Good Riddance, JOHN WAYNE

WARHORSE GOES TO GLUE FACTORY

Cancer finally got John Wayne. Like a thief in the night, it deprived millions of people around the world of the consummate pleasure of doing the job themselves. On the other hand it did kill him. Everything divides into two!

Wayne's whole life on screen and off, was dedicated to the vicious plunder and murder of the masses of people in every part of the globe. He was always ready and more than willing to advance the cause of the U.S. imperialists and help create public opinion for their blood-soaked rule. He personified American imperialism. If John Wayne's whole life on screen and off, could see that here was a boy who was trying to keep it for themselves." For "selfishly" standing in the way of imperialist expansion, over half the Native American population in the late 1800's was murdered by disease, starvation, and John Waynetype military aggression. And those who are left today are forced to live in hellhole conditions whether on the reservation or off. The value of a man who could portray this crime as heroic was soon grasped by the men who ran the movie industry, and they began to put more time and money into making the bigger bucks.

In many cases the Sandinistas control the outskirts and the roads and the National Guard remains entrenched in the cities. Certainly Somoza's U.S.-trained and supplied troops haven't yet run out of firepower, as was seen on June 13 when National Guard planes bombed the outskirts and the roads and the National Guard troops holed up in an armory there, the government troops have remained trapped since a relief column of reinforcements sent out from Managua last week was forced to stop and go back to defend Somoza's fortress. At last count at least 85 cities and major towns were reportedly held by the rebels.

The big question is just how long Somoza can keep his National Guard together. In addition to the 15,000 regular Guardsmen, the government has called up 10,000 reserves and instituted mandatory emergency military training for all government employees. Reports of an accidental shoot-out between recruits at an infantry school and regular Guardsmen show just how tense the situation is within the reactionary armed forces. Meanwhile, the defectors have begun. One pilot sent out to bomb Managua just kept going until he landed his plane in neighboring Costa Rica. Other Guardsmen have reportedly gone over to the rebel forces after being captured.

It's countdown time for Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. Now it's no longer a question of whether he'll go, but of when and how.

Somoza Going Down: FIVE, FOUR, THREE, TWO...
"They Were Expendable," Wayne was the heroic pilot taking on the "dirty, sneaky Japs" for god and country. When Ford tried to get him assigned to his army unit taking combat pictures in the South Pacific, "I was told by the FDR White House to forget about it. And Duke, that he was too valuable on the home front. Making money...

Wayne was far more valuable at home building up patriotism and national chauvinism for the imperialist conquests to come. He epitomized the tough red, white and blue "superhero" grabbing everything he could for himself and his country. Just what service Wayne's enthused brain-washing was rendering became clear when his mass masterpiece the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

At the end of the war, the U.S. was the top dog in the imperialist world. Public opinion had to be created for the "American century" and John Wayne was the perfect patsy. His movies played a major role in whipping up public sentiment for U.S. domination of the world. Perhaps that, had something to do with the fact that in the summer of 1950, eight of the nine first-run movie houses in L.A. were showing John Wayne films. "Sands of Iwo Jima," made in 1949 was one of the best examples of his service to U.S. imperialism after the war. As recently as the mid-1970s, Marine Corps recruiters in Cleveland, for example, reported that enlistments jumped up whenever the "big screen" was shown on television.

Shooting Star, a biography of Wayne, described him as a merchant of death in Vietnam in an early USO tour. "They remembered him as Sergeant Struthers" in Sands of Iwo Jima. "They had grown up on Wayne's pictures, and here's Striker in person. Some of them...

John Wayne, described him meeting troops in 1949, "The men that give me faith in my country are fellows like Spiro Agnew." He invested in the blood of the African slave. "The Blacks their proper position. I had a...

In 1949 he became the president of the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals. As he said, "Our organization was just a group of movie pictures. People on the right, not leftists and not commies..." When Congress passed some laws making it possible to take a stand against these people...we gave them the facts as we knew them. Only thing our side did that was anything near blacklisting was just running a lot of people out of the business."

By this time, the legend John Wayne was in full gear. Every action and statement was a living testimonial to the values he served. His yacht was a converted U.S. Navy mine sweeper. He campaigned and raised funds for Nixon, Ronald Reagan, George Murphy, Barry Goldwater, and Sam Yorty. He said, "The men that give me faith in my country are fellows like Spiro Agnew." He invested in the blood of the African slave being a mine owner in the Congo. In 1960 he put up $1 1/2 million of his own money to make "The Alamo" to "increase a moment in history that will show this generation of Americans what this country really stands for," as he glorified the American robbery of Mexico's land and the vicious and murderous oppression of the Mexican people. He also recognized what this country stood for when it came to Black people: "I've directed two pictures and I gave the Blacks their proper position. I had a Black slave in "The Alamo"...

John—but Good Riddance.

He was paraded around as a legend in his own time. The press was full of stories, stories and praise to his "greatness" as famous people, including Jimmy Carter, visited his bed side. At the Academy Awards he presented the best picture award to the "Deer Hunter" in an overt attempt to whip up support for the U.S. shows to the Soviet Union on

And now that Wayne has kicked the bucket we will, no doubt, be treated to an endless stream of already prepared and packaged TV shows, movies, books, and stories on his reactionary life and legend. We will be deluged with John Wayne memorabilia as they seek to squeeze every last drop of bullshit from his memory. John Wayne was, like his U.S. masters will be, reactionary to his last breath. We wish the people could have got to you first John—but Good Riddance.
Steam rose from the last night's puddles and as the day went on the crowd swelled as several thousand more came down on the people. But over a thousand people of all nationalities, young and not so young, from as far away as Cleveland, Detroit and the coalfields of West Virginia. They were not there just for fun in the sun. As one 45-year old Black worker from the steel mills put it, "This is the first rock concert I've been to in my life, and I came to take a stand against the racist crap that's comin' down on the people.

The people put the lie to a vicious old song that 'Black and while can never get together.' They put the lie to the conical song that the people are not interested in dealing with all the misery and not say a word against racism or the Nazis and just promote their latest record. They're Bloody Fools and against the 'way things are' show and against the 'way things are' show and against the "way things are" show and against the "way things are" show and against the "way things are" show.

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The people and where to go from here. Like they did a dynamite job in opening which is a hard thing to do. It was more than too bad that they had to start and a lot of people missed them. The musicians of all nationalities who took a stand with the struggle of the people, giving their time, were right on, and in the weeks before many others who didn't play on Saturday did volunteer benefits and spread the word about Rock Against Racism. Some bands would just like to get up there and pimp off the backs of the people and not say a word against racism or the Nazis and just promote their latest record. We've seen it before, and we'll see it again—there are those who want to use the movement of the people just to build their careers. It makes you sick, but that's what capitalism turns people into. It don't have to be that way.

Saturday's concert had a wide range of sound, from blues to salsa to rock and roll. Some people arrived and got a rise out of the crowd when they did "God Made Me Do It," an anti-religious song. "The fish-man has been messin' things up for 2000 years," said Desiigner. "We want rebel music, street music, music that knows who the enemy is." People came for a concert in Chicago was a good thing. The fact that so many people came out to take a stand against the Nazi garbage that has been running in the sewers of this city and against the "way things are" show and against the "way things are" show and against the "way things are" show and against the "way things are" show and against the "way things are" show.

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Unfortunately Tom Robinson Band couldn't make it because of a death in Tom's family. Robinson who had been touring the U.S. and actively building for the RAR-Chicago in his concerts would have been a welcome act with...
Klan Eats Sheets Behind Decatur Pigs

Decatur, Alabama, Saturday, June 9.

It was exactly two weeks after Black people in this city had defended a demonstration with arms against an attack by the Ku Klux Klan. This Saturday, 1500 to 2000 people, Black and white together, poured into these same streets. They marched to reaffirm their hands for the outrageous conviction of Tommy Lee Hines, a severely retarded Black man who was railroaded into an Alabama prison for 30 years for the framed-up charge of raping three white women and they marched in open defiance of Klan threats about how Black would never again march in Decatur after the shoot-out.

For days, the Klan and the city government had worked hand in glove to intimidate people into staying home from the march. On Monday before the march, the city made up an ordinance requiring permits for marches. They had never had one before. On Tuesday both the Klan and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) applied for permits. The city later announced both were granted Saturday permits. The Klan had one for 10:00 a.m. and SCLC one for 1:00 p.m., thus allowing the Klan to spread their racist poison in advance of the SCLC march and still be free to do their thing in the afternoon.

Meanwhile the mayor of Decatur was scurrying around blaming all the trouble on outsiders and calling on local people to turn their backs on the march. He had called for a parade of the enemy. A parade of 2x2's with red "Free Tommy Lee Hines" flags attached, anxious to get on with the march. Into this marched the leaders of the SCLC, waving the U.S. red, white and blue rag and singing.

They went to the steps of the church and gave a rap about non-violence and called for everyone with a weapon to step forward and hand it over. "We are armed with the holy armor of God and don't need anything else." Several "amen's" came from the crowd. But the overwhelming response was jeers and laughter—people knew what they were marching into—Knights armed with iron pipes, clubs and guns and battalions of shot-gunning pigs and they wanted to take whatever arms they could.

"On Your Knees"

The SCLC leadership then called all men into the church. They had called for marching five abreast with men outside and women and children inside. Perhaps they were now calling the men into the church to lay plans to counter an attack from the Klan.

No! They'd called them inside the church to turn their backs on the Klan. "No Black man will lie inside a church," the SCLC leader reported to the press! They said they received 18 pistols and more than 40 knives.

The SCLC's advice on what to do should the pigs or the KKK attack? Roll up into a ball, the men protecting women and children so only their rear ends would be hit! In response to this treachery, one Black man said, "I ain't gonna stick my ass out there, I'm gonna pull out my baseball bat from under my dalkili and kick some ass!" After all this, is it any wonder why the SCLC gets the promotion job it gets from the "authorities of the land" as the leadership of Black people?

A contingent called for by the Revolutionary Communist Party marched under a banner of "Free Tommy Lee Hines, the capitalist system is the crime! Down with national oppression." There was a spirit of militance and pride in the numbers that had turned out and pride in their strength they were showing by marching into enemy territory armed.

From the moment they crossed the railroad tracks the march was surrounded. There were cops and troopers with poised rifles and shotguns. Sharpshooters were on rooftops. The desperate bastards even had tanks. As the march passed by these thugs, many more were buying 2x2's with red "Free Tommy Lee Hines" flags attached, anxious to get on with the march. Into this marched the leaders of the SCLC, waving the U.S. red, white and blue rag and singing.

It was exactly two weeks after Black and poor people in Alabama—reeling from the horrors of the Ku Klux Klan's attack on the SCLC march, and the vôid left by the death of Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. had called for the thousand Black and poor people— "put the pigs in the pokey and Tommy on the street."

The city hall rally site was a pitiful collection of about 150 robed Ku Klux Klan scum backed by a hundred supporters. This was less than their earlier march. They were even outnumbered by the news reporters scrambling around for pictures and stories. They jeered from the sidewalk, tucked behind four rows of riot cops.

The rally itself, organized by the SCLC, was like a wet blanket on people's desire to stand up against oppression. It was a disgusting display of cowardice in the face of the ugly provocations of the enemy. A parade of political pimps and timid reformists pushed relying on the constitution and on legislation as the cross bearers brandished their baseball bats and lead pipes. The SCLC laid it on thick with their call for a "new civil rights movement" originating for the second time in Alabama—a testing ground for a great Black liberation struggle. Who taunts all the disarming of Black people before their enemies that SCLC President Lowery had organized during the day, it was apparent he had himself in mind for the job.

In a front page interview kindly provided by the Birmingham Post-Herald after the march, Imperial Wizard Wilkinson lamented, "we frankly don't have the capability to bring the people out that the Negro does right now," adding in typical fashion "we may be smaller in numbers but we are more capable, give me 300 good klanners and I'll take on a thousand Negroes any day.

The wizard, however, failed to mention how he and his fellow "knights" were sent scurrying with their hoods flying by the Black people of Decatur only 2 weeks earlier. And it's easy to talk when he's backed up by 300 pigs armed to the teeth, has the support of the entire city, and has the help of the SCLC in disarming the people opposed to his filth. His wild bragging will not prevent us from meeting the same fate as his masters at the hands of the people. As some chanted after the Decatur rally, "Take White, Black and Brown Tea and Tear this Rotten System Down."

For the thousand residents of the Ambassador Square apartment complex in D.C. this is but a bitter taste of the �way down South, the capitalists' drive for profit has pushed them. Darkened hallways that make a menu "no room with windows well lit. Broken windows and doors. The liquid from rotting garbage from an abandoned apartment seeping through the walls, family's dinning room. All for the "low" price of $260 a month. And how can the landlord get away with it why because they're all doing it. Sky rocketing rents, wild land speculation, and widespread conversion to condominiums are making more and more Black and poor people in D.C. and up and already crowded apartments or be forced out of D.C. entirely. In the next four years alone, it is expected that 200,000 Black people will be forced to leave the District. Such is the future the system has offered those within view of the Capitol and all the other symbols of capitalist freedom.
Disarmament Move

Monday morning, 10:00 a.m., June 11—Five revolutions are brought to a pretrial hearing in the beginning of their trial before Judge Green in the federal courthouse in Washington, D.C. They come ready to present a political defense to the "crimes" they are charged with—attacking the Chinese Chancellery in D.C. last January with white paint and lead linkers on the eve of Tseng Hsiang-pao's visit to the United States.

Across this hallowed well of "justice" stands the representative of the U.S. government, head honcho U.S. prosecutor William H. Collins, Jr., ready to present the capitalist class's case against these revolutionaries— "not political," "common criminal," "vandalism," "assault with a deadly weapon." In the dock is Mary Ellen Abrech, prosecuting attorney in the case against the 78 Mao Tsetung Defendants (arrested in a police attack on the mass demonstration held when Teng arrived at the White House). The sides are lining up.

Wednesday morning, 11:00 a.m., 48 hours later—The five revolutionaries walk out of the courthouse. Where are they going, directly to jail? No, they go to celebrate a victory won in the first round of what lies ahead, a long battle not only between capitalists and revolutionaries, but a political trial but complete victory in the major battle to free all 78 Mao Tsetung Defendants.

The case against the Embassy 5 began on June 11, the day the trial began. The defendants were arrested immediately following the attack on the Chinese Chancellery. The grand jury—composed of a total of eight felonies and one misdemeanor against them. As the pretrial motions began on June 11 the prosecution had been forced to dismiss all but two serious felonies: destruction of property of a foreign government, and assault with a deadly weapon. In addition, the misdemeanor charge of carrying a pistol without a license was leveled against one defendant.

At issue in the hearing on Monday, June 11 was a defense motion to dismiss all charges against the Five because of the destruction of some evidence which was important to the defense in exposing all the contradictions in the government's case. All day Monday, one after another, Secret Service agents stood up and told the stand a series of babbling idioms, trying to explain away the mysterious disappearances of the evidence. This evidence pertained to the government's star witness (officer Terrik; Secret Service agent). He was present in front of the embassy during the incident) and another eyewitness to the incident. First Robert Bancey, Deputy Chief of the Secret Service Foreign Mission branch, testify that the tape containing Officer Terrik's call for help immediately following the action last January was an oversight. Then Secret Service agent Richard Bert took the stand to tell the even more incredible tale of statements crucial to the defense which were missing now because of the "contradictions in the government's case.

When questioned by defense attorneys, Bert freely admitted he had placed these statements into a Secret Service "burn bag" to insure they'd be destroyed permanently. When did he do this? Two weeks previously, when the trial of the Five was originally scheduled.

Not Political!

Next the issue before the court was the list of questions which the defense had proposed to each of the five jurors. Shuddering at the proposed questions, which were aimed at revealing personal political opinions of the jurors against revolutionaries and communists, the D.A. and the court began an immediate position to the trial. "We asked in the Embassy 5 was not a political trial." After all, they argued, "the RCP is not on trial here."

Since in federal court only the judge may rule on the position about possible bias, the judge emphatically stated that he refused to rule on the position. In the position of "making political decisions for their jurors against revolutionaries and communists, the D.A. and the court began an immediate position to the trial. "We asked in the Embassy 5 was not a political trial." After all, they argued, "the RCP is not on trial here."

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The embassy 5 at June 12th rally.
Since January, the people of Kampuchea (Cambodia), led by the Communist Party and the government of Democratic Kampuchea, have been fighting a determined war of resistance against the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of their country.

From 1970 to 1975, the people of Kampuchea suffered a long and arduous war for the liberation of their country from U.S. imperialist domination. This war was conducted with courage and determination by the Kampuchean people, which inspired and won the support of millions of Americans and millions around the world. The people of Kampuchea went to war under the leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party. From the first time in many years, Kampuchea was free of imperialist robbery and exploitation.

The brutal Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea has forced people once more to take up arms and wage people's war for the liberation of their country. This is a free, independent and sovereign Kampuchea. This struggle was the subject of a two-hour interview which the Revolutionary Worker held with Chan Youran, Deputy Ambassador of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the occasion of its first visit to the United States since liberation.

The Deputy Ambassador explained the views and policies of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the current struggle against U.S. aggression and its impact on the present situation. He said, "We believe this interview provides an important opportunity for the Kampuchean people to transmit their feelings of pain and anger, to make it even clearer that the struggle of the Kampuchean people and government for liberation is continuing strong today and is a just and heroic struggle. Following is a summary of the interview.

Deputy Ambassador Chan Youran began by stressing that the people of Kampuchea "had always hoped, during the years of U.S. aggression, that following liberation there would be solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea. He said that Kampuchea had greatly assisted the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, and that the people of Kampuchea had suffered 1,200,000 casualties out of a total population of seven million during the war against the U.S. between 1970 and 1975.

However, the Deputy Ambassador continued, Vietnam had for many years been involved in the aggression against Kampuchea, Laos, and other countries in Southeast Asia, and that their "strategy is to set up a so-called Indo-Chinese Federation" under their leadership. He maintained that this war was not only against U.S. aggression, the Kampuchean government, and Party, but also against the U.S. but carrying constant Vietnamese interference and attempts at subversion.

The Deputy Ambassador said that in April, 1975, when the Kampuchean Liberation forces were preparing the great nation-wide offensive which secured the liberation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese military forces had attempted to pre-empt this offensive. "They told us, 'You don't need to liberate Kampuchea; why did you act on this unnecessary blood? Wait until we liberate Saigon, then we will liberate Phnom Penh for you.'"

After Liberation

The Deputy Ambassador explained that in June, 1975, following liberation, a delegation of the Kampuchean Fighting Front, the leader of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Prime Minister, went to Phnom Penh to negotiate the details of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese. He said that they had hoped to establish friendly relations of solidarity with Vietnam. They met with Vietnamese leaders with a reception and Vietnam raised a number of demands for ad

justments of the border. "And while our delegation was still in Hanoi," he said, "Vietnamese troops seized an offshore island, Poulo Wei, which belongs to Kampuchea."

The Deputy Ambassador was asked whether he considered Vietnam's actions to have been instigated by the Soviet Union as part of its drive for influence in the region. He replied, "It is true that the Soviet Union is using Viet- nam for this purpose. But Vietnam also has its own strategy for domination of the region. Soviet and Vietnamese interests coincide in this respect." He pointed to the example of Laos, saying that, "The fate of Laos has already been sealed. It has been swallowed up by Vietnam. There are already sixty thousand soldiers and over a million Vietnamese settling in Laos. Within twenty years, Laos will have ceased to exist as a nation."

Vietnam bitterly opposed any move by Kampuchea to exercise its rights as an independent nation, the Deputy Ambassador said, and protested when Kampuchea opened talks with Thai- land, "which were designed to establish peaceful relations based on mutual respect, and to agree on the existing borders." He explained that Vietnam had ambitions also for the domination of Thailand—"and Thailand is well aware of this."

By July 1977, the Deputy Ambassador continued, Vietnam was convinced that the leaders of Kampuchea could not be persuaded to submit to Vietnamese hegemony so they mounted a large-scale offensive with the objective of overrunning Kampuchea. However, they were beaten back then, and again in the spring of 1978. As a result of these stunning defeats, the Vietnamese leaders devised a new strategy, said the Deputy Ambassador. This was to concentrate an over-powering military victory, win a lightning victory, set up a puppet government, and then withdraw their troops, thus avoiding further defeats.

He said that the Vietnamese hoped to implement a policy of "Khemization" of the war, "using Kampuchea to fight Kampucheans, similar to their 'Vietnamization' policy in Vietnam after 1972."

Military Situation

In January, 1979, the Vietnamese launched their new offensive. The De- puty Ambassador explained that the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, in assessing the military situation, "applied the first principle of people's war: Preserve oneself to destroy the enemy." Avoiding a direct confrontation with the Vietnamese army due to their tem- porary military superiority, the Kampuchean army withdrew west in a fighting retreat, evacuated the major cities, organized guerrilla operations and mobilized the masses of the people to fight a protracted people's war.

The Deputy Ambassador wished to stress that "because of this correct policy on the part of our government, the Vietnamese failed in their strategy for a lightning victory. They have become bogged down. They are drown- ing in the people's war. Instead of withdrawing their forces, they have had to send in forty thousand more troops—three more divisions in January, three more divisions in March. Their puppet government cannot control the countryside."

The Deputy Ambassador, in response to a question, elaborated on the military strategy employed against the Vietnamese aggressors. "We employ two forms of warfare, combining guer- rilla warfare with regular warfare. Our guerrilla forces strike at the enemy separately, all the time, and when an opportunity arises to strike a major blow, our forces come together to crush the enemy." Regular forces also control liberated zones in Kampuchea, the Deputy Ambassador said.

The Deputy Ambassador also said, "I want your readers to be aware of the nature of the war being carried out by Vietnam against the Kampuchean people. It is not only aggression, but a war, an extermination and annexation. The objective of Vietnamese aggression is to exterminate my people. In the areas controlled by Việt Nam, there is deliberately created famine and starva- tion. There is plunder and destruction. The enemy isilogy is that our women and children are being butchered." The purpose of the "perfidious policy" he said, was to "clear the way to swallow up Kampuchea and resettle with Vietnamese."

In the Deputy Ambassador's view, "it will be impossible for Vietnam to achieve its goals. Already they have suf- fered constant crushing defeats. We have confidence in the people's war, in the strength of the masses of Kampuchean people.

Cities Evacuated

The Deputy Ambassador was asked to explain the stringent policies pursued by the Kampuchean government prior to the Vietnamese invasion, such as the mass evacuation of the population in the countryside, and the fact that money was not used in the basic economy of Kampuchea. "When I first came," he began, "you must remember that Kampuchea had nothing after liberation. The entire country had been destroyed by the war. There was no food, because all the peasants had been forced to leave their land and become refugees in the cities. U.S. bombing destroyed huge areas of land. Before the fall of the U.S. puppet government, millions of tons of rice were airlifted into Phnom Penh every day; when the U.S. fell, there was only one supply of food in the entire country."

The question facing us was a ques- tion of creating the supply of food to withstand constant famine and starvation. Before 1970, Phnom Penh's population was 60,000. By the time of liberation, because of the refugees, its population had swelled to four million. What would happen if we could not solve the food problem? We had no confidence in the confidence of the masses. The evacua- tion of the cities was necessary, in order to avoid being blocked in order to feed the people."

In addition, he said, the leaders of the Kampuchean government had anticipated this problem, and had begun setting up a system of massive internal displaced areas of the countryside as early as 1973. Thus the population in Phnom Penh was ressettled into an already func- tioning cooperative network.

This evacuation system was so successful in restoring agriculture, the Deputy Ambassador pointed out, that within two years, Cambodia had already begun producing a surplus and was in fact exporting rice once again. Although Kampuchea had solved the basic question of feeding the popula- tion, the question of re-con- struction had barely begun. In this same context—of great scarcity and a "survival economy," centered on agricultural cooperatives—the Deputy Ambassador dealt with the question of money.

He said, in fact, the Kampu- chean government had actually print- ed a great deal of money even prior to the fall of Phnom Penh. "But according to the system of cooperatives we established, the Kampuchean people resort to the system of self- supply and exchange rather than other cooperation. The people themselves refused the use of money; they said that direct barter is cheaper than money.

The Deputy Ambassador also said that "money would certainly be in- troduced in this system when the need for it arose." on the basis of further reconstruction, and the economic development of the country.

Finally, the Deputy Ambassador was asked if he would like to say directly to the American people.

The Deputy Ambassador replied, "It would like, through your newspaper, to convey my people's sincere gratitude and gratitude to all well wishers of American people, personalities, and mass organizations who support our just struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

Our arms have always been open to the American people. We call on them to reinforce the mutual solidarity of our two peoples. We call on them to continue to support the Kampuchean people in their fight for liberation and freedom forever!"
Chicago, Sunday, June 10. After Prairie Fire closed their first set with "I don’t believe in no peaceful means to audiences both nights when he said. We’re saying that certain kind of people that Vicki and more importantly the people aren’t over this country—so here they are gonna put up with this class of blood Rock ‘n Revolt, Prairie Fire! night at Kingston Mines and Caspars. hundreds, many of whom had been at houses Sunday afternoon and Monday when Prairie Fire played to packed room only—and not even that on Sun Prairie Fire erupted into the streets out of Chicago, Sunday, June 10. After Prairie Fire had come to Chicago to play at Rock Against Racism Saturday, and beside from a few problems we had, we just want to say that Rock Against Racism was outta sight. Rock Against Racism particularly in Chicago represented a real important blow against the rulers of this country who rule on the backs of Black and other minority people and keep us divided and fighting amongst ourselves. "But we think that there was some bullshit that went down there for the political bands like ourselves and D.O.A. And we don’t blame Rock Against Racism for that. We don’t blame the people that worked so hard to pull it off and all the people who knew what this was all about. But there are those in this world who are afraid of what we have to say and I think that tonight we’re trying to show you what we mean by that.” At both concerts it was standing room only—and not even that on Sun Prairie Fire is definitely an ass kicker. The fusing of Rock & Revolt is a powerful musical vehicle pulsating with the rhythm of the working people’s struggle and ringing with lyrics that give the only answer to the injustice of the working people’s plight: REVOLUTION! It is hard to believe that the group has been together for only a few months. They work with the precision of a finely tuned watch, filling each minute of their performance with electrifying arrangements. Each member is an asset to the whole. Matt, a showman in every sense of the word, is an exploding time bomb of energy and rage. He takes his audience to new heights with every song. Saddly’s strong voice blasts out against the bourgeoisie who leave her no choice but to be Communist Led. I was riveted to my chair upon hearing the truth spelled out in their song. It seemed so easy for them. The combination of their voices can only be described as deliciously bittersweet. Scott Rosner on drums and Richard Pfeiffer on bass are excellent musicians who knock out rhythms that keep pumping coal into the musical fire taking place on stage. I feel that Greg Coon, the lead guitarist, deserves special kudos. His contribution is a beautiful marriage of musical sensitivity and rebellious abandonment. But undoubtedly, it is together that they are most effective. Together they create a cultural weapon that’s gotta shake, and more importantly, wake this country up to the shit that’s really goin’ down. Prairie Fire’s courage is contagious. If telling the truth is blatant and rambunctious, so be it. Prairie Fire showed me that we don’t have to remain helpless against the capitalist monsters who want to keep us suspended like puppets on their filthy strings. I urge everyone to support the continued growth of Prairie Fire. See them when they’re in your area, and if they’re not scheduled to come, get a committee together to bring them to your city. If freedom through Revolution be the food of life, Prairie Fire Rock On! D.C.H. Cleveland, Ohio
The anti-imperialist and democratic tasks of the revolution, the more the CPML can do to "prepare the way" for the masses, to fail to realize that the road to nationalization U.S. holdings, its refusal to completely break up the old Imperial Army—these are the real "main "dangers" for the CPML, are the "main danger", "the real "reason" for Iran's independence and sovereignty!"

CPML—Long Time Fan of the Shah

This concern for "order" and "stability" (of the U.S. brand) is of course not new for the CPML. For years they brazenly stuck up for the Shah, publishing this blood-drenched U.S. puppet as a "national leader" of the Iranian people simply because he opposed them, because he "used" the masses and in particular the Marxist-Leninist forces who are leading the continuing struggle of the Iranian people who are mobilizing to push the revolution forward and complete its struggle against them.

So now the CPML is bending over backwards to gloss over the contradiction between their fear of the royal elite and their support for the masses and its growing attacks on the masses and in particular the Marxist-Leninist forces who are leading the revolution forward. And in the process they are driving straight down the road of revolutionary strangle and fabricating support for the backward aspect of the Shah's regime. And when increasingly there is struggle against that lick for example their reportage on May Day in Iran. In a couple of slickly worded press releases these million workers participated in mass meetings officially supported by the new government—therefore came civil war!—in other words into revolution.

Quoth for so-called "communists" but now these CPML phony "revolutionaries" are lauding Khomei- ni to the skies, building up him as the true leader of the Iranian people and in particular the Marxist-Leninist forces who are leading the resistance to the Khomeini government, that is, against their Soviet superpower rival.

While revolutionaries give support to Khomeini to the extent that he opposes imperialism, before all else he is the main danger to Iran at this time, and the CPML is supporting the very people who are mobilizing to push the revolution forward and complete its struggle against him.

As the Khomeini government increases in opposition to completing the phenomenon of Khomeini—after all he's the man in power. Thus the May 28 issue of the CPML's Pravoslavoye is using the "revolution" to paint all those moving the Iranian revolution forward as acting on behalf of the U.S. imperialists. These are the real "main dangers" of continuing revolutionary struggle as ruthless as Khomeini's.

We are, for example, told that "Soviet agents have been actively pro-moting a successful bid by the CPML to "support the Khomeini government against them."

We are, for example, told that "Soviet agents have been actively pro-moting a successful bid by the CPML to "support the Khomeini government against them."

"Outstanding 'communists'" these CPMLers who are always defending the "stability" and present order against "instability", whatever is rising and developing, whatever is revolu- tionary. And no matter how hard they try to cover their asses with self-serving lip-service against "U.S. interference" their line things through: rely on the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Soviet imperialism. The CPMLERS are always defending "stability" whatever is rising and developing, whatever is revolution.

Rock Against Racism

Those aspiring hot shots who continue to try to cover their asses with self-serving lip-service against "U.S. interference" whatever is rising and developing, whatever is revolutionary. And no matter how hard they try to cover their asses with self-serving lip-service against "U.S. interference" their line things through: rely on the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Soviet imperialism. The CPMLERS are always defending "stability" whatever is rising and developing, whatever is revolution.

"Comrades Rich and Poor"

There are some people who didn't give a damn about Rock or Racism. All they were concerned about their own bourgeois career, their own "thug" of a Jam Productions "Junior." That's not what the people were down for. No, it wasn't the rain that prevented them from coming. It was not the rain, but so many people who came all the way specifically to see Skafish play at two Chicago clubs, (see page 3) got pushed further and further out for Rock Against Racism showed up for Rock Against Racism. They played after them kept getting pushed back and off the stage altogether. By the time Prairie Fire hit the stage before the park curfew was up—setting Prairie Fire up not to play at all or to take the heat if they played after curfew and the cops moved in. The sheer opportunistic depths to which people who came all the way specifically to see Skafish play, who really want to build the struggle of the masses are quite capable of dealing with the "stability" in the U.S. at the first sign of a revolution ary wind, they are busily hauling in storms that we can see shaping up, the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Soviet imperialism. The CPMLERS are always defending "stability" whatever is rising and developing, whatever is revolution.

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Carter is coming to exchange oil for peanuts.” This sign greeted Jimmy Carter as he stepped into Mexico City last February.

Ever since the born-again byna Jimmy Carter visited Mexico City in February, there has been a constant stream of politicians, businessmen, bankers, senators, governors, mayors and other assorted bloodsuckers flocking to meet with Mexican President Lopez Portillo. Trade commissions admire “Mexico’s developing economy”; and law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border have started to coordinate their programs. One big newspaper columnist declared, “The U.S. is finally giving Mexico the attention and respect she deserves.”

But the born-again interest in Mexico is not based on “respect” for the Mexican people but on the profits to be made sucking the black gold from Mexican turf. Wildly varying estimates of Mexico’s oil reserves have been made. The figures running as high as 200 billion barrels—30% more than the proven reserves of Saudi Arabia. Such a wealth of natural resources is enough to make any capitalist’s mouth water, and they can be used to enrich the lives of the people. But “development” under the rule of imperialism means Mexico’s oil is a tool to further enslave the Mexican people while enriching the U.S. banks and corporations.

“Foreign aid” is the name that the U.S. imperialist octopus gives to one form of strangulation. Petroleos Mexicanos (the state-owned Mexican Petroleum Co., PEMEX) for example, although it is the largest enterprise in Latin America, was only a debt of $16 billion to U.S. banks. The Mexican government has a foreign debt of over $35 billion and now they are going in for a new round of massive loans to purchase drilling equipment, pipelines, etc. These loans are roughly available from any government-run banking agencies as well as private American banks. The Export-Import Bank, for example, has voted $2 billion in loans to Mexico to develop agriculture. U.S. imperialism benefits from these loans in several ways. One, the loans usually specify that they must be spent to purchase U.S.-made equipment. Two, Mexico must pay interest of 7.75% on the loans; then the crude oil is refined in the U.S., and the finished product is sold to Mexico as a burden. These “friendly” loans are only one part of the web of domination that the imperialists exercise through various economic and political means, and ultimately through the threat of military intervention.

Distorted Economy

The wenching and wrecking this does on Mexico’s economy is clear. Her agriculture is being distorted to meet the needs of the imperialists. For example, Mexico has announced a 25% reduction in production of basic food crops such as wheat, corn and rice, but a 6% increase in land planted for quick-cash and industrial crops such as sugar, coffee and cotton. While the Mexican people starve, the U.S. companies will have a ready supply of low-priced raw materials.

Both the U.S. and Mexican governments make a big deal about investment in agricultural development. But the only richest and most profitable farmland in the East coast of Mexico is being developed, while vast acreage of less-fertile soil is being left idle, and much is still mired in a very backwater and underdeveloped state. Meat, eggs, milk and poultry have virtually disappeared from the diet of millions of Mexican people. Food prices have skyrocketed, as food and grains have been imported at high prices, primarily from the U.S. Wheat (imports alone rose 30% in 1979).

Unemployment is soaring, as peasants are driven off the land, Farm workers are laid off in floods. Over 1,000 people arrive in Mexico City every day looking for work. Even more make the treacherous journey across the border, hoping to find work.

Continued on page 12

WHEN IS THIS GOING TO HAPPEN IN THE USA?

As Soon As We Can Do It!

We’re not just talking about a small group of people making revolution. We’re talking about millions of people, prepared, organized, educated and united to pick up arms to do away with this degenerate system.

Aren’t you sick of slaving at a job only to make enough to scrape by or go from one unemployment check to the next? Aren’t you being driven to sleep on the street and getting slapped in the face each time? Aren’t you sick and tired of being ripped off every time you turn around? Aren’t you sick of discrimination and the way it degrades and abuses millions every day? Can you stand for one more murdering dog in a police uniform getting away with “justifiable homicide”? Aren’t you sick and enraged at the prospect of world war as the rulers of the U.S. and their rivals in Russia prepare to send millions of kids to kill and be killed to see which super-chief will grab control of the world? Don’t you feel in your gut that there must be a better way than this; that mankind must be capable of something far higher than the cesspool they have us chained in?

Then you’ve got to stand with revolution. Band-aid reforms won’t work when the whole world needs to be turned right side up.

If you stand with revolution, then you’ve got to stand with the Revolutionary Communist Party, the only force seriously working for revolution in this country. Nothing is so vital to our class as this party to provide leadership through the storms that will pound this country as the imperialist crisis deepens and world war looms larger. To meet the growing demands of the struggle, counter each attack from the rulers of this country and take on the monumental tasks ahead—spread this newspaper and other Party literature among the thousands and millions, to raise bail and defense funds for Party members and supporters taking charges, and to build for a mass, revolutionary May Day next year; for all this and more, the RCP calls on you to step forward in the battle to raise one million dollars. The next few months will be crucial in winning this battle. None of us has much money, but what more important goal can we contribute our time, energy and money to than the destruction of this rotting system and all forms of dog-eat-dog existence.

Give what you can but also and very importantly the Party calls on you to raise funds among friends and family. Many of you can take this initiative along with celebrities and other well-to-do people, calling on them to stand with those who want and need revolution and the Party that’s working for it every day. Write us with any ideas and suggestions you have. Let’s call on people to not only donate money, but to write in their own words statements of support for this drive that can be used to win more people to support it.

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This System Is Doomed. Let’s Finish It Off!

Speech by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party at May Day rally, May 5, 1979 in Washington, D.C.

“Tee heard them all—I’ve even heard Malcolm X—but I’ve never heard anything like this.”

A Black worker from Detroit

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For almost fifteen years, Vietnam was a storm center of revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism. And for more than thirty years, years of almost constant war, it was a battleground against colonialism, and neo-colonialism. The heroic Vietnamese people fought against one imperialist power after another and finally drove out their bloody oppressors—the U.S. imperialists.

The final victory of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. in 1975 was a time of celebration and joy around the world. The war had dealt a body blow to U.S. imperialism.

Yet today, Vietnam has come to represent something very different than it did in prior times. Having driven out the U.S., the Vietnamese leaders have turned to embrace Soviet social-imperialism. Having defeated the armies of the U.S., the Vietnamese now send their own army marching into neighboring Kampuchea (Cambodia), and their aircraft to deepen the craters dug mercilessly by American B-52's.

Some defend the actions of the new Vietnamese ruling class. Failing to see beyond their noses, they refuse to recognize the coming imperialist war and the present movement of governments to line up behind one or the other superpower. State in the Soviet orbit appear to be struggling against U.S. imperialism, therefore, what they do must be progressive and just. Such people fail to inquire—for what reason is the struggle being waged?

But still more poisonous in their effect within this country are the lies told by our own rulers about the "victories" of Vietnam. Millions are spent hiring hack writers and producing movies like the Deer Hunter to turn truth upside down. They try to make use of today's reactionary state of affairs in Vietnam to remove the brand of war criminal which was rightly stamped on their hides by the anti-war movement. Speaking to those who were involved or inspired by that movement they say: "Your efforts were wasted, your ideals misplaced." Vietnam's national war against the U.S., according to them, was just plain reactionary, or, at "best", doomed to fail and fall into another big power's arms.

Those who pessimistically accept this line make a terrible mistake. Nothing that has happened in Vietnam can change the blood from the U.S. imperialists' hands, nor can it change the fact that wars of national liberation, like the war in Vietnam, weaken the common enemy of all the world's people—imperialism. If it means the struggle has to be still more revolutionary, more thorough in its targeting of all imperialism.

Starting with this issue, the Revolutionary Worker will publish a series of articles which will analyze and summarize the struggle in Vietnam and show the reason for its ultimate defeat—from within. This series is based on an even more comprehensive analysis to appear soon in Revolution, the monthly magazine published by the Revolutionary Communist Party.

The overall motives of the Soviets in Vietnam are still more economic, Southeast Asia as a whole, and Indochina in particular, are extremely important areas for the Soviets in their contention with the U.S. And Vietnam occupies a key position in the Soviet's strategy as things develop toward war.

The Soviet Union has swung its weight around inside Vietnam for some time. During the war against the U.S., it supplied the Vietnamese both militarily and economically and used this to gain influence. But these ties to the Soviet Union were not overall defined the struggle by the Vietnamese against the U.S., despite the intentions of the Soviet Union during the war. Despite the intentions of the U.S. imperialists that the Vietnamese were nothing but Soviet puppets. While the seeds of future events clearly existed for years, it was only after the U.S. wasthrown ou that the complete consolidation of Vietnam into the Soviet orbit.

The present position of the Vietnamese rulers in relation to the Soviets has rapidly accelerated in the past four years. Starkey clear today is the full blossoming of a revisionist line and the weakness of the Vietnamese rulers to become a tool of imperialism—the very system they had fought when they came up against the French and the U.S.

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Part 1: Once Again

In short, the struggle in Vietnam fail- ed to advance beyond the stage of an anti-imperialist, bourgeois democratic revolution. In principle, this included Ho Chi Minh, never embraced the outlook and ideology of the working-class—Marxism-Leninism. In essence, they remained revolutionary nationalist while they mobilized the masses in progressive war of national liberation, a thing of Vietnam. Agreed policies revoked throughout the history of the U.S. This has the means for the events which followed the defeat of the U.S. Once the U.S. dominance over the country was defeated, the new Vietnamese rulers quickly capitulated to another imperialist, the Soviet Union.

This series of articles will address key questions concerning the history of the leadership in the Vietnamese struggle, its consolidation coming from the Soviet Union in the 1950s and early '60s, and how their own views dictated everything from economic construction to aspects of their military strategy against U.S. imperialism. This first article deals particularly with events since the U.S. withdrawal—most importantly the consolidation of Vietnam into the Soviet orbit.
in Imperialism's Grip

Soviet Strategic Aims

The foreign investors, the bankers, entrepreneurs are economically penetrated into Vietnam does not mean the Soviets don't want to profit from this. They actually encourage this in many countries they dominate. It is part and parcel of the anti-colonial line they push on economic development. They even beckon Western investment in the Soviet Union itself, though in this case it is often more motivated by Soviet strategic considerations—as in the case of wooing the Japanese to come into Siberia for gas and oil.

The Soviets are not mainly seeking economic gain from Vietnam. This is also true in the case of Cuba. This has led some people to challenge the idea that the Soviets have an imperialist relation to Vietnam (and Cuba). But this is foolish and shortsighted. Imperialists often subordinate their immediate profit to any particular country to their overall policies. After all, when the U.S. was dominating south Vietnam spent far more in military costs defending it than they ever could have hoped to pull out in profits. What was at stake was far more strategic and military interests. The same is true with the Soviets in Vietnam today.

As noted earlier, Indochina is extremely important to the Soviets. It occupies a strategic position in relationship to all of South East Asia and in particular to China, which the Soviets are trying to encircle. This has been all the more significant as the revisionists who have officially enlisted in the Soviet U.S. bloc.

The Vietnamese army—an army of over one million troops not counting division strength militias for each of the new countries. Vietnam's 500 is needlessly—needlessly—to say a valuable tool in the hands of the Soviets. And the Vietnamese rulers have proved more than willing to do the Soviets bidding in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam signed an agreement with Laos in 1977 which sealed its domination of that country. The treaty legitimated the presence of 30,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos. And late last year, the Vietnamese mounted a reconnaisance invasion of Kampuchea (Cambodia) enlisting a puppet regime for Pol Pot out of the cities and into rural areas of Kampuchea to wage people's war.

locked in the Soviet Grip—Invading of Cambodia

The facts are clear: The Vietnamese are viciously waging against the U.S. imperialists, but that the class that in reality led this struggle was the national bourgeoisie and not the proletariat.

Shortly after the U.S. withdrew, the Vietnamese yanked quite a bit about "maintaining independence" from foreign powers. Some have described these me as such "force nationalists" that any alignment like today's between the Vietnamese and the Soviets was thinkable. But, in fact, it's exactly the fact that the outlook was nationalism, not communism, which sealed their fate.

This, nevertheless, did not prevent the Vietnamese from defeating a very powerful imperialist enemy—U.S. imperialism—and thus playing a big and progressive role on a world scale for quite a few years. But it has prevented the Vietnamese struggle from thoroughly completing the anti-imperialist democratic stage of revolution. Instead they have fallen back into imperialism's grip—the clutches of Soviet social-imperialism.

The politics of the Vietnamese leaders are those of national capitalists—a class which has proven itself time and again incapable of carrying the struggle through to the end. In a colonial country, it is oppressed by and will even tend to resist big foreign capitalists. But given leadership, it will ultimately capitulate and break under the weight of one imperialist power or another. And genuine socialism is out of the question unless the proletariat leads, unless there is a Party guided by the ideology representing the proletariat's historic interests—Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought. These two stages of revolution are both distinct and interrelated. The leadership of the proletariat is necessary in both stages and also the key link between them.

Summing up experience in the democratic stage of revolution in another colonial country, China, Mao Tsetung wrote in 1937,

"it is history's verdict that China's bourgeois-democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism is a task that can be completed, not under the leadership of the bourgeoisie, but only under that of the proletariat. What is more, it is possible that the peasants' inherent lack of thoroughgoing and to prevent the

Continued on page 13
Spokesmen for open rebellion, the city rulers have been that, “When the Black people and the organized Black electorate.”

According to these “champions” of capitalism work but in uniting with the capitalists, and this influences how they think. On the one hand they are able to understand the system. This puts them in some very revealing

people that both he and the Sentinels have come out publicly for all the new way, starting with 357% and dummies, 357%, and some marches with other high demands.

The truckers' dream of keeping out the economy ground to a halt and
deregulation

The Mexican government has run a big public-relations campaign in its efforts to convince the people that it is resisting foreign interventions by

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use oil profits to develop an independent economy and serve the needs of the people. But facts prove how hollow these fine-sounding phrases really are.
The authorities at Walla Walla Supermax prison have decided they will go all out to stop the guards from being put on trial. They are obviously going to be blown to the wind. They were about to get their wish. After all, they are the right wing of the capitalist class, and the protest was a threat to their power. The lower cogs in the wheels of capitalist justice were about to be made to pay for their treachery and sellout.

When the guards refused to go to work, the prison officials were forced to take action. They closed the prison down and put the guards on trial. The guards were hauled into court and faced with thousands of pages of evidence against them. The guards were found guilty of every charge they had been charged with, and were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The guards were not happy with the verdict. They had been expecting to get off with a light sentence, but instead they were facing a lifetime in prison. They had been led to believe that they could get away with their crimes, but now they were faced with the reality of their actions.

But the officials, and their capitalist masters, are not about to let the guards get away with their crimes. Instead they have vowed to use all their power and influence to keep the guards in prison. They have even gone so far as to say that they will do everything in their power to prevent the guards from ever getting out of prison.

The guards, on the other hand, are determined to see justice done. They are convinced that they are being wronged, and are determined to fight the system. They have already started to organize, and are beginning to plan their escape.

Meanwhile, the guards are not the only ones who are feeling the pressure. The officials are also under a great deal of pressure. They are being criticized for their handling of the guards, and are being forced to defend their actions.

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