Protest and Repression in The Americas

Two Months of Demonstrations in Portland, Oregon

While there have been continuing protests and riots across the US, the largest and most sustained protests have taken place in the country’s “whitest” city: Portland, Oregon. As of this writing, July 30, between 4,000 and 7,000 people have been attending nightly protests by Black Lives Matter and other groups.

The Trump administration has decided to use Portland as a test case in its new policy of federalized policing. To date, the federal government has deployed more than 200 federal officers into Portland to harass and hold them without legal recourse.

Trump the Fascist

In the eyes of many, if what these federal officers are doing is illegal and unconstitutional, it’s possible that they are acting under the 2011 National Defense Authorization Act, signed by Barack Obama, which legalized the detention of Americans, cameras, and surveillance tactics.

The Attorney General’s “Anti-Extremism” Task Force

United States Attorney General William Barr wants to establish an “anti- extremism” task force in reaction to both leftist and rightist groups. The attorney general is also offering a $10,000 reward for every tip or information that could help authorities identify or track down “terrorists.”

The Direction of Militarized Policing

The American bourgeoisie is using the turmoil in Portland, Oregon, to model for new responses in a new era of control over protests and dissidents on the grounds of the ruling class. The situation in Portland is a “living laboratory” for how the bourgeoisie is going to respond to the class movement, and how it will be met. The workers in Portland can expect to see more of the same type of repression that has been taking place.

The Proletariat in a Smoldering Superpower

Conflict in Hong Kong


Class Struggle and Imperialist Conflict in Hong Kong

The proletariat of the city has a long and illustrious history, stretching back to the origins of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (HKTU), the Hong Kong and Kowloon Union Council (HKUC), and the Hong Kong Chinese General Federation of Trade Unions (HCKG) in 1922. In 1967, the events of the Cultural Revolution, which led to the development of large industrial and service enterprises, has come down to the present day. The political movement of the Hong Kong working class, which is an act of the ongoing trade war between the US and China, is an attempt to agitate for a better future for the working class.

The situation in Hong Kong is similar to that in China in 1949 in the civil war against the Kuomintang and the People’s Republic of China in 1949, which led to the formation of the People’s Republic of China. In this situation, the workers’ movement found itself divided between two opposing blocs: the pro-Communist faction and the pro-Kuomintang faction.

The events of the Cultural Revolution, which led to the development of large industrial and service enterprises, is part of the great perspective of the communist revolution spread around the world.

In the 1920s, when the wave of the anti-imperialist movements was at its height, the proletariat of the city has a long and illustrious history, stretching back to the origins of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (HKTU), the Hong Kong and Kowloon Union Council (HKUC), and the Hong Kong Chinese General Federation of Trade Unions (HCKG) in 1922. In 1967, the events of the Cultural Revolution, which led to the development of large industrial and service enterprises, has come down to the present day. The political movement of the Hong Kong working class, which is an act of the ongoing trade war between the US and China, is an attempt to agitate for a better future for the working class.

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Tensions on the Chinese-Indian Border

India and China: Historical Relations between Imperialist Powers

The Sino-Indian border dispute evolved as a complex of conflicts between Chinese and Indian soldiers in the wake of two border wars fought in 1962 and 1964, respectively. It resulted in the placement of tens of thousands of troops in the working conditions while saving on costs. It is affecting both the union organization and union struggle.

The Chinese-Indian border conflict has been a source of tension for both countries. In 1962, China invaded India and occupied areas in the border region. India retaliated and the conflict lasted for several months, resulting in the loss of life and the displacement of several thousand people. The conflict was eventually resolved through negotiations, but it left a lasting legacy of mistrust and tension between the two countries.

The border dispute between India and China has been a source of friction for decades. Both countries have large populations and considerable resources, and they have been vying for influence in the region. The border dispute is not just about territory; it is also about resources, such as water and minerals, as well as influence in the region. The situation is complicated by the fact that the border runs through a range of different types of terrain, including mountains and remote areas.

In recent years, the border dispute has become more tense due to the increasing influence of China and India in the region. Both countries have been expanding their military capabilities and increasing their military presence in the region. This has led to a arms race, which has increased tensions.

However, both India and China have also sought to resolve the border dispute through negotiations and dialogue. Both countries have expressed a desire to improve relations and reduce tensions. In 2003, the two countries signed a border agreement that has helped to reduce tensions and improve relations.

The border dispute is complex and has many underlying causes. It is not just about territory; it is also about resources, influence, and strategic considerations. The situation is not likely to improve anytime soon, but both countries have shown a willingness to work towards resolving the dispute through dialogue and negotiations.