Tasting the bitter fruits of occupation

It took only weeks for the combined power of the U.S. and its British armed forces to destroy the regime of Saddam Hussein. Saddam’s Iraq once possessed one of the largest and most well-equipped armies in the world, but defeat in the 1991 Gulf War and more than a decade of economic sanctions since then had significantly diminished the country’s military might.

More importantly, a generation of repression by the totalitarian Ba’ath Party and its police apparatus resulted in a population filled with so much resentment toward its overlords that despite the cadres of paramilitary fighters dispatched to compel resistance to the invaders, the regime was toppled in short order.

George W. Bush, Dick Cheney and the other hawks of the U.S. executive branch could hardly mask their delight that the reckless plans they laid had paid off, without caring to acknowledge that, as journalist Donald Rumsfeld, the secretary of defense and chief architect of the invasion’s military strategy, was even moved to force a strange comment in between the scenes of Iraqis pulling down statues of Saddam and the fall of the East European Communist regimes in 1989–90 that the “number of Iraqi cities never killed may be determined.”

Despite the presence of those troops throughout many of Iraq’s cities however, they seem little inclined to secure the material well-being of the country’s people. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance.

The present-day condition of the Iraqi people extend to their future as well. No other supplies to a population heretofore largely controlled by humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance.

The present-day condition of the Iraqi people extends to their future as well. No other supplies to a population heretofore largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance.

The present-day condition of the Iraqi people extends to their future as well. No other supplies to a population heretofore largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance.

The present-day condition of the Iraqi people extends to their future as well. No other supplies to a population heretofore largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance.

The present-day condition of the Iraqi people extends to their future as well. No other supplies to a population heretofore largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.

The U.S. did nothing as the cultural history of Iraq was stolen from its national museum. Nor did the U.S. military seem to be calling on humanitarian organizations to make a commitment to secure the efforts to deliver food and other supplies to a population bereft of largely dependent on the Iraqi government for sustenance. There were evidently no orders to discourage the hungry and destitute crowds, who took what they could from the looted warehouses. This is what would have been expected from targeting even Baghdad’s overtaxed and under-supplied hospitals.
Queer Liberation or commodification?

by Amy Garrison

Amy Garrison is young lesbian activist in Memphis, Tenn. This column is adapted from her talk on "Sexuality and Revolution" at a recent News & Letters meeting.

The Stonewall riot during the summer of 1969 might be the seminal event in queer revolutionary history. After weeks of ruthless persecution by police, mostly characterized by unprovoked raids on New York City's gay haunts, the patrons of the Stonewall Inn rioted at the bar staff,drag queens, and transgen­
der clientele were arrested without cause on June 28. The violent riot was suppressed by the police in the early morning hours of the 28th, but peaceful protests of the incident continued well into the day. Gay men and their supporters gathered outside the bar and held hands, kissed, and chanted. Within a month the Gay Liberation Front was calling for the “demon­

tation of the capitalist machine of oppression. They have made the first radical political move toward achieving que­

stion packages, queer dating services, and queer mass media. In many ways, the year 2002 is really a "year of queerness" when compared to the previous few years. After a few years of relative obscurity, the queer movement is finally starting to receive the recognition it deserves. The new wave of activism is dedicated to rethinking the meaning of queerness and redefining queer identity. The queer movement is no longer a fringe movement but a central part of contemporary social justice activism.

The queer movement has made significant strides in recent years. The most notable achievement is the legalization of same-sex marriage. In 2003, California became the first state to legalize same-sex marriage, followed by Massachusetts and Iowa. These victories have inspired other states to follow suit, and today same-sex marriage is legal in many states across the country. The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes. In 2001, the U.S. Congress passed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of political representation. In 2015, Tonya Odenov, a queer activist, was elected to the Los Angeles City Council, becoming the first openly queer person to serve on the city’s elected body. This victory has inspired other queer activists to run for office and to fight for political representation.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of economic justice. In 2014, the International Union of Electronic, Radio, and Machine Workers (IUE) unionized the Apple store on Market Street in San Francisco, becoming the first public-sector union to represent queer workers. This victory has inspired other queer activists to fight for economic justice and to challenge the inherently discriminatory policies of large corporations.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of health care. In 2010, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) was passed, which provides coverage for transgender people and helps to reduce the stigma associated with queerness and transgender identity. This legislation has helped to improve the health care of queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of education. In 2012, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of LGBT students in the case of轰ard v. Arizona, which allowed gay and lesbian students to be protected from discrimination in schools. This victory has inspired other queer activists to fight for equality in education and to challenge the inherently discriminatory policies of schools.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of violence prevention. In 2015, the Department of Justice launched the “It’s On Us” campaign, which aims to prevent sexual assault and violence on college campuses. This campaign has helped to reduce the number of sexual assaults on college campuses and has inspired other queer activists to fight for violence prevention.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of legal recognition. In 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of same-sex marriage in Obergefell v. Hodges, which allowed married same-sex couples to receive federal recognition. This victory has inspired other queer activists to fight for legal recognition and to challenge the inherently discriminatory policies of the government.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of family recognition. In 2014, the State of Washington became the first state to legalize same-sex adoption, allowing couples of any sexual orientation to adopt children. This victory has inspired other queer activists to fight for family recognition and to challenge the inherently discriminatory policies of the government.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.

The queer movement has also made significant progress in the area of hate crimes prevention. In 2010, the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act was passed, which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include sexual orientation and gender identity. This legislation has helped to reduce the number of hate crimes against queers and transsexuals.
Oakland cops' brutal attack on dockers, protesters

Oakland, Cal.—Oakland police went on a ramp­age on April 7 when 500 war protesters gathered at the Port of Oakland to picket and demonstrate against U.S. military support for the war in Iraq. The protest is one of the largest of the ongoing demonstrations against U.S. military action in Iraq. Protesters had hoped to form a massive enough pick­et line that dockworkers could legitimately refuse to cross the line for safety reasons. The new ILWU contract does not permit the union to strike over objections to loading military hardware.

But there were no such shipments scheduled for that day. When demonstrators learned as much, they shifted­-formed, and dock workers marching and chanting in large circles.

Even so, police closed in and ordered the picketers to disperse. Police thought that if they moved the demonstration that move fast enough were blasted apart with concussion grenades. They then picked off scattering individuals with wooden dowsels, metal shot beanbag and sting­balls. The attacks were repeated as pickets regrouped and more protesters arrived on scene. Nine long­hore.

No hard times?

New York—The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced April 4 that nonfarm payroll employment in the U.S. fell by 108,000 in March. It also revised its estimate of February's job loss to a whopping 357,000. Since the recession officially began in March 2001, about one­fifth of the total, 465,000 jobs, have been elimi­nated during the past two months alone.

In 1982, the recession was the same—the day that the February job loss figures were reported—the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research declared the recession too early to determine whether the recession has ended. The business recessions are accepted as official by the U.S. government.

If the committee eventually does determine that the economy was still in recession in March, this recession will be the longest one, by far, since the Great Depres­sion—and the 19th century like those. But, although the military power of the U.S. is unrivaled in world history, it lacks the power to transcend the recurrent crises of capitalist production.

Chicago janitors march

by Huan Lin

When I turned 18, my father told me to go down to the local post office to register for the draft. The Viet­nam War was over, but draft registration was still required. I was 18 and thought I had to sign up. Even though the draft was no longer in effect, since I had read so much about the outrage of the war. My father nevertheless finally convinced me I had to sign up, if I didn't want to jeopardize my chance at financial aid for college.

I wonder how many people before me also thought they had to join in order to have opportunities open to them. This, no doubt, was on the mind of Fred POW Jee Lynch and no other young men who joined the military. Her mother told the press how Jes­ica saw joining the military as a ticket towards an education. She really wanted to become a teacher.

After her dramatic rescue from a hospital in Nasriya, Iraq, it looks like she'll finally have that chance. But more than 100 U.S. soldiers who have died in Iraq will not have that chance. The deaths of these soldiers killed by "friendly fire." At this time there had been no warning. Though there

Hundres of janitors marched in downtown Chicago in late March in their fight for a new contract.

Chicago janitors march

by Huan Lin

When I turned 18, my father told me to go down to the local post office to register for the draft. The Viet­nam War was over, but draft registration was still required. I was 18 and thought I had to sign up. Even though the draft was no longer in effect, since I had read so much about the outrage of the war. My father nevertheless finally convinced me I had to sign up, if I didn't want to jeopardize my chance at financial aid for college.

I wonder how many people before me also thought they had to join in order to have opportunities open to them. This, no doubt, was on the mind of Fred POW Jee Lynch and no other young men who joined the military. Her mother told the press how Jes­ica saw joining the military as a ticket towards an education. She really wanted to become a teacher.

After her dramatic rescue from a hospital in Nasriya, Iraq, it looks like she'll finally have that chance. But more than 100 U.S. soldiers who have died in Iraq will not have that chance. The deaths of these soldiers killed by "friendly fire." At this time there had been no warning. Though there

Hundres of janitors marched in downtown Chicago in late March in their fight for a new contract.

Chicago janitors march

by Huan Lin

When I turned 18, my father told me to go down to the local post office to register for the draft. The Viet­nam War was over, but draft registration was still required. I was 18 and thought I had to sign up. Even though the draft was no longer in effect, since I had read so much about the outrage of the war. My father nevertheless finally convinced me I had to sign up, if I didn't want to jeopardize my chance at financial aid for college.

I wonder how many people before me also thought they had to join in order to have opportunities open to them. This, no doubt, was on the mind of Fred POW Jee Lynch and no other young men who joined the military. Her mother told the press how Jes­ica saw joining the military as a ticket towards an education. She really wanted to become a teacher.

After her dramatic rescue from a hospital in Nasriya, Iraq, it looks like she'll finally have that chance. But more than 100 U.S. soldiers who have died in Iraq will not have that chance. The deaths of these soldiers killed by "friendly fire." At this time there had been no warning. Though there

Hundres of janitors marched in downtown Chicago in late March in their fight for a new contract.

Chicago janitors march

by Huan Lin

When I turned 18, my father told me to go down to the local post office to register for the draft. The Viet­nam War was over, but draft registration was still required. I was 18 and thought I had to sign up. Even though the draft was no longer in effect, since I had read so much about the outrage of the war. My father nevertheless finally convinced me I had to sign up, if I didn't want to jeopardize my chance at financial aid for college.

I wonder how many people before me also thought they had to join in order to have opportunities open to them. This, no doubt, was on the mind of Fred POW Jee Lynch and no other young men who joined the military. Her mother told the press how Jes­ica saw joining the military as a ticket towards an education. She really wanted to become a teacher.

After her dramatic rescue from a hospital in Nasriya, Iraq, it looks like she'll finally have that chance. But more than 100 U.S. soldiers who have died in Iraq will not have that chance. The deaths of these soldiers killed by "friendly fire." At this time there had been no warning. Though there

Hundres of janitors marched in downtown Chicago in late March in their fight for a new contract.

Chicago janitors march

by Huan Lin

When I turned 18, my father told me to go down to the local post office to register for the draft. The Viet­nam War was over, but draft registration was still required. I was 18 and thought I had to sign up. Even though the draft was no longer in effect, since I had read so much about the outrage of the war. My father nevertheless finally convinced me I had to sign up, if I didn't want to jeopardize my chance at financial aid for college.

I wonder how many people before me also thought they had to join in order to have opportunities open to them. This, no doubt, was on the mind of Fred POW Jee Lynch and no other young men who joined the military. Her mother told the press how Jes­ica saw joining the military as a ticket towards an education. She really wanted to become a teacher.

After her dramatic rescue from a hospital in Nasriya, Iraq, it looks like she'll finally have that chance. But more than 100 U.S. soldiers who have died in Iraq will not have that chance. The deaths of these soldiers killed by "friendly fire." At this time there had been no warning. Though there

Hundres of janitors marched in downtown Chicago in late March in their fight for a new contract.
Memphis, Tenn.—I'm with Concerned Citizens of Crump neighborhood association and I have defined my neighborhood as a chemically boxed-in community. Who are we? We are a 100% African-American urban neighborhood, a working-class and low-income historic Black neighborhood in north Memphis. There are more than eight polluting plants within three miles of my home. We have no grocery stores. We don't even have a 99¢ store. We don't even have a kind of dry goods store in my neighborhood. Pollution has no boundaries. It starts in north Memphis.

King's legacy today

Memphis—On the morning of April 4, over 300 activists and community members, Black, white, and Latino, marched in the rain from the National Civil Rights Museum to Lorraine Motel with a rally and a march. The rally site was Lenoir-Owen College, a traditionally African-American university. The amazing thing about the whole march was its location and participants. One young anti-war activist woman remarked, "Since it was through mostly black streets (as opposed to downtown), a lot of people came out on their porches to wave at us. There was a great mix of folks too, the usual AFSCME participants (sanitation workers union that was on strike in 1968), Lenoir-Owen faculty and students (some of the faculty were busy celebrating and unionizing at the same time), La Fuerza Latina Unida (a local Latinx activism organization), sororities and fraternities, neighborhood residents of all ages, historians, peace activists, among others. It was Lemoyne-Owen College, a traditionally African-American institution, and the minorities of Iraq deserve a nation in which independent newspapers can publish, wage a struggle for independence, and in which women can participate and lead in all activities. It is precisely from such a revolutionary tradition, the revolutionary traditions of a country that once had a one of the largest Marxist movement of the Middle East and is currently being carved up by imperialist interests like the U.S. and Britain as well as to the authoritarians rulers and religious fundamentalist groupings of the region.

And as if the plate wasn't full enough for the rulers of the U.S., it seems as if they have no qualms about aggressively warning Iran and especially Iraq's old Ba'athist regime. The U.S. and Britain, while claiming that they have acted out of concern for the interests of those people, have instead placed their future at grave risk.

The wishes of the Iraqis have already begun to come into conflict with those of the occupying powers. The long-standing Iraqi peoples' struggle is for a new independent state in the south of the country, the impoverished Baha'is of Baghdad's Saddam-era neighborhood, and the minorities of Iraq deserve a nation in which independent newspapers can publish, wage a struggle for independence, and in which women can participate and lead in all activities. It is precisely from such a revolutionary tradition, the revolutionary traditions of a country that once had a one of the largest Marxist movement of the Middle East and is currently being carved up by imperialist interests like the U.S. and Britain as well as to the authoritarians rulers and religious fundamentalist groupings of the region.

and the invasion and the occupation have targeted especially to the basic national feelings of most Iraqis and put this future—one that the people of Iraq are fighting for—out of reach. I am looking towards a new beginning. God created a clean earth. That's what I base my power on.

-Balinda Moore

EDITORIAL

Bitter fruits of Iraq's occupation

(Continued from page 1)

after they appeared in the press, the coalition had to rely on the old regime as administrator of the city. They were imma-

diately confronted with a spontaneous demonstration of the people protesting the coalition's attempt to have the Baghdad residents of such a compromised figure. The people of Baghdad's poor neighborhoods—many of whom had been forced to the streets to assert their hostility to an arrangement in which they are locked out of determining their own affairs. So the U.S. now finds itself in an ambiguous position. By its criteria, the invasion was a success. From any other standpoint, however, it has brought death, destruction, and a fearsome uncertainty to the Iraqi people. Many civilians have been killed and wounded by the fierce missile campaign, the officers of Iraq's regular army forced countless soldiers into a slaughter, and the country's infrastructure—which never recov-

ered from the period of Saddam's further-debilitated. Politically the U.S. is sponsoring figures from the Iraqi opposition. The U.S. has therefore been trying to set up functions of Saddam's regime to employ in the administration of its occupation. It is burdened with the enormous task of rebuilding the country on its terms alone while simultaneously trying to dampen the high expectations of democracy and self-determina-

nation it itself raised as ideological justifications for invasion. And as if the plate wasn't full enough for the rulers of the U.S., it seems as if they have no qualms about aggressively warning Iran and especially Iraq's old Ba'athist regime. The U.S. and Britain, while claiming that they have acted out of concern for the interests of those people, have instead placed their future at grave risk.

The wishes of the Iraqis have already begun to come into conflict with those of the occupying powers. The long-standing Iraqi peoples' struggle is for a new independent state in the south of the country, the impoverished Baha'is of Baghdad's Saddam-era neighborhood, and the minorities of Iraq deserve a nation in which independent newspapers can publish, wage a struggle for independence, and in which women can participate and lead in all activities. It is precisely from such a revolutionary tradition, the revolutionary traditions of a country that once had a one of the largest Marxist movement of the Middle East and is currently being carved up by imperialist interests like the U.S. and Britain as well as to the authoritarians rulers and religious fundamentalist groupings of the region.

and the invasion and the occupation have targeted especially to the basic national feelings of most Iraqis and put this future—one that the people of Iraq are fighting for—out of reach. I am looking towards a new beginning. God created a clean earth. That's what I base my power on.

-Pamphlets

-American Civilian on Trial, Black Masseus as Vanguard, Includes: "A 1930's View of the Two-Way Road Between the U.S. and Africa" by Rayo Dunayevskaya, and "Black Casuasses in the Unions" by Charles Debsy.

-100 pages

-$10.00

-Contact for information

Contact for information

Memphis News & Letters
36 S. Wabash, Room 1440
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone 312-334-7960
Fax 312-334-7965
Call for Information
Meetings
Sundays, 7:00 p.m.
39 West 14th St., Room 205
Identity House, Manhattan

Los Angeles
1219 Sunset Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90027
New day: Sunday, 6 p.m.
Echo Park United Methodist Church
2266 N. Alvarado (North of Sunset, side door)

Sundays, 2 p.m.
Write for information
OAKLAND

Contact for information

INTERNATIONAL MARXIST-HUMANISTS

BOM Box 3014, London, England WC1N 3XX
http://members.aol.com/THEPHD/Unashed.htm
Anjumuz Muzak, 36, Wabash #1440, Chicago, IL 60603
anjumuzak@aol.com, www.anjumuzak.com

-MARXIST-HUMANIST Literature Catalog for 2003...60c postage

-Revolutionary Journalism of Felix Martin...

-The Coal Miners' General Strike of 1919...

-and The Birth of Marxist-Humanism in the U.S.

-Explorations in Dialectical and Critical Theory From Hegel to Derrida and from Marx to Sartre

-Bosnia-Herzegovina: Achilles Heel of Western Civilization...

-News and Letters Committees Constitution...

-ARCHIVES

-Guides to Collection and Supplement to the Radical-Humanist Literature Catalog, published by Marxists

-Marxist-Humanism: A Half-Century of its World Development...

-& MAIL ORDER PRICE:

-Books...

-News & Letters subscription. Unique combination of worker and intellectual, published 10 times a year...

-MAIL ORDERS TO:

-News & Letters, 36 S. Wabash, Room 1440
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone (312) 236-0799
Enclosed find $ for...

-New day: Sunday, 6 p.m.
-Echo Park United Methodist Church
2266 N. Alvarado (North of Sunset, side door)

-INTERNATIONAL MARXIST-HUMANISTS

-BOM Box 3014, London, England WC1N 3XX
http://members.aol.com/THEPHD/Unashed.htm
Anjumuz Muzak, 36, Wabash #1440, Chicago, IL 60603
anjumuzak@aol.com, www.anjumuzak.com
The Philosophic Moment of Marxist-Humanism

From the Writings of Raya Dunayevskaya

MAY 2003

NEWS & LETTERS

Page 5

This May marks the 50th anniversary of the writing of Raya Dunayevskaya's "Letters on Hegel's Absolutes"—the philosophic breakthrough that led to the birth of Marxist-Humanism. As part of our commemoration of this event, we are reprinting a 1963 commentary by Dunayevskaya and reexamining three letters, in the light of the ongoing relation between philosophy and organization. We also publish two essays on her philosophic contribution, on pages 6-7. Further discussion of these issues will appear in subsequent issues of News & Letters.

The Philosophic Moment of Marxist-Humanism


The focus is on the May 12, 1953 letter on [Hegel's] Absolute Idea. The point is to catch the dialectical flow of the self-determination of the idea, paragraph by paragraph.

Page 21(l of the letter of May 12, 1953 calls attention to the Hegel's "Science of Logic," which produced that enthusiasm a year before I broke


The focus is on the May 12, 1953 letter on [Hegel's] Absolute Idea. The point is to catch the dialectical flow of the self-determination of the idea, paragraph by paragraph.

Page 21(l of the letter of May 12, 1953 calls attention to the Hegel's "Science of Logic," which produced that enthusiasm a year before I broke
by Tom More

The contemporary climate of philosophical discourse casts a pall of suspicion on the philosophical horizon of the 19th century. Jean-François Lyotard's injunction against grand narratives and meta-narratives has broad currency in the intellectual world of the late 20th century and indeed into the early 21st century.

Within Critical Theory, deeper than Jürgen Habermas's criticism of French postmodern thought is his agreement with this dispensation.(1) In this respect, he is a "Kantian" and not a "Hegelian." However, whether this figure of stepping back from "Hegel" to "Kant" is a conceptual or programmatic progression is an open question. The deeply engrained residues of Kantian dualism that show up in the series of dualisms that characterize Critical Theory also help to explain Habermas's rapprochement with liberalism, which seems of use, if only historical. It has been a kind of betrayal of the rationalism that once upon a time inspired it in its inception.

As a juncture or impasse, the figure of Hegel looms large. And standing on the shoulders of this giant, Marx looms large. It was the case that the founder of Marxist-Humanism, Raya Dunayevskaya, to have created the dialectical relationship between Hegelian philosophy and Marxism, most recently made available to us in The Power of Negativity.(2) It is a work that I have chosen to focus on just one theme, but the theme itself is so grand—in the very sense that Lyotard[1] pointed out that I cannot do justice here. This is the theme of the renewal of the philosophy of the subject that, at least by intention, aims to complete the revolution of the critique of the bourgeois subject by being genuinely post-bourgeois and even revolutionary. Das Kapital, Kant, and others have articulated the need within Critical Theory to come back to this self-same posture. The publication of The Power of Negativity coincides perfectly with the emerging sense of this demand.

DOES THE LEFT HAVE AN IDEA?

The left, I confess, is not exactly what one would call a radical subject. Moreover, it is not exactly what one would call a philosophical subject, for Dunayevskaya's project, by staging the abstracted concept of negativism, the Hegelian concept of negativity, across the Hegelian philosophy of history, it is not exactly what one would call a revolutionary subject. Nevertheless, it is certainly the case that this abstraction of negativity, the Hegelian concept of negativity, the abstraction of negativity, is a fundamental to the left. And this is the case because it is one of the distinguishing features of contemporary left radicalism is its celibate relationship with working class politics. The question, Who is the proletariat?, has been held to be as empty and idle as the question, Who is the subject? in the left.

Another way to make this point is to observe that the idea of the proletariat as a subject of capital has come to be held as a dead letter, as dead on arrival as Lyotard's "grand narrative." From this vantage point, Hegelian Marxism can be both radical and at least by intention, aims to complete the revolution of the critique of the bourgeois subject by being genuinely post bourgeois and even revolutionary. The left has articulated the need within Critical Theory to come back to this self-same posture. The publication of The Power of Negativity coincides perfectly with the emerging sense of this demand.

WHAT I NOW PROPOSE IS THAT WAITING IN THE WINGS ALL ALONG HAS BEEN RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA, WHO HAD NOT THE NAME TO GUARD HEGEL AS HER CONTEMPORARY, MINOR AS HE HAD BEEN THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF HER LIFE.

By setting Marx in his proper philosophical context, Dunayevskaya re-created Marxism as a philosophy of freedom. She was as bold as Marx and Hegel, the unparalleled mentor to Marx.

A PHILOSOPHICAL ALTERNATIVE

The structure of freedom. She was as bold as Marx and Hegel, the unparalleled mentor to Marx.

The Power of Negativity: Selected Writings on the Dialectic in Hegel and Marx

by Raya Dunayevskaya

Order from News & Letters for $20 through May, then $24.95

To order, see page 4

NEWS & LETTERS

MAY 2003

NEWS & LETTERS
The crisis in Marxism is a crisis of liberatory vision. The problem has been around a long time. Neither the Marxists back then, nor Western Marxists succeeded in fully surmounting it. The regimes that called themselves "Socialist" or "Communist," in which the categories we called "the privileged associations of the proletariat" and "the correct historical path" have persisted in the name of a higher ideal, were not the only extension of the fossilized liberatory vision. Bertolt Brecht's quip, "Those of us who fought for kindness/could not ourselves be kind" summed up the experience of a considerable number of people in the thirties and forties, who, instead of realizing the fullness of the possible, merely became confined to the "dustbin of history" as many a history book suggests. Marx himself has not been spared this fate, because of his insight into "the essential feature of mind is liberty: i.e., the freedom of consciousness."

"the prophet of globalization"

Messes tearing down Berlin Wall, 1989.

With Marx, Hegel, Lenin, the concern is well deserved. In the past decade many leftists have turned to the crises of global regimes like Milošević in Serbia even while averting the agony of a Marxist standpoint. More recently, many leftists have responded to September 11 attacks by reciting the "crimes of U.S. imperialism" while not making it clear that they oppose the attacks because they "violated the rights of the people" or "deprived them of their liberty." As Walter Benjamin said in 1938, "The dialectic method is critical, because it negates all that stands in the way of subjective freedom."

"the cancer stage of capital"

While the concern of Marxism lost touch with the liberatory impulses which inspired it, Marx himself has not become confined to the "dustbin of history" as many a history book suggests. Rather, the concern has a special meaning for grasping the present historic moment. Because of his insight into "For instance, how often does it happen that some­thing seems to be grasped as a whole? Also, it's the "cancer stage of capital" that fulcrum of self-activity constituted by the full and complete development of all social transitions of a given phenomena via a "process of negation of the negation." It is not just the negation of nature and daily life, of consciousness, of every single line of perception of things but to the moment of negative consciousness."

"the cancer stage of capital"


The concern is well deserved. In the past decade many leftists have turned to the crises of global regimes like Milošević in Serbia even while averting the agony of a Marxist standpoint. More recently, many leftists have responded to September 11 attacks by reciting the "crimes of U.S. imperialism" while not making it clear that they oppose the attacks because they "violated the rights of the people" or "deprived them of their liberty." As Walter Benjamin said in 1938, "The dialectic method is critical, because it negates all that stands in the way of subjective freedom."

"the cancer stage of capital"

With Marx, Hegel, Lenin, the concern is well deserved. In the past decade many leftists have turned to the crises of global regimes like Milošević in Serbia even while averting the agony of a Marxist standpoint. More recently, many leftists have responded to September 11 attacks by reciting the "crimes of U.S. imperialism" while not making it clear that they oppose the attacks because they "violated the rights of the people" or "deprived them of their liberty." As Walter Benjamin said in 1938, "The dialectic method is critical, because it negates all that stands in the way of subjective freedom."

"the cancer stage of capital"


The concern is well deserved. In the past decade many leftists have turned to the crises of global regimes like Milošević in Serbia even while averting the agony of a Marxist standpoint. More recently, many leftists have responded to September 11 attacks by reciting the "crimes of U.S. imperialism" while not making it clear that they oppose the attacks because they "violated the rights of the people" or "deprived them of their liberty." As Walter Benjamin said in 1938, "The dialectic method is critical, because it negates all that stands in the way of subjective freedom."

"the cancer stage of capital"

With Marx, Hegel, Lenin, the concern is well deserved. In the past decade many leftists have turned to the crises of global regimes like Milošević in Serbia even while averting the agony of a Marxist standpoint. More recently, many leftists have responded to September 11 attacks by reciting the "crimes of U.S. imperialism" while not making it clear that they oppose the attacks because they "violated the rights of the people" or "deprived them of their liberty." As Walter Benjamin said in 1938, "The dialectic method is critical, because it negates all that stands in the way of subjective freedom."

"the cancer stage of capital"
**READERS VIEWS**

### THE WAR ON IRAQ AND WHAT COMES AFTER?

The U.S. army's laissez-faire attitude to today's chaos in Iraq is in stark contrast to 1991, when mass uprisings fore­shadowed an actual revolution. In 1991, Bush Sr. was quick to give Saddam Hussein the green light to wage the war he had been waiting for and the missiles were rammed. But the difference is that the U.S. is confident that its actions in 1991, fol­lowed by Iraq's posture toward the U.N. sanctions, drove home the message that its armed forces are capable of mass extermina­tion—subordination to Bush's imperial power. What needs to be remembered is that this is the direct result of the power of U.S. and topped by rulers confident in their invincibility.

**Observer Memphis**

What is going on in the world today is more than the war in Iraq. There is a world-wide movement the ideas of which I have never seen. Millions of people have been coming out against the U.S. Bush has repeated the attacks on Harp­er’s Ferry as a world­wide event. He was fixed in his post as the determinant for the future. Marx’s debt to Hegelian dialectic is there in the dialectic of Capital.

**David Oakland**

The unity of theory and expression is often misunderstood as expressing opinion. For some people, the action of the self-determination of an idea sticks in the craw. The idea moves, has its own logic. There is a difference between opinion and an idea. We can test the conse­quences of an action in the context of the real collective. It’s not just sharing opinions, but collective process of working out ideas.

### FIGHTING RACISM

There was very little national media reporting on the April 1 march on the U.S. Supreme Court to support the Uni­versity of Michigan’s use of race as a factor in student admissions. A little over a year ago, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that affirmative action is not permissible. The decision of the Michigan v. Michigan Central97-319 hearing to uphold the University of Michigan’s use of race as a factor in student admissions.

**Teacher New York**

Marx’s position on the U.S. Civil War was unprecedented. At the time, Europe was the “center” of the industrial revolution, yet Marx saw the failed attack on Harp­er’s Ferry as a world­wide event. He was fixed in his post as the determinant for the future. Marx’s debt to Hegelian dialectic is there in the dialectic of Capital.

**New York**

### DEMONIZING PROTESTERS

I was glad to see a piece by Michael Moore in the Los Angeles Times a few days after the protests in Berkeley. Moore, in his essay “Bowling for Columbine,” He said his Oscar Day mistake had been to go to the rally and see the protest. He had reminded him that the pope said the war in Iraq was not justified. Moore described the bombing as soon as he became aware of it. He described the “fetishistic” times we live in and said: “I got to get off that last line before the orchestra struck up its tune to end the mele.” His last line was supposed to have been: “Anytime you’ve got both the pope and the Dixie Chicks against you, you’re not long for the White House.” There are a lot of folks who wish this were true. But, as it is that we have a president who was either delusional or a monster, results and the conducted the war for fetitious reasons is clear in the polls and we have a right to demand a reciprocal change we need here.

**Moviestar California**

Why are the millions of people worldwide who are now coming forward to say the war to try to prevent that carnage in Iraq that many of us have known since the 1980’s, and the war is any less wrong now than it was before it bombed the hell out of the country and killed millions of innocent people in Iraq that even the International Red Cross can’t get an accurate count? Public anti-war figures such as Michael Moore, Martin Sheen and even the Dixie Chicks are facing vicious attacks—from losing jobs to death threats—for disagreeing with Bush and Company. I shudder to think how many might agree with Rush Limbaugh’s vitriol against Tim Robbins: “How is it that Tim Robbins is still walking free? How is it that in this world is still able to say what he was saying in ‘Bourne’? He had stayed up half the night before they bombed the house where Saddam and his sons were thought to be. He was appearance is that ‘Some situation. And I’m not used to kill one guy, even though he deserved it.” He said he was watching for reports to see “whether I saw anyone killed by that bomb” but never die a mention of other casualties.

**City resident Detroit**

It was sobering to see Peter Jennings on ‘60 Minutes’ the Sunday after he won an Academy Award for Best Anchor or Commentator. It served as a reminder of the power of words and the need to defend all life.

**Supporter Detroit**

The USA Against War has alarmed so many people that no less than 73 widely diverse communities across the country have passed resolutions oppos­ing all or part of the act that was rushed through Congress right after 9/11 with glowing police powers to supposed­ly fight terrorism. I am happy to say Ethnicity and support for the many groups that have come to a common understanding is the key. The way the act allows authorities to secretly monitor any of the words people say is a hallmark of a surveillance state that no one has come to consider.

**Artemis Chicago**

I was glad to see a piece by Michael Moore in the Los Angeles Times a few days after the protests in Berkeley. Moore, in his essay “Bowling for Columbine,” He said his Oscar Day mistake had been to go to the rally and see the protest. He had reminded him that the pope said the war in Iraq was not justified. Moore described the bombing as soon as he became aware of it. He described the “fetishistic” times we live in and said: “I got to get off that last line before the orchestra struck up its tune to end the mele.” His last line was supposed to have been: “Anytime you’ve got both the pope and the Dixie Chicks against you, you’re not long for the White House.” There are a lot of folks who wish this were true. But, as it is that we have a president who was either delusional or a monster, results and the conducted the war for fetitious reasons is clear in the polls and we have a right to demand a reciprocal change we need here.

**Health Care Worker New York, N.Y.**

**WOMEN’S LIBERATION IN TROUBLE**

I’d like to hear more from Maya Jhan, but I agree with her conclusion—women’s liberation has gone toward pragmatism, which she took up in her recent piece, “Women as Raasun.” I agree, the women’s liberation movement has just been focusing on abortion and AIDS. I have been thinking about how to counter this and I think the answer is, Right is saying, The Right has disarmed the women’s move­ments. They now have some nai­ve feminists who are saying anything rad­i cal by saying we must defend all life.

**Artemis Memphis**

### RACISM

Racism is a human activity. Logic is a very human activity.

**California**

### LIBRARIES

The USA Against War has alarmed so many people that no less than 73 widely diverse communities across the country have passed resolutions oppos­ing all or part of the act that was rushed through Congress right after 9/11 with glowing police powers to supposed­ly fight terrorism. I am happy to say Ethnicity and support for the many groups that have come to a common understanding is the key. The way the act allows authorities to secretly monitor any of the words people say is a hallmark of a surveillance state that no one has come to consider.

**Library patron Chicago**

We learn what we know about the death of Julius Jacobson, who became a socialist in his early teens and whose lifelong commitment to Marxism had made him a determined activist for radical, democ­ratic, socialist ideas. In 1981 he co­founded the journal, New Politics, with his wife, Phyllis, and served as its editor from that founding to his death. He had never been to the Workers Party and its successor, the Independent Socialist League, writing books such as Asxel and Student Partisan, Labor Action and The New International. He was the founder of the Communist Party: A Critical History (1957) with Irving Howe and Lewis Coser and edited or contributed to books like: The Negro and the American Labor Movement (1968), Soviet Commu­nism and the Socialist Vision (1981), and Socialist Perspectives (1983). We mourn his death and honor his memory.
an elderly Iraqi man whose four children were killed in a bombing]

The Revolutionary Journalism of Felix Martin

Is not saying that one capitalist is better than the other, but that one who advocates state socialism is better than one who courts US capital.

The language of war

By Robert Taliaferro

Terminology and phrases are a big part of war. What family of a military member is not amused when their son comes home to find that Mom and Dad have named their new military training centers and has a whole new vocabulary that they can’t wait to share.

The language of war has filtered into the mainstream press, when reporting war, also like using innocuous sounds from the war, such as the sound of a helicopter when a combat zone is misused—as such things will—and falls on the wrong target, killing 100 civilians, most often non-combatant women and children.

As long as we’re discussing words and phrases, let’s try some that have been used for their intended purpose.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The state-controlled price of gasoline was raised by a staggering 25% in March, and revoking the agreement that turned an arrangement "for Acheh as the basis for future negotiations."

His overwhelming electoral victory was a result of compelling spin to wipe out GAM, clinging to the misapprehension that it consists of only a few thousand guerillas, whereas it is estimated that there are over 1,000 gam fighters in the area. This is a classic example of spin to make it all right again.

The government, when at war, and the mainstream media, when not, are closely aligned.

No to occupation!

The government, when at war, and the mainstream media, when not, are closely aligned.

Guayaquil, Ecuador—Unfortunately the news is not good. Lucio Gutiérrez, who, during the election campaign stated that he would try to model his administration on Cuba's, is now being pushed into the arms of US policy. It is hoped that he will have the wisdom to stand up to the US and not betray his people.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.

Meeting the new boss in Ecuador

His policies have sparked strikes amongst teachers, health workers and civil servants. For the appointment of his sister as Ambassador to Argentina and for other appointments, he has already been accused of nepotism.

Wherever he goes he brings along adherents adoring followers and workers and groups.
John Alan

Last January George W. Bush announced that he was opposed to affirmative action. He said he arrived at this decision with the help of his National Security Adviser, Dr. Condoleezza Rice. In the March/April issue of Crisis, the NAACP's magazine, Black lawyer and activist Prof. John Alan has shown that the opposition to affirmative action has been developed by an influential "small clique of right-wing Black lawyers, all Bush administration supporters." Shortly after Bush conferred with his conservative African-American appointees, he announced that he had asked the Department of Justice to file a friend of the court brief on behalf of the Bush administration opposing affirmative action. President Bush is a deviser politician who knows that if you are going to play politics in America, where race division is sharper than class division, it is very good to have African Americans playing on your political team as a "wedge of racism.

ROOTS OF A CONCEPT

The concept of affirmative action has been around for a long time. The term first appeared in a 1902 labor relations act prohibiting racial discrimination in hiring. At that time the term "affirmative action" only implied that a government agency would try to stop racial discrimination. But with the birth of the Civil Rights Movement, the term took on new meaning: it could be only implied, race segregation and discrimination had to be uprooted.

In 1954, the landmark Brown vs. Board of Education decision deluded us into thinking that we won something. But we did not win. If you think I’m lying, ask Amadou Diallo...ask Anner Louisma.

WAR OPENS NEW FRONT FOR RIGHTEOUS ATTACKS

The concept of affirmative action is sorely justified at this moment. It was in the months immediately following the first Gulf War in 1991 that the assault on "political correctness" began on campuses around the country. The ideological Right felt that it had won a great victory and took the opportunity to press its advantage. In the current climate of repression, affirmative action programs are anathema to conservative elites. They deride affirmative action as "preferences" and scoff at any attempt to dispense freedom and if they don’t fight for freedom today, they will lose tomorrow.

LEVERAGING RACISM

But it only set the stage for new struggles with racism. The opponents of affirmative action began to use the term "affirmative discrimination" that gave preference to African Americans, harming whites while destabilizing the American. Of course, this is totally misleading.

Almost 30 years ago, in 1974, Allan Bakke filed a lawsuit against the University of California Medical School charging that the institution's admissions policies were unconstitutional because the spaces "set aside" for affirmative action violated the 14th Amendment. The Supreme Court ruled that the University of California's action was discriminatory. This ruling was in line with the growing opposition to affirmative action after President Johnson launched his "war on poverty." As a policy supported by both Republicans and Democrats, Ronald Reagan, when he was governor of California, started on a grandiose experiment to scale back the affirmative action at the University of California. Later, Democrats like Bill Clinton and Joseph Lieberman joined the chorus and pressured the Bush administration to oppose affirmative action because it was a "preferred policy based on race or sex." Affirmative action remains only in small enclaves.

Today, after three centuries of preferential treatment by which African Americans who want to enter the University of Michigan are asking the Supreme Court to strike down affirmative action, the Supreme Court has amended the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The irony is that the 14th Amendment was originally added in 1868 to protect newly liberated African Americans from their former masters. Ten of the 11 southern states rejected that amendment. As the political situation changed, so did the Supreme Court's interpretation of the 14th Amendment.

FINISHING CONSTRUCTION

That African Americans have known for a long time, that the U.S. Constitution does not automatically dispense freedom and if they don’t fight for freedom today, they will lose tomorrow.

The current controversy over affirmative action only proves that affirmative action is a political weapon. For one thing, politicians cannot solve fundamental problems facing American society. When the African-American masses of people are fighting for their lives, affirmative action is not the so-called "liberation" brought about by the "war on poverty." It is more of an image, setting up the earth’s natural resources until they dry up and blow away, but the lives of the most oppressed people, black people, are being squeezed.

The people of Iraq have been most brutally oppressed by Saddam Hussein. That government has only to tell and they will be heard. As the U.S. military recruits the old Ba’athist police to help them to "restore order" (an "order" that never in fact existed, not for one single moment, in Saddam’s Iraq) there will be new stories to be learned. The people are not stupid. They are not to be fooled with the "civilization" and the strict limits of our democracy.

As another example, the Iraqi people may see the U.S. as a symbol of freedom because they got rid of Saddam, but I don’t know which U.S. leaders would be inclined to get themselves a similar, U.S.-appointed president.

It is because the U.S. military presents us, but Mumia Abu-Jamal, Damian Williams, Joses Bola, Khalfani Khalid, Richard Food, Aaron Patterson, Robert King will never be treated like this with the media present. Our side of the looking glass.

order was like “stepping through the looking glass.”

Both Republicans and Democrats have outragedly exploited this racial divide and are using the issue of affirmative action to drive a wedge between Black and white American youth by causing both races to fight for limited spaces at a university where the struggle for affirmative action is still on the agenda.
New York

Over 100 protesters gathered in front of the New York offices of the Carlyle Group investment fund (of which George Bush senior is a member) in midtown Manhattan April 7, as part of a national day of direct action targeting war profiteers. The action was barely attempted when police, outnumbering activists two to one, descended on the participants.

Several eyewitnesses who witnessed no illegal activity of any kind, obeying any laws, reported being tased and penned into an area across the street even when asked to disperse or be arrested, but many were not. Some who claimed not to be doing anything other than standing on the sidewalk, observing, were taken in on the thinness of pretenses. All in all, dozens claimed over 100 arrests were made.

The outcome of the April 7 action contrasts sharply with the mood and success of a similar action that took place on the same street in front of the G-20 building in Rockefeller Center, and shows what has changed in light of appellations from the mainstream regarding the April 7 action. Along with violent measures, such as the rubber bullets and shock grenades used against protesters in Oakland, California, each "pre-emptive strike" and zero-tolerance policies on the part of the police seem to have as their target the momentum of the anti-war movement itself.

These tactics must continue, and become typical in the U.S., if the movement fails to strengthen itself by insisting on the legal and constitutional rights of the demonstrators. As a student concerned about the future of the world, I have been stunned by this experience which may be a microcosm of America. This representation of the greater whole both terrifies and delights me. How the U.S. government is unwarranted as consent is produced and it seems that many Americans are simply willing to give, as someone aptly put it, the "free will" to U.S. teststers, said, "absolute blind faith in my government. What is my faith?

The fact that many believe that the government is truly theirs and not that of the wealthy and privileged is disturbing.

On the other hand, there are some people out there (and they are everywhere) who believe in the need for parts of humanity, and the fostering of mutually affirming relations with others in interpersonal and international relations. With Saddam gone, the potential of mutual affirmation for the Iraqi people is there, that is, if this government was truly ours. But it is not, and the Iraqi people will continue their suffering this time because of American and British brands of oppression.

-Purdue U. student

"Neither Bush Nor Saddam, for a Humanist World"

A t a time when there are constant articulations of the war on terrorism, that is, if it is not terrorism to have the Islamic fundamentalists in a regime.

All along, we are told that the attacks against the U.S. and the U.S. military are not terrorism, but if the Iraqis are perceived as terrorists, there can be no humanism. The U.S. in April 7, as part of a national day of direct action targeting war profiteers. The action was barely attempted when police, outnumbering activists two to one, descended on the participants.

Some who claimed not to be doing anything other than standing on the sidewalk, observing, were taken in on the thinness of pretenses. All in all, dozens claimed over 100 arrests were made.

The outcome of the April 7 action contrasts sharply with the mood and success of a similar action that took place on the same street in front of the G-20 building in Rockefeller Center, and shows what has changed in light of appellations from the mainstream regarding the April 7 action. Along with violent measures, such as the rubber bullets and shock grenades used against protesters in Oakland, California, each "pre-emptive strike" and zero-tolerance policies on the part of the police seem to have as their target the momentum of the anti-war movement itself.

These tactics must continue, and become typical in the U.S., if the movement fails to strengthen itself by insisting on the legal and constitutional rights of the demonstrators. As a student concerned about the future of the world, I have been stunned by this experience which may be a microcosm of America. This representation of the greater whole both terrifies and delights me. How the U.S. government is unwarranted as consent is produced and it seems that many Americans are simply willing to give, as someone aptly put it, the "free will" to U.S. teststers, said, "absolute blind faith in my government. What is my faith?"

The fact that many believe that the government is truly theirs and not that of the wealthy and privileged is disturbing.

On the other hand, there are some people out there (and they are everywhere) who believe in the need for parts of humanity, and the fostering of mutually affirming relations with others in interpersonal and international relations. With Saddam gone, the potential of mutual affirmation for the Iraqi people is there, that is, if this government was truly ours. But it is not, and the Iraqi people will continue their suffering this time because of American and British brands of oppression.

-Purdue U. student
of the march, called for an end to the "occupation" of the United States' transport equipment. Many of these youth are workers who marched through Rome, with hundreds of thousands of people present. The crowd had grown to hundreds of thousands of people, many of whom were protesters from Barcelona during the day and by evening, and by the next day, most protests of any country had been canceled, except for a large demonstration in Berlin, with 50,000 high school students demonstrated across Germany. In Berlin, 250,000 marched in different parts of the country.

On Saturday, March 22, three days into the war, the protests continued. At least 200,000 demonstrated across Italy. In Rome, 50,000 had demonstrated in Madrid, sometimes clashing with police. The youthful crowd of 200,000 came out in London as well. During the following days, many began to declare the movement an "anti-war movement." This movement continues to grow smaller. However, the events of Saturday, April 12 proved otherwise, even though the war was over the course of a few months, with numbers reaching their peak. Film director Ken Loach, one of those at the front of the march, called for an end to capitalism in Iraq. In Rome, 500,000 took to the streets, with small numbers of private sector workers as well.

Workers marched in Milan, April 2, as part of a general strike across Italy called by alternative unions, with an estimated million people joining. 250,000 marched in different parts of the country.

In early April, hundreds of thousands of workers went on strike across France to protest plans to push a privatization program. In some cities, Heinz Markgraf, a prominent German philosopher and thinker, demanded that he was capable of becoming a "Black Hitler," but was acquitted of charges. He was a racist advocate whose imprisonment had drawn international condemnation, was acquitted of charges. He was a racist advocate whose imprisonment had drawn international condemnation, was acquitted of charges. He was a racist advocate whose imprisonment had drawn international condemnation, was acquitted of charges. He was a racist advocate whose imprisonment had drawn international condemnation.

European anti-war movement continues

The massive anti-war movement that has gripped Western Europe over the past few months has declined somewhat, but has managed to continue nonetheless, even as the war in Iraq continues to rage. The movement grew to hundreds of thousands of people in March, with tens of thousands of people marching in the United States and Canada, the third week of the war. Not since the anti-nuclear demonstrations of the early 1980s have we witnessed such a massive movement. The movement has grown to hundreds of thousands of people in March, with tens of thousands of people marching in the United States and Canada, the third week of the war. Not since the anti-nuclear demonstrations of the early 1980s have we witnessed such a massive movement. The movement has grown to hundreds of thousands of people in March, with tens of thousands of people marching in the United States and Canada, the third week of the war. Not since the anti-nuclear demonstrations of the early 1980s have we witnessed such a massive movement. The movement has grown to hundreds of thousands of people in March, with tens of thousands of people marching in the United States and Canada, the third week of the war. Not since the anti-nuclear demonstrations of the early 1980s have we witnessed such a massive movement.

On Thursday, March 20, as the war began, 250,000 demonstrated across Germany. In Berlin, 50,000 high school students demonstrated outside the Europarliament in Strasbourg, expressing their concerns. In Berlin, 50,000 high school students demonstrated outside the Europarliament in Strasbourg, expressing their concerns. In Berlin, 50,000 high school students demonstrated outside the Europarliament in Strasbourg, expressing their concerns. In Berlin, 50,000 high school students demonstrated outside the Europarliament in Strasbourg, expressing their concerns. In Berlin, 50,000 high school students demonstrated outside the Europarliament in Strasbourg, expressing their concerns. In Berlin, 50,000 high school students demonstrated outside the Europarliament in Strasbourg, expressing their concerns. In Berlin, 50,000 high school students demonstrated outside the Europarliament in Strasbourg, expressing their concerns.

The massive and persistent peace movement is not without its own challenges. First, the movement has the potential to reduce support for the war. Second, the movement is occurring during a few months, with numbers indicating that 80% of the population opposed privatization. The movement has been small, with no nationwide legislation, and may not be able to force the government to act.

In opposition to this massive and persistent peace movement, there are those who believe that the government will be subjected to enough pressure from the Left to open up some space for working people. To take one prominent example, state healthcare workers in Zimbabwe have gone on strike. The trade unions plans for the past six months, with polls indicating that 80% of the population opposes privatization. The movement has been small, with no nationwide legislation, and may not be able to force the government to act.

In opposition to this massive and persistent peace movement, there are those who believe that the government will be subjected to enough pressure from the Left to open up some space for working people. To take one prominent example, state healthcare workers in Zimbabwe have gone on strike. The trade unions plans for the past six months, with polls indicating that 80% of the population opposes privatization. The movement has been small, with no nationwide legislation, and may not be able to force the government to act.

In opposition to this massive and persistent peace movement, there are those who believe that the government will be subjected to enough pressure from the Left to open up some space for working people. To take one prominent example, state healthcare workers in Zimbabwe have gone on strike. The trade unions plans for the past six months, with polls indicating that 80% of the population opposes privatization. The movement has been small, with no nationwide legislation, and may not be able to force the government to act.

In opposition to this massive and persistent peace movement, there are those who believe that the government will be subjected to enough pressure from the Left to open up some space for working people. To take one prominent example, state healthcare workers in Zimbabwe have gone on strike. The trade unions plans for the past six months, with polls indicating that 80% of the population opposes privatization. The movement has been small, with no nationwide legislation, and may not be able to force the government to act.

In opposition to this massive and persistent peace movement, there are those who believe that the government will be subjected to enough pressure from the Left to open up some space for working people. To take one prominent example, state healthcare workers in Zimbabwe have gone on strike. The trade unions plans for the past six months, with polls indicating that 80% of the population opposes privatization. The movement has been small, with no nationwide legislation, and may not be able to force the government to act.

In opposition to this massive and persistent peace movement, there are those who believe that the government will be subjected to enough pressure from the Left to open up some space for working people. To take one prominent example, state healthcare workers in Zimbabwe have gone on strike. The trade unions plans for the past six months, with polls indicating that 80% of the population opposes privatization. The movement has been small, with no nationwide legislation, and may not be able to force the government to act.