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Blood & Crumbs

El Salvador Junta's Two Tactics

On Oct. 22, San Salvador police opened machine gun fire on a march of several thousand people, killing 20. The demonstration was called by a coalition including the two largest mass revolutionary organizations—the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), and the United Popular Action Front (FAPU). Its purpose was to expose the reactionary nature of the ruling junta and the role of the U.S. in the coup that brought the junta to power on Oct. 15. The march gathered in Soyopango, an industrial area in northeast San Salvador and the sight of bloody repression by the national guard only five days earlier. Boldly defying the state of siege declared by the junta, the crowd of mostly workers and students marched toward the downtown Plaza de Libertad (Liberty Square) chanting "Junta and CIA—They're the same thing!" Halfway into town they were met by police who fired into the front ranks of the march.

This vicious attack on anti-government protestors is further proof that the self-proclaimed "revolutionary" junta is nothing but a continuation, under a new disguise, of the same terrorism against the people as that of the Romero dictatorship it replaced. While a member of the junta was proclaiming, "We aspire to a new and just society and reject the decadent civilization that has been maintained at a high cost to the population", junta troops killed over 100 people in the first 5 days after the coup. Most of these were in the working class zones of Mejicanos, San Marcos and Soyopango where workers and students erected barricades and called for opposition to the junta.

The government supports its claim that "calm prevails in El Salvador" by the fact that relatively little gunfire has been heard. Morgue employees in San Salvador report that indeed most of the dead have no bullet wounds; tens of the bodies were beheaded by machetes, a terror technique taught in the U.S. counter-insurgency training school in Panama, and fifteen others had been tied behind cars and dragged on the

pavement until death.

The young officers of the junta, anxious to preserve their cloak of "being democratic" blame the repression on individual soldiers who are "difficult to retrain." That is understandable, since one of the main "retrainers" is Col. Eugenio Vites Casanova, a commander of the National Guard, which has carried out the massacre of hundreds of people within the last two years, especially in the countryside. Casanova was one of the original five officers who carried out the coup. He is so well trained that he ordered the execution of his own son because he was suspected of being a homosexual.

The attack on the Oct. 22 march is a
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Demonstration of 300
Salvadorean exiles and American supporters in San Francisco against the U.S. installed junta.

Picked Troops to Hit D.C.

This week, the battle will be joined in Washington D.C. A political army will be going into action in response to the sharpening and escalating attacks on Bob Avakian and the 16 other Mao Tsetung Defendants. The battle will take place around a major court hearing on November 19 on multiple felony charges against these defendants.

"Picked troops" selected from those who volunteered all across the country are now beginning to move out towards this country's capital—the scene of the trial. They will be coming to accomplish nothing less than to turn D.C. upside down and thus to free Bob Avakian and all the defendants. Everyday they will be educating, activating, mobilizing the people of D.C. so that the real hearing of this political railroad takes place on the streets. The battlesound from D.C. will be picked up and sounded again all across the country.

Just a month ago the Central Com-

mittee of the Revolutionary Communist Party issued a call for volunteers from which 200 would be selected to go to the front lines at trial-time. Many hundreds have now stepped forward and hundreds more will have done so by the time of the trial itself. With a hearing set for November 19, and the trial slated for February 4, the Party has decided to send a large section of these troops now, with more ready in reserves. The full force will be sent into action in February if the government continues to persist in their action. By the time the battle these troops are now beginning is finished, the political scene in this country will have been changed in a major way.

Many people will have to be mobilized to win this fight, since the government has left no room for doubt that this is nothing less than a bloodthirsty political attack masquerading as a legal case. At every step along the way they

have sharpened their knives. From the beginning they have talked about the January 29 demonstration against Chinese revisionist leader Teng Hsiao-ping's U.S. visit as an "embarrassment to the government" and have dished out very harsh treatment to those they attacked and arrested. They have increasingly hung the whole fabricated case on getting Bob Avakian, who their prosecutors and judges described from the beginning as a "revolutionary leader." They have mounted charge upon ridiculous charge up to 241 years of jail time per defendant.

But the crazed nature of their legal case, the fact that they are trampling on their own law to get these people, is no indication of lack of seriousness on the government's part. Just the opposite. These outrageous charges have been intended all along as a statement to the defendants, to the Party and to the

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Remove Ugly Growth! Get Shah Out of U.S. Care!

On Monday, October 22, the United States government successfully completed yet another of its well known international mercy missions upon the arrival of a 60-year-old "malignant tumor" in New York City. The former King of Kings, Shah of Shahs, and their beloved Dog of Dogs, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, entered the country, supposedly for the treatment of cancer of the spleen. Whatever the Shah's actual medical condition is (and we hope he is in great pain), this is indeed an obvious and not very clever way of trying to get him into the U.S. to stay, and even one second of this butcher's presence is an outrage. This little mission was pulled off under the auspices of top members of the U.S. bourgeoisie, including David Rockefeller and the U.S. State Department.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter III made the point of saying that the Shah was here for strictly "humanitarian reasons," and said, "It is clearly understood that he is in this country for medical treatment, and we expect that when it's finished, he will go back." There is, however, very good reason to expect that they will try to keep him here after whatever real or

phony medical treatment he is getting is finished. In the beginning of September, two of the Shah's children moved to New York City to attend well-guarded private schools. And the Shah's family continues to hold onto their mansions in the wealthiest neighborhoods in New York.

Trembling at the memory of the last time the Shah visited the U.S., when he was met by massive demonstrations of Iranian students and American supporters of the Iranian revolution, the U.S. rulers were extra careful in sneaking him into the country. The workers and officials at La Guardia Airport were only told to "expect a valuable cargo from Mexico." On his arrival, the Shah shuffled off to one of the fanciest hospitals in New York City—the New York-Cornell Hospital—and quickly took over the entire 17th floor.

The ruling-class press immediately set about trying to build up sympathy for this broken down butcher. Stories about the poor Shah and his deadly cancer, and family portraits, showed up everywhere. They even dug up Nixon and his mumblings about "never greasing the skids on a friend in need." Yes, it is clear, the U.S. imperialists want to take care of one of their own, and they want it to be known that they will take care of their loyal dictators.

The outpouring of "humanitarian concern" for this bloody butcher by the bourgeoisie is indeed touching. Certainly millions upon millions of people around the world hope that he will die a painful death for his towering crimes, which include the murder and torture of tens of thousands of Iranian people, and monstrous atrocities such as the torching of 800 people in the Abadan theater last year. But death from cancer will not do. He must face the wrath of the people of Iran and pay for his crimes. ■



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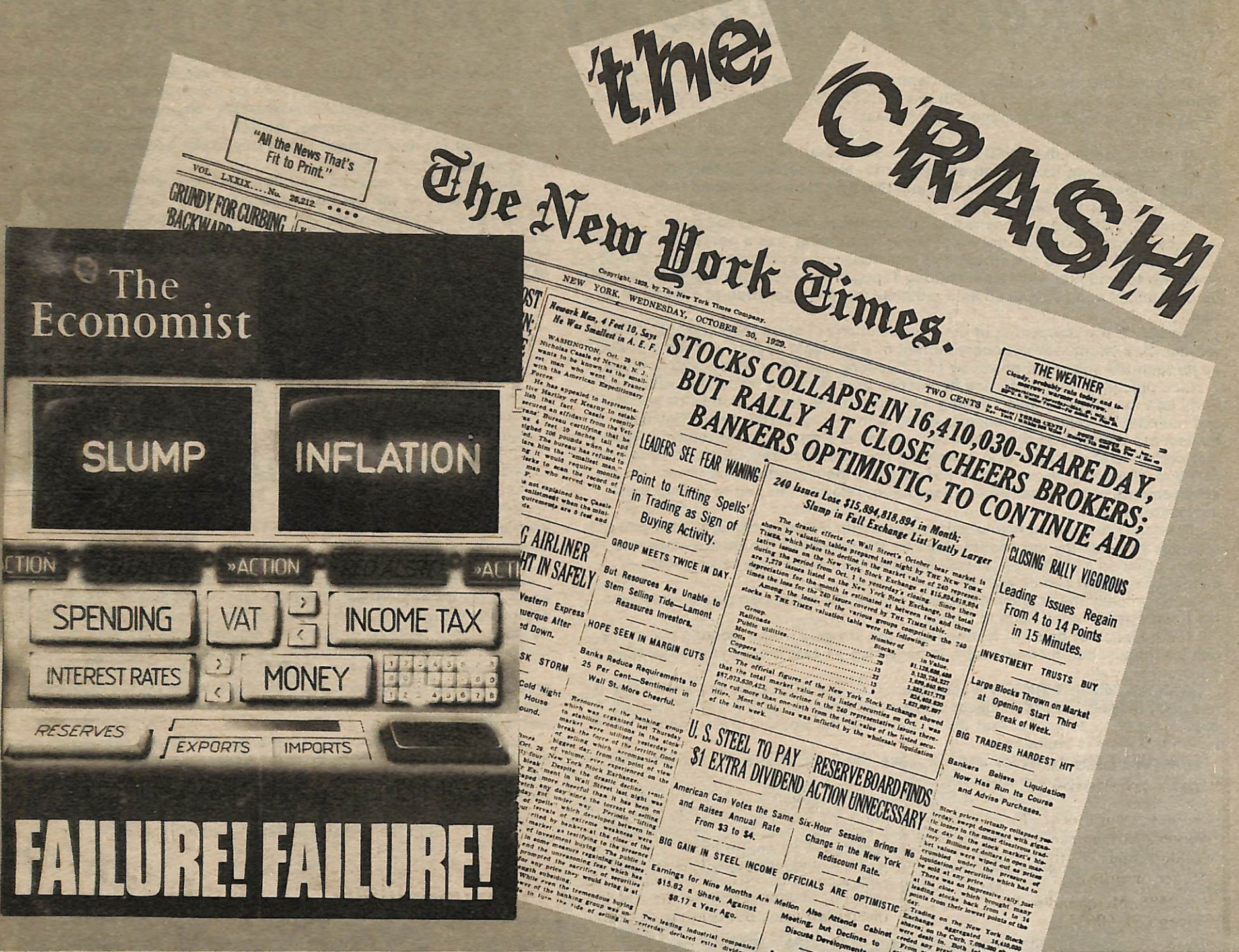
The Tomorrow Show with Tom Snyder, Tues. nite,
Oct. 30 on NBC. Check your local listings for the time.
Make plans to be watching that night, invite your friends over.
It's an opportunity you won't want to miss.



**Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Revolutionary Communist Party**

Bigger Bombshell Ahead

50 Years Since



The 50th anniversary of the Oct. 29, 1929 stock market crash and the recent stock market nose dive has provoked a flurry of comments and comparisons from the bourgeois press on the current state of the U.S. economy and a chorus of nervous questions about what lies in store. Behind all the usual reassurances that everything will be all right and can be taken care of, there is a very noticeable uneasiness. And the U.S. imperialists have every reason to be worried—very worried.

They are not so much afraid of a panic on Wall Street causing a crash like in the 1930s, since the stock market no longer occupies the same position in the economy (with interest-bearing loans being the main form of investment, not shares bought in a company), and they have stricter controls on the market today. They are afraid of a potentially far deeper and farther reaching crisis than they faced during the Great Depression in the 1930s—a crisis which is clearly taking shape and threatens their continued existence. The fundamental contradictions of capitalism have brought things to a point where war, a new redivision of the world on a greater scale than ever before, and economic crisis of potentially huge proportions are on the horizon.

The capitalists are aware that this could mean the end of their system. Even the *Wall Street Journal* has carried articles about businessmen who expect revolution in the 1980s. While they still have some maneuvering room, the U.S. capitalists are basically faced with a monstrous dilemma where every method they've used to keep things afloat since the end of the last world war only makes things worse.

After emerging from World War 2 as the No. 1 imperialist power, the U.S. was able to stabilize things for itself for awhile and consolidate its empire. But the years of relative prosperity began to come to an end. In the late 1960s, as a result of the tremendous strains on the economy from waging the war in Viet-

nam, a new period of economic crisis was kicked off. This new downward spiral began to really show itself in the 1974-75 recession. The U.S. and its bloc (consisting of the lesser imperialist powers in Europe and Japan as well as "third world" countries under U.S. domination throughout the world) experienced the worst "downturn" since the 1930s. In fact they never really recovered from it, with only the U.S. being able to achieve economic growth comparable to post-World War 2 averages, while the other U.S. bloc countries had much smaller improvements. But even this partial and temporary recovery was achieved at a very high price. In order to pull it off, they expanded credit and the money supply enormously, thus severely aggravating an already worsening international monetary crisis. They now face a new downturn which actually has already begun and will deepen, plus a very shaky international monetary situation which threatens to have a serious effect on the stability of the U.S. bloc.

Political Objectives

It is the stability of their bloc that is the prime concern for the U.S. bourgeoisie. The imperialist powers in Europe and Japan, as well as areas like the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, are key elements in determining the outcome of the inevitable showdown with the Soviet Union, and the U.S. is well aware of the political and military realities in the world today and the interrelation of these spheres with the economic situation. Also lurking below this is the fear of the masses and revolution. If war breaks out everything could go up for grabs. As war looms closer, it is political and military considerations that are more and more governing the economic policy decisions of both the U.S. and the Soviet Union. This is why the U.S. has recently taken steps, as futile as they will turn out to be, to strengthen the dollar in order to reassure the Western European

countries and Japan and to prevent a further weakening of their monetary system, even though it will also have the effect of making the recession in the U.S. economy worse. A recession in the U.S. is bound to cause serious political problems for them, potentially bringing large sections of the American people into struggle against them. This could be seen during the 1974-75 recession, which saw stirrings among broad sections of the masses, most importantly the working class.

There is much evidence to suggest that the U.S. bourgeoisie has no real expectations of actually fundamentally altering the economic mess it is in and is quite calculatingly trying to keep itself in the best position (within the narrow limits of what it can do) for the showdown with the Soviets. The extent of their consciousness of the ominous situation they face is reflected in the following quote from Paul Volker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who said in a speech in London late last year, "A controlled disintegration of the economy is a legitimate object for the 1980s." More and more they are publicly posing economic questions in terms of "national security" (read: war preparations). Carter's "We need the moral equivalent of war" in reference to reducing oil imports to improve the U.S. balance of payments position is an example of this.

A quick overview of the current economic situation the U.S. imperialists find themselves in coming off the 1974-75 recession clearly reveals the dilemma that they are facing. As mentioned earlier, it was only through tremendous artificial pumping up of the economy through massive doses of credit and an expansion of the money supply that the U.S. was able to pull off any kind of recovery at all. European countries doubled their borrowings on the international credit markets, and the less developed countries tripled their bor-

rowing. The U.S. government deficit reached all-time highs for similar periods, and consumer debt skyrocketed. But debts have been written off continually, and all kinds of previously established international financing rules have been broken.

This pumping up of the economy caused a leap in the inflation rate of the dollar and other currencies. This inflation, along with a number of other factors, intensified the international monetary crisis that began to become a serious problem in the late '60s and the early '70s; kicked off by the huge deficit spending necessary to finance the war in Vietnam and caused by factors that were developing in the early '60s, most notably a steadily worsening balance of payments deficit.

Sinking Dollar

The dollar has been steadily sinking on the international money markets. Holders of dollars have been converting their dollars into gold, especially, and also other currencies. This flight to gold reflects the sinking position of the U.S. and its poor economic performance.

The flight from the dollar shows that international investors (the most important for the U.S. are foreign governments and banks) are increasingly losing confidence in the stability of the U.S. financial set-up.

The dumping of dollars on the money markets further weakens the dollar, which foreign countries have a lot of since they were forced by the U.S. to accept them after World War 3 at a fixed rate of \$35 to an ounce of gold. The dollar's dominance reflected the superior position of the U.S. in its bloc. Now the structure is shot and the dollar "floats" in value like other currencies. Today there are over \$500 billion of

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Headlines for October 29th—1929 and 1979

Message from the Communist Workers League of Germany (KABD)

The following message from the Central Leadership of the Communist Workers League of Germany (KABD) to the RCP, USA was printed in the October 11 issue of the KABD newspaper, *Rote Fahne*:

With indignation the KABD received the news that the American justice system has brought heavy charges against 17 Mao Tsetung Defendants for their alleged attack on the police, and that 8 of those concerned face a penalty of over 100 years in jail.

This RCP, USA-led demonstration against the parade arranged by the American bourgeoisie with the traitor Teng Hsiao-ping, was a courageous and important contribution to the struggle of communists and progressive people in the whole world who hold high Mao Tsetung Thought and aren't accepting his words being falsified and being used as a pretense for the restoration of capitalism in China.

Alongside the sharpening of the contradictions of state monopoly capitalism worldwide, a counterrevolutionary current of a strategic scale has been introduced through the seizure of power by Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping in China.

Ideologically it stands for the liquidation of proletarian leadership which the Party and the China of Mao Tsetung had represented for the worldwide social and national liberation movements. Along with that, uncertainty and liquidationism are carried into the communist parties and liberation movements. This fact demands of everyone who is fighting for proletarian revolution, to seize hold of the revolutionary words of Mao Tsetung and the documents on the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and to defend them against all attack.

Politically the counterrevolutionary leadership means a change in the power relations between the imperialist blocs for the benefit of the USA, Europe and Japan, which is a challenge for social-imperialism and a sharpening of the danger of war that comes with it.

Economically the economic-political course of Teng Hsiao-ping's represents the restoration of capitalism in China.

The question of political leadership in the struggle of the working class, not only nationally, but internationally, is becoming an ever more burning question on a historical scale.

With the demonstration in Washington, D.C., the RCP, USA has shown that it has not bent under the ideological pressure and that despite many difficulties there is no basis to accept that the liberation of the working class and the building of socialism is impossible.

The reaction of the police and law make clear just what a thorn in the eyes this is to the American bourgeoisie.

Comrades, we assure you our full support and solidarity in the struggle against the attack on Bob Avakian and the 16 other Mao Tsetung Defendants. The courageous and fighting stand of these comrades and of the whole Party is an example and encouragement for revolutionaries in all countries.

We wish you complete success in your \$1 million fund drive and in the struggle against the trials of the Mao Tsetung Defendants.

Our support for this struggle will be to hold high Mao Tsetung Thought in our own country, as well as to report here on the events in your country.

In October the revisionist Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the revisionist party of China, is visiting West Germany. We will take this occasion to expose the character of the new Chinese leadership to the working class and to intensify the struggle against revisionism.

Moreover, the attacks on your Party will be a lesson that shows what tasks stand before us on the road to socialism. As for the new leadership of China's CP and their followers, what Lenin wrote about opportunism in 1920 is proving itself to be fully correct: "The victory of the revolutionary proletariat is impossible without struggle against this disease, without exposure, branding, and expulsion of opportunist social treacherous leaders."

Message from the Danish Group Mao Tsetung - Kredsen

Revolutionary Communist Party, USA
Central Committee

We want to express our support for the Mao Tsetung defendants and to protest against the US authorities' efforts to criminalize people's right to express their disagreement with the US imperialists' war-preparing policies and the current Chinese rulers' betrayal of the great achievements in China during the Great Cultural Revolution and the whole lifetime of Mao Tsetung.

The stern struggle of Bob Avakian and the Revolutionary Communist Party greatly inspires enthusiasm and determination of people fighting all over the world against the evils of imperialist and capitalist oppression, exploitation and war mongering.

We greet the Revolutionary Communist Party as a real vanguard party exercising its stimulating influence on revolutionary movements in all parts of the world. We consider it the duty of all revolutionary and progressive minded people to actively support the movement to

Free the Mao Tsetung defendants!
Stop the railroad of Bob Avakian!

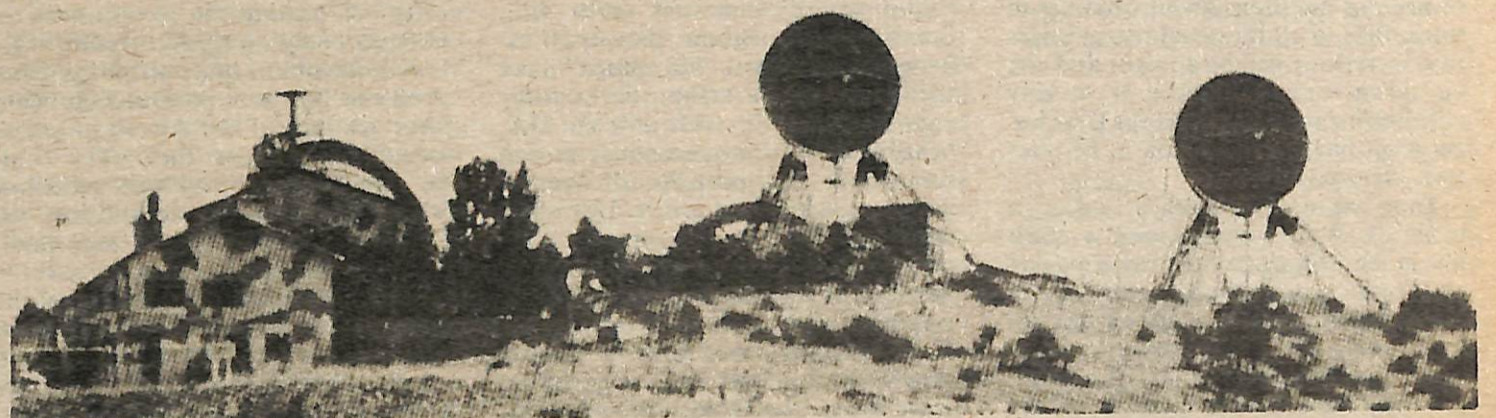
Mao Tsetung-Kredsen
Denmark
October 1979

Turmoil in Turkey

The Turkish government of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit collapsed following heavy losses by his "Republican People's Party" in parliamentary by-elections on October 14th. Taking over as Prime Minister will be Suleyman Demirel, head of the openly right-wing "Justice Party" and long time political representative of U.S. capitalist interests in this strategic NATO country.

Ecevit's most recent regime came to power a mere 22 months ago, making grandiose promises that it would pull Turkey out of the economic and political crisis it faced. But during his rule, it has been all downhill. Turkey's economy is in a state of total collapse, having been stunted and sucked dry by American and European imperialists, and living conditions for millions of Turkish people have reached starvation levels. With widespread unrest and political turmoil, Ecevit has ruled much of the country under martial law for the past year.

Ecevit and Demirel have been taking turns back and forth as Prime Minister for the past decade, both as loyal bootlickers to the foreign imperialists. Demirel has unceasingly stumped for the U.S. imperialists' interests, preaching the advantages of capitalism, and has openly allied with Turkey's fascist parties. Ecevit has been more closely associated with the interests of European capital, and has cultivated a phony "anti-fascist" image for himself. But actually, these two puppet politicians differ only as much as their various imperialist backers have minor shades of differences and disagreements. In essence they are the same. While Ecevit tries to portray himself as more "progressive" than Demirel, his martial law policies, his government's underhanded collaboration with the fascists against leftists, and oppressive economic policies that are crushing the



One of the many U.S. listening posts in Turkey with antennae aimed at the USSR.

Turkish working people and peasants have left him exposed, with little popular support. All his grandiose promises remain unfulfilled.

The imperialists have looked with increasing alarm as the waves of crisis threaten to sink Turkey. Turkey is a strategic country in the NATO war bloc—in fact, Turkey's army of half a million men is NATO's second largest, after the U.S. The United States maintains dozens of military bases there, staffed by 2000 Americans, who monitor Turkey's long border with the USSR and guard the southern flank of Europe. Turkey's importance to the U.S. war machine has multiplied since revolution toppled their lackey Shah in Iran. Now the warlords of Washington are feverishly maneuvering to keep their "weak link" from falling apart.

And a weak link it certainly is. Inflation is running at an annual rate of 100%. One out of every five Turkish workers is out of work—and this doesn't count the one million who have fled to West Germany alone in search of employment. Turkey's already stunted industry is operating at less than 50% capacity, and the drying up

of credit on world markets has cut off supply of most manufactured goods which must be imported. The Turkish lira has been devalued four times under Ecevit's regime, crushing the standard of living for the masses of people.

Agriculture, which provides 2/3 of the nation's production and used to be a major export, is falling apart as well. Gasoline, which must be imported, is in short supply, and many of the highly concentrated capitalist farms must harvest what they can by hand while machinery lays idle. Reports have described huge piles of produce rotting near the farms for lack of transportation. This has created huge shortages even of staple food goods, with long lines at city markets and sometimes even a black market for bread!

Ironically, up until 1974, the Turkish economy looked reasonably good—that is, in the eyes of the capitalists, it balanced out OK on paper. This was due in large part to the export of Turkish people. Over a million Turkish workers were shipped off to work in the industries of Europe, especially Germany, sending their wages home to families in Turkey. But as recession

wracked Europe in the mid-'70s, these "guest workers" were among the first to be tossed out on the streets by European capitalists, and sharply cut into the flow of their wages back into the Turkish economy.

Squeeze on Workers and Peasants

The western imperialists have stepped in over the past two years to reorganize the Turkish economy and stave off economic collapse—at the expense of the Turkish people. Their agent, the International Monetary Fund, has dictated that certain stringent measures aimed at cooling off inflation by fur-

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Correction

Last week's issue of the *Revolutionary Worker* contained an error in the article on page 10 about the pro-Albania parties' summer camp. The correct name of the Turkish group that was refused admittance and attacked by the camp organizers is the Communist Party of Turkey (M-L).

Israel's Dayan Resigns

Most 'Farsighted' U.S. Spokesman

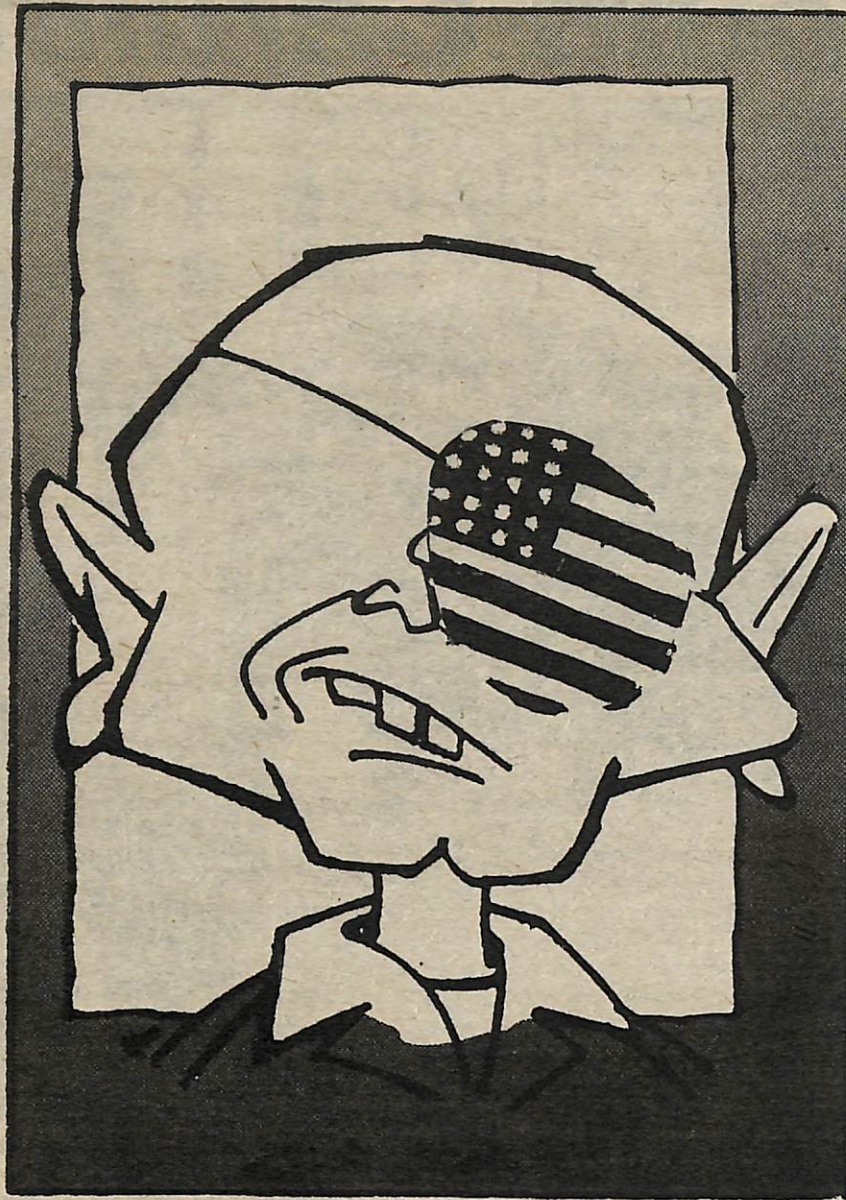
On the surface, the resignation of Moshe Dayan as Foreign Minister of Israel appears somewhat ironic. For years, this one-eyed warhorse was promoted as a symbol of Israeli military might. As a well-known battlefield commander in the 1956 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars, he was glorified in the U.S. press for leading the seizure of Arab lands on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and for his adamant refusal to give the slightest glimmer of recognition to the Palestinian people and their just demand for the right of self-determination. Now, ten years later, he is suddenly resigning in what is billed by the *New York Times* as a "fundamental disagreement" with the Israeli government of Menachem Begin, leaving in his wake a trail of criticism of the government's hard-line policy toward Palestinian "autonomy" and urging a more moderate stance in the recent Israeli-Egyptian negotiations!

But Dayan's gradual transformation from rabid warmonger to parliamentary "liberal" is not ironic at all. Nor does it represent any basic contradiction with other Zionist leaders on the issue of Palestine. This reliable lackey of the U.S. imperialists is simply doing what he always has done—consistently working to shape Israeli policy to conform with changing U.S. interests. This former "hawk" was instrumental, for example, in convincing the Begin government to sign the Camp David "peace" accord which resulted in Sadat's traitorous recognition of the state of Israel. Now with this latest resignation ruckus, he is using his considerable prestige to apply a bit of pressure on the right-wing Begin government to come down off its high horse and get behind some rather necessary adjustments in the U.S. strategy to effect a bogus "solution" to the Palestinian question.

Ever since the Camp David agreement, in which the U.S. and Israel cynically agreed to self-rule for Palestinians, the U.S. has signalled that it is modifying their previously unsuccessful policy of refusing even to recognize the existence of the Palestinian people and openly championing Israeli settlement of occupied Palestinian and Arab land. But exactly what kind of "self-rule" the imperialists have in mind is revealed by their opposition to Kuwait's UN resolution which calls for upholding the Palestinian right "to self-determination and national independence." This resolution would hit them a little close to "home," since the real homeland of the Palestinian nation which the Palestinian people are determined to recover is the very territory of Israel itself, stolen from the Palestinians by the Zionists, who forced them into the wretched, prison-like refugee camps of surrounding Arab countries.

The failure of the U.S. imperialists and their Zionist watchdogs to crush the struggle of the Palestinian people has forced them to face up to political reality. The tremendous support of the Arab masses for the Palestinians' struggle has made many Arab leaders reluctant to recognize Israel. With war looming on the horizon, the U.S. is becoming more anxious to stabilize its dominant position in the Middle East against the Soviets and tighten up its war bloc by smoothing over the contradictions between Israel and the pro-U.S. Arab governments. And the key to this is coming up with a favorable (to the U.S. imperialists) solution to the "Palestinian problem."

Using the ambiguous language of the Camp David accords, the U.S. is hoping to strike a "Palestinian deal" that will undercut the people's struggle while enhancing Israel's "legitimacy" and strengthening its traditional role as U.S. enforcer in the Middle East. They are leaning toward the creation of a powerless Palestinian "entity," some kind of impotent yet symbolic "mini-state" which would pose no real threat to U.S. interests. But one problem they are having is that the Begin government (which includes the arch-reactionary National Religious Party) is insisting that self-rule for Palestinians consist of



nothing more than token administrative control over local affairs. Under Begin's notion of "autonomy," Palestinians would not even have any legislative or judicial authority, and all territories would remain essentially in Israeli military hands.

Yassir Arafat of the PLO has already indicated he might be willing to accept some form of "mini-state," possibly

located on the West Bank, in exchange for ending Palestinian guerrilla activities and recognizing Israel's "right to exist." But the "autonomy" talks are getting nowhere due to the Begin government's insistence on retaining Israeli sovereignty and control over all Palestinian areas. And on top of this, the Israeli Cabinet voted last week to expand its settlements in the West Bank

—hardly an encouraging diplomatic move. They even snubbed Jesse Jackson, Carter's "unofficial" PLO envoy.

So the U.S. has been counting on such unseemly "moderate" forces as Moshe Dayan to make sure the "voice of reason" will prevail by cooling out some of the Israeli hard-liners and fine-tuning Israeli intransigence ever so slightly to accommodate U.S. plans. Thus the same Dayan who conquered Arab lands on the West Bank by blood and fire has recently opposed any further seizures, has argued against some of the Israeli settlements there, and has met privately with certain Palestinian forces in an effort to open up a "dialogue." In a TV interview just before his resignation, he even went so "far" as to call for withdrawal of Israeli military governments from occupied Arab areas and for their replacement by local Palestinian civilian administrations—specifically *not* the PLO—if the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on "autonomy" fail. This, of course, would give the U.S. a convenient opening to claim they were "solving" the Palestinian question unilaterally if Arafat doesn't come around.

There has been speculation that Dayan's resignation may foreshadow a rather extensive Cabinet shake-up or possibly even a break-up of Begin's fragile coalition government. Indeed, a growing number of Israelis would like to see some "stabilization" of the Mideast political situation in order to cope with a deteriorating economy plagued by massive labor unrest and a 100% annual inflation rate stemming from the fact that the only real cash crop Israel has cultivated is U.S. military hardware. In any event, Dayan's dramatic move and the attendant publicity have called attention to the fact that whether the Israelis like it or not, Palestinian "autonomy" has now become their "key foreign policy issue." And as usual he has proved to be a reliable weathervane for the imperialists, pointing in the direction of U.S. strategy which is changing with the changing times. ■

Boston: New Round of Racist Attacks

Boston. "Black Player Shot During High School Football Game," "School Buses Stoned in Southie." These could be the headlines of the Boston newspapers in September and October, 1974, but they're the headlines of 1979.

The claim of the white youths who shot Darryl Williams during half-time of a high school football game is that they were "shooting at pigeons." Reactionaries in Boston are seeking to unleash every racist in the city to follow this despicable example, making Black youth their targets to take potshots at, be it with brick, bottle, or even a gun.

The Black youths haven't just stood around waiting to get picked off. Unable to get permission to leave school to attend a scheduled protest of the shooting, several hundred Black students walked out and went anyhow. When they got downtown to the demonstration, which was organized by various Black reformers and assorted apologists to demand police protection, the Black youths saw first-hand just who the police would protect—a virtual stonewall of pigs was lined up in front of city hall to keep them out. The mayor was conveniently out campaigning at the time.

Inside the schools the Black youth weren't taking any of the racist crap either. On the steps of South Boston High when large groups of white youths attacked Black students getting off the school buses, pitched battles have followed. Inside the schools, the word "nigger" is not tolerated by Black students anymore. Turning the other cheek to this has ended.

This resistance has made the organ-

ized center of these attacks, the South Boston Marshalls, even more rabid. Marshalls' leader James Kelly, a former dope dealer and petty thief who is one of the bourgeoisie's main stooges in whipping up racial antagonisms in Boston, called a "public" meeting in the city council's chambers. He had the approval of the city council and a smug "hands off" stance from the mayor. "Public" in this case was defined by Kelly and friends as "anti-busing, anti-bias in media coverage of racial attacks," in other words, white racists only.

The outrage of the Black community at the city government's sponsoring of this meeting forced Mayor White to call it off because of alleged bomb threats and, more to the point, the threat of a violent confrontation. But Kelly, who had shortly before resigned from his \$18,000 a year job on the mayor's payroll so he could devote more time to attacking Black people, wasn't going to allow the mayor to steal his thunder. In a show of exactly how much government support his racist movement has, Kelly led over 200 reactionary fools on to city hall plaza, where demonstrations had supposedly been banned because of the threat of violence, and proceeded to whip up the crowd portraying white youth in Boston as innocent victims of savage attacks by Black hordes.

Kelly ranted and raved about the media distorting things, that it was actually Black kids attacking whites, about how Black people were allowed to use city hall plaza the week before, etc. After getting this mob stirred up, Kelly then told them, "I'm going home

now, I think you should go home, too," whereupon over half the crowd went on a drunken rampage through downtown Boston, looking for Blacks to attack.

Immediately after this, right on cue, white students started walking out of school, trying to equate their "plight" with that of the Black kids who had walked out nine days before. After walking out, supposedly spontaneously, the kids went downtown to "see the mayor" and "demand protection." This same scene was to be repeated for several days in a row. Each time the white youths would arrive downtown, the press would be there waiting for them, having been notified hours before that there would be a "spontaneous, spur of the moment" walk-out. These youth had a peculiar way of demanding protection—upon arriving downtown they would frequently attack any Black in their vicinity.

That these attacks have started again has caught many by surprise, but upon closer examination it's not strange at all. While things quieted down after the first two years of the busing plan, the conditions of oppression that Black people face haven't changed or gone away. After five years of the Boston busing plan, Boston's neighborhoods and schools are even more segregated than ever. The racial composition of the Boston school system in 1974 was 60% white, 32% Black, 8% other minorities. Now it is 45% Black, 38% white, 17% other minorities. Blacks make up only 15% of Boston's population. This change in composition is seen in the

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Lynching Autopsy Held in South Carolina

Chester, South Carolina

At 6 a.m. Friday, Oct. 19, while workers dug up the murdered youth's body, people gathered at the gravesite to stand with the Poag family. One local newsman was there to apologize for having been swayed from the truth by Sheriff Bobby Orr's press conference last August. One registered nurse was prepared to escort the youth's body during the trip to Charleston and to witness the second autopsy. After generations of suffering this most barbaric form of national oppression, many were there expecting the truth of Mickey McClinton Poag's brutal lynching to be near at hand and for justice to prevail.

The struggle sharpened abruptly. One of the concessions that Governor Riley had made to the family following the two powerful demonstrations this month was that their representative could witness the autopsy. This small victory was snatched back when the 20 people accompanying the body reached Charleston's Medical College. The fast-talking politician used his state-appointed pathologist to deny permission to the RN to be a witness. In this thinly veiled attack, the Governor's real intentions became clear—to use this autopsy to further whitewash this lynching.

The family decided to go ahead with the autopsy anyway, knowing that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)-picked Black pathologist would be observing the state-appointed flunkey. The second autopsy began.

It was at 7:20 p.m., after six and a half grueling hours, that the pathologist returned to the waiting room. With the Black doctor shaking so bad that he literally had to hold his own hands, the "high and mighty" doctors both began to tell their lies. Yes, they said, "the youth apparently had been hit by a car."

Immediately people demanded the fully story, and the bloody story of the youth's murder slipped through the web of lies.

"What was the condition of the body?"

He was mutilated, they had to admit. His tongue and his testicles were gone, but, of course, that was from the "impact" of the car. So why didn't the "extensive investigations" by the cops uncover these bodily parts at the scene of his "accidental death"? And where was the blood, people questioned, since Mr. Poag had pictures of the site to prove that no blood was there.

"What was the cause of death?"

Internal bleeding, eight pints' worth, the doctors chimed.

There were countless more glaring contradictions, but it didn't take long for everyone to see that these lies were more of the same cover-up since last May 11, when the youth was murdered. Mrs. Poag said, "We could have stayed in Chester and had this . . ."

The local SCLC leader who had previously said that he had used the *Revolutionary Worker* reports of the castration as a rumor to get people riled up, now spoke up about the truth of these reports after this autopsy.

Loyal as ever, the Chester mortician Chris King jumped out to support and accept the autopsy. This same Chris King had been creeping around pretending to support this struggle, only to jump out and support the state as soon as it was advantageous to him. It was only one day before the second autopsy that he had a private meeting with state officials which he refused to discuss with anyone else in the struggle. Could it be that he had decided to "come clean" with what he knows about the youth's death to the Governor, since he had never done so to the parents?

And it was only a matter of hours before the capitalist media had churned out their version of these lies. "MCCLINTON'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL," they bragged. That was just what they wanted—the so-called "ex-



600 march through Chester, So. Carolina on Sept. 29th protesting Mickey Poag's lynching.

pert" testimony.

This has helped to unleash the KKK to more boldly step into the light of day. A couple of carloads of howling cowards drove through Chester's Black neighborhood last Saturday and were lucky the cops escorted them out of town when they did. Some Black workers were armed and waiting for this caravan to reach their doorsteps.

In the face of actual proof of what the people of Chester knew all along—that Mickey McClinton Poag was brutally butchered by reactionaries—various so-called Black leaders have jumped out to say that there should be no more marches and that the people should accept the verdict of the state that Mickey's death was accidental. Jim Clyburn, the Black Human Affairs Commissioner of South Carolina, said,

"I supported very strongly the exhumation of the body and the autopsy because I thought it would defuse the issue. That's been done. To continue to make inflammatory statements in the face of the facts regarding the autopsy . . . goes far beyond that which I consider to be responsible." And SCLC figure Abernathy baldly stated, "The autopsy shows to a great degree the cooperation being given by the governor and the law enforcement officers in South Carolina." Indeed, Mr. Abernathy, it shows very well that the police and the Governor's office are cooperating—with each other—to cover up this crime. But the Black masses are quite familiar with the nature of this sort of "hit and run." The murderers of Mickey Poag hit and ran, all right. They beat and mutilated this Black

youth to death because he was dating a white girl, then attempted to cover their tracks and ran for cover right under the official skirts of the state authorities.

But the truth of this struggle has been dragged to light by the masses and genuine revolutionaries. The people of Chester have not begun to break through the chains of their oppression to be pushed down so easily. A demonstration is planned in Chester on November 3rd, and mass meetings are continuing so as to make this one even more powerful than the others. ■



5 Convicted for "illegal rally," San Jose, California

A vicious blend of legal chicanery and political attack has resulted in the conviction of the San Jose 5. The five, members of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade (RCYB), were found guilty of participating in a rally on the San Jose State University campus without a permit, a different charge from the charges they were originally arrested for last February.

As the RCYB went out boldly to build the campaign to Stop the Railroad of Bob Avakian and Free the Mao Tse-tung Defendants among San Jose State students this fall, the state decided to up the ante. They tacked on this charge to insure getting some blood. Just before the trial opened, the judge himself ruled that the university had "blanket" authority to find any student activity out of order. During the trial, Sergeant Correll of the San Jose State University police gave the university's definition of a rally. "It could be two people talking loudly."

What the university—which has a history of political repression going back to the '60s—has tried to outlaw, is

the kind of activity that took place there on last February 1st. That day, 30 members of the RCYB marched into a classroom to awaken students to the news of the historic demonstration against Teng Hsiao-ping and of the police attack that had happened in Washington D.C. two days before.

The 5 were already in their car, blocks away from the campus, when the San Jose campus police car that had been following closely suddenly pulled them over, claiming they had run a stop sign. It was joined moments later by three other patrol cars and a paddywagon to haul the 5 off to jail for "disturbing the peace" and "possession of illegal billy clubs". In fact, by the trial's end, the judge had been forced to dismiss the two original charges for lack of evidence, leaving only the "illegal rally" charge which was tacked on just before the case went to trial—nine months after they were busted!

Police Spying

Despite the state's effort to keep it

buried, the defense succeeded in unearthing a small mountain of evidence of the concerted political attack to stop the revolutionaries which is being carried out legally and illegally. The following came out during the three week-long trial:

The RCYB has been singled out for surveillance and political repression. The San Jose State University Police have been in contact with the U.S. Parks Department Police in Washington D.C. (one of the police units which participated in the attack on the January 29th demonstration against Teng), the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, the UCLA campus police, the Albany, Ca. police, U.C. Berkeley campus police, Santa Clara County Sheriffs, and the San Jose City Police. The campus cops were forced to turn over an eight-inch thick file they have on the San Jose chapter of the RCYB, which included every leaflet put out, photos, and even clippings from other papers on the RCP struggle against the Jarvis-

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Following are excerpts edited from the Barry Farber talk show on WMCA, New York:

Farber: This man is facing 241 years in prison. He is Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party and I think I should find out what that is, it is definitely *not* the Communist Party.

B.A.: Definitely not, it's the Party that really is communist and really is revolutionary, stands for, openly advocates and is organizing, educating people out here every day, at the present time influencing tens of thousands of people, towards the goal of rising up, eventually millions strong, and making armed revolution.

Farber: Well, I can say the Barry Farber show influences millions of people towards brotherly love and sound conservative thinking and international cooperation. You advocate violent overthrow of the government?

B.A.: Definitely.

Farber: You advocate violence?

B.A.: Most definitely.

Farber: You have just broken the law.

violent overthrow...

B.A.: I didn't wait to come on *your* program to reveal this secret, I've said it hundreds of times, our Party openly advocates it in our newspaper, and our publications. We are not attempting to hide it. And see that's how we're different from the old Communist Party. First of all, they don't believe a revolution is necessary, they believe that they can peacefully inveigle, cajole and bargain their way into the capitalist system by calling themselves socialists, try to round up people like Doug Fraser, who pretend to be socialists, to try to keep the peoples' anger down as this economic and political crisis grows...

Farber: Nobody has to back me up whether I want you or don't want you.

B.A.: You see, the thing is that if they don't...

Farber: Let's get one thing straight.

B.A.: You see, if they don't like you, they'll throw you...

Farber: They certainly will...

B.A.: Because this is a dictatorship—

Host: "Why Shouldn't We Shoot You?"
CHAIRMAN HITS AIRWAVES IN BIG APPLE

Farber: Are you saying, Doug Fraser, president of United Automobile Workers is a communist?

B.A.: No, he pretends to be a socialist, however, a democratic...

Farber: Are you then saying the American Communist Party arranged with Mr. Fraser to pretend to be a socialist...

B.A.: No, no, but they try to work with people like him, and they want to try to say you can do it peacefully, without revolution, which as anyone knows is a farce. This government pulls coups in Chile, shoots down people in Iran, conducted the Vietnam war and is preparing actively and calculatingly for World War III. They killed prisoners at Attica for demanding some reforms, they murdered Fred Hampton in his bed, they murdered students at Kent State, they murdered Wobblies for standing up against them, and the whole history in this country is one of murder and plunder. They're not gonna allow...

Farber: Stop, stop, stop. I happened to have studied a lot of countries, and I cannot think of a country where I could not call the roll on things that would frighten men, women and children under their beds if you were to put them all together...

B.A.: It's that this is a dictatorship of the capitalist class backed up by force of arms and when people attempt to rise up against it, then what becomes clear...

Farber: What other dictatorship do you know of that allows those who vow to overthrow it violently on the air? If this was a dictatorship, I'd be the tool of a dictator, and you wouldn't be around.

B.A.: The thing about this dictatorship is that it pretends to be a democracy...

Farber: Ah, you didn't say it's a dictatorship which acts like a democracy...

B.A.: No, it doesn't act like, it pretends to be, those are two different words.

Farber: I think you'll agree...

B.A.: Here I am being charged with 241 years for exercising my so-called rights, demonstrating, being brutalized by police, and then you want to crow about democracy because you have to let me on this radio show...

Farber: I don't have to let you on this show...

B.A.: You know why you have to? Because you and the rest of the media can't ignore our Party because we are an influence out here...

Farber: Look, do you want me to show you how quickly I can kick you *off* this show?

B.A.: Then what would you be acting like—a dictator?

Farber: Absolutely not, like a broadcaster who decides all of a sudden who he doesn't want.

B.A.: Who backs you up in doing that? Who owns this station?

B.A.: Well, as you just said I'm already up on charges, but the government's hypocritical, they won't bring those charges against me right now and accuse me of that because that would be too openly political. They'd have to say, "Well, our democracy and freedom is not what we say it is, you can only have democracy and freedom if you go along with the program, if you uphold capitalism, if you get on the radio and the television and say what we want you to say or you make speeches that say what we want you to say. Otherwise if you start getting a following, which is what our Party is doing, then they come down on you. They are charging me with assaulting police officers after a demonstration of ours was attacked by the police shortly after they revoked our permit."

Farber: Do you mean if you're a communist or a revolutionary communist, you should be *allowed* to assault police officers?

B.A.: I didn't assault police officers. They attacked our march and demonstration. They revoked a permit on the spot and attacked the demonstration. Then they turn around because they have the state power, because they're the government, because they represent the capitalist class, and charge us with these things. You see, as you just said it, you are expressing what the capitalist class can't say openly—they have *you* to say it—which is that I ought to be in jail for advocating their overthrow, but they won't come out and say that now 'cause then they'd have to say, "Yes, we do have political prisoners, yes, we do have political trials, so...""

Farber: You're committing a crime, you're committing a crime...

B.A.: They're not charging me with that...

Farber: Do they know that you advocate...

B.A.: Of course they know.

Farber: Have you said that? Have you declared that?

B.A.: In these proceedings...

Farber: Have you publicly declared that or not?

B.A.: Of course, hundreds of times. Let me just tell you something. This show is not really all *that* important, it's not the first time I made this clear...

Farber: But, it's important to me and I want to know if you have declared up to now publicly that you advocate the

society, that if you really try to work within this system things will get better when in fact they'll only get worse and people are suffering more out here.

Farber: Freedom of speech means when you go out of here I'm not going to try to muzzle you. As my friend Hubert Humphrey said, "You have the freedom to talk, I have the freedom not to listen." And I surely have the freedom to take my microphone away from your lips.

B.A.: But you see you don't control the country or the radio stations, anyway. You...

Farber: Thank you, hold it.

B.A.: You don't control your own *mike* unless the ruling class holds it everyday.

Farber: Hold it, hold it. We'll be right back...

(Station Break)

Farber: I told you that your mere being on this show, if you never did anything else democratically in this country, merely being on a radio show, an organ of the mass media, is more monumental than anything that goes in the freedom of expression category in any country that is a communist dictatorship.

B.A.: That's completely wrong.

Farber: Then name a communist dictatorship where anything like this happened.

B.A.: In China, the masses of people

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**IN WASHINGTON D.C.
ON THE EVE OF
BATTLE**

**A Major Rally on
Sunday Nov. 18**

**A Demonstration as Court
Convenes on Monday, Nov. 19**

On the West Coast:

**Rally—Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 17,
Oakland Auditorium
Demonstration—Mon., Nov. 19**

**Contact the Committee to
Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants
(202) 387-8863**

Or the *Revolutionary Worker* in your area (see page 2)

**Stop the Railroad of Bob Avakian!
Free the Mao Tsetung
Defendants!**

Open Letter to the Black United Front

Today people everywhere stand at the threshold of a decade the likes of which the world has never seen. The revolutionary shocks of Iran and Nicaragua are previews of the violent upheavals that will rage through the 1980s in country after country.

In the U.S., headquarters of one of the two most powerful worldwide slavemasters, the cracks in the surface of their rule are widening into fissures through which the anger of the masses is erupting. The economy comes apart at the seams; the mouthpiece media-men build up racist dog packs like the Klan and the Nazis, as the Klan in uniform—the cops—are unleashed; and meanwhile “our” rulers prepare war to protect their shameful empire of plunder, getting ready to shed our blood and the blood of millions of other slaves to see which master will rule the plantations, sweatshops and factory hell-holes of the world.

All this fills increasing numbers not with fear or despair but with hope... hope that the wave of struggle now starting to break will this time go all the way to revolution. The collapsing economy, the increasing racist attacks and even the preparations for world war are *not* signs of strength. No, these are but the wild lashings out of a sick and wounded beast—and we will gladly join with the peoples of the world to put this beast out of its misery. Imperialist, slave-driving America has long deserved to die. Its chains have long needed to be broken, its whip pulled from its hands, its guns turned around against it, its stolen wealth taken back from it—and in the decade now beginning we will have a better shot than ever before at finally carrying through that glorious task of liberation.

For the masses of Black people in the U.S., the next few years may well mean the chance to finally break the yoke of oppression. Just think of it! As Mao Tsetung, the greatest revolutionary of our time, wrote: “The evil system of colonialism and imperialism arose and thrived with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people.” And this is just as true today as when Mao proclaimed it during the massive revolutionary uprisings of 1968.

The lull of the '70s which hit the Black people's struggles and the overall revolutionary movement will prove to have been just the calm before the storm of turmoil, attacks, rebellion and change that will rain down righteous fury, and hold the real possibility to merge with the movement of the working class of all nationalities and the people of the world, and finally finish the deed which has needed doing for lo these hundreds of years.

Never before have the rulers of this country been faced with a crisis so potentially devastating, a crisis which they are preparing to go to monstrous lengths to deal with. Never before have the masses of people stood on the brink of such real opportunities to put an end to this miserable, dog-eat-dog hell of a system and to realize in reality their deepest dreams of liberation.

In such times the masses turn a hard eye to every group that would rally them against the enemy. The people must know if a group is genuine or phony, because if there's one thing that people have had more than enough of, it's bullshit. Every force will be put to the test: does it have a real strategy, or is it only running its mouth? Does it stand up against the government's inevitable attacks, or does it cower and whine at the master's upraised hand? Is ending the hell that millions of the oppressed endure each day its deepest goal—or just a catchy promise used to get a job for a few?

All of us will be put to the test. All must choose where they stand: either in the thick of the raging struggle leading

it forward, or dragging at the side or the tail to divert it for a few crumbs.

Urgent times like these demand unity—not the unity of an unholy alliance of backstabbers and backscratches, but serious principled unity.

We in the Revolutionary Communist Party wish to address ourselves to the question of unity in this open letter to the Black United Front. Such a letter is now necessary—indeed urgent—because certain people claiming to speak for the Black United Front have begun spreading wild lies and slanders about the Revolutionary Communist Party at the very time when the Party has been singled out by the enemy of all the oppressed—the U.S. government and its flunkies—for severe repression. This question is especially serious since this repression is ultimately an attack on the masses' ability to fight.

On what is unity based? No matter what differences groups and organizations have, the first and most basic principle must be to stand with the masses when they resist the whip of the slavemaster. In those great moments when the oppressed thrust the oppressor's boot off their neck, stand up, look around and get a taste of the justice to come, they must be supported—and not just in words, but in deeds. This is the test of anyone claiming to fight oppression, and the RCP extends the hand of unity—no matter what ideological, political, tactical and other differences may exist between us—to all who stand that test; and we will continue to struggle with people to take that stand.

Naturally there will inevitably be philosophical, strategic and tactical differences among those fighting the system. Every organization has not only the right but the responsibility, while seeking principled unity, to struggle over differences and openly air and

debate them, and discuss what it sees as the basis for those differences, so that the greatest number of people can become clear on the road forward. There will also inevitably be independent courses of action by different forces—and that too is fine, for that also enables the people themselves to determine their fullest interests and how to fight for them.

Differences and struggle between those fighting the enemy are one thing—but slanderous attack is quite another, especially slanderous attack directed against those now bearing a heavy brunt of the ruling class's repression.

In fact unity is no more than a cynical phrase if it doesn't mean opposing the government as it sets its dogs to go after and pick off revolutionary leaders and organizations. This kind of attack on real revolutionary organizations has been the consistent practice of the hypocritical rulers of this so-called democracy going back to the earliest days of this country from the slave revolts, to the Haymarket martyrs and the Wobblies, 60 and more years ago, down to Malcolm X, the Black Panther Party and many others in the '60s. Today they have trained bitter fire on our Party's Chairman Bob Avakian, who along with 16 others faces charges totaling up to 241 years in jail, supposedly for speaking and marching at a demonstration last January, but in fact for posing a serious threat to their system in the coming decade. Along with this the Revolutionary Communist Party's members and supporters in the last year have sustained arrests now numbering over 400 for carrying out their daily practical work. Certainly this attack must be opposed!

Unfortunately, however, as stated before, some people who claim to speak for or support the Black United Front

—whether from sincere but mistaken motives or for other reasons—have joined in such attacks on the Revolutionary Communist Party. Who does this serve, if not the cops and courts themselves and those who control them? Don't we bitterly recall how certain groups were used as pawns in the attempts of the ruling class in the '60s to isolate and go after leaders like Malcolm X and the Panthers? In the case of Malcolm don't we remember how just a week before his assassination, when his house was firebombed, the police accused him of hysterically calling attention to himself? And how various forces made the job of the pigs easier by slanderously attacking Malcolm as a “police agent” or an “infidel” and characterizing him as “fanatically isolated”? People have learned a lot since the '60s, they have paid for those lessons in blood and many do not intend to let such things happen again.

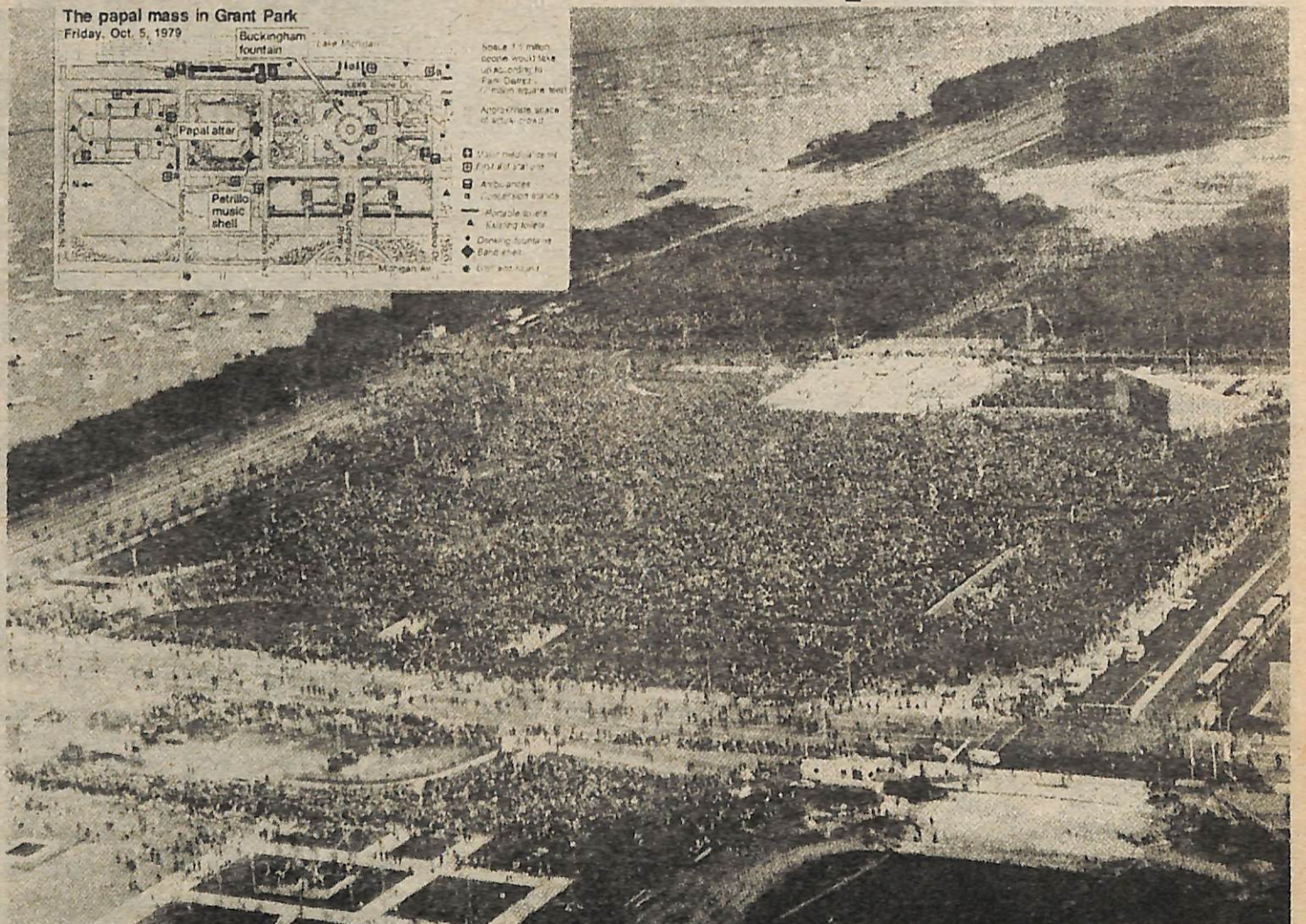
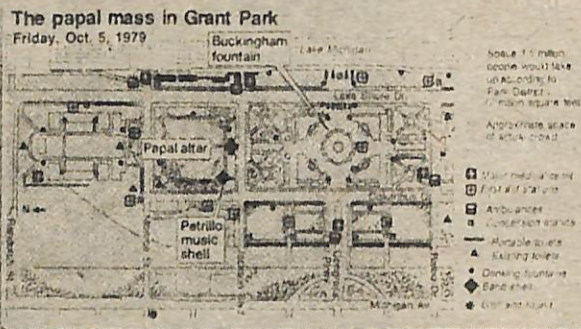
We are confident that the Black United Front will reject any action aiding the police and courts in their vicious attempt to railroad Comrade Bob Avakian, our Party's Chair. We are sure that the BUF and those who support it will recognize this as not only or even mainly an attack on one group, but an attack on the masses themselves and their ability to wage revolutionary struggle. Finally we trust that the BUF and those who have looked to it believing it is a group that is serious about the struggle will not tolerate its being used in the sectarian attacks and intrigues of others.

Great deeds await doing. No matter what mistakes have been made, no matter what confusion has been generated, our Party seeks unity with all those who will unite against the main enemy of the people, the imperialist ruling class and all their flunkies and servants. We seek unity, not only in our own defense, but also and most fundamentally on those overall questions that both demand and make possible unity: support of the masses' righteous struggle, and their burning hope to win emancipation in the coming years. Our stand is clear.

We await your reply.

The New York branch of the
REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY
(issued as a leaflet)

How Many Really Took a Peek at the Pope?



With such a politically important event as the Pope's recent U.S. tour, it is to be expected that the bourgeoisie would inflate its crowd estimates, but the extent to which they lied in this case is very revealing. New estimates of the size of the crowd at the Pope's mass in Chicago indicate that the crowds he drew during his tour were many times smaller than reported. The new estimate, based on actual counts from aerial photographs, estimate the crowd, which was officially estimated at from 500,000 to 1.75 million, to actually have been 65,000 to 150,000 (around 10% of the official figures). The Chicago mayor's office called the new figures “ridiculous... We get more than 65,000 people for Mitch Miller concerts.” However, when asked where she got her figures, a mayor's assistant replied sheepishly, from Catholic Archdiocese officials. Perhaps they based their estimates on how many angels can fit on the head of a pin and multiplied by the number of pins that would fit in the park.

Staff, Patients Fight Chicago Hospital Closing

October 21, 1979. Chicago, Ill. In the course of a lunch hour meeting at Chicago's Cook County Hospital, Wednesday, October 17, a doctor who is head of the House Staff Association called for shutting down the hospital's emergency room and Fantus Clinic, because the hospital is in such a severe financial crisis, it's threatening to close. A murmur rippled through the nearly 1000 people crowded into the small auditorium—"but there's nowhere else for the patients to go!"

Suddenly, a man in the crowd yelled, "Let's take the patients over to St. Luke's!" (Presbyterian-St. Luke's is a modern, private hospital next to County. Known as the best in Chicago, it's also known for refusing or discouraging poor people from coming there for treatment.) "O.K., maybe tomorrow we should do that," the doctor responded from the podium. "No, let's do it NOW!" people in the crowd demanded.

Marching and chanting, hundreds of people jammed into the emergency room. A voice rang out over the intercom: "They are trying to close Cook County Hospital. We'd like all the non-emergency patients to come with us over to Presbyterian-St. Luke's."

Patients in wheelchairs carrying picket signs, marchers with banners, doctors and nurses in white all descended on St. Luke's. As they drew near, guards locked and chained the front doors. The crowd surged around to the side of the building, and about 75 crowded into the entryway before the guards again blocked the doors. A frightened spokesman for St. Luke's said they would admit every patient who had \$50 with them, or "adequate" insurance. One patient who had a cut and delirium had to be taken back to County after someone at St. Luke's admitting desk told him he could register but treatment couldn't be guaranteed without payment. This was what happened with most of the 31 patients.

Presbyterian-St. Luke's had to put their emergency disaster plan into effect. These few patients from County's normal daily emergency room load of about 800 people were a disaster for St. Luke's. The press reports decried the "chaos" which was caused by the "less-than-orderly" demonstration. When Governor Thompson learned that an effigy of him had been torn apart by demonstrators he said, "That's O.K., that's free speech." (He thinks it's fine for the masses to let off steam but when it comes to action...) When asked about the demonstration at St. Luke's, he said, "I find it absolutely im-

moral...unconscionable."

At a rally the next day, people applauded the action. One nurse explained, "What they did yesterday was to show what would happen if the hospital wasn't around. All they did was for one day bring the emergency patients out, and they (the politicians) called it a disaster."

But what's at stake is not just the emergency room or the Fantus Clinic (which together treat about 2000 people a day), but the entire hospital of 600 beds and its neighborhood clinics which treat thousands daily. Like public hospitals all over the country, County is facing a severe financial crisis. In addition to the payroll crisis, their major drug supplier has refused further deliveries unless the hospital pays cash in advance, and Commonwealth Edison won't even deliver lightbulbs! The only "solution" which is being offered is either the closing or drastic curtailing of County.

"The reason for the closing," a hospital worker at the rally said, "is not money. Other hospitals will transfer patients out of emergency when they're not stable, just to get rid of them... (they say) such patients would bring the 'patient quality' down." Another pointed out that, "They're choking the hospital to death day by day. If it's closed it will mean death."

And no wonder. Although Chicago has over 80 hospitals (and 50 more in the surrounding area), County treats one-third of the city's emergency room patients, and delivers 15% of its babies. Its Burn Treatment Center and Infant Intensive Care Unit, both nationally famous, and its Trauma Center all provide irreplaceable services. Few hospitals responded to a call earlier this week to accept emergency patients should County close. And one of them which did is the same one that last year transferred a gunshot victim to County. The young Black man was rushed to their hospital with a bullet near his heart. Instead of treating him, they put him into an ambulance for County, passing up three hospitals on the way which had facilities to treat him, because he didn't have insurance or sufficient cash. Yet various politicians point to the 20% vacancy rate in Chicago's hospitals and call for County to be closed!

County received over 1,200 transfer patients from other hospitals last year, though most County wards now operate with temporary nursing staffs, wards are antiquated with one bathroom per 40 or 50 patients, and nurses often have 10 times the patient



Doctors and emergency room personnel wheel patients from Cook County Hospital to neighboring private hospital—demonstrating that health care for the poor was not available there!

load of private hospitals. And the need is intensifying, as more people can't afford to pay for medical care and as more hospitals in the Black and Latino communities close their doors and others cut back their services or don't accept emergency patients.

"Inefficient management" has been the cry of the politicians while hospital management and others opposed to the hospital closing have moaned that it's all the fault of *certain* politicians.

But the root of the problem is the profit system itself, and the deep economic crisis of this whole system. For one thing, inflation has "infected" County. One way this has affected County has been a sharp decline in revenue from Medicaid and Medicare, the hospital's main source of operating funds. While just 5 years ago County was reimbursed for the care of 68% of its patients through Medicaid or Medicare, today it only receives 28%. This is not because people are better off than before, but because inflation has increased the size of their incomes while Illinois has kept its eligibility guidelines at 1973 levels—\$4,200 maximum income for a family of four, \$1,800 for individuals!

Robert Abboud, head of the First Chicago Corporation (which owns the First National Bank, County's main source of borrowed funds), indicated

the underlying problem in a *Time* magazine interview over a year ago, "There's only so much capital." In his own analogy, Abboud said it's like a watering hole for the gazelles and lions—if one animal drinks the water, there's nothing left. He cited the need to cut government spending on public services as the number one priority for the U.S. in order to pull itself out of the present economic crisis. But Abboud's watering hole story only hides the truth that capital is a profit-hungry beast. The lions are running the water hole in the first place, and if they can't turn a profit on their investments, then let the masses die of thirst. In other words, providing medical care for the masses is bad business in America.

But the elimination of these services stirs outrage and resistance from the people who so desperately need them. Mass struggle in New York and Philadelphia delayed the closing of vital hospitals there, and earlier this month a riot broke out in St. Louis over the closing of its public hospital. County is also a lifeline to thousands of poor Chicagoans, and its closing is being fought tooth and nail. As a patient there said, "People get numb from getting kicked around. But Cook County Hospital shutting is a question of life and death, so it's waking a lot of people up." ■

Stanford Class for Upper Classes:

'In the '80s, Think War'

Stanford, California, Saturday, October 20. Class convened for the upper classes as the Stanford Alumni Association sponsored speakers from the Hoover Institute in a symposium to deal with "issues of the '80s." The task of this meeting was to prepare the 1500 businessmen and academics in attendance for the future, and the message was, "Get ready for war with the USSR."

The Hoover Institute on War, Revolution and Peace, as it's officially called, is a reactionary think tank located at Stanford. Its founder, Herbert Hoover, described its principles in 1959: "...to demonstrate the evils of the doctrines of Karl Marx... thus to protect the American way of life from their ideologies, their conspiracies, and to reaffirm the validity of the American system." Included in its ranks as honorary fellows are Ronald Reagan and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the reactionary Russian author.

But this was not a day of frothing at the mouth and finding communist conspiracies under every bed. Instead, it was a sober presentation led by two Hoover bigwigs along with guest stars like Milton Friedman, Noble Prize-winning economist and advisor to Pinochet's fascist junta in Chile, and George Schultz, former Secretary of both Labor and the Treasury and currently president of the Bechtel Corporation.

In fact the scenario presented was a general assessment of what the U.S. imperialists face: losing ground to the USSR, threatened by liberation movements around the world, domestic inflation predicted at a rate of 15-20% per annum by 1981, they made it clear what was at stake and what was the solution: to strengthen the united front with their allies (China included) don't haggle over penny ante protectionist tariffs that could rock the boat, "build more tanks and less cars," select a strong President, build a "dynamic

defense" and get ready to fight.

The participants were definitely mainstream figures in the inner workings of capitalism, not a collection of rabid John Birch sympathizers. The keynote speaker, Peter Duignan, senior fellow at the Hoover Institute, after President Lyman of Stanford gave him the seal of approval by introducing him, punctuated his views of the '80s with frequent apologies to his audience for his bluntness. After this initial dose of cold water, he emphasized the great need for "confidence" in government, called for souping up the CIA, preparing for short (full-scale nuclear) as well as long (limited nuclear and conventional) war, and underscored the need for a neutron bomb, Cruise missiles and civil defense. It was also noted at the meeting that when Soviet leader Brezhnev dies, there will be a crisis of leadership in the Soviet Union, and the U.S. imperialists should take advantage of this.

The rest of the conference proceeded in much the same vein, as speakers analyzed the world and the balance of forces, continent by continent. But many well-known reactionary speakers were forced to couch their ideas in a form of bourgeois "newspeak," lest they shatter more illusions than their audiences could tolerate giving up in one day. So, for instance, part of their Latin American strategy was, "We have to understand the U.S. government isn't the only villain in Latin America..."—meaning the U.S. should "get out of some local reactionaries and get a better cover. Or this—"If we turn off the flow of illegals a clash with Mexico would result," which means that these bourgeois types have to keep the big picture in mind: some more illegals in the U.S. is nothing compared to the problems the U.S. would have if there were a revolution in Mexico.

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Troops

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masses of people in this country about just how deadly serious they are about breaking and crushing revolutionary leadership that poses a threat to them. But as they've mounted their offensive, they've been met by a clear and uncompromising stand and actions by the RCP and by increasing numbers of other people who've been won to this cause. The government has felt the heat.

Sharpening Attack

In their recent court hearings, they felt forced to give in to defense demands for a new trial date and a major hearing in November on dismissing the charges. But at the same time, they continued to press on and launched a still greater and more focused attack. The judge told the prosecution to change the charges so they may now amount to "only" 100 years or so per defendant, but what he really told them was not to lessen the charges, but to cut out the fluff and to focus and harden their case. The result—an even clearer and sharper attack.

While this was going on the prosecution was forced to reveal even more openly the political foundation of their case and its basic political target—Bob

Avakian. They have now in effect come up with a "conspiracy" theory centered on Bob Avakian—making all the defendants guilty because they were engaged in a "joint enterprise" which had been called for by Bob Avakian at a press conference which announced the demonstration. What is some of the "criminal evidence"? The fact that Bob Avakian expressed support for the November 1977 Iranian students' demonstration against the Shah of Iran in Washington D.C.! Can the sham legal case and the real political case be any clearer?

Through all these actions the government has made it clear that their intention is to cripple the Revolutionary Communist Party and to make sure that the masses of people in this country have no revolutionary leadership going into the 1980's—a decade sure to be marked by war in the world, crisis and great upheaval. Can it be any clearer why they are trying to bring Bob Avakian down? The political troops in D.C. will be waging a battle to drag all this into the light of day, to smash the facade of this so-called "legal case."

Rallies

But more is required than this. Defeating this railroad will demand more than the activity of 200. The Party

and the Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants are calling on still more people to take a stand and play a role in this fight in many ways. In Washington D.C. and Oakland, California on November 17 and 18 respectively, there will be major rallies to demand "Stop the Railroad of Bob Avakian" and "Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants." There are very broad forces who can and must right now stand with these demands. From D.C. and from all over the country, all those who do stand on this side must be at these rallies. And on Monday, November 19, demonstrations in these two areas will meet the opening of the hearings head on. During this period the factories, yes the factories, must be the scene of actions and the judge and prosecutor should receive floods of telegrams.

New Forces

This battle is not a battle that can be fought with only one division, and those who remain while the volunteers leave for the front in D.C. have a major responsibility. To financially support these forces will be a major task—impossible without the contributions and political efforts of those left behind. As part of its Million Dollar Fund Drive, the Revolutionary Communist Party calls on people to contribute to this

great effort now, and to match great personal sacrifices being made by those going to D.C. with equal personal sacrifices by others, including financial ones. If this battle is to be won, if it is to change the political climate of this whole country, it cannot be limited to D.C. It has to be spread and deeply rooted in the factories, communities and campuses everywhere.

As the volunteers leave, many a gap will be left behind in the revolutionary forces in every area. These gaps can either be left gaping and setbacks take place, or others can step up to fill them in. It is not just a matter of "holding the fort" until they return; now is the time for others who have supported or sympathized in this battle, and in many other battles against this capitalist system to move forward and become fresh runners in this revolutionary race. This is the time to establish or extend the networks of the *Revolutionary Worker* in every area—both as a source of news and a weapon in the battle in D.C. and as the key political organizer of an overall revolutionary movement.

As the original call for volunteers said, "They've thrown down the gauntlet—a deadly serious challenge and a truly great opportunity..." The time is here for rising to this challenge, winning this battle and making a real leap towards the goal of revolution. ■

Dig Deep for the Picked Troops Funds Urgently Needed

San Jose

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Bergman revisionists.

**Special yellow cards kept on all known RCYB members, listing their "criminal specialties." For one defendant, it read "Civil Agitator."

**Further, the prosecution has been caught with its own version of the Watergate tapes. Anderson, the arresting cop from the S.J. State University Police, had previously testified that he had turned over all his evidence to the court. But on the next to last day of the trial, a tape recording made by Anderson at the time of the arrest was discovered by the defense. The recording had been doctored. Its sequence was wrong. And the crucial portions pertaining to the period when Anderson first stopped the car and made the arrests had been erased and taped over. When Anderson was called back on the stand to explain this, he admitted that the tape had been erased and taped over. His explanation? He hadn't considered the tape as evidence, and had given it to another cop. His friend had taped over the crucial portions. Just an unfortunate mistake. No perjury or doctored evidence intended.

The cops, attempting to cover up the essence of this trial, tried to deny any political motivation for their attacks. When Sergeant Correll, head of the campus police's special investigation detail, protested that the RCYB was only one of many campus organizations being watched, he was challenged to name the others. The only one he could think of was Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which has not existed for eight years.

The courtroom duet of the judge and prosecutor was also impossible to miss. Sprott, the D.A., also paid little attention to "legalities." On one occasion he bolted out the door in the middle of a defense objection to make a statement to one of his witnesses in front of the jury, which the judge had ordered out of the court. Attempting to discredit the defendants, Sprott asked a potential juror, "Would you consider it obnoxious behavior if someone went on campus to advocate sexually molesting corpses?"

His own weapons expert testified that the 3 foot-long drill stick which the RCYB carried in the February action could hardly be classified as a "billy club." After trying to paint a picture of how the students cowered in fear in front of club-brandishing RCYB members, Sprott's mouth proceeded to

drop open as one of the students from the Afro-American history class that had been visited, testified that the students and instructor had all felt that it had been unique, and maybe in this case, the only way of getting this information out.

In all fairness to Judge Nelson, it must be said that he did his damndest to do the D.A.'s job for him. While the defense had to battle uphill with Nelson over every motion and objection, the D.A. was not even required to give any reasons for his objections. The judge simply upheld them and supplied the arguments himself.

All of these outrageous proceedings only served to underscore what was really going on in that courtroom—that a political railroad was underway. It was a clear-cut case of the powers that be attempting to stop the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade because of its work around the trial of Bob Avakian and the Mao Tsetung Defendants, and because they do not want the Brigade out among the masses of students spreading revolutionary ideas.

But when it came time to instruct the jury, all this was hidden under the smokescreen of the so-called impartiality of the LAW, which the ruling class uses to hide their dictatorship over the masses. The jury was told that they were to decide only whether or not the five were guilty of breaking the law, as the law was defined for them. This "illegal rally" charge is so vague that testimony earlier from Sergeant Correll produced this exchange: The defense lawyer asked Correll what in his opinion constituted a rally. Correll answered, "Any gathering of two or more people that attracts other people." The defense then asked, "Well, if I'm leafleting, and someone comes up to me and gets talking to me and attracts attention, does that constitute a rally?" Correll answered, "Well, I would have to listen in to determine what the intent was."

When the jury returned after deliberating for six hours to give their guilty verdict, they were visibly shaken. Two members were crying. One older Black juror said, "I've seen this happen all my life. That's why I moved away from Tennessee." In fact, the majority of the jury said that they felt that this was a political railroad, that the five were being tried for being revolutionaries. They had initially voted ten to two for acquittal, and the ten jurors were swayed by the other two to rule according to the law. They did not take a stand with the masses. Because they did not draw the connection between the political struggle apparent throughout the trial and

the nature of the law, which is not impartial, but is *class law, bourgeois law*, they themselves became nothing more than gutless tools in the hands of the ruling class to carry out this railroad.

Yet, while this mainly middle class jury didn't learn enough in the course of this trial about what is going down in this country, many others did. Dozens of San Jose State students and neighborhood youth showed up throughout the trial to show their support for the five. The National United Workers Organization brought news of this railroad into various plants, prompting over 100 electronics and other workers to sign statements demanding that the San Jose Five and the Mao Tsetung Defendants be freed.

Turkey

Continued from page 4

ther squeezing the workers and peasants must be enacted before "aid" is provided. These include: (1) further devaluation of the Turkish lira; (2) wages frozen at last year's levels; (3) no rise in agricultural prices. With the high rate of inflation, this will further crush the peasants and force them to give up their lands, while guaranteeing a profit to the large landlords and American and European-controlled companies which buy the crops for processing and sale.

Recently the Soviet imperialists have been trying to sink their claws into Turkey as well. Partly this has been through the revisionist Turkish Communist Party (TKP) looking to worm to the head of the people's movement. But they move "from the top" as well. This past June it was announced that the Soviets would build a nuclear power plant and invest \$4 billion in "economic cooperation" projects in Turkey.

Resistance has been growing among the Turkish masses, and the Western imperialists have deep fears that this could blow up at any time. This is why the Ecevit government moved to institute martial law last December, first in 13, then in 22 provinces. While it claimed that the brazen rule by the gun was aimed at the fascists, it was actually meant to suppress the people's movement. In fact the National Action Party and National Salvation Party, two fascist organizations, openly hailed the martial law decrees, complaining only that the entire country should be included.

Since there has been a virtual blackout in the U.S. press concerning news from Turkey, not much information about the people's struggle is

The misdemeanor conviction of the 5 carries a maximum sentence of six months in jail and a \$500 fine. The judge has set sentencing for November 2 and has demanded that the defendants be interviewed by the probation department before sentencing, a punitive measure designed to further harass the five politically. While the ruling class has won this round of struggle in getting this conviction, they have only further exposed the nature of their attacks on the revolutionary forces, angered more people, and sharpened the determination of all those who want to Stop the Railroad of Bob Avakian and Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants to bend every effort toward victory on that front. ■

available. Clearly the imperialists fear revolutionary developments in the eastern provinces of Turkey, where many peasants and most of the 5 million Kurds in Turkey live. These provinces were more recently included under martial law, and following a high-level conference a few months ago, the CIA has begun to train the Turkish Second Army in counter-insurgency and anti-people's war tactics. This army is to be moved into the eastern provinces. And following last week's election, the Turkish ruling class mentioned a decline in voting in the eastern provinces, laying the blame on "leftist agitation." The Turkish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)—the KPML—raised in its newspaper *Partizan* the slogan, "No Vote in These Elections, Emancipation is Not by Voting, but by People's War and New Democratic Revolution."

The U.S. imperialists hope to use the Demirel election victory to stabilize the political situation, and in this way shore up their hold on Turkey. Turkish revolutionaries have reported to the *Revolutionary Worker* that the U.S. interests will probably push to unite all the various Turkish bourgeois interests behind a strong government, perhaps even bringing Ecevit and his party into a coalition government with Demirel. In any case, U.S. military aid has skyrocketed to over \$1 billion a year, ranking Turkey behind only Israel and Egypt on the U.S. war supply list. Quite a change from only a few years ago, when in the midst of sharp disputes between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, there was a temporary cutoff of U.S. military aid to Turkey! Clearly, the U.S. imperialists are hearing the rumble of a Turkish volcano which may erupt at any time. ■

Jorge Palacios Tours Northern California

Revolution and Self-Reliance

Jorge Palacios, Chilean revolutionary leader on a nationwide speaking tour sponsored by the Frente del Pueblo, last week crisscrossed the San Francisco Bay Area and Salinas in the heartland of California's fields. He spoke before eager, excited audiences in many different places. At Stanford University over 200 students came out on short notice. A number of farm-workers drove over 150 miles to Salinas to join a group of 50 people and take part in the lively discussion with Comrade Palacios.

At Berkeley's La Peña Community Center, the fact that Palacios spoke there was a blow against the revisionist CPUSA who try to swing their influence around the place, and have tried to throw roadblocks up against the tour. Despite the fact that the tour was not allowed to use the main room at La Peña, an overflow crowd of 100 jammed the center inside as loudspeakers broadcast the program out onto the street. Almost 100 more crowded the sidewalk to hear the speech, most staying the entire evening out on the street to listen. People on the sidewalk wrote down their questions and passed them inside. Comrade Palacios' stinging indictment of the treachery of the revisionist Chilean CP was something quite unheard of and eye-opening to many in the crowd, including Chileans and others who have gone to numerous Chile solidarity programs in the Bay Area before. It was clear why the CPUSA did not want people to hear him speak.

In San Francisco's Mission district, over 175 people gathered at the Mission Presbyterian Church to hear Palacios. In this Latino community live many of the 40,000 Salvadoreans in the San Francisco Area—the largest concentration outside El Salvador itself—as well as thousands of Nicaraguans and other Latin American immigrants. As the flames of revolution spread throughout Central America—first Nicaragua, and now El Salvador is a ticking time bomb—support demonstrations and political activity have become a common occurrence in the Mission. The audience at the tour was alive with many questions, urgent questions like, "How can the people of Latin America free themselves through revolution?" Following are brief excerpts from the discussion between Comrade Palacios and the audience during and after the program; translated from the Spanish:

Question: Many people in Latin America look to Cuba for help to make revolution. What do you think of that?

Palacios: Effectively, within the Latin American countries, among the Latin American people, there was a tremendous movement of sympathy towards Cuba, based on the fact that it was a country and people capable of waging struggle against imperialism and the most reactionary sectors of landlords only 50 miles from the U.S. This struggle was inspiring to the peoples of Latin America, and contributed towards eliminating defeatist attitudes which claimed people could not liberate themselves from imperialism. Our organization values this struggle, and also gave support to Cuba. Pitifully, though, we've seen increasing tendency on the side of Cuba to subordinate itself to the interests of the Soviet Union, a country the defense of which we don't consider to be in the true interest of the people. In regards to Pinochet, for example, they contend with it, because they had interests within the government of Allende... yet there are those in Latin America suffering under dictatorships worse than those of Pinochet such as the peoples of Argentina and Uruguay, but those governments are not condemned by the Soviet Union because they dispute with the United States. To us it seems very negative that Cuba is more and more transforming into a political and economic dependency of the Soviet Union. Nowadays, Cuba is included in the COMECON. Its economic plans are not discussed in Cuba but within international bodies such as COMECON in which the Soviet

Union plays a decisive role... The Cuban leadership has criticized themselves about the differences they've had in the past with the Soviet leadership. They have shown themselves in total agreement in principle with the Soviet international line. These are objective facts which make us believe that genuine socialism is not being built there. The regime they've tied themselves up to is a clear example of restoration of capitalism and oppression of the people, which is what's going on in the Soviet Union and in those countries of Eastern Europe subordinate to them. We have confidence that the people of Cuba will see this...

Question: Can a small country like El Salvador or some Central American country, practically without natural resources, carry through a real revolution without having to end up depending totally on a foreign country?

Palacios: I think it would have to force itself to do this because if not they will never achieve independence. The same as what happened in the struggle of the Latin American people against the Spanish empire: they received aid from England and the United States only to exchange one domination for another, and afterwards they were dominated by British and North American imperialism. It is one thing to take advantage of contradictions that exist within imperialism and within the enemy camp, including taking advantage of circumstances and getting unconditional aid, but it is another thing to compromise the independence of a country...

Question: Well, I have had some discussions with some Nicaraguan comrades who are with the movement in Nicaragua, and their position is that Nicaragua has not taken a stand yet. They have gone to Washington, and they have gone to Cuba also, and practically they have not taken a position, have not defined themselves. Their position is that they are waiting until the revolutionary struggle spreads all over Central America to define themselves. Later they will take a stand, because practically, according to them, their position is too weak to take a stand internationally. Do you think that taking a stand depends on how powerful a position you have, do the rest of the countries around have to be friends so as to define yourself?

Palacios: I think that who has to establish a direction there is the proletariat. It must take the lead in this movement. It is an internal definition that must be made in these countries. And as part of that, it must take advantage of international contradictions and the actual situation, which is that...there are no revolutionary countries in Latin America to support them and help them hold onto their conquest. If the proletariat does not establish an internal direction, where the proletariat is in leadership, they would be handing over the situation to the struggle of the bourgeois sectors who want to ally with one or the other superpower, with the struggle between them. And it's going to end up unfortunately that this will lead the country into dependence on one or the other superpower.

Question: I understand that there is still an internal struggle going on in Nicaragua, but there is domination on the part of the bourgeoisie, even over the entire pro-Cuba sector. Do you see possibilities of the proletarian line holding sway, and now that the country has practically been destroyed, the alternative that the bourgeois line offers, of having aid from the U.S., of getting money and machinery to build the country, that is to say, putting something very easy to the proletariat, is it possible that the proletarian line triumph so easily over the bourgeois line?

Palacios: No, it will not be easy, of course. Especially in a small country surrounded by reactionary countries, the problem is that if a proletarian line asserts itself, it will force whoever wants to take hegemony in that country to resort once again to repression. And



Shortly before the fascist coup in Chile, a campaign billboard for the traitorous Chilean "Communist" Party bleats forth its message: "No to civil war—Chile wants changes without blood." Trying to "cool Down" the masses like this was criminal, for the streets below were being bloodied daily, as police consistently attacked the people's demonstrations. Here, people demonstrating against the threat of fascist takeover flee police tear gas.

that not only will not be too popular in Nicaragua, but neither will it be in the rest of Latin America and among the people of North America.

Question (the speaker is a Peruvian): What international support does the Left, the left sector, have? Is there a group which supports it in Russia, Asia, the U.S.? In case you want to start armed struggle, you are going to need support from other countries.

Palacios: We have support among the people and the revolutionary sectors of many countries. Obviously we don't have support among the ruling sectors of Russia or the U.S. That is why I am here, because of the support of revolutionary sectors I was able to make this trip...

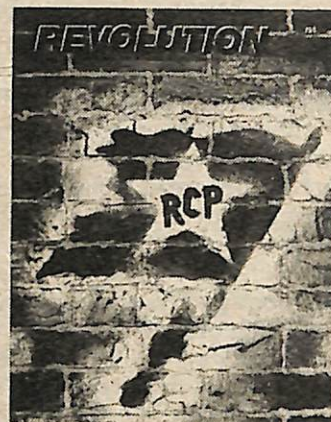
Question: What happens in a big con-

flict? You are going to fight and everything is going to fall on top of you...

Palacios: Principally, support for revolutionaries comes from the peoples. There are times when we take advantage of contradictions among the bourgeoisie to break up the blockade, but the fundamental support comes from the peoples.

Question: What is the strategy of the Soviet Union in relation to the Nicaraguan revolution? Is it possible they are trying to work out an historic compromise similar to that in Chile? Also, is it possible the Soviet Union will change this strategy in the context of World War III?

Palacios: I think that at the moment the Soviet strategy in Latin America is not to openly defy U.S. imperialism. They want to install state capitalist regimes subordinated to their interests. Of course, state capitalism disguised as socialism, as in Eastern Europe. Because of this, I believe that the strategy of historic compromise, that is to say, of imposing on these areas a joint domination with North American imperialism, in some ways expresses itself by the presence of a member of the communist party. However, I think that if in the future the USSR consolidates its domination in Africa and other areas of the world, it could adopt a more aggressive strategy in Latin America. And then they would no longer preach the peaceful road, but instead use the intervention of armed groups controlled by them. Or they will use *coups d'etat* where they have influence among military sectors. What I am sure they won't do in any phase is to support revolutionary struggles of the broad masses, they will not accept a revolutionary struggle which would culminate in the conquest of power by the proletariat, because this would compromise their plans of establishing a state capitalism. ■



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Angela Just Can't Meet the Challenge

At San Francisco State College last week, Angela Davis, much touted member of the CPUSA, once again proved herself worthy of the title "revisionist," when she was challenged to a debate by the local Jorge Palacios Tour Organizing Committee.

Committee members entered Davis' ethnic studies class and asked to make an announcement. She smiled, and let them in (after all there was only five minutes left). But when the challenge was laid on her and she realized who she was dealing with, her smile turned to panic, and befitting a member of the CPUSA, she said, "Now wait a minute." The committee continued, "Her party supports the CP of Chile, which is responsible for leading into ambush 30,000 Chileans during the 1973 fascist coup." Angela hit back with, "You can't make this announcement. If you'd follow the rules, I would have let you, but you're disrupting my class." Committee members responded, "You seem more upset with this announcement than with the fact that 30,000 Chileans were massacred."

Angela was visibly shaken, "I don't like this stuff. This is my class, you have to listen to me." Her threats got more severe, "What's your name?... I'm going to report you!"

What a fine example of revisionism she was for her class. Not only did she make clear her treacherous stand towards the Chilean people, but her actual defense was so puny she managed to prompt all sorts of questions from her students, like, "Why was she making such a fuss?" "Why couldn't these people make an announcement?"—questions they later addressed to the committee when members put up a big debate challenge poster in front of the busy student union, challenging Angela to debate. She never responded. ■

Revolutionary Women of Iran

The following article about the role of the Iranian women in the revolution is the fifth in a series of articles about the Iranian revolution by Bob Saibel, a revolutionary activist and writer who has recently returned from a two and a half month stay in Iran. He was in the thick of the developing revolutionary struggle of the people from Tehran to Kurdistan and is now writing a book on his trip, which will be published in a few months.

Homa told herself to get out of bed and wasn't sure if her muscles would obey. But then that was how she felt every morning at 5 a.m., and somehow she always did get up. Her family had to eat. Homa is one of Iran's approximately 20 million women. She lives in the city and is one of the minority that works outside the home. Like millions throughout Iran drawn into and awakened by the fury of revolution, she's struggling to understand the path forward for Iran after the Shah's downfall—the path to the freedom the people of Iran fought for so valiantly.

When Homa left, her husband and four children were sleeping; her mother who lived in the apartment upstairs would come and watch the children later. Her husband was unemployed, but not yet willing to share household duties. Homa looked around the small two-room apartment with its kitchen and living room. It cost only 400 tomen (about \$50) a month. "When you only earn 35 tomen (about \$5) a day, and everything costs so much, what else can you afford?"

Work in the thread factory where she had been employed for six years started at 6:30 a.m. She had to get a taxi from her home in south Tehran to where the company bus picked up all the workers and took them to the factory on Karaj Road, to the west of Tehran. Her ride took her past dusty, cramped alleys, with row upon row of brick apartments like her own. How many people were crammed wall to wall into these houses? She didn't know. "Those small gutters that run-through the alleys, that's our water system."

She took the same bus ride down Karaj Road every day. And as she passed the factories along the way, she felt the bitterness she had felt on her very first trip. Mazda, General Motors, Caterpillar, Squibb, Renault, and on and on. "The thief Shah sold our country to the imperialists!"

Work was hard, on her feet all day, much as it had been during the Shah's time. She didn't stop to talk unless the foreman wasn't around. Although the women worked just as hard, their pay wasn't what the men made; with overtime the men often made twice as much. Since the revolution, the foremen had stepped a little more gingerly. "They used to treat us like they owned us. If we refused them they would be angry and threaten us; if we didn't work hard enough, the manager would hit us." One day, two of her friends had dozed off on the job; they were forced to stand in a corner for three hours holding heavy weights.

Speaking of the old regime evoked other memories. 60% of the Iranian population lives in semi-feudal conditions in the countryside. Her mother had come from one such area when Homa was young, and used to tell her stories of village life. "Only men could do the work in the fields or in town. All

day long mother would grind flour and make bread. When that was done she had to gather manure and press it into bricks that we burned for heat. And after that there were clothes to wash in the stream and animals to feed."

All the peasants had to toil, in some places women worked the fields too, but everywhere they were treated like the animals they fed. When the men came home from the fields, they stopped for tea. But women were never allowed in the cafe. "If guests came to our home for dinner, we were expected to cook a fine meal, but the only time we were allowed to hear the conversation was when we served the food. They bought us like a piece of meat with a dowry to our fathers; he was the one who chose our husbands, not us." These social relations were enforced by the landlords, with the Islamic mullahs usually at their side to sanctify it all. "We even had to ask the landlord's permission before we got married."

Imperialist Style "Women's Liberation"

So this was the reality of life under the Shah's regime, which the U.S. imperialists lauded as "enlightened" and particularly progressive for women. In fact these same imperialists, through the Shah's dictatorship, enforced feudal backwardness on Iran, both in the economic foundations of society and in the traditions, ideas and habits of the people. Far from liberating women, their regime sanctioned male domination—feudal-style—all along the line. Vicious beatings at the hands of husbands and fathers were common,

and in the cities prostitution was rampant. Even the Shah's ballyhooed divorce laws were a meaningless scrap of paper for the vast majority of Iranian women like Homa and her relatives, who remained little more than pieces of property. Of course, along with General Motors, the Shah brought some imperialist-style "women's liberation" to Iran—concentrated among upper strata of the petty bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie.

Of course there were some Western "innovations" for women that the Shah tried to fuse onto the still-enforced feudalism. For example, the Shah's twin sister was a "free soul"—a big-time gambler in European casinos and twice arrested there for drug smuggling. Western imperialism also brought with it Western-style pornography and a large expansion of prostitution.

Although the Shah's imperialist-inspired "women's liberation" was largely concentrated among women of the upper strata, such "rights" as the right to be drafted into the Shah's army reached further down among women from the peasantry and the working class. And capitalist enterprises drew some women into socialized production.

For the Iranian masses the Shah's regime represented fascist dictatorship and grinding poverty. For women it also stood for years of degradation and semi-human feudal existence. "We were pulled into the revolution by the same things as everyone else, but our extra burden gave us even more

reason." The fury of Iran's women was pushing to explode.

Struggle Within the Struggle

But from the start there was fierce struggle over what women's role would be in the revolution. The revolutionary Left fought for the total participation of women, and the uprooting of women's enslavement, as part of its view of destroying all oppression in society. The religious leadership, on the other hand, tried to restrict the mass movement to one that would simply get rid of the Shah but would leave the social system he ruled untouched. Homa, although a Moslem herself, had always been troubled by the resistance of the religious leadership to women stepping into the revolutionary ranks.

"They asked us why we wanted to demonstrate, and we told the mullahs, and our husbands and sons, 'If men can demonstrate and our neighbors demonstrated, why shouldn't we demonstrate?' They told us no, but we insisted: 'If you don't take me, I'll go myself!' And finally they told us we couldn't run as fast as they could and we would get killed. But a life of humiliation and servitude burned in our minds. We stood firm: 'I know I can get killed, but I want my freedom, I will go anyway!' We had to force our way into the revolution!"

Hatred of the abuse they suffered burst forth when tens of thousands of women like Homa marched in the massive street demonstrations last September. "Everyone had to recognize our powerful force in the revolution after Black Friday (the Shah's troops gunned down over 5,000 unarmed demonstrators in Tehran alone that day—RW). That was the first time we marched in our masses. Thousands of women were killed that day because they were put in the front lines; the leaders didn't think that the soldiers would kill women. From that day no one could deny our place in the struggle."

Women had not only fought for a place in the revolution but had shown they were essential to its success. Due in



Left: Women at head of massive demonstration in Kurdistan. Below: Guerilla training school at Tehran University.





Homa arrived home to the noise of children playing, as usual, in the alleys and whatever narrow gaps they could find between the houses. A stick and string, perhaps a piece of paper, were transformed by imagination into a nice shiny toy they may have once seen in a store. Several women were huddled in talk. Boxed into this narrow setting, with traditional ideas still weighing heavy, many of her friends turned their frustration upon themselves.

A neighbor, Bijan, had wanted to divorce his wife: she had given birth to eight children and could produce no more. But Bijan couldn't get rid of her so easily. So he started a rumor, accusing his wife of talking to other men, spreading stories of her even talking to men in the bathrooms that the families had to share in common. All the women had turned against her, and they couldn't understand why Homa had defended Bijan's wife. "We shed our blood for the revolution just like the men did. We deserve something better than this."

She continued up the stairs and began dinner. When she started to cook, she was confronted by the same sight that had angered her this morning. The rice she used was imported from America, perhaps driving the peasants in the very village she came from into ruin; and the butter was American too. "How these imperialists strangled us! Are they really gone for good?"

An Incident

Yelling and running interrupted her thoughts. A crowd had gathered around a house down the street. Homa rushed down into the alley. A mullah and the local Islamic committee were facing the crowd. "You can't gather," the komiteh was yelling at the women, "it is anti-revolutionary to protest like this!" One woman shouted back, "Now even after the revolution, no one cares about us!"

Homa grabbed a friend and got her to explain what was going on. Some women from one of the leftist groups, the League of Fighting Women, had been in the neighborhood to set up a hygiene class for women. The komiteh had found out and chased them into this house. But the women in the neighborhood had followed and were protecting them.

Homa had known about the League. They had been in the neighborhood before, confronting the old ways and the mullahs that defended these ways. These women had challenged her and her neighbors to dare to think about what they hated and then dare to change it. There had been reading circles discussing capitalism and feudalism, the enslavement of women, and revolution. She remembered discussions about women, and the rest of the oppressed, organizing to continue the democratic revolution. Then there were the reading classes, the day care centers, and the health clinics, which seemed to her to be as much to get women involved in the political movement as to provide services.

Like most of the other poor women, she was unsure; she believed in Islam out of habit but was wary of the komiteh. More and more in private conversations she heard talk of these daring revolutionary women. "What they say is true, it's what we need." Louder commotion brought her back to the immediate scene. "If you eat birth control pills they say it will kill your children, and god will be unhappy," the mullah screamed. "They are godless communists plotting against the revolution!" The crowd surged closer as the komiteh's goons were making a move to break into the house and arrest the women.

"We will tear your heart out if you harm these women! They are good and educated, but we are different!" The words boomed out of Homa's mouth before she realized she was speaking. Her participation in the revolution had changed her more than she knew. The choice between her bleak past and her hopes for the future had forced her to respond. The rumble of approval throughout the crowd startled the komiteh. They hesitated, then retreated, thinking they had better pursue the matter another day. The crowd hung around, the buzzing excitement continued. ■

large measure to their participation, the demonstrations of last September represented a leap in the mass character of the opposition to the Shah. And after that day the vast majority of Iranians were determined that the Shah had to go by any means necessary.

But millions of women rising up and dealing blows to the centuries-old social relations were a force that also raised new tasks, new demands, and new questions for the revolution. Hitting at women's oppression struck at the roots of class society and deepened the revolutionary thrust of the movement. And this increasingly came in contradiction with the feudal-style ideology of Islam—the leading banner under which the revolution was fought.

"The revolution taught us so much. We can be in the forefront, we don't have to be content with minor duties, but should be involved in every phase of struggle—from barricades to attacking bases and getting guns." When the insurrection exploded last February, that's where women were. It was a common sight in Tehran to see women laden down with the machine guns and ammunition they had just liberated from army bases. Over 50,000 women gave their lives in the months leading up to the overthrow of the Shah, and millions of others experienced the political awakening that changed their lives.

After the Shah's overthrow, the struggle over Iran's future and the role of women raged on. Today in the thread factory where Homa works, the workers were still talking of yesterday's confrontation with the manager. "We forced him to fire one foreman and his spying girlfriend." This scene, the scene of masses of women rising against a factory owner, was unheard of before the revolution. In response, the company fired two of the women who had been leading the battle.

When the Islamic committee came to mediate, its leader, a religious figure, said: "The boss can fire you anytime he likes and you won't get anywhere with complaints. You should thank god and

your wishes will be fulfilled." He then denounced the fired women as "anti-revolutionary" leftists. "Many people have respected Khomeini," Homa said, "but we were troubled at what the komiteh said. Why is the government so afraid of communists? Why should we say 'death to communism'? We have high expectations from the revolution and we will watch carefully. We will never go back to the old ways."

Battle vs. Reactionary Regime

The battle over women's place in society was intensifying throughout Iran. Many women in both professional jobs and factories were being forced out of their positions. In one university sociology department, six of the seven women professors had been fired. Women and men were being separated in all areas of society: women couldn't teach men, effectively throwing thousands out of teaching jobs. And women couldn't go to class with men, in reality driving women out of many schools, as colleges for women only didn't exist.

The new Iranian draft constitution enshrined women's subservient place in the home with these words: "Provide . . . facilities to enable women to take care of their maternal duties." If it wasn't clear before that the emancipation of women was bound up with emancipating all—and that enslaving women was a sign of the enslavement of all—the new Islamic government has done their best to drive the point home. As part and parcel of their drive to consolidate their reactionary rule, the Khomeini-Bazargan regime has been forced by necessity to unleash these attacks on women and try to re-enforce backward social relations—relations that women had begun to smash during the revolution.

On March 8 of this year, International Women's Day, over 100,000 women and their supporters took to the streets of Tehran and other cities against these attacks. The march was sparked by Khomeini's decree that all women working in public offices should

wear the heavy veil covering—the chador—which has come to symbolize the subservient role for women that Islam promotes. But this was not simply a protest against the chador or for freedom of dress. It was a powerful announcement to the Iranian people and the whole world that the masses in Iran were determined to fight for the emancipation of women and push the revolution as a whole to new heights.

The revolutionary Left, particularly the Marxist-Leninist organizations, played a major role in organizing these demonstrations, together with mass democratic women's organizations such as the League of Fighting Women. While the women's movement has been mainly centered among the Left and middle class, the government's increasing attacks on the masses, as well as the work of revolutionaries, are spreading this struggle among the millions of working class and peasant women.

Work was over at 3:30 and Homa returned home the way she had come. The ride, one and a half hours through the mad anarchy that was Tehran's traffic system, always seemed longer after a hard day, and the heavy layer of smog made the heat seem that much more unbearable. Although she hated her work, she was glad to be able to taste life outside the alleys and several small shops that comprised her neighborhood. So many of the women she knew there had never left that tiny area. True, during the revolution some had escaped for a few joyous hours when they joined the demonstrations, but now they seemed caught again.

Homa had heard that the government had just lowered the marriage age to thirteen, and realized that thousands more women would be trapped that much earlier into a life with children and obedience to husbands as its only features. She thought of her friend Farahnaz, caught in the other half of the same trap; she was unmarried and so forced to live at home, unable to have a life of her own. At only 19 she was already afraid of dying a spinster.

Air Waves

Continued from page 7

ran the media. . .

Farber: An anti-communist can be on the radio? What are you talking about?

B.A.: The masses of people, the millions of people who make up the majority of society and work to make it run, ran the radio stations, ran the media, ran the culture and the education—

Farber: Name an anti-communist who ever got on—

B.A.: Why do we want that?—I told you we might let you on as a negative example.

Farber: I said this was more impressive than anything in a communist country and you're telling me that certain communists got on the radio in place of other communists. I'm saying when did an anti-communist get on?

B.A.: No. Communists got on in place of capitalists and workers got on in place of capitalists and landlords and ran the society and there were millions in debate. And do you know what else they did that never could happen in a capitalist country? They brought the leaders of that country all the way up to the top ranks out in public and subjected them to criticism and forced them to explain themselves, and if they didn't feel their answers were adequate then they didn't allow them to continue in those leadership positions. Millions of people debated and struggled over questions in a way unprecedented in society—

Farber: We'll be right back—
(Station Break)

Farber: And welcome back to a show which you're only going to hear in a real democracy. A young, fiery upstart with tabasco sauce instead of blood, clenching his fist, threatening, warning, promising, advocating violent overthrow of the capitalist system, denouncing all who arrest him whether for rioting or demonstrating or trying to sell newspapers in North Carolina, or other crimes like that. Denouncing them as repressive pigs, uh, and meanwhile wearing. . . interesting what people wear around their neck, I see my director has a nice little locket around her neck. Larry, what have you got, a star of David, huh? An old city subway token. Uh, huh. Others wear crosses or stars of David. Mr. Avakian, would you explain what's around your neck and why? Come a little bit closer, you're not afraid of microphones.

B.A.: No, I'm certainly not afraid of microphones or anything else. It's a 30-0-6 with two carbine shells, empty shells, which I'm wearing because they express a very important political truth that actually Mao Tsetung summed up very succinctly: "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," which is what in fact the ruling class is teaching us by arresting us, brutalizing us, shooting Fred Hampton, etc. I want to say one thing about your thing about dictatorship. I think we ought to come back to that point because I want to make very clear where we stand on that. Our position is that when you have a society divided into classes, you're going to have it ruled by one class or another and it's going to be an armed dictatorship. This is an armed dictatorship in the hands of the millionaires who are fearful because they are a handful and exploiters and they have to camouflage it as democracy. We are openly advocating overthrowing the capitalists, depriving them of their property, in other words, their right to exploit, their right to express their opinions, their right to organize against revolution. We advocate carrying out a dictatorship of the majority of the working class until we abolish classes.

Farber: Now here is a nation, we have only one planet we can talk about, we don't know what goes on in other galaxies. We have here, according to you, Mr. Avakian a capitalist state where a handful of capitalists run the action. Can you name a nation other than America that has amassed more wealth and distributed it more fairly to its own and other peoples.

B.A.: (Laughter). I don't agree with your second part, I don't agree with the way you phrased the question. . .

Farber: Well you can't disagree with the question. . .

B.A.: Yes I can because I don't agree that they've distributed it fairly. The distribution is to a handful of people and they've plundered the whole world to get it. The fact that people are starving in Brazil, that's the basis as well as the exploitation here, for the wealth they have.

Farber: Back to my question, can you name a nation which more than America has amassed more wealth and distributed it more fairly?

B.A.: I can name you a country, namely China, where they did not amass wealth by plundering and exploiting people in China and around the world. That's the point. The wealth is controlled by a handful, it doesn't benefit the masses of people who produce it.

Farber: So you cannot name a nation which has amassed more wealth and distributed it more fairly than America.

Farber: O.K., next question, the biggest flattery to a nation is immigration, not imitation which is pretty good flattery, but immigration. . . the desire to uproot your life and move to that country that you are flattering by your desire to go there. Can you name another country that attracts more immigration than the United States?

B.A.: "Attracts"—that's what you call it! When in Mexico 40% of the national product is owed in debt to the imperialists like the U.S. When U.S. companies like GE go down there and pay people a few cents an hour and force them to come to the U.S. You call that flattery because people have to leave their families because they're starving under U.S. imperialist domination. . .

Farber: When your Revolutionary Communist Party takes over America, I'm sure I will spend a little time in jail. . .

B.A.: But one thing that will be different, even if you did have to be in jail to be reeducated, you would work, study, and you wouldn't be brutalized, that's one thing. . . there's no need to brutalize people. . .

Farber: I'm going to be reeducated by you?

B.A.: You're going to be reeducated by the masses of people. You know something that's going to be fun. . . I think we'll let the people who you've been attempting to mislead do that. You know what's going to be really interesting. . . not just you, because there's others much more vicious and powerful than you, the Cronkites and all the rest of them, you know what we're going to do with them, we're going to put them in front of politically aware workers and force them to read all this hackneyed ideological prostitution they've been doing. . .

Farber: Let's hear a little NBS news. . .

Farber: Here's somebody who can't see a thin man standing beside a fat man without concluding that the fat man got that way at the expense of the thin man. Bob Avakian is a communist. He says that America got prosperous enough to attract people from all over the world because it milked the riches of countries like Brazil, and I'm saying huggemugger, it's the opposite. If it weren't for American business, thousands of people in third world countries would be, instead of living in modern communities with clinics, schools, and libraries, would be living in grass huts fighting off alligators. And they know it.

B.A.: Well, I would just say this: a capitalist flunkey is someone who sees a vampire with blood on his teeth and another person with fang marks on his neck and doesn't know the relationship between the one and the other, which is what you just expressed because the resources and labor of the people in those countries is there. It's a fact. Let's take for example the vaunted energy crisis that has hit this country and the world since 1973-74. What has happened in response to that. The U.S. oil companies, and particularly the banks, have made a killing, forcing the poor countries of the world into greater and greater debt, strangling them, forcing them to so-called austerity measures to adopt them in order to viciously exploit the people even worse.

Farber: You see, Bob—

B.A.: That's your great charity.

Farber: No, Bob—

B.A.: Where you rip millions and then you drip a few pennies and say, see how charitable we are.

Farber: Now Bob, a lot of us suspect the oil companies too, but you see here—

B.A.: I didn't just say the oil companies. I said the banks and the whole imperialist system.

Farber: Now look, get your fangs out of my throat. The difference between our democracy and other countries is that we have senators who investigate and reporters and newspapers and radio stations.

B.A.: Has anything ever changed? No, it just gets worse.

Farber: Also, well, have you ever heard of a president named Nixon?

B.A.: Yeah (laughs), I've heard of him.

Farber: Well, what happened to his fascist control over America if what you're—

B.A.: Nixon is just another representative of the capitalist class, no better, no worse—

Farber: Then why couldn't he—

B.A.: than Carter, Kennedy and the rest of them.

Farber: Now wait a minute, if he controlled a dictatorship, how did he let the press turn on him?

B.A.: Wait, it isn't a personal dictatorship—

Farber: How, why, did the press turn on him?

B.A.: It is a dictatorship by class and they got rid of him and there's a perfect example of your so-called democracy. Let's examine that and the role of the media. Watergate, I think you'll have to agree, occurred—the break in—before the election, right?

Farber: Right.

B.A.: And yet it was nothing. The media cooled it out, it was a minor incident and nothing happened. Nixon was overwhelmingly elected. Then, when squabbles within the ruling class, in which gangsters always fall out among themselves, brewed up, then all of a sudden Watergate was revived and made a big issue and the media chimed right in playing its role and it was just one section of the gangsters getting rid of another. What does that prove except that they're all gangsters.

Farber: If gangsters fall out among themselves, does that explain why China attacked Vietnam while Vietnam was attacking Cambodia, all the communist countries—

B.A.: Yes, it does. Yes, it explains because China, as you know, has been taken over by people, even if you don't agree with what Mao did, you know that it's run by people who also don't agree with Mao and are no more communists than you are. And Vietnam is also run by people who are flunkies of Russia, in this case. And there's a lot of things we're going to be talking about Saturday night, because it is a complicated world and you can't get over with just these little quips that don't really relate to what's going on. If people really want to know they should come to that meeting at PS 41, on W. 11th. And they should call us up at 924-4387 and get on with this. Because yes, China's revolution has been turned around. That's why we were demonstrating against Teng Hsiao-ping and that's why we were attacked, because we were exposing that he was betraying China, delivering it into the hands of U.S. imperialism, putting the Chinese people back to being coolie labor, which they're now doing openly, bringing back prostitution, unemployment, inflation, all those glories of this country that you love, and in fact lining up China in the U.S. war bloc or attempting to, or talking about doing so in preparation for World War III.

Farber: Why should we not shoot you down in your tracks if you say that you're out to shoot us down in our tracks?

B.A.: There's your so-called democracy right there.

Farber: No, I'm asking you, we didn't start it. You're the one who started preaching violence.

B.A.: People are being shot down everyday. Look at this Puerto Rican, Baez, right here in New York City. They shot him down, reloaded their guns and shot him again. People are being shot out here everyday and you

want to say that because I'm exposing that, because I tell people the only way to get rid of it is revolution, that I should be shot.

Farber: No, because you said violence—

B.A.: That shows that you are a mouthpiece of the ruling class that's trying to kill me by putting me in jail and then doing away with me.

Farber: The communist party here preaches overthrow, but you preach violent overthrow.

B.A.: No, they don't preach overthrow, they preach working within the system and peacefully changing things and that's a sham and you know it as well as I do. You—

Farber: One simple question. If you say this is war and you advocate the violent overthrow of those who actually love this country and believe in it the way it is—

B.A.: No, no, no, of the government, the capitalists, the handful of exploiters. You're just someone who goes along with it and puts out their word for them.

Farber: Well, would you explain why our forces should not pay their lackeys to repress you if you indeed preach violent overthrow—of us and wear bullets around your neck to remind us?

B.A.: That's the same thing as saying that a slavemaster will naturally hang and kill a slave who goes out to rile up the other slaves. Because millions of people hate this system and are living a hell under it no matter what you may think and we're going out and riling them up, yes, to see the source of the problem and rise up to overthrow it.

Farber: Bob, a lot of people are free to leave this country, as others have come.

B.A.: Oh, yes, if you've got plenty of money to travel, you're free to leave. What about people who work and make the money that others live off of?

Farber: I want to thank you for what you'd like to thank me for someday. I think you have provided us a little negative educational example and I thank you very much.

B.A.: Well, it is negative for the capitalist system and positive for the people and thank you.

Farber: Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Revolutionary Communist Party. WMCA, New York. ■

'Think War'

Continued from page 9

Although the masses of people and the resistance to all these plans were generally ignored, one bright note occurred when some members of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade were let in the side door by an inside ally and marched in chanting, "Take your war plans for the '80s and shove them up your class! We're going to stomp capitalism dead on its ass!" By and large the well-seasoned panelists remained cool (Berkeley professor Robert Scalapino, who knows the RCYB well, thanked the organizers for "making them feel at home"). The audience, however, still new to some of the intricacies of the class struggle, was not so reserved, as one old hag lept to her feet and waved a diamond-adorned middle finger at her tormentors.

The reactionary politics of this symposium were not "rightist scare tactics" from the fringe of the ruling circles. In fact, some of the Hoover Institute fellows have merely proven that they're more class conscious than their peers, and consequently are being trotted out as scholars and experts to create public opinion for the bourgeoisie so as to mobilize the upper strata firmly behind their plans, and get their academics and businessmen thinking about how to preserve capitalist rule.

One of these great thinkers tossed out a quotation during the day that summed up the outlook of his masters well: "War is the most inhuman of human activities. . . and yet seems to stimulate the most human of human activities. . ." going on to mention literature and art among other things. In other words, war is hell, there are some tough times in front of us, but let's pull together and carry on the grand mission of saving our country and its glorious vision. This and other reactionary poetics was ample proof of what the '80s have in store for us. The battle lines are being drawn. ■

"You just have to learn to reach them"

I know they had wondered why I called the meeting—those eight people I'd invited for drinks: cocktails, Sunday, 3-5 p.m. At 7 p.m. they were still there, talking about the Mao Tsetung Defendants and asking questions about the Revolutionary Communist Party.

They were friends and co-workers, professionals who, like me, had been actively concerned for years with issues of social injustice and the malfunctioning system. Politically they were "liberals" or at most "democratic socialists." Most of them remembered Washington, D.C., January 29, 1979, and had known I had family involved. While my friends may not have agreed with the political statement made by the Committee to Give a Fitting Welcome, I believed they had supported the right of that group to make that statement. Now I wanted to tell them about the 17 defendants and the indictments, the 25 felonies and the 241 years.

I had called the meeting to request their support for the local committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants. I had prepared packets of materials for each one—copies of the article in the *Chicago Lawyer*, the indictments, Mrs. Avakian's letter (Bob Avakian's mother wrote a letter to her friends asking them for financial and other support for the 17 defendants), a biography of Bob Avakian, and the national Committee's statement of support. Some persons had received materials in advance, but others, as they drifted in, were given time to check them out.

A representative from the RCP was invited to provide specific background information and especially to interact with the group around the political issues. All of the persons invited had much experience in organizational and

committee work and were very task oriented. Before the RCP member arrived, we were all into the task as we had defined it: finding ways of raising consciousness in our community around the civil rights of the 17 defendants and the threat the government's position posed to the freedom of speech and assembly and the right to dissent.

As soon as the RCP representative came in, the scene changed. The group's focus shifted to questions about January 29, the political issues behind the demonstration and the ideological position of the RCP itself. The most difficult struggle took place around the RCP's position on free speech. This issue came up again and again. My friends had been brought together that day because of their stated concern for this issue, and several made it clear that in their view, free speech was the only basis on which the RCP would be able to unite with others like them.

While the RCP member agreed with them that many people would support the Mao defendants out of their concern for freedom of speech, she disagreed that this was the only or the main basis on which people would want to get actively involved in the defense effort. "There is more involved here," she told the group. "There isn't any 'freedom of speech' in the abstract. Freedom to say what? Would you all be here today if this was a case of free speech for the Ku Klux Klanners who not only advocate lynchings but carry them out? Of course not! Maybe you believe that you advocate freedom of speech in general—but it is always connected to something more than that. It's connected to whose 'freedom of speech' gets suppressed in this

country."

When the Party representative said that the RCP does not in fact support freedom of speech for the KKK, more than the coffee I was serving got hot in the room. "We're here to defend your freedom of speech yet you say you don't even believe in freedom of speech. That's contradictory!" one of my friends argued. "If you don't believe in freedom of speech under this system, what would you do if you were running this country—there wouldn't be any 'freedom of speech,' would there?"

To answer these questions, the RCP member spoke about the Party's view of socialism as the dictatorship of the working class over the capitalist class and all others who want to go back to capitalism again. "Somebody's going to run things in a class society," she said. "The capitalists run things now—this is a dictatorship—and look what it means. We're sure the working class can do a better job of it. And no—no one, not the capitalists or anyone, will have a 'right' to drag socialist society back to capitalism. The people who are going to make revolution to reach socialism will defend it when they win it. Just like now, we don't have the 'right' to get rid of the system. That question is a question of class struggle. It will be settled by class war. Making revolution is illegal, you know."

From here the discussion raged back and forth from specific incidents related to the demonstration, arrests, police and government harassment of the defendants, legal issues involved in the trial, and then back to the RCP's politics and ideology.

Late in the meeting my friends again raised how to build the support for the defendants, and some felt that it would be necessary to narrow the issues involved to freedom of speech and the right to dissent if we wanted to interest

anyone in the case. "But that's the real contradiction," the RCP member told them, "you say people like yourselves and your friends, your organizations and your communities are only interested in the issue of freedom of speech—but we've been sitting here together for three hours and what have we talked about? What questions have you asked me? About free speech, yes! But you've also asked me about the RCP and its Chairman, Bob Avakian, you've asked about our plans for making armed revolution and how we're going to run this country once we do overthrow this government, you've asked about socialism and communism. We haven't agreed on everything—but we have talked. You see, when you actually got me here, a live revolutionary communist in your living room—these are questions that you wanted to talk about, aren't they?"

While none of these people, including myself, are about to become revolutionaries, and many will still base their support on ideas of free speech, I think that we all came away from that meeting with a greater understanding of the RCP. Most importantly, I believe we gained a deeper understanding of the political implications of this trial and the reasons why the defense motions themselves charged what is involved here is a "planned program of government harassment against the RCP, its members and supporters." In addition to all of the above, most of the eight people who came to my house that Sunday have offered to be involved in some kind of activity, big or little, which will be witness to their support of the defendants and will draw some more people into this effort.

This letter is to let you know that out there amongst the middle class there are thousands of people like my eight friends. You just have to learn to reach them!

Signed,
A member of the Committee to Free the Mao Tsetung Defendants

"To All Those Who Refuse To Live and To Die On Your Knees!"

Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party will be speaking throughout the country in the next several months. Bob Avakian is facing charges adding up to 241 years in jail.



The Revolutionary Communist Party and its Chairman, Bob Avakian, are the target of the most vicious attack by the gov't since the '60s



This is your chance to hear the leader of the only organization in this country seriously working for revolution, the organization the government is viciously attacking and declares to be the most dangerous revolutionary organization in this country.

When you hear Bob Avakian speak you will know why those who rule this country are desperate to put him away and to stop the RCP. And why those who hate this whole criminal system and government are rallying more and more to the RCP!

For more information, contact the RCP in your local area, or write to: PO Box 3486, Chicago, IL 60654.

Don't Miss The Chance To Hear Bob Avakian Speak & To Get Down With The RCP! It Will Change Your Whole Life!

Boston:

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enrollment figures for Boston schools. They have dropped from 98,000 to 63,000. Many of the white students who fall into this "white flight" category have found a willing haven in Boston's extensive Catholic school system. It is hypocritical, to say the least, to hear the Catholic Church preaching racial equality and integration while its own school system is 99% white and thrives on racist flight from Boston schools.

Where the busing plan was supposed to have improved the balance of Black and white students in each school, the number of unbalanced schools (schools with more than 50% Black enrollment) has risen from 67 in 1974 to close to 100 today. The quality of education since the start of busing remains as bad as ever. The average graduate of the Boston school system has a fifth grade reading skill level. And the employment picture, especially for minorities, is worse—either the street or the army.

More basic than this is the outright official sanctioning of racism: Louise Day Hicks sitting on the city council, and James Kelly on the liberal mayor's

patronage payroll. One of the most blatant examples of this government supported repression of Blacks came to light last spring when it was exposed that the South Boston Marshalls had received a grant to fund a youth recreation program. This program's focus was to be on developing such "morally upgrading and socially relative skills" as martial arts and small weapons use, for an obvious purpose. When you look at today's events in South Boston, there can be no doubt as to exactly what the Marshalls had in mind. The grant got revoked when it was publicly exposed.

It is not surprising to see these maggots come out of their garbage cans in full force at a time when the economy is about to enter a new recession. It was during the last recession in 1974-75 that the last big explosion around busing in Boston was unleashed by the bourgeoisie. There's nothing like working people fighting each other, if you're a capitalist. They will undoubtedly carry out more numerous and more insidious attempts to create situations like the one that exists in Boston today, in the future, not only here but across the country. And there will be many more two-bit Hitlers like James Kelly out there doing their dirty work.

50 Years

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these dollars sloshing around in foreign central banks. They are like IOU's in a way—IOU's that the U.S. wishes would disappear, since cashing them in by buying gold on a large scale and therefore putting large amounts of money into circulation could cause the already sinking dollar to shoot right down the tubes. This would also make the dollars that other countries are holding worthless and send their economies down the tubes too.

The wild fluctuations in the money markets have forced the central banks of other countries in the U.S. bloc to step in to prop up the dollar by buying dollars with their currencies. This has increased the inflationary pressures on their own economies, since they have had to print up more of their money to do this. This, of course, creates political problems for them in their own coun-

tries, and they cannot do this forever. They have been increasingly unwilling to defend the dollar and increasingly insistent that the U.S. itself step in and do something to deal with the situation.

So the unprecedented explosion of debt that was needed to bring about the partial 1974-75 recovery has destabilized things that much more. There is now a real threat of massive selling off of the dollar, possibilities of a series of bank failures, and the domino effect of whole countries going into default; and since their economic institutions are linked together by a chain of bad debts, any one link snapping could potentially trigger a chain reaction, causing the whole thing to collapse, with no authority to step in and bail everyone out.

Like a Balloon

Their economy has been blown up like a balloon. Capital has not built up in proportion to the tremendous build-

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El Salvador

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sign that the junta does not have everything under control, and in fact is very afraid of the revolutionary movement of the people. The government has recently launched a "beautification" campaign in San Salvador to paint over all the anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans that covered the walls of the city. This fact speaks directly to what the purpose of the junta is, and what its replacement of Romero really means. It is a move, orchestrated and implemented by the U.S. government, to diffuse the political time bomb that exists in El Salvador. The five man ruling group exists to prevent, in its own words, "class warfare."

Thus, at the same time it is intensifying oppression against the people and viciously attacking their struggle, it is putting forward a "human rights" program, promising to change, in the words of Roman Mayorga Quiroz, one of the civilian members of the junta, the "socio-economic structure of the country which is the main reason for its poverty." The promises announced by the junta include: recognizing and establishing relations with Nicaragua, free elections before the scheduled date in 1982 and a reorganization of the security police supposedly including holding officials responsible for acts of corruption and brutality.

The junta also profusely pledged to investigate all missing persons and open the gates of the prisons to a group including representatives of the Mother's Committee on Disappeared Persons, while announcing an amnesty for all political prisoners to take effect on Wednesday, Oct. 24. Suddenly, the day before the proposed release, Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a junta member, announced, "We have met with the chiefs of all the security police forces, and there are no political prisoners and there are no clandestine jails." Perhaps these same security police officials have also decided to avoid the much-touted investigations into "acts of corruption and brutality" by destroying the evidence.

The junta is paying particular attention to ruthlessly suppressing everything that exposes U.S. intervention in El Salvador. While statements denying U.S. involvement in the coup were among the first words out of their mouths, the junta itself has "Made in USA" stamped all over its backside. The two military members of the junta, Col. Gutierrez and Majano, both received military training in the U.S. All three civilian members of the junta, Mario Andino, a respected liberal businessman, Pierre Manuel Ungo, head of the social-democratic National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and employee at Phelps Dodge Corporation, and the abovementioned Quiroz, a former rector of the Jesuit run Central American University, all attended school in the U.S.

The latest issues of *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines, are filled with statements and quotes from the State Department and other government officials as to how overjoyed they were at news of the coup. One State Dept. official said, "It (the coup—RW) is the best piece of news we've had in this office for a long time." In fact, Hodding Carter, a State Dept. spokesman, confirmed earlier in the week, that "naturally there were conversations with our Embassy." The U.S. government was kept informed of all details of the coup from the early planning stages. And, according to *Time*, it was an American diplomat who told Romero on the day of the coup that he had until 3 p.m. to get out of the country.

The State Dept. has held a series of meetings with the "moderate" parties that formerly opposed Romero, but are now a part of the junta, principally the Christian Democrats (PDC) and the MNR. In fact a leader of the PDC visited New York a short while ago and spoke at a special meeting on El Salvador called by the Council of the Americas, a Rockefeller funded group which includes representatives of the Bank of America, IBM, Phelps Dodge, Morgan Guarantee Trust, and City Bank Corps. Clearly the U.S. engineered this little transfer of power from

Romero to the current junta from the beginning.

Tremendous super-profits are sucked out of El Salvador's coffee, sugar plantations, and the low-wage textile and electronics plants. But even more than their profits, U.S. imperialism desperately does not want to lose another domino in the chain that threatens their rule of the entire Central American region. The U.S. imperialists have learned from Nicaragua and from Iran before it, that continued support for isolated dictators like Somoza and the Shah is not advisable if it can be avoided. So the U.S. engineered the coup in El Salvador to try and put a "liberal" and even a "revolutionary" mask on the dictatorship.

The key to the U.S. strategy is uniting the moderate or intermediate parties behind the junta, while the U.S. pulls the junta's strings. In this they have been to some degree successful so far. Not only the Christian Democrats and the MNR, but some other forces as well have given their support to the coup. These are essentially forces that opposed Romero in the past because of his repressive measures and because he rigged the 1977 election, but they have not targeted U.S. imperialism as the enemy of the Salvadorian people. To these people, the U.S.-manipulated coup provides the hope of containing the mass struggle short of revolution, which would pose a threat to their political and economic positions, and for some of them it has brought the opportunity to scramble for a piece of the political action, using their positions as leaders of the opposition to Romero as capital in the scramble for new positions which were denied to them previously.

One important example of such an intermediate element is Archbishop Romero of the Catholic Church. He was a strong opponent of the General Romero dictatorship, criticizing government oppression from his pulpit on Sundays. For those actions, he became popular among large sections of the masses. This popular stand he takes is of particular importance for the junta. Now, calling on the people to lay down their weapons, he sermonizes about the junta, "its beautiful promises are not dead letters, but rather a real hope that a new era has begun for our country."

Another junta supporter is the "communist" party of El Salvador (PCES), which expressed the hope that the junta would "take the country out of the profound political, economic and social crisis that 50 years of military government had brought it to." This expression of support came as no surprise to revolutionaries in El Salvador, one of whom told the *RW*, "The CP's positions are more rightist than the Christian Democrats." Closely linked to the Soviet Union and Cuba, the PCES has dwindled in influence in the last five years because of its consistent preaching of the "peaceful road" and elections, even while the struggle of the masses was being drowned in blood. Apparently the PCES, which is said to have some ties with Ungo's MNR, sees the new government as an opportunity to reverse that situation—at least among some capitalist elements in the country.

The junta has also managed to gain support from a group called The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), and its mass organization The February 28th Popular League (LP28). The ERP called for insurrection immediately after the coup, losing a number of fighters in battle against the junta in the first three days. Then in a treacherous change of position, while some of its members were still fighting the junta's troops, it announced a truce and declared support for the "progressive elements" within the junta. This kind of 180 degree turnaround also is nothing new for this group, whose nine year history has been full of swings from guerrilla actions and isolation from the masses, to pleading with the government for a few reforms.

There is tremendous opposition to the junta among the masses of people. In addition to strong opposition from many revolutionary groups, the largest union federation in the country, the National Federation of Workers Unions (FENASTRAS), smaller federations of construction workers and public employees unions, and a textile workers



Before coup: factory occupied by workers.

union, have all called for opposition to the junta.

International condemnation of the U.S. and support for the Salvadorian people's struggle has greatly increased since the coup. In Guatemala, a guerrilla group occupied a village and distributed leaflets which included a statement of support for the El Salvador peoples struggle. Many Americans joined El Salvadorian exiles in a demonstration of 300 in San Francisco on October 21st, demanding that U.S. imperialism get its bloody hands off El Salvador.

The western press continued to say that everything was calm in San Salvador. So calm in fact that when a truck tire blew out on Oct. 20, over 100 government soldiers in a convoy hit the dirt and raked the front of the El Camino Real Hotel with machine gun fire, narrowly missing International Press Service reporters and members of the OAS human rights commission who were staying there while investigating reports of human rights violations in El Salvador. Clearly, both the new junta and its U.S. masters recognize El Salvador is still a powderkeg, and are desperately searching for a solution for

their serious control problems. In fact, it is a sign of the real weakness of U.S. imperialism in the country that it is forced to bring down greater and more vicious repression against the people at the same time it is trying to give the junta a "human rights" face. Recently, some U.S. officials, such as National Security advisor Brzezinski have been more openly calling for the resumption of direct U.S. military aid to El Salvador—aid that has been routed through Israel since 1976 to preserve the illusion that the U.S. "opposed" the "human rights" violations of the Romero government. In fact, it is undoubtedly not a coincidence that the person injured by flying glass in the El Camino Real Hotel incident was a retired U.S. army Master Sergeant—supposedly vacationing in San Salvador.

As we go to press, in spite of the fact that the junta has just lifted the state of seige, the situation in El Salvador remains very unstable. Whether or not the junta can consolidate its hold, it's clear that the U.S. is prepared to go to greater and more brutal lengths to try and maintain its domination of El Salvador. ■

50 Years

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up of credit and created a very serious situation. The bourgeoisie cannot allow a "shake-out" of debts. If all the debts were now called due, they would risk a major disaster. But they can't keep extending credit either—the amount of money loaned is too great and the real base of production so weak that the balloon is near bursting. They are truly damned if they do and damned if they don't.

While the bourgeoisie cannot fundamentally change the situation by the "normal" means they are used to employing, they can, however, by tinkering with the economy, make some small and temporary changes which can have the effect of appeasing the other countries in their bloc by easing their problems to a certain degree. The U.S. has now decided to put the brakes on the inflationary policies of the past period in favor of tighter money and credit, exactly to soothe the rest of its bloc, even at the risk of deepening the recession it is now entering.

This holds serious political dangers. They have not forgotten the rumblings of popular unrest in this country during the recession of 1974-75, as mentioned earlier, and they are definitely freaked out by some of the rumblings that have already started. A secret memo from presidential advisor Stuart Eizenstadt that was uncovered in July shows just how aware of this they are. In it he says: "Sporadic violence over gasoline continues to occur. A recent incident in Pennsylvania (Levittown) injured 40. . . Congress is growing more nervous by the day. . . members are literally afraid to go home over the recess for fear of having to deal with angry constituents. . . Inflation is higher than ever. A recession is clearly facing us. . ." And he goes on to propose an anti-OPEC propaganda campaign "to shift the cause for inflation and energy problems to OPEC. . . With strong steps we can mobilize the nation around a real crisis and with a clear enemy. . ." They are indeed concerned about the political situation in the U.S. ■

But in spite of the dangers they face from a recession at home, the decline of the dollar that threatens to drag down the international monetary system with it presents even greater political problems in regard to the stability of their bloc. The recent cries by European countries and Japan for the U.S. to reduce oil imports and improve its balance of payments problems are a reflection of how uptight things are getting. These strains on the U.S. bloc have sharp and deep political ramifications. The U.S. is being challenged by a new and hungry superpower—the Soviet Union. The weaknesses in its bloc inevitably strengthen the Soviet Union, whom the U.S. is bumping into everywhere in the world and in every sphere.

The U.S. bourgeoisie has been able to maintain things since World War 2 through their position of being king of the imperialist dung heap, being able to force their way on other countries, particularly by reaping superprofits from "third world" countries, but the chickens are indeed coming home to roost. The current division of the world that both superpowers are operating in is too narrow, too restricting. Their economies are stagnating and festering. They both fundamentally need to expand in order to head off disaster. One or the other has to *win out*, and only world war can decide this outcome. And it must be emphasized that they must actually *win* the war, as the actual fighting will tremendously disrupt and weaken them, as was seen on a much smaller scale during the Vietnam War.

The situation as it now exists is not stable. Neither superpower can continue to have things the way that they are. There are too many risks involved. Though they are still able to juggle things somewhat, this is only forestalling the inevitable. And the fact that 50 years after 1929, imperialism's problems are not solved but are deeper, is testimony to the decadent and death-bound character of their system. Imperialism, as the great revolutionary Lenin once said, is but "capitalism rotten ripe for revolution." The 50th anniversary of the crash does indeed foreshadow earthshaking events on a world scale. ■