Eyewitness report

China: hunger for ideas to uproot class society

by Mary Holmes

I have just returned from a trip to China, and the most amazing thing in this supposedly “socialist” land is not so much that they don’t prac­
tice Marx’s concept of a new human basis for society—from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs—but rather Stalin’s perversion—to “each according to his work”—as it is that the Chinese worker’s wages are so low (around $36 a month) that they don’t even cover costs of living.

At one agricultural commune I visited in Guazigu Autonomous Region I learned that the literal transla­tion of the Chinese word being used for worker is not “laborer,” but rather “members of the working class.” Each worker is given a quota of production—how many pairs of cloth they have to sell, how many days they have to down a shift or how many numbers of workers in half, seniority is back to 1970 or before.

It isn’t just Chrysler that is getting rid of thousands of workers, but also Ford and GM. In southern California, alone they have closed Pico Rivera in the last year, and none of the workers can say when or if they will ever get called back. GM has also laid off more than 1,000 at Linden, N.J. and more than 4,000 at Cadillac and Fleetwood here in Detroit, Chrysler has practically closed down most of its operations in Detroit.

Harold Poling, Ford executive vice president for mass lay-offs?

“Whoeverobb led the worker—pointed out that the Japanese produce 54 jobs per hour, while the few men there held the more highly paid jobs of repairmen. PASSION FOR KNOWLEDGE

Class divisions and social unrest broke out into open opposition which reached a peak during Peking Spring, 1970, and involved many forces, including peasants, workers, women, intellectuals, rank-and-file soldiers and youth who participated in demonstrations, wrote poetry and put out dissident publications.

Workingmen have heard the government’s cry down on the opposition movement. But legislation has been a new idea spilled over in a new way into the Fall, when crowds converged on the Book Fair in Beijing to see the latest announce­ments of reissues of Chinese classical and modern literature, translations of Western poetry and novels, literary essays, and even science fiction. The printing of these kinds of books, along with foreign language dictionaries, can’t keep up with the demand. I saw people everywhere reading books that were missing the front and back pages, since they had been passed from hand to hand so often.

Now, the worker declared, after Ford has piled up added mass lay-offs?

“Sell-out” contract ends NY transit strike

New York, N.Y.—As we go to press, New York City transit workers have returned to work amid cries of “sell-out” after 11 days on strike. Through a parliamentary trick on a secret bal­lot, the Transit Workers Union (TWU) Local 100 president John Lawe broke a tie on the execu­tive board, which is more than half opposition members representing three rank-and-file groups, and ended the strike. Over two thousand workers will vote by mail on the tentative contract.

Here is what transit workers, going back to work, had to say in the News & Letters:

“This is a sell-out. After 11 days on strike, we will be fined 22 days’ pay. All we got is nine percent the first year and eight percent the second, plus maximum O/A of 34 cents in the latter, four years ago we got only 62 cents for cost-of-living. Then last contract we
Our roots in New Left and Black struggles


The importance of Sara Evans' book is to show the enormous role that women played in the making of the Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) out of the Black freedom movement and the New Left. Her title leapt out at me because for years I have been reading works by academics, socialist-feminists, and, of course, the Left, who say that the WLM was started by white bourgeois career women. Evans accepts this to a degree but shows that while it is true most were white and middle class, these women founders broke with bourgeois society, many in the 1950s, to put their lives on the line fighting against racism in the South.

For me the book really begins with Chapter Two where Evans talks of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and other civil rights groups and the participation of women in these organizations. She shows how the women who took part in Mississippi Freedom Summer, the freedom rides, demonstrations and freedom schools were transformed both by their initial decision to participate and by their families' need to do so— as well as the actual experience which changed their lives forever.

The chapters dealing with the Civil Rights Movement are the most exciting in the book, but it wasn't until Ms. Evans moved North and concentrated on Stu­dents for a Democratic Society (SDS) that it became clearer to me what it was that had been bothering me in the first half of the book. Part of the problem is that Evans presents what she calls five "essential pre­cursors for a Democratic Society (SDS) that it became revolutionary". Women's Liberation Movements, it is an important though flawed beginning.

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Hong Kong socialist-feminists

Hong Kong—The concentration of women workers throughout Asia in export industries, where factory conditions are barbaric and wages are low, has raised new questions about women's liberation. Two high school women I met with, from the group The 80's Front, wanted to put their feminism into practice by starting an organizational relationship with women workers in the electronics, textile and toy factories here.

Since several feminist groups had begun in Hong Kong before, the women wanted to make clear from the start their perspectives of socialist-feminism, as op­posed to bourgeois feminism, and asked for WL-NL's bulletin, Revolutionary Feminism: Women As Reason, to assist in their work.

They are also re-examining the history of Chinese women in the revolutionary movement, like Xiang Jing­yu, a specialist in the liberation movement, who participated in the liberation movement and Mao's "Great Leap Forward". The women in Hong Kong plan to start a regular section in The 80's Biweekly specifically on women, and would like to begin an international correspond­ence with other women's-liberationists. Their address is The 80's Front, c/o 184 Bookshop, 180 Lockhart Rd., 1st floor, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

—Mary Holmes

Rosa Luxemburg's critique of Karl Kautsky

THEORY AND PRACTICE

The relationship of theory to practice, of spon­taneity to organization, and "advanced" to "back­ward," crucial questions which Luxemburg debated in 1910 with Kautsky on the direction of the revolu­tionary movement, confront us today in the Wom­en's Liberation Movement.

As we approach the 19th anniversary of the mass demonstrations which marked the birth of Women's Liberation as an idea whose time has come, we in Women's Liberation—News & Letters are going to study this timely pamphlet by Rosa Luxemburg.

Translated by David Wolff

Include also excerpts from Luxemburg's "Attrition or Collision?"

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First English Translation

A News & Letters Publication

Los Angeles-area readers note:

Management needs to be cleaned up thoroughly. A new birth of this union with new strong leadership is in order.

—Hospital worker

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Lillian Ngoyi, who was known in South Africa as "the mother of the Black resistance," died in her home in Soweto on March 12 at age 88. She had been president of the women's league of the African National Congress before it was prohibited, and in Pretoria in 1960 she led a demonstration of 200 women extending pass laws to women. She was jailed in 1963 and for the last 16 years was "banned" by the government.

A group of Catholic nuns who quietly purchased 147 shares of stock in the Blue Diamond Coal Co., have been using their share of the company's anti­labor brutality and abysmal safety record. The median­age of the group is 60 and they describe the company president as "a troublemaker who doesn't think it's appropriate for the good sisters to be involved in these things."

On March 7, Editions des Femmes published an "appeal to world opinion" which they received from Leningingrad on behalf of the editors of Women and Russia. Repression by the KGB against its editors has become worse and one, Tatiana Mamonova, has asked for international support to aid her and her family in emigrating. Send signatures to Comite de defense de Tatiana Mamonova, at Librairie des Femmes, 68 rue de Saintes Peres, 75005 Paris.

In Laurel, Miss., 200 members of International Chemical Workers Local 420, the majority of them Black, have called a national support march for May 17. Boc­cott Miss Goldy and Southern Beauty brand poultry!

Duty hazardous at Jacobi

Brorns, N.Y.—Workers at Jacobi Hospital know that the hospital has become dangerous to your health. Management has lost track of professional ethics as well as human ethics. And our union, AFSCME Local 420, has stripped itself naked. It has handed over its power and ethics to management, looking for the solution.

The Bronx Municipal Hospital Center (BMHC) has failed to equip Jacobi with adequate staff and equip­ment. These problems are not going to get easier. The hospital is nearly being run by per diem, nurses who work from an agency. These nurses do not know their patients, they see them for a few hours a week, and are no longer there to protect patients. The staff under the nurses are being over-worked, underpaid, and harassed.

Management has no respect for its staff. We do not get personal days off, and if you need one or two hours off for an important matter, you are given such a hard time that you would rather take the whole day. People are being written up on false charges, seniority is being overlooked, transfers are being denied or delayed for no justifiable reason.

BMHC Local 420 does not do anything on our behalf. Instead they stand beside management against you 99½ percent of the time. We are harassed by management and the union at the same time.

Management needs to be cleaned up thoroughly. A new birth of this union with new strong leadership is in order.

—Hospital worker
more cops than pickets.

"Working conditions in the subway are so bad that 83 percent of our workers would rather have 60 cents an hour than the job, because the job was too dangerous. Do you know how many workers get hit by a train and it never gets in the news? We don't even hear about it until several days later.

"The steel dust is inches thick down there and it blows all around. We're constantly breathing it in, and we get asthma from the dust. The union has made a big deal about our retirements. But how long do you live after you retire? One worker worked 40 years only to die three months after retiring.

"Two days of hearings by the State Legislative committee in progress; in others they are promised . . ."

"It is the solution to this crisis in labor. . . ."

"Out of all the auto industry that I have been working in, that factory had a TV in the control room but it was turned off because the workers were fighting for the rights to listen to it.

"Women workers have to support the strike, and if they can't, they won't get any money."

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"It is the solution to this crisis in labor. . . ."
TODAY'S LABOR REALITY: RECESSION, REPRESS, REvolt

This is how Black and minority workers are forced to live in the richest city in the world, New York, if the part they live in is the infamous South Bronx:

Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48211. Telephone number, by News & Letters, 2832 E. 8 Mile Road, 78 to be white males.

Launching against Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., one of the largest supermarket chains in the USA, the Food and Commercial Workers' Union, which featured pictures of 78 employees from the transit workers' supporter of Detroit, really did add to the strike. It was settled — a general strike!

Transit workers' supporter

Chicago

There sure is a lot of anti-Leninism going around these days. The recent articles in the New York Times about the book, "Communist Myths" by Leonard Schapiro (April 17, 1980), might have been titled "how to take wild shots at Lenin." Here in Chicago, the anarchists at the IWW are trying to raise money by putting out some original thing that Lenin autographed. They reported that a TASS correspondent from Moscow has called them on it, proudly proclaiming that they had told Lenin so, as though they were talking to Lenin's heirs, all the reasons they disagree with Lenin. It is rather the elitism and vanguardism of the Left, "multi-issue" can be just as bad — you should have heard Bertell Ollman speak on the need for a "revolutionary socialist party" at the "multi-issue" teach-in at New York University.

Ed. Note — The Farsi pamphlet is available from News & Letters for $1.50, which includes postage.

REBELLION IN THE YOUNG...

I very much enjoyed the article by Kevin A. Barry on the youth revolt today. But I do have one criticism. I don't think it is correct to say that the main problem in the anti-draft/anti-war movement is the "single-issue mentality," but rather the elitism and vanguardism of the Left. "Multi-issue" can be just as bad — you should have heard Bertell Ollman speak on the need for a "revolutionary socialist party" at the "multi-issue" teach-in at New York University.

I appreciate Dunayevskaya's article on Erich Fromm. Some time ago I had become very hostile to him because of what I took to be a Babbitt "idealism" that infected his thinking about Marx and Freud alike. Now—perhaps it is just the passing of time, and experience — I realize that he was much more valuable than I had given credit for. He had standing power and a kind of faith which I have come to recognize as essential.

Dunayevskaya has it, too, if I may say so — and without the flab. I appreciate Neda Califano's great deal. As I was reading it the other one, "this is the best combination of theory and praxis going."

There is some significant unrest in Algeria, not as earlier, from Islamic fundamentalists, but from Berber students in Kabylia who are resisting the claims of fundamentalists that everyone must speak Arabic. In March demonstrations broke out when a lecture on Berber culture was abruptly cancelled at the University of Tizi-Ouzou. Among the students took to their cause to Algiers, where several hundred demonstrated April 7 with signs saying, "Berber is the language of freedom!"

"Is Berber not an Algerian language?" About 100 were arrested, quite brutally, with many wounded and one person dead. The Berber students defiantly contested the tolerance which the authorities had shown several times. The April 7th protest and yesterday's student sit-in show that the students were on strike for Arbitration with the repression of their demonstration.
The facts of life are grim for American workers on this May Day. The 1970s was a decade when job growth got revised upwards as plant closings and layoffs swelled unemployment offices to overflowing. Workers need 15 years to work off the 100 years of union setback that got the older workers heart attacks due to speed-up on the assembly lines where they are thrown onto the hardest jobs and inflation rates rob even those still working of their pay.

At the same time there are new strikes everywhere, from the wildcats in the coal fields of West Virginia to the New York transit workers' struggle. And in Illinois workers at International Harvester, recently on strike for six months, mark a continuity with American labor's past which reveals itself today as revolutionary dimension of its present, but discloses its theoretic roots in Karl Marx's Capital.

ORIGINS OF MAY DAY

Those roots go back to 1886 when a strike centered around the workers at the old McCormick Reaper Works (predecessor of today's International Harvester) became labor's first May Day as the city of Chicago was brought to a standstill by workers demanding the eight-hour day. By 1889 the A.F.L. received the solidarity of European workers. Even Karl Marx, founder of Socialists' International in Germany for the international observance of May 1, 1889 as the target date for launching its campaign, was enthusiastic. Since then May Day has been the occasion to show the international solidarity between workers of different countries.

That May Day, 1886, was more than a call to arms in America in 1886; it was the call to arms in America of the hard-working, well-fed societies on the African continent where the famous International Workingmen's Association was born.

The impact of Marx's participation in the struggle for the emancipation of Black labor on his writing of Capital revealed itself as he came to the climax of his study on the shortening of the "Working Day": "In the United States of North America, every independent movement of the workers was paralyzed so long as slavery disfigured a part of the Republic. Labor cannot emancipate itself before society is emancipated. But out of the death of slavery a new life at once arose. The first fruit of the Civil War was the eight-hour agitation, that ran with the seven-hour agitation in the Atlantic to the Pacific."

From Marx's statement being a cliche often repeated these days, it was the most concrete measure of how critical to all success for American workers' organizations was the Black struggle.

MARX AND TODAY'S STRUGGLES

Looking back, the revolutionary tradition of communism has tried to bury these American and Black roots of May Day, it is even more profoundly true that today's Left has no theoretical understanding of the process by which Marx saw his economic-philosophic categories in Capital developing in relationship to the historic tendency of capitalist production and the movement of workers against it.

Thus, so much has May Day come to be associated with the theoretical understanding of American labor's most important day into its most reactionary opposite as "Law Day".

The spectre of Black youth unemployment and the coming long hot summer hangs over the deepening recession this May Day. The only solution forthcoming has been the financing of the war and capital's drive to wring more productivity out of fewer workers who are forced to keep pace with the new machine of production. The result is mass unemployment.

However, it is the ceaseless reappearance of new beginnings in labor's opposition to capital which led an American journalist, who participated in the three-day general strike during the 1976 Soweto rebellion, to conclude recently that the same human forces which shook apartheid regime in South Africa, are today challenging the massive lay-offs in the U.S.A.

Whether as past, present or as revolutionary preparation, preparing for a day of action is not merely a call of a day, for there isn't one day when workers don't express their opposition to this system of production and life. They seek nothing less than its total destruction. Can we as revolutionists do less? On May Day, 1980, the need for theoretical preparation for revolution becomes as pivotal as the daily struggles of workers, women, Blacks and youth. That needed preparation is first and foremost a re-discovery of Marx's Marxism, his philosophy of revolution as he expressed it in the relationship of the eight-hour day struggles to his greatest work, Capital.

By Erich Fromm's Preface to forthcoming German edition of 'Philosophy and Revolution'

Erich Fromm's Preface to forthcoming German edition of 'Philosophy and Revolution'

by Erich Fromm

Few thought systems have been as distorted and sometimes even turned into their opposite as that of Karl Marx. The great conservative political economist Joseph Schumpeter once expressed this distortion with a hypothetical analogy: if one had discovered Europe at the time of the Inquisition and had surmised that the Inquisition reflected the spirit of the Gospel, then one would have behaved as those who see the ideas of Marx expressed in Soviet Communism.

This distortion was not only to be found among opponents of Marxism, that would scarcely be surprising. The amazing thing is that it emanates from his "proponents," who claim Marx's ideology expresses the ideas of Marx. Thus it has finally come to the point that in North America and Europe, so effective has the distortion been, that Marx is no longer believed to exist, for one sees the realization of socialism in the Soviet system, but also that one is dealing with a revolutionary movement, a revolution, in stead of with a bureaucratic reactionary form of state-capitalism.

Marx's ideas can only be understood if one knows at least the fundamentals of Hegelian philosophy. But only a very few people know them even approximately, and in the best of cases, Marx is used as substitutes for genuine knowledge. And what is the situation with the followers of Marx who speak in his name and who make his name a serious claim than Stalin, Trotsky, Mao, or even the "outsider" Sartre? There is little that will aid an objective understanding of this need for theoretical preparation. Consequently, this book is to be most warmly recommended.

Living history of U.S. revolutionary forces

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(Continued from Page 1)

Some people have asked us what we stand for. There are many who are saying that what is really needed today is people determined to tear up the rules of the union. The union had principles in those days, it was the most concrete measure of how critical to all success for American workers' organizations was the Black struggle.

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(Continued from Page 1)
REVOLUTIONARY JOURNALISM: Karl Marx, the Neue Rheinische Zeitung and the 1840s Address on permanent revolution

by Eugene Walker, member, National Editorial Board, News & Letters

Only now, some 130 years after their suppression, are the full texts of Marx’s and Engels’ articles in the Neue Rheinische Zeitung in English. For the first time, we see Marx at the one moment of his life when he is not an enforced emigre, but within the fullness of revolution and the greatest of revolutions in his day. In his own mind, within the sweep of the European Revolutions, is to see a revolutionary activist, journalist, theoretician in thoroughgoing praxis. The Neue Rheinische Zeitung, the journal of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung is to possess the measure for our day of a practical-critical-theoretical organ of the revolution.

It retains more than relevance for today. Without it, as foundation stone—and neither the Old Left nor the New—nor the Beatles nor the Rolling Stones nor the Nirvana who are hardly more than what gets aged on the morrow. With it, we can project in theory as well as in practice, just how to interrelate the two, Marx had done it in turning into the sphere of revolution. Revolutionary journalism was the Neue Rheinische Zeitung was immediately plunged into a school for a new generation of revolutionaries.

The year 1849 witnessed the storming of the heavens over the length and breadth of Europe. Revolution burst forth in Italy, France, Germany, Austria and Hungry and Poland. Though within boundaries of nationalities and even principalities, it was indeed a European Revolution. The revolution, as a whole, was opposed to the Austrian and German dynasties. The Assembly Movement was spoken of a coup d’etat, and the assembly of the bourgeoisie and the army. Their defense of the barricades proclaimed a new era—that of proletarian revolution.

Marx, 29 and living in Brussels at the time of the February revolution, edited the journal of the Social Democratic Labor Party. The Neue Rheinische Zeitung was founded. By April, after the March Revolutions in Vienna and Berlin, he, along with Engels and other members of the Communist League, began returning to Germany. In Cologne, the new daily newspaper would be founded. The Neue Rheinische Zeitung began publication. The paper would be founded. The Neue Rheinische Zeitung, was not simply an appeal for the defense of the revolution. It was a voice of internationalism as it recognized the German Revolution was the watchword: "The editors of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1848 "Organ of the Democracy," on the masthead of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung, was not simply an appeal for a repetition of the French Revolution. Instead, it was one that calculated to drive the bourgeoisie to decisively oppose the monarchy. To be concrete and still more concrete about the German Revolution was the watchword. Just as Marx had opposed the scheme for organizing emigrés in Paris for an invasion into Germany to establish a liberal republic outside of the state, he worked within the reality of a Germany that was not yet ripe for the French. The March Revolution was a pale shadow of February in Paris and even of the German horizon.

The newspaper that Marx did move to decisively confront the bourgeoisie in France, in June of 49, the internationalist Neue Rheinische Zeitung, almost alone among the papers in this period, set its face against the bourgeoisie. Marx was not only in a sense of for the proletariat in the French Revolution. The Neue Rheinische Zeitung, was not simply an appeal for the defense of the revolution. It was a voice of internationalism as it recognized the German Revolution was the watchword: "The editors of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1848 "Organ of the Democracy," on the masthead of the Neue Rheinische Zeitung, was not simply an appeal for a repetition of the French Revolution. Instead, it was one that calculated to drive the bourgeoisie to decisively oppose the monarchy. To be concrete and still more concrete about the German Revolution was the watchword. Just as Marx had opposed the scheme for organizing emigrés in Paris for an invasion into Germany to establish a liberal republic outside of the state, he worked within the reality of a Germany that was not yet ripe for the French. The March Revolution was a pale shadow of February in Paris and even of the German horizon.

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On this, the tenth anniversary of the massacre at Kent State, the movement for freedom among Black, Chicano, and American women had developed for the first time in their idea of their own liberation...
Mass opposition deepens in El Salvador as U.S. pumps aid into junta

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*For copies of Joking Spring, send $2.50 to The '80s Report, 50th St. and 1st Ave., Winchell, New York.

Maximiliano Paredes

U.S. militarization

No one needs to be told that while the new federal government is in program-solving mode, the bone cut to the middle, militarization seems to be nearly endless. The Carter administration is out-militarizing the Reagan team. It is disheartening for Sadat for his new role to replace the Shah as guardian of the Persian Gulf.

The recent visit of Sadat to Washington reassured the Carter administration of the use of a new major U.S. Air Force base in Upper Egypt at Matruh, from which regular sorties are now being made over El Salvador, where the U.S. is spending $1 billion in arms aid, which he is in no position to pay for. Sadat, in turn, is too eager to assume the role of peace broker in the Middle East, a role that the U.S. is paying for.

The Persian Gulf, along with Taiwan and armored personnel carriers have been painted with desert camouflage for use in the Middle East. While their numbers are secret, it is agreeable that it took 28,000 gallons of paint to do the job.

In the Indian Ocean, Carter is ready to sink $1 billion into building up the base leased from the Brunei Sultan. It is a well-planned maneuver for a difficult to supply Vietnam. Diego Garcia is a very small island, more than 2,300 miles from the nearest landfall of the Philippines. The U.S. has only limited capability for sheltering small ships, and temporary quarters for 1,750 troops and 900 Navy sailors.

For his part, Berlinguer's boycott of the West European Communist Parties since 1976, a meeting the Italians have announced they will not attend. The state which has agreed to allow them to go will then not go to this summitt, which is being co-sponsored by the French and Polish CP's. It is designed not only to rally support for Russia after its invasion of Afghanistan, but more importantly, to create a new bloc opposed to the invasion of Soviet-mililary aid to South Africa. It will be an added "Atlanticization" at the expense of "Europeanization," a Europe independent of the U.S.

For his part, Berlinguer's boycott of the West European CP meeting, on the basis that such important talks on NATO-missiles should be open to other "Left" parties and peasant leaders, like the five workers killed on March 17 in a government submarine gun attack on strikers occupying Beckum instruments, a U.S.-based company in Germany, workers were demanding better salaries and job security.

Just when the hatred of this regime has reached a new peak, with the army going on the rampage, aproving $50 million in aid, including $3.7 million aid for 14 families—its capitalists and landowners.

The opposition closely associates itself with Marxian philosophy of freedom that is one with the actual liberation of the Communist leadership are evident... things are going badly, even in the police with which Miroslov Cerar's government is dealing and poor who are in industries like the electronic component shops of U.S.-based companies.

The relationship of the Left with the independent opposition of workers and peasants is unlikable neighboring Nicaragua which limited itself to being a close neighbor. It has limited the possibility of a more complete victory over U.S. imperialism and capitalist exploitation. It has limited the possibility of a more complete victory over U.S. imperialism and capitalist exploitation.

The workers said to the lieutenant that it was only in films on the Gestapo that you could see such scenes: Romanian prisoners in his ready to fire and to sic police dogs on the workers, on those who nourish them—the parasites paid by the state... Later it seemed that the death of the worker was declared an accident...

Let us be convinced that this situation can only bring about one thing—its end. Even the great Somozas fell, so then Ceaucescu?

Report from China: hunger for ideas to uproot class society

(Noted, From Page 1)

made it clear that they don't want to return to that, a system that leaves very few behind.

HONG KONG REVOLUTIONARIES

I also travelled to Hong Kong, where I spoke with activists who are trying to begin something new with workers, women, students and political refugees, as well as expanding their direct relationship to the movement in China. There is the desire for independence, and the desire for a base within. The city has a very small population of the Kumasing area, and is not so much a city of the Kumasing area, but a city of ideas. The people there have suffered a great deal.

A central target for criticism by the Peking Spring, and by the youth of Hong Kong, is a frequent beat-up on the workers, on those who nourish them—the parasites paid by the state.

Another political refugee, a Chinese proletarian ever from Southeast Asia, said that China's invasions of Vietnam exposed the truth that the Party was only interested in "socialism" in their own country, and not world revolution. The opposition movement, he believed, was a challenge by the whole people, demanding what they rightfully desire without socialism but which the bureaucracy has used in the name of "socialism". There have been millions of people who have felt that this ideal is the party's.

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The total opposite of these questions and discussions was the shocking meeting which took place on April 14 in Beijing. No less important a person than Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, went to meet with about 50 students. The press is saying that Russian officials say that, if not, there will be a similar result in those cases. The situation gets worse from time to time. Romero's funeral on March 30 brought the country near to social revolution. By March 27 a general strike that closed down much of the country. Romero's funeral on March 30 brought the country near to social revolution. By March 27 a general strike that closed down much of the country.

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