On June 20th, UAW goons with heavy rocks in hand attack people selling the Revolutionary Worker at Ford plant in Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio. Knives, brass knuckles, lead pipes, fights in front of the plant—death threats and attempted murder on the assembly line. Is this a scene out of "Blue Collar" or "Fist"? No. It's Ford's giant Brook Park auto plant outside of Cleveland, Ohio, where the combined forces of the company, union goons, Brook Park police, and local newspapers are desperately trying to set up and wipe out the Revolutionary Worker newspaper and extinguish its growing influence among the workers.

But back up and check it out because this story is unfolding now even as you read.

Thursday, July 12. For the fourth time in as many weeks the Revolutionary Worker was selling briskly outside Engine Plant No. 2. The paper always seems to sell better when the Brook Park cops show up with their threats and warnings, but today there were no warnings as they swooped down and busted two people, throwing them in the squad car, and driving off before the rest knew what was coming down.

Monday, July 17. We were back again—this time passing out a leaflet entitled, "Brook Park Pigs—Ford Hired Help." After ten minutes a lone cop showed up. He got hold of a leaflet and as he read it he turned alternate colors of red, white and blue. When this fool

Continued on page 15

On July 23, the government took cowardly revenge on the Red Lake Indians who dared to stand up against it. Harry Hanson, 46, accused of leading the May 19 armed takeover of the Red Lake reservation jail, has been sentenced to 26 years in federal prison. Edward Cook, 21, was sentenced for 16 years. Tom Barrett, 20, Bill Stately, 19, and Roland Roy, 23, were hit with 10 year sentences.

Their sentencing came July 23, little more than a week after the five were railroaded through a one-stop, no-delay trial to an expression conviction. Less than a month after they were first arrested, the defendants were forced to stand trial with no delays permitted. The judge picked an all-white jury, refusing to allow defense lawyers to present questions to prospective jurors. When the judge would not let the Red Lakers defend themselves based on the argument that their actions were justified, the trial came to a swift and inevitable conclusion. The five were convicted of all charges against them—conspiracy and assault on federal employees, the four Bureau of Indian Affairs cops who were herded into their own jail cells during the takeover.

Almost simultaneously in a move no one believed was coincidental, the government announced the reinstatement of Stephanie Hanson as Red Lake tribe treasurer. The sentencing was carried out even more flagrantly and quickly than the kangaroo conviction. Federal judge Edward Devitt had fixed sentencing for the end of August. Then suddenly, less than a week later, on Thursday July 19, Harry Hanson was arrested for a minor incident, a collision with a BIA car which the government claimed did $400 damage. Instead of a ticket, Hanson was held on $20,000 bond. The next day the judge ordered all five defendants for sentencing the following Monday.

Almost simultaneously in a move no one believed was coincidental, the government announced the reinstatement of Stephanie Hanson as Red Lake tribe treasurer.

The judge refused to allow those 21 and under to be sentenced as juvenile offenders and ignored the fact that pre-sentence investigations, which supposedly determine the accused's ability to be "rehabilitated," had barely been started. Clearly the only thing the judge wanted rehabilitated were the chains these rebels had shaken.

The St. Paul courtroom, 300 miles from the reservation, was filled with three dozen supporters and families from Red Lake as well as others from Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Guards barred some tribe members from even going up to the floor where the court is located, with the excuse that there were no

Continued on page 15
What Lies Ahead in Nicaragua?

Managua, Nicaragua. People celebrate the departure of Somoza and await the arrival of the Provisional Government. Sign says, "No More Gringo Bombs Against the People."

Thousands of armed and mainly youthfull rebels, described by one new Nicaraguan minister as "very jealous of their victory," continue to patrol the streets of Managua and other major cities as the Nicaraguan revolution enters a decisive new stage.

Armed with automatic weapons, these guerrillas, veterans of the bloody revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialist puppet Somoza regime are continuing to organize their own irregular patrols, not officially recognized by the new government, for the suppression and execution of counter-revolutionaries and to defend and further the revolutionary law and order. This young militia has brought criticism from certain forces in the new regime, which represents an unusually broad array of social and political forces, including conservative businessmen and others who continue to favor closer ties with the United States.

The greatest novelty in the new government, of course, is a reflection of the broad united front that was formed to wage the struggle against Somoza, who had alienated not only the masses of workers and peasants, but large sections of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie. It was necessary and correct for the Sandinista Front for National Liberation (FSLN), the leading force in the revolution, to form such a united front to wage the battle against the Somoza regime, which objectively had the character of a struggle against imperialist domination in Nicaragua.

However, within such a united front there was and is bound to be sharp struggle and divergences, particularly now that an important victory has been achieved with the ouster of Somoza and the destruction of the national guard, sharp struggle is taking place both within the new government and among the broad masses over whether or not to continue the revolution to thoroughly uproot U.S. imperialist interest and influence in Nicaragua. It is well known that the end of Somoza did not mean the end of the U.S. grip on Nicaragua. And in fact, at this critical moment, the developments of the national bourgeoisie in Nicaragua are opposed to a further development of the anti-imperialist revolution, preferring instead the policy of encouraging foreign investment and friendship with the United States.

These forces, who, as pointed out earlier, hold some influence within the new regime (although there are others in the regime, and within the FSLN who are demanding that the revolution continue and be aimed clearly at the United States), now speak contemptuously of the fighters who stormed Somoza's bastions with guns in hand, claiming that "the militia youth have no experience" and that "it is good to get these kids into school!" But the armed people are unwilling to turn in their guns exactly because they are "jealous of their revolution" — they know that it can only be protected, and its goals furthered, if the masses are prepared to repulse the inevitable onslaughts of the counter-revolution.

The U.S. imperialists have openly declared that they are preparing to provide full "economic aid" to rebuild the shattered Nicaraguan economy, provided that the new government pursues a "moderate" (i.e., pro-U.S.) policy. As was pointed out in the Revolutionary Worker last week, this is nothing but an attempt at vicious blackmail. But what is far more important to stress is the fact that at the present time the main task confronting the people of Nicaragua is not economic reconstruction, but the continuation of the fight to rid their country of the disease of U.S. imperialist domination. The toppled Somoza and the destruction of the national guard represent tremendous victories in this struggle; but by no means do these victories mean that the struggle is over. In order to finally drive the U.S. imperialists from their country, the revolutionary ministers must continue their correct stand of refusing to relinquish their arms. They must continue to hunt down and mete out justice to the remnants of the criminal Somoza dictatorship. They must protect all of the wealth and property stolen by the U.S. imperialists and rapidly extract Nicaragua from the international web of debt and in favor of the United States.

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Lofty Phrases, Low Blows

In late June, a draft constitution for the Islamic Republic of Iran was released to the public. It immediately produced a storm of controversy and stirred widespread opposition throughout Iran—from workers, landless peasants, the Kurdish, Arab and other minority peoples, and among students, professionals and others.

Since then, Ayatollah Khomeini, President Bazargan and other religious and government figures have sought to be perceived as adhering closely to the constitution, to hold a rigid referendum similar to the yes or no vote on the Islamic Republic in March, or a combination of the two.

Khomeini himself has appeared on TV and radio every day or two, repeating again and again that the purpose of the new constitution is essential to the protection of the constitution (which contradicts sections of the Iranian people, and their inability to deal with the deep economic crisis that is the continuing legacy of decades of imperialist domination and enforced backwardness in Iran.

The stated goals of the new constitution are lofty: to avoid the cultural, political and economic exploitation of other human beings (Art. 2). "In establishing the Islamic Republic of Iran bases its political and economic affairs on Islamic principles" (Art. 4). That all peoples and tribes such as the Fars, Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis, and Turkmans enjoy equal rights. . . (Art. 17).

Government Backs Big Landlords

Control of the land is a critical question in Iran today. While repeatedly making ownership of property a sacred principle, this new constitution says nothing about disenfranchising landlords or the peasantry. It specifically says that only the government can take over the land of the Shah's family and close the land to the peasants.

To show what side the Islamic government stands on, as groups of armed peasants in more than 100 localities throughout Iran have begun to seize the landlords' estates or have stopped paying exorbitant rents, the government has declared the landlords to be "separatists" and "reactionaries" and has responded with talks of legitimizing the landlord and state-owned industries on the ground that they are beginning to work for the economy and the nation. The government promptly awarded it to foreign imperialism.

No Opposition to Gov't Tolerated

The democratic rights of the Iranian people spelled out in the constitution are all qualified to leave their enforcement up to the government and the "needs of the Islamic revolution." Article 25 states that there is freedom of press "except when they are against the establishment of the Islamic Republic." Article 26 states that political parties and other organizations (such as unions) are allowed "provided that they do not oppose our independence, our national unity, or the principles of the Islamic Republic. What these "rights" mean in practice has already been demonstrated by the continued on page 10
The two posters shown here are part of an exhibit of 35 posters by the San Francisco Poster Brigade on display at the well-known City Lights Bookstore, owned by poet Lawrence Ferlinghetti. The poster show, which has been at the bookstore for two months, was originally set to end in July but has been extended for another month. Several thousand people have seen the show so far and it has stirred up a lot of controversy, particularly among local artists, over the development of the Poster Brigade's work.

Last year, the Poster Brigade did another show which opened at the city gallery and included the work of a number of other political artists. The show drew the biggest crowd of people that the gallery had ever had, which clearly demonstrated the desire of the people to see art that has political content. But this year's show is quite different—it is more explicitly revolutionary, representing some development in the artists' thinking and in their work. Last year, only three people commented on the posters in the "Comment Book" that the artists encouraged people to write in. But this year, the "Comment Book" is filled with page after page of remarks ranging from "This stuff stinks" to "This is terrific! Let's see some more!"

The Poster Brigade, a husband and wife team, have been working for a number of years to develop the technique and content of their work. They were deeply moved by the events at the International Hotel, became close friends with a number of the tenants there and became active in the struggle to stop the eviction of the tenants which ended in a face-off between 400 San Francisco police and 1500 demonstrators in August 1977. They produced a number of posters around the I-Hotel struggle. But the poster reprinted here on the I-Hotel which was produced this year shows a clear departure from their past work, portraying the great strength of the masses against the enemy, which is shown as puny, raunchy and ridiculous. This development is typical of the changes that the Poster Brigade has gone through.

The Poster Brigade talked with the Revolutionary Worker about the changes in their posters, and they strongly emphasized that what has strengthened their work—both in form and content—has been their developing grasp of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought, centered around their reading and studying the Revolutionary Worker to analyze their work. They said, "It's like shooting a gun. Either you can shoot blindly in any direction, which is what we used to do, hitting in the dark... or else you can understand who your enemy is and direct every blow in that direction."

This partisan view of art, that it serves one class or another and cannot stand above the class struggle, obviously has irritated a number of people who preferred the Poster Brigade's work when it did not present such a clear view of the enemy and the role of the masses in making history. In fact this revolutionary view that art must take sides with the working class and the masses of people cuts against the tradition of general "protest art" in this country, fostered by the revisionists, which portrays the masses as poor downtrodden slobs waiting to be saved from the evils of capitalism.

Much of the current Poster Brigade's work is drawn from material in the Revolutionary Worker newspaper, and some of the more recent posters like "SALT II" shown here are clearly agitational pieces. Their posters deal with a variety of themes, many related to topical political events—the revolution in Iran, Nicaragua, the struggle of the people of Africa, and others of a more sweeping political character like a portrait of Mao Tsetung as a young man, or a hideous portrait of Uncle Sam which is called "Bite the Hand that Feeds You Shit!"

"INTERNATIONAL HOTEL STRUGGLE
-10 PROUD, DEFIANT YEARS-

THE TWO POSTERS SHOWN HERE ARE PART OF AN EXHIBIT OF 35 POSTERS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO POSTER BRIGADE ON DISPLAY AT THE WELL-KNOWN CITY LIGHTS BOOKSTORE, OWNED BY POET LAWRENCE FERLINGHETTI. THE POSTER SHOW, WHICH HAS BEEN AT THE BOOKSTORE FOR TWO MONTHS, WAS ORIGINALLY SET TO END IN JULY BUT HAS BEEN EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER MONTH. SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN THE SHOW SO FAR AND IT HAS STIRRED UP A LOT OF CONTROVERSY, PARTICULARLY AMONG LOCAL ARTISTS, OVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSTER BRIGADE'S WORK.

LAST YEAR, THE POSTER BRIGADE DID ANOTHER SHOW WHICH OPENED AT THE CITY GALLERY AND INCLUDED THE WORK OF A NUMBER OF OTHER POLITICAL ARTISTS. THE SHOW DREW THE BIGGEST CROWD OF PEOPLE THAT THE GALLERY HAD EVER HAD, WHICH CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THE DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE TO SEE ART THAT HAS POLITICAL CONTENT. BUT THIS YEAR'S SHOW IS QUITE DIFFERENT—IT IS MORE EXPLICITLY REVOLUTIONARY, REPRESENTING SOME DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARTISTS' THINKING AND IN THEIR WORK. LAST YEAR, ONLY THREE PEOPLE COMMENTED ON THE POSTERS IN THE "COMMENT BOOK" THAT THE ARTISTS ENCOURAGED PEOPLE TO WRITE IN. BUT THIS YEAR, THE "COMMENT BOOK" IS FILLED WITH PAGE AFTER PAGE OF REMARKS RANGING FROM "THIS STUFF STINKS" TO "THIS IS TERRIFIC! LET'S SEE SOME MORE!"


THE POSTER BRIGADE TALKED WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKER ABOUT THE CHANGES IN THEIR POSTERS, AND THEY STRONGLY EMPHASIZED THAT WHAT HAS STRENGTHENED THEIR WORK—BOTH IN FORM AND CONTENT—HAS BEEN THEIR DEVELOPING GRASP OF MARXISM-LENINISM, MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT, CENTERED AROUND THEIR READING AND STUDYING THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKER TO ANALYZE THEIR WORK. THEY SAID, "IT'S LIKE SHOOTING A GUN. EITHER YOU CAN SHOOT BLINDLY IN ANY DIRECTION, WHICH IS WHAT WE USED TO DO, HITTING IN THE DARK... OR ELSE YOU CAN UNDERSTAND WHO YOUR ENEMY IS AND DIRECT EVERY BLOW IN THAT DIRECTION."

THIS PARTISAN VIEW OF ART, THAT IT SERVES ONE CLASS OR ANOTHER AND CANNOT STAND ABOVE THE CLASS STRUGGLE, OBVIOUSLY HAS IRITATED A NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO PREFERRED THE POSTER BRIGADE'S WORK WHEN IT DID NOT PRESENT SUCH A CLEAR VIEW OF THE ENEMY AND THE ROLE OF THE MASSES IN MAKING HISTORY. IN FACT THIS REVOLUTIONARY VIEW THAT ART MUST TAKE SIDES WITH THE WORKING CLASS AND THE MASSES OF PEOPLE CUTS AGAINST THE TRADITION OF GENERAL "PROTEST ART" IN THIS COUNTRY, FOSTERED BY THE REVISIONISTS, WHICH PORTRAYS THE MASSES AS POOR DOWNTRODDEN SLOBS WAITING TO BE SAVED FROM THE EVILS OF CAPITALISM.

MUCH OF THE CURRENT POSTER BRIGADE'S WORK IS DRAWN FROM MATERIAL IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKER NEWSPAPER, AND SOME OF THE MORE RECENT POSTERS LIKE "SALT II" SHOWN HERE ARE CLEARLY AGITATIONAL PIECES. THEIR POSTERS DEAL WITH A VARIETY OF THEMES, MANY RELATED TO TOPICAL POLITICAL EVENTS—THE REVOLUTION IN IRAN, NICARAGUA, THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE OF AF RICA, AND OTHERS OF A MORE SWEEPING POLITICAL CHARACTER LIKE A PORTRAIT OF MAO TSETUNG AS A YOUNG MAN, OR A Hideous PORTRAIT OF UNCLE SAM WHICH IS CALLED "BITE THE HAND THAT FEEDS YOU SHIT!"
LYNCHING 1979

The county sheriff said the highway patrol sent his clothes to Columbia to check for car paint. And after midnight found the mutilated body of Mickey Poag, a 17-year-old Black youth, was brutally murdered.

—that was the end of the story. An objection raised, one more "right" supposedly gained, but the other side is still served the purpose of keeping Black people down.

The government's decision to go on with this question, the issue of the I-Hotel Fighters—"We won't live in the streets, go back to his ship at the last minute, made a special detour to come to the dinner instead of going to the Longshoremen's Strike in San Francisco. Fifty activists of the International Hotel struggle, young and old, including tenants from the Ping Yuen Housing projects and nearby hotels gathered. Only a block away stands the Albert Yuen and surrounding hotels who had been taught how to "milk" machines. A Black person is 60 times more likely to be lynched in the South than in the North. They had been taught how to "milk" machines. A Black person is 60 times more likely to be lynched in the South than in the North.

The fact that the newly imposed was six months in jail and/or a $300 fine. "In all those years through all the twists and turns it's only been the RCP that's been backing the I-Hotel Fighters..." The government's decision to go on with this question, the issue of the I-Hotel Fighters—"We won't live in the streets, go back to his ship at the last minute, made a special detour to come to the dinner instead of going to the Longshoremen's Strike in San Francisco. Fifty activists of the International Hotel struggle, young and old, including tenants from the Ping Yuen Housing projects and nearby hotels gathered. Only a block away stands the Albert Yuen and surrounding hotels who had been taught how to "milk" machines. A Black person is 60 times more likely to be lynched in the South than in the North. They had been taught how to "milk" machines. A Black person is 60 times more likely to be lynched in the South than in the North.

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Shine the Light of Revolution
Behind the Prison Walls

Contribute to the Prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund

The Revolutionary Communist Party received nearly 500 letters last month requesting literature from prisoners in the hell hole torture chambers from Attica to Walla Walla. These requests came from all over the country and from every part of the continuum of the class and class struggle. The state is trying to prevent the distribution of revolutionary literature. Help make it possible getting the Voice of the Revolutionary Communist Party and other important literature to the prisoners. When you send your contribution, send the prisoners Revolutionary Literature Fund

Rebellion in NYC Tombs, 1970
July 23, 1967: Rebellion in the Streets of Detroit

July 23 marked the twentieth anniversary of the Detroit Rebellion. The rebellion, along with the Newark uprisings of 1967, rocked this country's rulers and their system to their very foundations. Their shock and alarm was expressed clearly in Newswise magazine in the week following the rebellion:

"The trouble bursts on Detroit like a firestorm and turned the nation's fifth biggest city into a theater of war. Whole streets were laced with tear gas; blocks in flames. Federal troops—the first sent into racial battle outside the South in a quarter of a century—occupied American streets at bayonet point. Patten tanks—machine guns ablaze—and Huey helicopters patrolled a city of blackened brick chimneys pocking out of gutted basements. And suddenly Harlem, 1964 and Watts, 1965 and Newark only three weeks ago fell back into the shadows of memory. Detroit was a new benchmark, its rubble a monument to the most devastating race riot in U.S. history—and a symbol of domestic crisis grown graver than any since the Civil War.""
Red Lake Reservation

"We'll Never Bend To Their Ways"

Red Lake, Minnesota. At the same time that the Red Lake freedom fighters were being sent to prison, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) announced it was re-instating Stephanie Hanson as tribal chairman. The government’s message was quite clear: you win if you play by the rules. There is hope for you only if you play by the rules. Just to make sure no one misunderstood, just to make it clear that it was the rule and not the carrot that the government was relying on, the BIA had brought in reinforcements, Swedish BIA troops who had been stationed in the nearby town of Bemidji. Reservation superintendent Jim Stevens told the press, "It’s not a policing operation, it’s a demonstration of the law and order. A few people around here are used to getting away with things. We brought in the reinforcements."

But a tribe member laughed as he explained that all this tough talk was just bluff. "The police are afraid to act as ‘disorders’ because they couldn’t handle it. ‘It’s not a people’s war. They just don’t know what to shoot at.’"

October 28, 1973, the BIA superintendent, Harry Hanson in jail and the rest of the defendants ordered in for sentencing, the cops added one abuse too many. Half a dozen BIA pigs surrounded a pick-up truck, held up a group of women and four children, first one Red Lake freedom fighter who she was holding in her arms to protect, then they held up another freedom fighter—matching the shirt worn by her husband, Stephanie. It was a public relations disaster. The cops pointed their automatic weapons at them, apparently ready to fire. All day long the defendants sat in the court room while the whole world waited to hear the verdict. The jail was flooded with cops. News reports were coming in from the reservation every hour. Another flaming body bag was used as a general camouflage, with taped-down bodies inside them, presumably ready to be moved in less than a second. "They’re trying to save as much of their property as they can," said Don Jourdain, the one of the six original defendants to be acquitted, "I think maybe the court wanted to get rid of that Jourdain character. Maybe they’re going to try to get rid of him themselves.

"But the judge’s tirade after sentencing had a surprise for everyone. ‘It was not political and used that to force the defendants from making political statements about their actions. They were also meant for all those who have been inspired by Red Lake. The jailings of Red Lake’s freedom fighters are not a joke. They are vicious because it reveals the government’s great fear of the Indian peoples. Although the capitalists’ media have all parroted the judge’s lies, that the defendants are just an isolated bunch of criminals, there is no question that the harshness of the sentences and the attitude toward the defendant meant for all the people on the reservation and for Indians of all tribes across the country who have recently begun a new wave of resistance from Seattle to South Dakota to Oklahoma.

Harry Hanson was brought into court smiling and wearing a red t-shirt which read, "Red Lake Freedom Fighter." He had few words for the judge, "I did my job and I feel I’ve done it well."

The jailings of Red Lake’s freedom fighters reveal a new political situation. It is vicious because it reveals the government’s great fear of the Indian peoples. Although the capitalists’ media have all parroted the judge’s lies, that the defendants are just an isolated bunch of criminals, there is no question that the harshness of the sentences and the attitude toward the defendant meant for all the people on the reservation and for Indians of all tribes across the country who have recently begun a new wave of resistance from Seattle to South Dakota to Oklahoma.

But the people make up their minds to be free no matter what, they can’t be so easily intimidated. The judge called the defendants’ action "guerilla war" and the TV reporters badgered the defendants and families outside the courtroom. The judge told them all, clearly trying their best to get some TV shots of Indians crying, "You’ve had your chance. If they think they are going to break our spirits they have another thing coming. What they did was worth it. It made us all stand up," declared Harry’s mother.

The judge may think he threw the book at us, but our struggle has only just begun.
Leonard Peltier

Peltier is on trial, not the FBI. I will bear nothing derogatory about the FBI. The only facts that mattered were the lying testimony of the FBI and government agents. They stopped at nothing, even murder, to railroad Peltier.

One Indian woman, Anna Mae Aquash, whom they tried to coerce into being a witness against Peltier, and who had steadfastly refused, was found dead on the reservation. Government agents told the family she had died of exposure and they had done the family a favor by burying her. The family had her body exhumed and found she had a bullet in the back of her head.

Peltier was convicted. His appeal was tossed around from court to court (one of these 'unbiased' judges was nominated to be head of the FBI while he was hearing Peltier's case). Although Peltier was behind bars, his spirit wasn't broken. In the fall of 1978, he issued a statement to all Indians: "As warriors of our nation we must show our people the spirit of Crazy Horse so they may raise off their knees. Raise up with me and resist the terrorist attacks of genocide against our nation!"

After his escape, the police issued bulletins that he was "arrested and dangerous" in order to create hysteria and get people to turn him in. At an AIM rally in Los Angeles called to support Peltier, John Trudell, national co-chairman of AIM, called Peltier "this generation's Geronimo!" and urged supporters to "dual and abet and hide him if anyone is given the opportunity."

On July 27th near Santa Maria, Ca. and close to Lompoc, a farmer spotted Peltier in his field and got his gun and began shooting. Peltier then called the sheriff and the whole area was swept by the cops. Soon Peltier was captured. One person has been arrested outside Lompoc prison as an accomplice and the cops are looking for another. While one reactionary farmer has managed to aid and abet the pigs in capturing him, many people especially Indian people were more than willing to aid the escape of this fighter. The Indians at Red Lake had said, "If one of us were driving in our car and spotted Peltier being picked up, we would have given him shelter."
Iran
Continued from page 3

Embassy 5
Continued from page 5

appointed head U.S. Attorney Earl Ruhl personally presented the case, pushing aside the assistant prosecutor. The government’s intentions are clear; here are the words of former U.S. Attorney
Earl Silbert, taken from a court record, when he protested the ac-

cussion of misdemeanor plea.

"If this was a situation in which the defendants had got drunk or were on some spree and had gone out and, maybe even wantonly, done some damage to a foreign embassy in this country, maybe under those circumstances that plea would be accept-
able. But that’s not the course of the conduct in the view of the government. This was a premeditated, planned ven-

ture on their part. It was part of a larger government's intentions are clear;..."
2,000 March in Birmingham

SCLC Holds Hands With Mayor

Birmingham, Alabama. On Friday, July 20, a crowd of over 2000 people, furious about the murder of Bonita Carter at the hands of a city cop, marched on City Hall. On the Thursday before the march, Mayor Vann had announced that the cop, George Sands, who shot Bonita four times in the back was going to be given a job behind a desk. On the same day, D.A. announced that there were no plans to indict Sands. As far as the city was concerned the case was closed.

Thousands in Birmingham were enraged at this blatant act. Already, the anger had boiled over into the streets for 3 days after the murder and had been fueled by one outrageous police attack after another since then (see Revolutionary Worker, July 13 and July 20).

So, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) stepped in to provide the city’s rulers a safety valve for the build-up fury among the people. Hundreds of Black people from Birmingham who look to SCLC for leadership were demanding a march. As one woman said to the Revolutionary Worker the week before, “I’ll give the SCLC five more days to do something.” The SCLC leadership put out a call for a mass march.

The purpose of this march was to make the city’s rulers to provide a safety valve for the people, to contain some of the anger our community feels. In the absence of justice for Bonita Carter, we need to control the pull of emotions in our community.

While it is true that the large turnout at this march reflected the influence of reformist ideas among the people spread by SCLC, it is also true that it reflected widespread and underlying hostility to the conditions bred by a system which shoots a woman in the back while it winks at the gunman. According to one of the marchers, a 77-year-old Black man, “We ain’t been through all of them.” One man walked the whole way on crutches, another on crutches, another white man marched carrying a sign, “Now there’s blood on your hands, Vann.”

But any of Vann’s worries were calmed by the march leaders. One preacher after another took the stage to spew out glowing phrases as empty as their previous calls to keep the faith in the liberal Mayor Vann and in their negotiations with the city over Bonita’s murder. They tried to adopt the strategy of the mayor to let the SCLC speakers at this rally, but when people began to chant “Vann and fans must go,” the SCLC quickly scratched this part of their plan. Still, Vann hung around, carrying on outside of the crowd to make sure his picture appeared in the paper the next day, and that they gave the SS the right music and the right tears in his eyes.

Lowery, the national president of the SCLC, was the featured speaker. He dramatically began to speak by taking off his shirt, white and yellow shirt, and putting on the key to the city that the mayor had given him last year. “I shall not put on this key again until justice rolls down like water and righteousness shines like a mighty sword!” Although these thunderous words, did he throw key against the walls of the City Hall or in the mayor’s face? No, he placed it in the vest pocket of his three-piece suit for safingg.

After Vann, SCLC laid out plans for victory. What was to be done? Follow the march. The SCLC will start asking questions before they shoot. A boycott of wholesale businessmen and request for more Black cops. Regular meetings with the Chamber of Commerce. But when these steps proved ineffective, when another Black body became the target of a pig’s bullet, what course was intended?

The rally began with a prayer. The marchers were urged to pray for Bonita Carter’s family, pray for the mayor and pray for the police department! But it was after the prayer that the real action began. It was a man who prayed on the people, leading them in a chorus of “We Shall Overcome” as they marched towards the starting point.

At the rally cops prepare for their next murder, they would thank the SCLC leaders for a job well done.

Travis Morales Tours West Coast

Travis Morales, a member of the Moody Park 3 and a man who has been continually hounded for the role he has played in the struggle in Houston, traveled to California in mid-July to contribute to the RCP’s million dollar fund drive. He spoke at meetings and gatherings in Los Angeles and in the San Francisco Bay Area.

In East Los Angeles and Watts, Travis urged people to donate to the fund drive and spoke the crucial role of the Party in respect to the struggle in Houston but generally in regard to the revolutionary struggle in the U.S.

Party of the working class, the RCP, that stepped forward to defend the (Houston) Rebellion and put an end to the RCP’s million dollar fund drive. Travis went on the radio and on the syndicated TV show called “All My People.” During the show the interviewer remarked that he had always believed that communists slinked around their own race, but that the RCP had changed that. He was impressed with how the Party refuses to throw down the banner of revolution. Travis also spoke at a chemical plant in the Bay Area, sparking panic on the workers and company officials, who locked the gate to the plant to prevent workers from getting too close. One Chicano worker told him, “Chicano workers here are proud of you and we’re going to let the other workers here know it.”

In S.F., Travis met with doctors, lawyers and other professionals. Many were curious to know how he had gotten the strength to keep going in the face of the constant attacks by the police and the omen. His struggle went on, the more he realized that the struggle went on, the more he realized that the people, the masses of people who have oppression and want to see it ended.

At another meeting, after a talk by Travis, someone recounted a story of an elderly woman in Houston who was so traumatically moved upon hearing about the Party and its work in defense of the Houston Rebellion, that she reached in her purse for her last $10 and donated it to the RCP. Upon hearing this story at the meeting, an elderly white woman who is always looking for a way to keep the police at bay, attempted to give live on Social Security, joyfully handed over the $10 that she was given a $10 bill to start the donations.

Letter to the Editor

I heard Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, speak at May Day in Washington, D.C., and I’ve listened to the tape of that speech several times now. When a member of the West Virginia state legislature was recently accused of raping a racial minority woman, there was not a single statement from the Chairman of the Party and its work in defense of the people. On the contrary, he co-sponsored a bill that would have lowered the legal marriage age in West Virginia to 12 for women. Apparently, he’s not only interested in using and abusing boys, but he wants to see young girls offered up as playthings for dirty old men, too.

As the Birmingham cops prepare for another murder, they should thank the SCLC leaders for a job well done.

— Bob Avakian
they did not know that a significant change, and much of that community
when the people can and will rise up in struggle. Since this newspaper is a
among the people in a Spanish-speaking neighborhood in a major city—the story of the minds it has opened to revolution, the forces it has mobilized and organized, and the struggle it has provoked.

"In big cities and small towns this newspaper strengthens the people who want to step out a little in the lead, so that they can see they aren't alone in their thinking, that there are other people who have the same ideas, who are also struggling to liberate themselves from oppression—like in Houston, Texas, in New York and in Washington D.C. Here it gives us more power. Over time it is helping the Party here to be stronger so as to be able to rise up as a class."

These are the words of a Chicano worker who himself only three months ago believed he was alone. He believed that his ideas about this system were strange, ideas which no one else shared. But the people didn't need that. They had a more advanced understanding of Spanish stepped forward. They flipped the paper over to the Spanish edition, El Obrero Revolucionario, and as they tried to communicate what this newspaper stood for, paper and money changed hands. The first El Obrero Revolucionario had been sold in the city. And the revolutionaries were told, "Come down to our street. There's an apartment building there that no one but a dog should live in—and it is full of Mexicans."

So they went and still more papers and money changed hands while their memories proved for forgotten Spanish. But the people didn't need prompting. They had their own anger which had burned below the surface for years. They had lived filled to the brim with degradation and oppression. The revolutionaries not only got a lesson in Spanish—they got a lesson in the outrage that millions see with which is ready to overflow at any moment given the opportunity.

Making Contact

One Sunday afternoon 2 or 3 weeks after the first issue we were able to draw a large group of people went out in the neighborhood with it. Taking turns on bullhorns, knocking on every door, they went down every street, alley, and into apartment complexes and buildings. Going down one street they ran into a couple walking out from the grocery store. And this is our principal weapon, the newspaper."

Another man said, "This newspaper can go into any house, it can reach any person wherever they are. It can spread to many millions of people. We're at a point in the world where crisis is deepening; the crisis of hunger and exploitation? How are people struggling against this? Like with Vietnam, I only knew that there had been a war in Vietnam, but why did the United States go to war with Vietnam, why did the war last so long, how could a country like Vietnam win against the United States? The U.S. government said, 'This is our property and we will keep this.' I think from this paper I learn that the Vietnamese people showed the U.S. they would rather fight and die than live like slaves."

Until this recent period no one in the local Party or close to the local Party had the ability to translate articles into Spanish or write leaflets in Spanish. Before the national weekly Revolutionary Worker first came out on May 1st, Party members and supporters strongly urged the local paper to produce a monthly local paper, which of course had no Spanish section. When the weekly Revolutionary Worker appeared, the Party and its supporters began to get down on broadening and systematizing its use, one multi-national community in particular was singled out for some concentrated work.

Relaying People

The people from the Revolutionary Worker went back out and began to talk with the people. They found that there become a clear that there existed here a great reservoir of this system and the way it forms the masses to live. It also became clear that to tap this reservoir was a way of stimulating the surface, pausing here or there to sell these people on the answer of the revolutionaries. But they were not the ones to sell them on the answer. But the people didn't need that. They knew that that there existed here a great reservoir of hatred for this system and the way it forms the masses to live. It also become clear that to tap this reservoir was a way of stimulating the surface, pausing here or there to sell these people on the answer of the revolutionaries. But they were not the ones to sell them on the answer of the revolutionaries. But they were not the ones to sell them on the answer of the revolutionaries. By the time the people came forward they had a more advanced understanding of revolutionary ideas and the need for revolutionary action against this system, to unite with them to keep going out and more broadly and they found that there was a great reservoir of hatred for this system and the way it forms the masses to live. It also become clear that to tap this reservoir was a way of stimulating the surface, pausing here or there to sell these people on the answer of the revolutionaries. But they were not the ones to sell them on the answer of the revolutionaries. But they were not the ones to sell them on the answer of the revolutionaries. They found that there become a clear that there existed here a great reservoir of hatred for this system and the way it forms the masses to live. It also became clear that to tap this reservoir was a way of stimulating the surface, pausing here or there to sell these people on the answer of the revolutionaries. But they were not the ones to sell them on the answer of the revolutionaries. They found that there become a clear that there existed here a great reservoir of hatred for this system and the way it forms the masses to live. It also become clear that to tap this reservoir was a way of stimulating the surface, pausing here or there to sell these people on the answer of the revolutionaries. But they were not the ones to sell them on the answer of the revolutionaries. It was this way that it is. I was born poor and unemployed. But in the future hunger will teach them, and necessity will teach them to struggle and to get a weapon for revolution. People will have to fight and this paper is the only thing that they know to fight with. People will read it, some are already reading it. If they understand and agree they will act against the system. Many are going to do this because in reality they know that they live at the bottom of this society, that they are oppressed and it is a question of capitalism.

"These people can be brought to see that it is a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of struggle, a question of
Major Speaking Tour by Party Chairman

"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 more than 100 years in jail.

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!
always difficult at the start. In my opinion, this revolutionary war we’re fighting is very young in the world. It is natural to believe that there won’t be very many people fighting and even that there won’t be enough of them who already want to fight this war, because they hate war and they are afraid of it. But of course it wasn’t all smiles and agreement. People had sharp questions—there aren’t enough of us.” “This is the strongest country in the world—how can you make revolution against it.” And there were those who charged that revolutionaries and communists only bring trouble to the people, that where communist newspapers were sold, the police were sure to follow, creating more problems for those in this country “illegally.”

The work around the newspaper among the people went through a process of development. When they first heard about it, many people were open and curious, “Who are these people, why are they here, what do they want from us.” Many people liked the paper and a lot of copies were sold. But as the work went on, it deepened, the contradictions in the situation sharpened. People at first had only looked at the newspaper as a “good thing,” something that would give them information about the country and the world and the struggle of the people. And they had looked at the communists as people who “wanted to do good things for the people,” but the communists challenged them from the beginning, “If all we are doing is good, then you should be doing it, too. It’s enough to buy and read the paper in your own home, like what has to be said. Why do you like it? What is it really saying? It is saying that we must get organized and prepared now, while there are the hands of millions so that when the time is ripe millions can rise up and do away with this system for good. How can a handful of us carry out this task?”

Step forward and join our ranks.

While it was necessary to struggle to advance the struggle, it was also necessary for the communists to struggle against pre-conceived notions—little boxes into which everything must neatly fit. In particular, people sometimes tended to forget that what made people call ideas…grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into practice for the masses which changes society and changes the world.” Sometimes there was a tendency to forget that the organizing role the paper itself can play becomes extremely important when people read it.

One man, in the midst of a more organized discussion group on the paper, one worker spoke up and said he liked the paper and his parking was better since they involved more people. One organizer immediately reacted against this and said, “No, we have to organize groups.” Later on people became clear that it was wrong to pit one against the other. And when this, and when it was explained to the worker that both were important and that each could help build the other, he readily agreed. People were creating their own forms, with practical political line acting as the unifying link. There had always to be taken to a higher level but over-formalized ideas about what a newspaper network was had to be dumped. When people gathered in a parking lot to work on their cars and discuss the paper, the parking lot became the network. When people talked about the paper in cars on the way back and forth to work, that was part of the network.

Deeper Questions

Deeper questions arose that demanded further discussion. One film showed a communist sold copies of the Party’s pamphlet, “Cuba: The Revolutionary Camera,” which sparked a heated struggle among the people on how to come to a conference about the paper which was held only six weeks after the first El Obrero Revolucionario was sold. It was held bilingually. The 120 people who had been in the Cuban revolution came to town and when the people in the community heard about it, film showings were set up in the businesses and on the walls of apartment buildings. One older man organized a show and worked to bring the community fifteen friends.

The latest issue of The Communist contains a number of articles which represent a valuable contribution to the class struggle on the theoretical front.

Full reply to Hoxha’s wretched attack on Mao Tse-Tung, “How to Use Hoxha’s New Book?”

When the moment, in China after Mao’s death, many revolutionaries looked to Albania with hope. But now this hope has disappeared. Hoxha’s new book is really a stab in the back and betrayal of Marxism and revolution.

With the Science of Marxism-Leninism

“Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.”

• Plato was an ancient Greek reactionary. But the bourgeoisie still finds him relevant and likes to quote him. The proletariat has an interest in discovering the real roots of Plato’s thought.

• Charles Bettelheim was the President of the France-China Friendship Association, but quite in protest against the revisionist takeover in China. Now he has written an analysis of the counter-revolution in China. But is his critique really based on revolutionary Marxism, or not?

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This page 14—Revolutionary Worker—July 27, 1979

Network

Continued from page 12

... But of course it wasn’t all smiles and agreement. People had sharp questions on anything about the paper that they didn’t want to read. “What can we do—there aren’t enough of us.” “This is the strongest country in the world—how can you make revolution against it.” And there were those who charged that revolutionaries and communists only bring trouble to the people, that where communist newspapers were sold, the police were sure to follow, creating more problems for those in this country “illegally.”

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This book of Lenin’s played a crucial role, not only in other times and places. What Lenin says here has been the subject of debate among revolutionaries...
Detroit
Continued from page 1
knew, their machine guns were being driven deeper into the ghetto to be used by the people.

The massive use of National Guard troops could not put a stop to the upsurge, and 2700 crack troops of the U.S. Army had been driven to leave. By August 2, 43 people had been killed, mostly shot in cold blood, and only one cop was killed; however, a nurse in a hospital emergency room said that a young person who was not a participant (D.O.A.) were injured and 722 arrested.

An estimated $85 million in property damage was to be counted.

A stunned Lyndon Johnson spoke on nationwide TV on July 27, even as gunfire still crisscrossed the streets of Detroit. "My fellow Americans: We have been presented with a kind of no nation should live through: a time of violence and tragedy..." His fellow citizens, he went on, will judge the government and its agents by the streets of rubble and quench the fires of hatred that created this moment. The White House said this violence is going to be stopped and there will be no bonus to flow from it. We can't stop it. We must stop it. We will stop it.

The civil rights leaders were as shaken as the people of Detroit, a place King along with Wilkins, Young and A. Philip Randolph called "the one place in the country where black folks were in the fight for civil rights." The Revolutionary Workers called the fighting a "well-choreographed from a safe distance away."

It wasn't until days later that things had died down to the point where they could be considered a fait accompli.

And who the hell are these hacks claim to be the honest left forces. I call upon Brook and other revolutionaries to stop these guys. It's about as helpful as spreading poison. Thurmund and the hacks ran into similar problems. They got desperate and that afternoon they distributed 10,000 "death threat leaflets," openly calling on workers to stop the RCP. The police and troops were shocked and the reactionaries were not able to whip up a massive campaign of repression. Now most of the city was just facing the same old cardboard cake.

But behind this ugly paint job, itself an flop, there was the situation, the truth. As one example, a slap in the face, the situation for black people is worse. There is massive unemployment. More and more people were shocked and the reactionaries were not able to whip up a massive campaign of repression. Now most of the city was just facing the same old cardboard cake.

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