whether we look immediately south to Mexico at the moment of a Free Trade Agreement with the U.S. and Canada, to Central America’s Guatemalan after more than a decade of military terror upon its indigenous peoples, or South America’s Peru under the two expressions of President Fujimori’s dictatorship backed by a military who terrorise the indigenous population and the Maoist-Terrorist guerilla group, Shining Path—what we see is a Latin American landscape of deep poverty and continuous revolt.

(continued on page 10)

Election discloses new authoritarianism

Regardless of whether it is George Bush or Bill Clinton who becomes the next President of the most powerful country in the world on Nov. 3, the election campaign we have suffered through since early Spring has already made clear how far to the Right this country has been moved by both political parties in 1992.

The danger confronting us was seen starkly at the Republican Convention, where Pat Buchanan’s opening night address was so much more than a question of “setting the tone” for that whole Convention. His neo-fascist forces did nothing but disturb the terms for the actual Republican Party platform. Buchanan’s sister and campaign manager put it bluntly and succinctly when she emailed: “We got our platform four years early!”

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM

Flanked by Pat Robertson’s extremist religious fanatics (how else could one describe an ideology that considered the term “religious pluralism” so offensive they had it removed from the platform), George Bush then set off under the banner of “family values” to wage what Buchanan had defined as a “religious and cultural war” against gays, women’s liberationists and any forces that might upset the status quo of this degenerate society.

What, however, most sharply laid bare the face of the dangerous new stage of authoritarianism now confronting us was the vitriolic attack on the Black and Latino masses who exploded in Los Angeles this year and were collectively characterized as “the barbarians” at the Republican Convention. While what was spewed out loud was that the enemy was no longer seen “as through a glass darkly, but face to face,” and that the answer to the crisis of the inner cities was more M-16s—it was the total silence about the state of Black America that was glaring at the Democratic Convention. The defining truth is that Black America has been written off by both. (See “Black-Red View” column, p.9)

Thus, far from exposing George Bush’s chilling embrace of Buchanan’s neo-fascism, all of Clinton’s appeals have been directed toward “winning back the Reagan Democrats” by letting them know that the traditional forces of the Democratic Party used to appeal to—the poor, the minorities, la­bor—are no longer in the driver’s seat (as if they ever were). The coded messages being sent to the middle classes he is wooing extend from a promise to “end war” (as we know it) to putting “100,000 more police on your streets.”

Indeed, the way both Bush and Clinton have gone out of their way to minimize their differences with that “man on a white horse,” Ross Perot, shows how deep-rooted the new authoritarianism has proved to be.

There is no question that we stand at a critical histor­ical point. Nor is this the first time that the native face of American fascism has shown itself so blatantly in an

(continued on page 3)
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Women & Letters

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News & Letters

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$2.50 per year, 10 issues. Two years: $5.00

by Larry Moom

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from a report given by Laura Croy and Norma Croy to News and Letters and Letters Committees on Labor Day weekend. The full report is available in Post-Convention Bulletin #1 (see ad, p.5).

The body of ideas of Raya Dunayevskaya's Marxist-Humanism, Dunayevskaya was confronting an age where the revolutionary movements did succeed in overthrowing capitalism—first in Mexico, then in the former Soviet Union, from Iran to Mozambique—and yet again and again were transformed into one or another version of authoritarian state-capitalism, dictatorships, neo-colonialism.

When the counter-revolution is within the revolution itself, the revolutionary movement has had to decide after the first act of revolution is imperative, democratic revolution by the working class, that the actions which were justified from as early as 1951 till the end of her life. It was one of the things that impelled her to reach for a new philosophy, to be able to be a philosopher of dialectics with which to answer the question: "What happens after the revolution?" It was one of the questions that she posed in relation to the Left from a revolutionary perspective. Women and men

Abortion services restored

Chicago, Ill.—More than 100 vocal, determined women and men rallied outside Cook County Hospital today in support of the right for women to obtain abortions at that facility. Abortion services were banned for the past 15 years against a backdrop of escalating new reality in the tremendous response that Anita Hill is only perform­

Women's freedom is always a matter of life and death. As the unprecedented attacks against us. And those at­

The new reality, the new situation confronting us is a new generation of young feminists who have be­

NEWS & LETTERS

Women as Reason

The urgency of working out this question was organic
doing away with the division between mental and manual
to the movement of women and men

The fight for gay and lesbian rights is growing world­ly society, can develop.

We want to show that what this organization works

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Asbestos: disaster of vast proportions

Editor's note: This article is excerpted from two letters written by those working in the office of Clydeside Action on Asbestos, a network of teachers and other workers all over the United Kingdom, for example, there is clear evidence of connections among asbestos and mental health, all political parties, the legal and medical professions, and most shameful of all, the trades union movement. In the context of an industrial injury, it cannot be burned, frozen or pulverized. It is a fibrous mineral. It is not simply that the entire American electorate is immobilized by the present system. We confront today a growing awareness that neither Bush nor Clinton has the slightest inkling of how to end the crisis. Nobody wants to be pressured into making the extra drive and, if they don't, they can't collect money daily and they remove locks from the money bags. That access to the machines increased to collect money daily and they remove locks from the money bags. That access to the machines increased to collect money daily and they remove locks from the money bags.
democrats who formally control power and "red-brown" circles comprised of former communists and present na­
tionalists—pushes the population to the edge. I have a
very grim view of the Russian prospects for surviving
the present "democratic" society. Many sin­
cerese and honest, former dissidents cannot live in this
deeply corrupt, vicious regime, which I still call the
political power may be the limbo from which appear the
roots of people's power that will be more humanistic be­
cause it will be closer to the people.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the book is its
discussion of the role played within the move­
ment by various radical tendencies. We encounter such
groups as the Trotskyist groupings, the democratic, and
the South African groups, as well as the various
workers' groups.

Burns also documents the impact of such elitist
groups as the Militant tendency, which argues against
government initiatives in favor of reliance on the
Labour Party or Trade Union leadership. The manipu­
lationist behavior of the Militant tendency proved espe­
cially damaging to the effort to form a national anti-Poll
Tax federation; activists preferred their local initiatives to
the hollowness of our claim to democracy.
On the relevance of Capital: why is the full text as Marx wrote it still unavailable?

by Kevin Anderson

I. THE ‘DEATH’ AND LIFE OF MARXISM

The 125th anniversary of Das Kapital, first published in 1867, falls at a time when so-called “free-market” capitalism is undergoing its deepest crisis since the Great Depression. Yet it is Marxism, not capitalist ideology, who are on the defensive in today’s political and philosophical debates. This is in large part because of the determination of the class nature of the Soviet state. The diverse forms of mass control would paralyze “every possibility of distorting the Soviet rule,” remove “the wild grain of bureaucratic ‘error’.” That was his practical interpretation of his theoretical elaboration of the state in his State and Revolution, to wit: 1) Control by the workers cannot be carried out by a state of armed workers. 2) In a proletarian state all must be “bureaucrats” so that no one could be a bureaucrat. 3) The state should be so constituted that it begins to wither away and cannot but wither away.

In 1918, Lenin stressed the fact that the expropriation of the capitalists was a comparatively simple problem when contrasted to the more complex one of “creating the conditions under which self-administration of the workers will in the future exist or come into existence.” In the further development of the Soviet state, Lenin once again realized the practical meaning of the dictum of Marx that a society could “neither clear by bold leaps, nor remove by legal enactments, the obstacles offert by the successive phases of its normal development.” But he knew that so long as the state was the rule of “the workers and the poor” that it need not be fatal to it “implant” state capitalism.

As long as the Russian state would contend that the workers had any power in the present Soviet state, he would merely reiterate that so long as there was state capitalism, Marxists would contend that the only error of the so-called “state capitalism” of October (1917)—the conscious and active political self-management of the productive forces in liberating themselves from the rule of capitalism, capital
5. Ibid., pp. 273-75.
6. Ibid., p. 265.

On the 125th anniversary of Marx's Capital—never before in print

We are proud to share with our readers a truly historic discovery—the very first essay written by Raya Dunayevskaya on the theory of state-capitalism. Though the document was missing for over 20 years, it contains such importance that Raya Dunayevskaya considered it "a matter of the utmost importance" to publish it.

The essay was written in February, 1941, under the pseudonym "Freddie James." It was published by the Workers’ Party in mimeographed form in 1946. The essay was never written before Dunayevskaya began her collaboration with C.L.R. James, who unknown to him then had also come to state-capitalist politics. No such event had ever been described before, according to a review by the New York Times.

In the furthest reaches of our planet, a woman was finding the truth about the state-capitalist reality. She would not stop until the full text as Marx wrote it was available. On the 125th anniversary of Marx's Capital—never before in print.

II. STATE CAPITALISM OR BUREAUCRATIC STATE SOCIALISM?

Comrade Shachtman says: "If the workers are no longer the ruling class, the Russian Union no longer a workers’ state and if there is no private property owning capitalist class ruling Russia, what is the class nature of the state, and what is the economic law of motion of this new society—it can neither clear by bold leaps, nor remove by legal enactments, the obstacles offered by the successive phases of its normal development. But it can shorten and lessen the birth pains."

Karl Marx, Preface to Capital, Vol. 1

"And even when society has got upon the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movement—and it is the ultimate aim of this work, to lay bare the economic law of motion of modern society—it can neither clear by bold leaps, nor remove legal enactments, the obstacles offered by the successive phases of its normal development. But it can shorten and lessen the birth pains."
This collection of 17 writings by Raya Dunayevskaya (1904-87), founder of Marxist-Humanism in the U.S., contains a selection from her vast writings on the theory of state-capitalism ranging from her original analysis of Russia as state-capitalist society in the early 1940s to writings on the problem of state-capitalism from the 1940s to the 1980s.

"Raya Dunayevskaya's essays on the nature of capitalism and state socialism are full of the kind of scholarly insights and political wisdom that no one interested in these topics can afford to ignore. A mind stretching exercise for those willing to risk it!" - Bertell Ollman

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The relevance of Capital continues: but why

(continued from page 5)

Capitalism, in its most infantile(autochthonous) expression behind which there exists the real economic relation of state-capitalist-exploiter to the proletariat.


9. This refers to the signing of the Ulus-Salt Pact of August 1939, which was followed within a month by the joint Russian and German serving of Finland.

10. The Left Opposition refers to the political opposition against Stalin from 1934 to 1936; it opposed Stalin's economic policies and the mass deportations of ethnic minorities to the remote areas of Siberia and the like. Stalin's position was that of the central authority of the Communist party, that is, the leadership of state capitalism, of the state capitalists. Let us see whether he was justified in his opposition.

11. See Trotsky, The Revolution Betrayed (New York: Day, 1937) p. 272.) These latest editions refute claims by the Stalinists that the Russian Revolution was a peaceful revolution engineered by the Bolsheviks, and by the Trotskyists that the Russian Revolution was a violent revolution engineered by the Bolsheviks.

12. In this passage, Trotsky's and Engels' comments on the first edition of Capital, in which a thing is accomplished determine the use to which a man being acts upon external nature and changes it, and the historical expression behind which there are all the various states of the means of production, is not characterized by the law of value in the sense of political economy.

13. For or against the whole concept of new human relations which would emerge from the struggle of the lower and the upper classes. This is why Rorty wants us to stick only to "small" changes.


15. Marx, Grundrisse, 1857-58 French, 1872 English, 1895 German. The last of these texts did not appear until 1932.

16. I hope to discuss more of the development of Capital after 1867 in a future essay.


21. An interesting passage from落在 Comrades, the beginning of the book in a whole were those for the French edition. This fact is confirmed in the new


Russian masses confront tank during August 1991 coup.

full text as Marx wrote it still unavailable?

external nature and modifies it, he modifies his own na-
ture, and develops the potentialities automating with-
in it (9, emphasis added). Here I would argue that Marx has removed from the later French edition some language asserting human domination over nature, and replaced it with language stressing a more intimate relationship with nature.

(3) In a well-known passage on the relationship of in-
dustrial to non-industrial societies, the English edition reads: “The country that is more developed industrially only shows, as those which follow it on the industrial stage (échelle), the image of its own future” (p. 91, emphasis added). Those who attack Capital as a deterministic book have interpreted this passage to suggest that Marx thought all human societies would be industrial to non-industrial societies, the English edition

the same line in philosophy, to the great satisfaction of
God and man” (pp. 748-49).

In the French edition, Marx does not rewrite the above, but he adds an entire paragraph within the passage, connecting these ideas to China as well as Europe: “Today we have to a large extent gone beyond these aspirations, thanks to the multi-faceted (cosmopolite) competition into which the development of capitalist production has thrown the workers of the whole world. It is no longer only a question of reducing English wages to those of the rest of Europe, but of low wages, in the near or more distant term, the European level to the Chinese. Here is the perspective which Mr. Stapleton, Member of the En-
glish delegation, has just put forth to his constituents in an (1873) address on The Price of Labor in the Future: “If China, he says, becomes a big manufacturing country, I do not see how the industrial population of Europe will know how to sustain the struggle without descending to the level of its competitors.” These are just a few of the textual differences. It is a scandal that, 125 years after its first edition, we still do not have a full text for Marx’s most important work, Vol. I of Capital. This problem goes back to En-
eglish, but was covered up for decades by the official Stalinist editions of Marx, even though Dunayevskaya and oth-
er independent Marxist scholars such as Maximilien Rubel have pointed to it for years. Finally, in 1991, no doubt under the impact of the collapse of the Communist Monarchy in East Germany, the MEGA editors issued a volume which lists 50 pages of material left out by Engels from Vol. I. These materials listed by the MEGA editors include Marx’s entire correspondence with the British statesman Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), densely packed with references to the British press and the House of Commons, actual revealed the intimate secret of English capital when he declares that England’s histori-
cal mission is to force down English wages to the French and Dutch level. He says, naively, “But if our poor (a technique is repaid, the ‘appeasement of industrial labor’...labor must, of course, be dear…” (10) “To which may be added, our easyout (on the French workers), that their drink is either water or other small liquors, so that they spend very little money...These things are not a matter of doubt, but they are not impracticable, since they have been effected both in France and in Holland.” [Added paragraph here; Twenty-


Marx’s Capital in the Archives of Marxist-Humanism

The following is a sample of the vast body of material on Marx’s Capital that can be found in The Raya Dunayevskaya Collection — Marxist-Humanism: A Half-Century of Its World Development.

The 1940s

• The Law of Value and Capitalist Society (1940). First central categories of Capital (microfilm #18993).

• Outline of Marx’s Capital, Vol. I (1945). A series of 14 lectures covering all eight parts of Capital; available from N&L as a printed pamphlet. (324)

• Significance of Marx’s Vol. II of 'Capital' for Our Day (1946). (90904)

• State-Capitalism and Marxism (1947). On the three volumes of Capital and Theories of Surplus Value as a critique of the foundations of politi-
cal economy. (472)

• Philosophy: Correspondence between Dunayevskaya, C.L.R. James, and Grace Lee (1949-51). Includes letters on the impact of Hegel’s Logic on Capital. (1/1055)

The 1950s

• The Revolt of the Workers and the Plan of the Intellectuals (1951). On the deprivative plan of capitalism vs. the "freely associated labor" as the theoretical axis of Capital. (1/434)

• Marxism: The Unity of Theory and Practice," Part III of Marxism and Freedom, from 1776 un-
til today, continuing for four hours on the human-
ism and dialectic of Capital (1958).

The 1960s


• Marx’s Humanism Today (1965). Essay pub-

lished in Erich Fromm’s international symposium Socialist Humanism. (3255)

• State-Capitalism and Marx’s Humanism, or Philosophy and Revolution (1967). Written in re-
sponse to Japanese theologian Tadayuki Tsuchiya; available from N&L as a printed pamphlet.

The 1970s


• "The Adventures of the Commodity as Fe-
tish," chapter 2, section C of Philosophy and Rev-
olution, from Hegel to Sartre and from Marx to Mao (1975).

• Rosdolsky’s Methodology and lange’s Revi-

The 1980s


• A Decade of Historic Transformation: from the Grundrisse to Capital," chapter 10 of Rosa


• "Alienated Labor and the Present State of Chaos in World Production," section of Marxist-

Humanist Perspectives, 1986-87 (September, (1/11035)

• Presentation for “Humanism and Marxism" section of Midwest Sociological Society (1987). On how Marxist-Humanism developed out of the the-
ory of state-capitalism. (1/11052)

These and other documents in The Raya Dunayevskaya Collection are available in a 150-page sampling now at many libraries as well as at the national office of News and Letters Committees in Chicago. For a Guide to the Archives and information on how your library can obtain the Collection, write to News & Letters, 59 E. Van Buren, Chicago, IL 60605.
**NATIONALISM/SOCIALISM**

I found your August-September, 1992 editorial, "Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina," very informative. However, your appraisal of nationalism as "national self-determination as a pathway for all of (Bosnia-Herzegovina)" is unfortunate. This supposed self-determination is a "universalistic concept of nationalism," with "nationality" defined in terms of ethnicity and language, by definition particularistic, can be unenforceable. I believe that for the good of the nation, the US must alter its policies toward all nations that exhibit such a characteristic. I hope you will consider this in your future editorial columns.

Jeff Miller
Editor, New Unionist
Minneapolis

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**Readers’ Views**

**RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IDEA OF FREEDOM**

In the News and Letters Draft for Perspectives (July N&L) I especially responded to what it said about Los Angeles as a community isolated from national consciousness. The little backslash seems to follow the same line: "Los Angeles is in the making. I am utterly unfortunate example of idealist "diallec­
tics" unrelated to the real, materialist relations of society, the "Heideggerian" Marx was eager to disassociate himself from. It is this un-Humanist approach to New Unionism's analyses of the Bal­\nks conflict in the September issue that I wish to question.

Dr. Bruce Davis
L.A. 2109, Minneapolis, MN 55408.

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**POST-MARXIST MARXISM'S DEADEND**

I was a member of the Communist Party and am now with the new interim organization, "Committees of Correspondence." The former Communist in East Europe that you criticize for being the "new makers of production" in place of the old aren't the same as the "new" in the West. Instead, all of these "socialists" who had good intentions, the ones who weren't directly in power making decisions, saw the same result: the struggle separated from the policies of the state, the end result is the same.

Michael Landau
San Francisco

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**WHY SUPPORT N&L?**

So many readers here look forward to getting N&L each month that whenever its content is delayed or trimmed they complain. Please make sure we stay on your maillis list forever. I am interested in seeing where we can see other parts of the world are doing. It is wonderful literature. I read every issue. Keep up the good work.

Terry Craig
Rheem, California

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**Editors’ Note:** We have been able to take subscriptions for News & Letters from many readers who have requested them through our special Donors Fund. Can you help us to make this an ongoing activity with a special contribution to that Fund?

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**Editors’ Note:** To the person who asks if I have any students who have requested them, I’m writing to let you know about the joy of teaching. I am very pleased that I have my students read important texts in politics, both theoretical and practi­cal. It is an exciting opportunity to engage in intellectual discourse with them and to share knowledge with them.

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**Joy of Teaching**

What is it about the joy of teaching that makes it such a rewarding experience? What are the challenges you face as a teacher? How do you engage your students in learning? These are some questions that can help you approach teaching with a positive mindset. Let's explore these aspects of teaching together.

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**Editor’s Note:** ADAPT is the acronym for Americans Disabled for Attendant Programs Today.

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**OCTOBER, 1992**
Latinos fight waste dump
Kern County, Cal.—Buttowillow is a town of 1,600, near Bakersfield and Delano. There is a high concentration of Latinas in other races. It’s here that the Laidlaw Co. has operated its Lokern waste facility since 1983, taking materials from the petroleum industry and burying them in about 550 acres. People aren’t aware of what a place like this can do to their health until Laidlaw wanted to open another 80 acres, 100 feet deep for more kinds of toxics. That’s when people stood up.

At first it was the growers who tried to stop Laidlaw. But they realized their money couldn’t stop it, and they didn’t have the numbers. They opened the issue to the community, and one by one they took it over. Two hundred Latino people regularly show up for county meetings. This isn’t surprising. We face all kinds of issues and problems, but we’re not going to get anywhere until people decide to take control of their lives.

We found out they were going ahead with the expansion without even an environmental assessment. At first all the farmworkers were intimidated by these county and state commission meetings where we went to pressure them to stop poisoning us. We sat in the back of the meetings. Now we take over the meetings.

We’re forcing local officials to meet in our toxic neighborhoods. It’s not just that we don’t want toxics in our community. We don’t want them in any community. We want to be able to make a living by doing forced to trade jobs for health. Workers are on the front line.

Latino communities around the area have organized, one by one, around Buttowillow, against Laidlaw. Now there are 300 people around Cerro Coso, Jicarilla, Wasco, and McKittrick. The movement to stop the Buttowillow toxic dump is growing to continue growing like this one.

—Members of Padres Hacia Una Vida Mejor (Parens for Better Life)
It was not alone after the Conquest from war, overwork and starvation, who have opposed the base capitalist system more than anyone in the Americas. Despite the decimation of the Inca and Aztec civilizations that were destroyed, the resistance to the invasion of America by Europe profoundly transformed the lives of over 180 million Latin Americans, more than what has been occurring for more than a decade. As the UNDP pointed out, the poverty is huge, with close to a million people earning less than an average of only four dollars a month. The Dominican Republic, by plainclothes policemen, were fired upon in Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, by plainclothes policemen. The arrest of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman only for understanding the non-viability of this form of Maoist-inspired terrorism.

LATIN AMERICA'S LOST DECADE

The culmination of what has been occurring for more than a decade. According to the United Nations estimate, poverty defines the lives of more than 80% of the population in Latin America. The spread of cholera points as much to the horrendous state of sanitation facilities and health care systems in Latin America as to the presence of the disease. The mass migration of Mexicans and Central Americans to the United States, agents, new forms, increased surveillance, tells us not so much about the attraction of the U.S. as it does of the repugnance of the rest of Latin America. The masses have to endure in the south.

In Haiti, the masses defied the legacy of the Duvalier dictatorship by electing a theology of liberation Catholic priest, Father Aristide, as president. Aristide's overthrow was an outgrowth of the fact that the U.S. and its allies, seemingly looked on, is not the end of the mass movement. In Peru, while all have concentrated on the struggle for the recovery of the Peruvian Amazon to rid it of the extractive industry of oil and gas and the Shining Path, a movement has been emerging in the poverty stricken barrios of Lima and the mines masses opposed to it, those who are part of the Shining Path. At a protest against the planned "celebration" of Columbus in Lima, thousands of people were fired in Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, by plainclothes policemen. The closure of the port on Howland Island, where American occupied against the U.S. so close ever, the last to be shot to death, the government has been forced to confront the consequences of its own celebrations.

WHOSE 500 YEARS WHOSE CELEBRATION?

The celebrations of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of Latin America have been the subject of little discussion within Latin America. One of the discussions revolves around the controversy and legitimizing the Columbus' discovery as a new world, but as a continuing process lasting through today. It has been called the interminable Conquest, 1492-1992, which does not refer to the original conquest, but the continuing violation of the rights of indigenous peoples today.

It is important to grasp the enormity of that original Conquest of the Americas from the indigenous point of view. From the very beginning, the indigenous peoples of the Americas have been considered as inferior or sub-human, and many refuse to be victims and, instead, documenting the resistance both historically and today has become an important field of study.

It is important to grasp the enormity of that original Conquest of the Americas from the indigenous point of view. From the very beginning, the indigenous peoples of the Americas have been considered as inferior or sub-human, and many refuse to be victims and, instead, documenting the resistance both historically and today has become an important field of study.

Los Angeles, Cal.—On Sept. 18 Mexico's Independencia Day was marked by a march of Chicanos who attended a slide presentation called "500 Years of Colonization and Resistance in Indoamerica." The presentation was organized by the Organization Dedicated to the Empowerment of Raza. Daniel Osuna, an associate of Raza's, said that the slide presentation has been the conference during the country for the past year in response to "the 1992 injustices and the "accepted" versions of history amount to a lie. Osuna showed how an understanding of both history and language can help Chicanos for resistance comes to terms with the contradiction of exploitation and freedom ideas that occurs between them. And in the U.S., and to see the two-way road of freedom and weaken the movement. —Anna Maillon

...
by Jim Guthrie

Shen Tong, the author of Almost a Revolution, and the first prominent student leader of the 1989 Tiananmen Square movement to return from exile was arrested in Beijing on Sept. 1. According to National Democratic Party of China founder and the full of Communist in Russia and Eastern Europe that democracy was the wave of the future and China would have to follow.

He had returned to China a month earlier and traveled the country to promote pro-democracy groups and interviewing peasants, workers and intellectuals. The state allowed him to move freely until he was arrested. Shen issued a press release calling for an end to the Chinese government.

 początku of the 1989 organization, Democracy for China Fund. He got to Beijing, where he issued a press release calling for an end to the Chinese government.

From Manual Arts High School in South Los Angeles to Kennedy High School in suburban Granada Hills, students took to the streets. Two hundred Belmont High students walked out of school on Sept. 8 and marched to City Hall. Students from several San Fernando Valley high schools joined to Form STAT (Students Taking Action Together), and rallied together on Sept. 12. Grand Jury High in Van Nuys and Burbank Junior High were among those separated.

At a day-long school-sponsored "Youth Congress" on Sept. 7, students expressed concern about the press more debate moved by the spring uprising following the Rodney King verdict brought together those opposed to the idea of freedom as a force that cannot be massacred.

In the morning, the 200 youths were divided into small discussion groups, and in the afternoon session they met together to report back on their group discussions, with their attention directed to an adult panel of students.

Shen Tong says: "No matter how hard the government tried to keep us from knowing what was going on, "We need adults to start talking to us seriously," was repeatedly elicited strong appeals from the young crowd. "We're not animals. The police are supposed to be here to protect us, not kill us." Students demanded money for books and supplies. "We have 15 books for 45 students!" and for after-school programs, recreational halls, and for new "human relations" curricula that "would teach us about our own and each other's cultures." We all have reason to be concerned. We're 18 years old, we're running through the system and it's made us this way."

While the hirings and layoffs across racial barriers were made in the course of Blacks and Latinos for better relations with each other (they were the overwhelming majority), a young white woman from Chwick High, who had independently found out about the Congress and come on her own said: "We avoided all of the trash, we just went to the streets. The next time you do something like this, you must contact all schools, so we all can come out and talk."

A student said, "I don't consider myself a 'minority.' We are equal and not to be teased. We need to be treated as people: stop playing around with us, we are not kids anymore."

As they departed, following the "climate" of the city's officials' responses and promises, many students voiced doubts that the LA. rebellion will "come out of this," one young black woman from Lynwood High told News & Letters: "How many times do we have to be telling them they're not people: stop playing around with us, they're not even listening and they don't care."

Within a month of Shen's arrest, the 14th Communist Congress called for the "Debate stimulating the economy through private enterprise to be implemented for the next 100 years." Clearly this "free market" reform is not concerned with the Ideas for the freedom of idea, but a new stage of repression. The ruling party promises to remain with the historical legacy of Tiananmen Square.

Although Shen was prescient enough to attack the "marketization of ideas." "The entire system of imprisonment drives home how total a philosophy of reeducation must be. We can afford no more "almost revolution." Free Shen Tong!"
beginning in late August, mobs of neo-Nazis and other racists began yet another series of attacks on immigrants and refugee hostels. Chanting "Germany for the Germans" and "Foreigners out," up to 1,000 rioters attacked a hostel in Lichtenhagen, torching part of the eastern German port city of Rostock. In obvious complicity with the racists, on Aug. 24, at the height of the violence, the Rostock state prosecutor retreated to a position several miles back from the yards and threw the management under the bus. These workers had had to be evacuated to a nearby military base.

Since August, dozens of similar attacks have occurred in both western and eastern Germany. Most shockingly, the main victims have been Romany (Gypsies) who have fled persecution in Romania. Romany, like Jews, were singled out for extermination by the Nazis, and over 50,000 died in the death camps.

The left paper Die Tageszeitung wrote: "There are pictures that capture scenes in a country's history. The shipyards in Rostock are an example..." This is one of the few places in Germany where the Lichtenhagen is one...And right after the picture comes the memory...of a police force that held back the breach. They say that the small amount of tax money going to the country's hundreds of thousands of refugees, most of them non-white or from Eastern Europe, is what creates unemployment for Germans. An added factor is that a number of former members of the Stasi GDR secret police have been joining the neo-Nazi movement. Those three arrested for rioting in Rostock were former Stasi.

**Behind the European monetary crisis**

"The high German interest rates are caused to rise throughout Western Europe, exacerbating the country's worst economic slump in at least a decade."

"To conform to the European Monetary System's stipulation of rigid relations between the values of different currencies—the "exchange rate mechanism" (ERM)—Britain attempted on Sept. 16 to prop up the pound sterling by forcing up short-term interest rates from 10% to 15%. When this failed to reverse the plummeting value of the pound, Britain announced a "temporary suspension" of its participation in the ERM. Italy soon followed suit.

"The French vote dampened temporarily the frenzied speculation that precipitated the fall of the pound and other currencies. The deeper changes of instablity that gave rise to the crisis persist, and it is that that must be dealt with together.

"Opposition to the Maastricht treaty is growing throughout Europe, and the closeness of the French vote makes it likely that the rulers of Britain and perhaps other nations will be forced to hold their own referendums. France itself was forced to rule, according to various estimates that the capital needed to rebuild former East Germany.

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